

ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL OUTCOME-EXPERIENCED IN TERIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Prospective study of fifty consecutive cases of open globe ocular injuries presenting to Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, between October 2009 and August 2011. The aims to assess the visual outcome of these cases and to analyze the factors influencing the outcome. All the open globe injury cases included in the study underwent a detailed clinical evaluation and were classified according to the International Society of Ocular Trauma classification. A primary surgical repair was performed in all patients at the earliest possible. The final visual outcome was recorded as the best corrected Snellen's visual acuity, six weeks after the primary surgery. We found that fifty-four percent of our patients had a visual acuity $<3/60$ at the end of six weeks follow-up. Traumatic cataract and posterior segment pathology were the main causes of poor vision. A poor presenting visual acuity, blunt mechanism of injury, posterior location of the wound and the presence of a relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD) were associated with a poor visual outcome.

KEYWORDS: RAPD, NLP, SAS, Visual Acuity, ISOT