

## VISUAL OUTCOME CATARACT SURGERY IN DIABETICS AND NON-DIABETICS PATIENT

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### ABSTRACT

A prospective study of comparison of visual outcomes with small incision cataract surgery for intraocular lens implantation in diabetics and non-diabetics group. Total 50 eyes each in the diabetic and non-diabetic group were considered. Patients detailed history like demographic and visual complications were obtained. All patients underwent small incision cataract surgery at Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. The mean age group of the patients in diabetic group was  $59.62 \pm 6.74$  years and control group mean age was  $56 \pm 7.20$  years. Of the diabetics 86% patients were on treatment and 64% patients had good glycaemic control prior to surgery. Mean pre-operative best corrected visual acuity in the diabetic group was  $1.31 \pm 0.50$ . Mean post-operative best corrected visual acuity in logMR units in the diabetic group was  $0.32 \pm 0.4$  and in the control group was  $0.29 \pm 0.5$ . The difference in pre and post op visual outcome was statistically significant ( $p=0.01$ ). Post-operative visual acuity of 6/12 or better was achieved in 68 % eyes in diabetics and 78% among non-diabetics. Post-operative complications included: corneal edema, striate keratopathy, anterior chamber reaction, pigment dispersion, cystoid macular edema and posterior capsular opacification. The incidence was significantly higher in the diabetic group. ( $p<0.01$ ). None of the complications were visually disabling and were managed conservatively during the course of follow up. There was no statistically significant difference in the final outcome between the diabetic and non-diabetic group. Small incision cataract surgery in diabetics offers favourable and comparable visual outcomes with non-diabetic group, though incidence of post-operative complications remains high among diabetics.

**KEYWORDS:** Visual Outcomes, Visual Acuity, Diabetic, Anterior Chamber