15th RESEARCH DAYS

15th Research Days

December 5 to 7, 2013

ORGANIZATION

UNIFESP
Universidade Federal de São Paulo
1933

Escola Paulista de Medicina
1933

SP
Hospital São Paulo

SUPPORT

CAPES

December 5 to 7, 2013

The "Research Days" meeting was created in 1999 aiming to stimulate and improve the scientific production at the Vision Institute - Department of Ophthalmology of the Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP). The 3-days meeting includes presentation of papers, fast papers and posters by residents, fellows and postgraduate students. All the papers/posters are presented in English and are discussed by the Department staff. The best scientific work in each category receives an award.

After the second edition of the Research Days in 2000, two improvements were made. The first one was the participation of international well-known investigators in the program. The second was the presence of students from other post-graduation programs from Brazil and other latin-american countries. Approximately 50% of the papers presented at Research Days are prepared to be submitted to the Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) in Fort Lauderdale, USA

The fifteenth edition will be held in São Paulo from December 5 to 7, 2013. The complete program is available on this site.

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Information
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Organization

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Norma Allemann

José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Scientific Committee

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Ana Luisa Hofling de Lima Farah
Augusto Paranhos Jr.
Cristina Muccioli
Denise de Freitas
Eduardo Büchele Rodrigues
Élcio Hideo Sato
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Ivan Maynart Tavares
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Special Guests

Prof. Dr. Walter Araújo Zin, MD

Prof. Dr. Luiz Vicente Rizzo, MD

Prof. Dr. Mauricio Maia, MD

Prof. Dr. Eduardo Buchelle Rodrigues, MD

Prof. Dr. Peter Sol Reinach, PhD

Prof. Dr. Rubens Belfort Jr., MD

Prof. Dr. Ivan Maynart Tavares, MD

Prof. Dr. Aydano Pamponet Machado

Prof. Dr. João Eduardo de Morais Pinto Furtado, MD

PROGRAM

December 5th - Thursday

13:30-13:40 **OPENING REMARKS –** *Denise de Freitas, Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima and Rubens Belfort Jr.*

13:40-13:50 **PROGRAM HEADLINES AND POST-GRADUATION PROGRAM -** *Mauro Campos*

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 1

Retina and Vitreous
Moderators: Michel E. Farah and Maurício Maia

13:50-13:57 Early neural retinal changes detected by spectral-domain optical coherence tomography in type 2 diabetes mellitus – Eduardo Büchele Rodrigues, Post-DOC

14:00-14:07 Preoperative and intraoperative prognostic factors of epiretinal membranes using chromovitrectomy and internal limiting membrane peeling – Bruno de Albuquerque Furlani*, PG1*

14:10-14:17 Change in drusen volume as a clinical trial endpoint for the study of complement inhibition in age-related macular degeneration – Carlos Alexandre de Amorim Garcia Filho, PG1

14:20-14:27 Investigation of retinal biocomatibility and research on new dyes chromovitrectomy – Emmerson C. Badaró, PG1

14:30-14:37 New concepts in classification of vitreomacular traction syndrome – Juliana Mantovani Bottós, PG1

14:40-14:47 Histologic evaluation of rabbit retina submitted to air infusion exposure from 20-, 23-, 25- and 27-gauge cannulas during vitrectomy: Implications for vitreoretinal surgery in humans – Leonardo Martins Machado, PG1

14:50-14:57 Micropulse diode laser treatment for chronic central serous chorioretinopathy: a randomized pilot trial – Luis Roisman, PG1

15:00-15:07 A randomized cilinical trial do compare efficacy and safety of isolated or combined intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide and bevacizumab for diabetic macular edema ATEMD protocol – A Brazilian Clinical Trial – Hermelino Oliveira Neto, PG1

15:10-15:17 3,4 dihydroxyphenyl ethanol (DPE) reduces secretion of angiogenin in human retinal pigment epithelial cells – Cristina Miyamoto, PG1

15:20-15:50 **LECTURE: Authorship of Scientific Papers: from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde**
Prof. Dr. Walter Araújo Zin, MD

15:50-16:10 COFFEE BREAK

16:10-17:45 **SYMPOSIUM PHARMACOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY**

Coordinators: Eduardo Buchelle Rodrigues, José Cardillo and Rubens Belfort Jr.

16:10-16:25 Therapeutic monoclonal antibodies in Ophthalmology
Prof. Dr. Luiz Vicente Rizzo, MD

16:25-16:40 Natural pharmacology agents in Ophthalmology
Prof. Dr. Mauricio Maia, MD

16:40-16:55 Novel Pharmacology Agents in Retina
Prof. Dr. Eduardo Buchelle Rodrigues, MD

16:55-17:10 Importance of Ocular Transient Receptor Potential Channel Expression in Health and Disease
Prof. Dr. Peter Sol Reinach, PhD

17:10-17:25 New Paradigms for the Management of uveitis
Prof. Dr. Rubens Belfort Jr., MD

17:25-17:40 Novel Pharmacology Agents in Glaucoma
Prof. Dr. Ivan Maynart Tavares, MD

17:40-18:00 Discussion

18:00 END OF SESSION

PROGRAM

December 6th - Friday

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 2

Retina, Vitreous
Moderators: Juliana Sallum and Eduardo Buchele Rodrigues

8:00-8:07 Correlation between phenotype and genotype in patients with Stargardt Disease – Mariana Vallim Salles, PG1

8:10-8:17 Efficacy of anti-VEGF treatments for age-related macular degeneration (AMD) – Renata Portella Nunes, PG1

8:20-8:27 Posterior hyaloid detachment and internal limiting membrane peeling using 10 natural vital dyes: experimental study in post-mortem eyes – Magno Antonio Ferreira, PG1

8:30-8:33 Choroidal thickness and Doppler flowmetry of the retrobulbar circulation in normal subjects – Eduardo Amorim Novais, PG0

8:35-8:38 Safety and efficacy of various concentrations of lidocaine gel for intravitreal injections – Helio Francisco Shiroma, PG0

8:40-8:43 Electroretinographic findings after intravitreal injection of Ziv-Aflibercept and Aflibercept in rabbits – João Rafael Dias, PG0

8:45-8:48 Outcomes of macular hole surgery with internal limiting membrane peeling assisted by a novel dye based on lutein crystals and brilliant blue – Oswaldo Ferreira Moura Brasil, PG0

8:50-8:53 To evaluate the applicability of the dye composed of anthocyanins extracted from the fruit of the Acai (Euterpe Orelacea) in chromovitrectomy – Rafael Ramos Caiado, PG0

8:55-8:58 Retinal ganglion cell function after repeated intravitreal injections of ranibizumab in patients with diabetic macular edema – Ricardo Miguel Japiassu, PG0

9:00-9:03 VEGF dosage curve in the aqueous humor after bevacizumab intravitreal injection in patients with neovascular AMD – Thiago George Cabral Silva, PG0

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 3

Uveitis, Tumors, Pathology, Electrophysiology and Epidemiology

Moderators: Cristina Muccioli, Rubens Belfort Jr, Adriana Berezovsky and Solange Rios Salomão

9:10-9:17 Impact of visual impairment in the health-related quality of life and psychosocial aspects in patients with uveitis – Luci Meire Silva, PG1

9:20-9:27 Real-time PCR as a complementary diagnosis in infectious uveitis – Fábio Felipe Santos, PG1

9:30-9:37 Physiological dysfunction in the fellow eye of strabismic and anisometropic amblyopic children – Eric Pinheiro Andrade, PG1

9:40-9:47 Electroretinography using a fiber electrode prototype in patients with retinal dystrophy – Josenilson Martins Pereira, PG1

9:50-9:57 Ophthalmological service quality offered to outpatients of the Public Healthcare System – Benigno Santos Hercos, Post-doc

10:00-10:07 Brazilian Amazon Region Eye Study (BARES): Pilot data on Frequency and Causes of Visual Impairment and Blindness in a Urban Census Sector of Parintins city – João Marcello Furtado, Post-Doc

10:10-10:13 Cytology impression findings in normal conjunctiva submitted to interferon a2b and normal conjunctiva submitted to mitomycin C 0,02% in rabbit eyes. Comparative experimental study – Simone Ribeiro de Araújo Almeida, PG0

10:15-10:18 Serological survey of toxoplasmosis associated with ophthalmologic examination in schizophrenia patients – Fabio Barreto Morais, PG0

10:20-10:40 COFFEE BREAK

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 4

Cornea and External Diseases, Laboratory, Pharmacology
Moderators: Ana Luísa Hofling-Lima, José Alvaro P. Gomes, Denise de Freitas

10:40-10:47 Aqueous humor concentration of two fourth-generation fluoroquinolones after topical instillation for ocular surgery prophylaxis – Rachel Lopes Rodrigues Gomes, PG1

10:50-10:57 Creation of Anti-angiogenic Cultivated Corneal Epithelial Sheets using Lentiviral Vectors – Lauro Augusto Oliveira, Post-DOC

11:00-11:07 Evaluation of Lipid Oxidative Stress Status in Dry Eye Disease – Tais Hitomi Wakamatsu, Post-doc

11:10-11:17 Ultrasound biomicroscopy after amniotic membrane transplantation and anterior stromal puncture in bullous keratopathy – Fabiana dos Santos Paris, PG1

11:20-11:27 Severe chemical burn and the use of infliximab therapy – Fabiano Cade, PG1

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 5

Cornea and External Diseases
Moderators: Elcio Hideo Sato and Flávio Eduardo Hirai

11:40-11:47 Corneal Endothelial Cell Adhesion by gravity after a 3-hour prone position cell injection on rabbits – Gustavo Teixeira Grottone, PG1

11:50-11:57 Molecular characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility profile of viridans group Streptococcus isolates from endophthalmitis – Katiane Santin, PG1

12:00-12:03 Detection of Herpes Simplex Types 1 and 2 and Varicella Zoster Virus in Corneal Scrapings from Patients with Infectious Keratitis by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction – Heloisa M Nascimento, PG0

12:05-12:08 Evaluation of conjunctival bacterial flora in patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome - Luciana Frizon, PG0

12:10-12:13 Comparison between deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty with endothelium and without endothelium in donor corneas – Tatiana Moura Bastos Prazeres, PG0

12:15-12:17 Human-Centered Design approach to deal with low vision Senior Citizens – Fernanda Jordani Barbosa Harada, PG1

12:20-13:30 LUNCH BREAK

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 6

Glaucoma
Moderators: Augusto Paranhos Jr., Paulo Augusto Arruda Mello

13:30-13:37 Brazilian Refractory Pediatric Glaucoma Project: One year of outpatient care – Christiane Rolim de Moura, Post-doc

13:40-13:47 The Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer of Patients With Neuromyelitis Optica and Chronic Relapsing Optic Neuritis is More Severely Damaged than Patients With Multiple Sclerosis.- Ivan Maynart Tavares, Post-Doc

13:50-13:57 In vivo assessment of laminar and pre-laminar tissues in glaucoma usgin enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography – Tiago dos Santos Prata, Post-doc

14:00-14:07 Correlation Between Disc Damage Likelihood Scale and Cup-To-Disc Ratio, Visual Field and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness in Normal and Glaucomatous Eyes – Andrea Cotait Kara-José, PG1

14:10-14:17 Correlation between pupillary and structural changes in glaucomatous neuropathy – Carolina Pelegrini Barbosa Gracitelli, PG1

14:20-14:23 Glaucoma detection ability of 3 Spectral-domain OCT devices and Stratus OCT – Dinorah Piacentini Engel Castro, PG0

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 7

Glaucoma
Moderators: Ivan Maynart Tavares, Tiago dos Santos Prata

14:30-14:37 Intraorbital optic nerve and lateral geniculate body in glaucoma and their association with functional and structural ocular alterations - Rafael Lacerda Furlanetto, PG1

14:40-14:47 Evaluation of glaucomatous damage through functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and correlation with anatomical and psychophysical ocular findings – Vanessa Miroski Gerente, PG1

14:50-14:57 Comparison of Different Spectral Domain OCT Scanning Protocols for Diagnosing Preperimetric Glaucoma – Renato Dichetti dos Reis Lisboa, PG1

15:00-15:03 Comparison of silicone and polypropylene Ahmed Glaucoma Valve implants – Maria Vitoria Oliveira Moura Brasil, PG0

15:05-15:08 Effects on scaring process and intraocular pressure of intraoperative bevacizumab and mitomycin C alone and combine on glaucoma filtration surgery in the rabbit – Christiana Rebello Hilgert, PG0

15:15-15:35 COFFEE BREAK

15:35-17:30 POSTER - SESSION 1

Retina (08), Uveitis (02), Tumors and Pathology (01), Ocular Ultrasound (02), Cornea and External Diseases (09), Glaucoma (14)

PROGRAM

December 7th - Saturday

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 8

Refractive Surgery and Bioengineering
Moderators: Paulo Schor, Mauro Campos, Wallace Chamon

8:00-8:07 Botulinum Toxin Type A for Keratoconus – Adimara da Candelaria Renesto, Post-Doc

8:10-8:17 Corneal biomechanical using dynamic ultra high-speed photography and tomography Scheimpflug camera to distinguish normal to keratoconus – Allan Cezar da Luz, PG1

8:20-8:27 VEGF Trap suppresses experimental corneal angiogenesis – Hailton Barreiros Oliveira, PG1

8:30-8:37 Eye Movements of tennis players in return to service in a video-projection setting – Olival Cardoso Lago, PG1

8:40-8:47 Reading acuity in low vision patients using a low-cost portable reading system prototype and conventional optical aids – Vagner Rogério dos Santos, PG1

8:50-8:53 Model for Teaching Direct Ophthalmoscopy – Thiago Gonçalves dos Santos Martins, PG0

PAPER PRESENTATION – SESSION 9

Cataract, Oculoplastic Surgery, Lacrimal System, Strabismus
Moderators: Mauro Nishi, Norma Allemann

9:00-9:07 Developing and implementing a teaching method of phacoemulsification surgery – Gustavo Ricci Malavazzi, PG1

9:10-9:17 Correlation Between Measured ELP and Crystalline Lens Position As a Tool for Customized IOL Calculation – João Crispim Ribeiro, PG1

9:20-9:27 Analysis of refractive errors from UNIFESP ambulatory care clinic for premature children – Rafael Lourenço Magdaleno – PG1

9:30-9:37 Estimation of the scleral contact lens size using a rotating Scheimpflug câmera – Sarah La Porta Weber, PG1

9:40-9:47 Morphometric and corneal alterations after botulinum toxin-A injection in patients with hemifacial spasm – Teissy Hentona Osaki, PG1

9:50-9:53 Strabismus surgical results in patients with myelomeningocele - Daiane Cristine Issaho, PG0

9:55-9:58 Histopathological findings after Bupivacaine injection in extraocular muscle of rabbits – Luisa Moreira Hopker, PG0

10:00-10:07 Lacrimal Recanalizer - Recanalization of the naso lachrymal duct with high frequency (RNLD) - Eduardo Alonso Garcia, PG0

10:10-10:30 COFFEE BREAK

10:30-11:20 SESSION – HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES FOR ALL

10:30-10:55 Quantitative models, Knowledge discovery and Decision support - Prof. Aydano Pamponet Machado

11:00-11:20 International Competitiveness and Technology - Prof. Dr. João Eduardo de Morais Pinto Furtado, MD (To be confirmed)

11:20-11:25 Discussion

11:25-12:15 POSTER - SESSION 2

Refractive Surgery (04), Bioengineering (06), Cataract (06), Refraction-Contact Lens (01), Strabismus (02), Ocular Plastic Surgery (01), Low vision (01), Orbit (02)

12:15-13:05 DRAWINGS

13:05-13:25 FINAL REMARKS AND AWARDS ANNOUNCEMENT

José Alvaro P. Gomes and Mauro Campos

13:30 ADJOURN

Organizing Committee

POSTERS

December 6th - Friday

15:35-17:30 POSTER - SESSION 1

Retina (08), Uveitis (02), Tumors and Pathology (01), Ocular Ultrasound (02), Cornea and External Diseases (09), Glaucoma (14)

1. Evaluation of Macular Sensitivity to Bevacizumab Treatment of macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion and correlation with Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) - Adriano de Morais Ferreira, R2
2. Endophthalmitis following intravitreal injection: spectrum of causative organisms and antimicrobial susceptibility – Grace Peng, R2
3. Primary Pars Plana Vitrectomy for Management of Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment - Roberta Andrade Nascimento, R2
4. Prevalence of anterior segment neovascularization and neovascular glaucoma during treatment of macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion – Ramon Antunes de Oliveira, R3
5. Optical density of xanthophylls in patients with age-related macular degeneration using MPD software of Visucam – Isabella Stamato Pimenta, PIBIC
6. Histological evaluation of experimental model for development of proliferative retinopathy after injection of intravitreal VEGF-A165 in pigmented rabbits – Felipe Abdo Jorge, R1
7. Histological evaluation after intra-vitreous injection of aflibercept (ZALTRAP®) in an animal model – Danilo Andriatti Paulo, R1
8. Serum VEGF, Intraocular Fluids, pH and Osmolarity After Intravitreal Zaltrap in Rabbits – Daniel Colicchio, F
9. Characteristics of uveitis: Analysis of a tertiary service in Sao Paulo – Delia Diana Paola Gonzalez Fernandez, F
10. Effect of PTK for band keratopathy in uveitis patients – Mariana Kaori Yasuta, F
11. Review of anatomopathologial risk factors in enucleated eyes with retinoblastoma diagnostic at Hospital Sao Paulo/GRAAC from 2007 to 2013 – Alexandre Gomes Bortoloti Azevedo, R1
12. Ultrasonographic findings in ocular congenital toxoplasmosis – Patrícia Sena Vieira, F
13. Axial length measurement in silicone oil-filled eyes: optical and B-mode guided immersion ultrasound biometry – Paulo Henrique de Souza, MP
14. Correlation between keratoconus and Posterior corneal dystrophy – Ana Claudia Medeiros de Amorim Garcia, F
15. Topical Tacrolimus in Thygeson Superficial Punctate Keratitis – Maria Carolina Marquezanda Silva, F
16. Resistance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates from the fourth generation fluoroquinolones – Nayana Andrade Rios, F
17. Seasonality of Microbial Keratitis Based on The UNIFESP Ocular Microbiology Laboratory – Fábio Iglesias Marujo, R1
18. Reverse translational research and precision medicine in ophthalmology and visual Science – Marina Roizenblatt, R1

19. Bitot´s spot related to hypovitaminosis A and underlying pinquecula: a case report – Nathalia Mayumi Thomaz Aquino, R1
20. Evaluation of the results of the surgical limbus transplantation using the technique Slet (Simple limbal epithelial transplantation) in patients with unilateral total limbal insufficiency – Ana Gabriela Coelho de Magalhaes Queiroz, R4
21. Descriptive Analysis of the Types And Parameters of Contact Lenses Fitted in Each Evolutive Degree and Morphology of Keratoconus – Danielle Arroyo, R4
22. Repeatability of measures of a corneal and anterior segment Scheimpflug-based tomography on normals and Keratoconus eyes in an University referral center – Marcio Wajngarten, R4
23. Comparison of the Icare rebound tonometer with the Goldmann tonometer in children: exam duration and epithelial defects - Bruno L. B. Esporcatte, F
24. Surgical Results of Trabeculotomy and Goniotomy for Primary Congenital Glaucoma – Cristiana Soares Ronconi, F
25. Identification of the Most Accurate Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Parameters to Use in Eyes with Early High and Low-Tension Glaucoma – Cristine Stahlschmidt, F
26. Analysis of Neuroretinal Rim Distribution and Vascular Pattern of Eyes with Presumed Large Physiological Optic Disc Cupping: a Comparative Study – Flavio Siqueira Santos Lopes, F
27. Influence of corneal thickness on tonometrical values of intraocular pressure, using the Goldmann tonometer, Tonopen and transpalpebral tonometer – Felipe Taveira Daher, R1
28. Role of the fourth drug in the intraocular pressure control in patients with glaucoma – Verena Ribeiro Juncal, R1
29. Is there a correlation between corneal and optic nerve head paramaters in keratoconus patients? – Adriano Bogar, R2
30. Correlation between pupillary and functional changes in glaucomatous neuropathy – Geraldine Ragot Melo, R2
31. Correlation Between Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness Measurements and Visual Field Status in Glaucomatous Patients – Paula Delegrego Borba, R2
32. Use of Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography in Clinical Practice: Does it Influence the Diagnostic Decision of Glaucoma Specialists and Non-specialists? – Carlos Eduardo Barbosa Filho, R3
33. Assessment of progress in the evaluation of the optic disc during the Ophthalmology Residency Program – Julia Dutra Rossetto, R3
34. Qualitative analysis of retinal vessels diameters in Glaucoma and their relationship with optic nerve head damage – Paula Campos Prudente Silva, R3
35. Conjunctival thickness OCT-measurements in glaucoma patients – Thays Moreira Albhy, R3
36. Correlation between in vivo laminar and pre-laminar tissue measurements and visual field status in glaucomatous patients – Vitor Gomes Prado, R3

POSTERS

December 7th - Saturday

11:30-12:15 POSTER - SESSION 2

Refractive Surgery (04), Bioengineering (06), Cataract (06), Refraction-Contact Lens (01), Strabismus (02), Ocular Plastic Surgey (01), Low vision (01), Orbit (02)

SESSION 2

1. Osmoprotective lubricant application for the management of post-refractive surgery induced dry eye symptoms – Rossen Mihaylov Hazarbassanov, F
2. Corneal Thickness Among Individuals with Myopia – Rafael Freire Kobayashi, R1
3. Comparison of keratometry among 5 topographers in patients with keratoconus – Huber Martins Vasconcelos Junior, R3
4. Effectiveness of EX500 in the correction of compound myopic astigmatism greater than 2.00D – Ibraim Viana Vieira, R3
5. Real-Life Low-Tech Analysis of Visual Behaviour Based in Scene and Eye Image for Refractive Surgery Planning – Vinicius Silbiger de Stefano, R3
6. Visual neuroadaptation in blurring conditions – Cristiane Okasaki, R1
7. Effect of ophthalmic cream used as a lubricant in the resistance of silicone tubes – Jacqueline Martins Sousa, R2
8. A Teleophthalmology System to Improve Emergencies Screening in Resource-poor Settings – Renan Albert Mendonça Rodrigues – R2
9. Evaporimeter- measurement of tear evaporation rates in patients with Dry eye Desease – Thiago Henrique de Toledo França, PIBIC
10. Phaco-catch technique: extremely low vacuum phacoemulsification, Milton Seiyu Yogi
11. Prevalence of cataract and glaucoma in children with Nephrotic Syndrome under systemic corticotherapy – Bruno Rebello Godoy, R1
12. Comparison between torsional and longitudinal waves in cataract surgery – Eduardo Bicalho Mariottoni, R1
13. Comparison of conventional longitudinal and torsional phacoemultification: intra and postoperative outcomes – Diego Monteiro Verginassi, R2
14. Evaluation of visual quality with Duet technique: multifocal Sulcoflex IOL implantation plus spherical IOL in the capsular bag in cataract surgery – Fabio Ribeiro Colombo, R2
15. Evaluation of the Corneal Edema Pattern After Phacoemulsification Among Residents and Fellowships in Institute of Cataract (Incat) – Luis Henrique Lopes Lira, R2
16. Analysing premium intraocular lens implantation in public service – Renan Braido Dias, R2
17. The use of plusoptix S04 in a campaign for child ophthalmologic examination – Priscila Teixeira Antas Bezerra, F
18. The use of a graded arc to evaluate ocular deviations in strabismus – Isabel Silveira Dias Garcia, F
19. New method of measuring diplopia: Fusion Screen – Marcela de Cassia Barreira, F

20. Eyelid tumors: Frequency of occurrence in a tertiary care service – Mariana de Andrade Coelho, R3
21. Description of the behavior of sound localization in visually impaired children aged 0 to 24 months – Milene Zanini Rodrigues, F
22. Epidemiological aspects of orbital lymphomas treated in the Orbital Service of the Federal University of São Paulo in the last 6 years – Mário Pincelli Netto, R1
23. Orbital pseudotumors: epidemiologic analysis of 13 patients – Lucas Valadão Soares, R2

2013 Research Days Abstract Form

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

Paper

1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Post-doc

Last Name: Eduardo
Middle: Büchele
First Name: Rodrigues

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS and PHARMACOLOGY

CEP Number: 1539/11

4. The signature of the First (Presenting) Author (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies that any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the 'UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

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Scientific Section Descriptions (two-letter code):

(BE) OCULAR BIOENGINEERING
(CO) CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
(CA) CATARACT
(EF) ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY
(EP) EPIDEMIOLOGY
(EX) EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY
(GL) GLAUCOMA
(LA) LABORATORY
(LS) LACRIMAL SYSTEM
(LV) LOW VISION
(NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
(OR) ORBIT
(PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
(PH) PHARMACOLOGY
(RE) RETINA AND VITREOUS
(RS) REFRACTIVE SURGERY
(RX) REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES
(ST) STRABISMUS
(TR) TRAUMA
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
(UV) UVEITIS
(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND

Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Early neural retinal changes detected by spectral-domain optical coherence tomography in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Author and Co-authors: Eduardo Büchele Rodrigues; Müller Urias; Fernando Marcondes Penha; Mauricio Maia; Rodrigo Meirelles; Michel Eid Farah

Purpose: To investigate the retinal changes prior to microangiopathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) patients with no diabetic retinopathy (DR) and in type 2 DM patients with mild DR only.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed in three groups: patients without DM, patients with type 2 DM without DR, and patients with type 2 DM with mild DR. Analysis of retinal layers was performed objectively with the Cirrus HD-OCT Review Software 6.0 (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA, USA). Macular cube and HD raster scans were analyzed with regard to: the ganglion cell layer (GCL) analysis, retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) thickness, central subfoveal (CS) retinal thickness, average macular thickness and total retinal (RT) thickness.

Results: In total, 102 patients were included in this study, of which 28 (27.4%) presented with mild DR and 46 (45.0%) were classified as DM patients with no DR. Quantitative analysis with the Cirrus software showed that the mean GCL + inner plexiform layer (CGL + IPL) and mean RNFL were thinner in the group with DM with no DR when compared to controls. Mean GCL + IPL and mean RNFL were thinner in patients with DR. ANOVA with Bonferroni correction indicated a statistically significant reduction in RT in mild RD ($p = 0.032$), in GCL + IPL in DM with no DR ($p = 0.039$) and mild DR ($p = 0.003$), and in RNFL in DM without DR or eyes with mild RD ($p < 0.001$), compared to controls.

Conclusion: Our study found reduced thickness of GCL + IPL as well as RFNL in patients with diabetes without DR, which suggests neuroretinal changes before angiopathy.

Keywords: diabetes, retina, diabetic retinopathy, oct

2013 Research Days Abstract Form

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

Paper

4. The signature of the First (Presenting) Author (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies that any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the 'UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

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Deadline: 10/2013

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Abstract should contain:

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

2. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Bruno
Middle: Albuquerque
First Name: Furlani

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 0128/08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: PREOPERATIVE AND INTRAOPERATIVE PROGNOSTIC FACTORS OF EPIRETINAL MEMBRANES USING CHROMOVITRECTOMY AND INTERNAL LIMITING MEMBRANE PEELING

Author and Co-authors: BRUNO FURLANI, RODRIGO MILANI, MICHEL EID FARAH, OCTAVIANO MAGALHAES JR, EDUARDO RODRIGUES, MAURICIO MAIA

Purpose: To evaluate the preoperative and intraoperative findings as prognostic indicators of functional and anatomic results of idiopathic epiretinal membrane (ERM) surgery using the double staining and double peeling surgical technique.

Methods: This retrospective study included vitrectomies using double staining (triamcinolone and brilliant blue) and double-peeling (ERM and ILM) surgical technique. Preoperative (visual acuity, optical coherence tomography, fluorescein angiography and autofluorescence) and intraoperative (ILM status post ERM peel) factors were compared to visual and anatomic outcomes.

Results: Thirty-one pseudophakic eyes were followed for a mean of 16.78 months and the logMAR BCVA improved significantly from 0.77±0.38 at baseline to 0.23±0.15 at 3 months and 0.22±0.14 at 12 months (P<0.001). The central foveal thickness (CFT) improved from 451.90±90.36 ?m at baseline to 232.00±47 ?m at 3 months and 221.94±35.04 ?m at 12 months (P<0.001).
During the ERM peeling, three distinct intraoperative ILM patterns were observed at the respectives percentages: 1-ILM peeled within the ERM (n=10, 32.3%), 2-Intact ILM (n=8, 25.8%), and 3-Varying sizes of ILM tears (n=13, 41.9%). Eyes with lower BCVAs improved more significantly postoperatively (P<0.05). Preoperative low BCVA, larger size of the ERM and CMT were related to higher values of vision improvement (p<0.05). Hyperautofluorescence was associated with greater CFT reduction (P<0.005). The intraoperative finding of ILM peeled within the ERM (type 1 classification) was related to significant high values of CFTs postoperatively (p<0.05). An intact ILM (type 2 classification) after ERM peeling was associated with lower BCVA improvements (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The double-peeling (ERM and ILM) and double-staining (TA and BBG) approach is a safe and effective surgical procedure for management of ERMs and no recurrences were observed at 16.78 months follow-up. Preoperative low BCVA, hyperautofluorescence, size of the ERM and CMT were positive prognostic factors and intact ILM after ERM peeling was a negative prognostic factor. Larger clinical trials are necessary to confirm such findings.

Keywords: Epiretinal Membrane, Chromovitrectomy, Internal Limiting Membrane

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PG1

Last Name: Carlos Alexandre
Middle: de Amorim
First Name: Garcia Filho

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: NCT00935883

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Change in drusen volume as a clinical trial endpoint for the study of complement inhibition in age-related macular degeneration

Author and Co-authors: Carlos Alexandre de A Garcia Filho; Zohar Yehoshua; Giovanni Gregori; Fernando M. Penha; William Feuer; Philip J. Rosenfeld

Purpose: To evaluate a decrease in drusen volume following treatment with eculizumab, a systemic inhibitor of complement component 5.

Methods: Single center, prospective, randomized, double-masked clinical trial. Patients with drusen volumes of at least 0.03 mm3 in the central macula were randomized 2:1 to receive intravenous eculizumab or placebo over 26 weeks. Patients were observed for an additional 26 weeks. The main outcome measure was a decrease in drusen volume of at least 50% at 26 weeks.

Results: Thirty eyes were enrolled. The mean drusen cube root volumes at baseline were 0.49 mm (0.14) and 0.47 mm (0.10) in the eculizumab and placebo groups, respectively (p=0.64). At 26 weeks, mean drusen cube root volumes were 0.51 mm (0.01) and 0.42 mm (0.15) in the eculizumab and placebo groups, respectively (p = 0.17). Only one eye in the placebo group had a decrease in drusen volume of at least 50% at 26 weeks. Through 26 weeks, a total of 2 eyes developed neovascularization, both in the placebo group. At 26 and 52 weeks, the growth of drusen volumes was dependent on the number of complement factor H at-risk alleles carried by the patients.

Conclusion: Systemic complement inhibition with eculizumab did not significantly reduce drusen volume. Future trials should consider the use a composite clinical trial endpoint in which efficacy is defined by the treatment?s ability to prevent drusen growth, prevent neovascularization, and prevent the formation of geographic atrophy over 1 year.

Keywords: drusen, non-exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD), dry AMD, spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SDOCT), complement inhibition, eculizumab, complement component 5, clinical trial endpoint

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

4. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Emmerson
Middle: C
First Name: Badaro

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 1388/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Investigation of retinal biocomatibility and research on new dyes chromovitrectomy

Author and Co-authors: Emmerson Badaro, Rodrigo Souza-Lima, Eduardo Novais, Mauricio Maia, Michel Eid Farah, Eduardo B Rodrigues

Purpose: To investigate the retinal biocompatibility of Acid Violet (AV) isolated and the combination of Brilliant Blue with deuterated water (BB+D2O) as vital dyes for chromovitrectomy.

Methods: An amount of 0.05ml of 0.25g/l (animals V1-V3) and 0.5g/l (animals V4-V6) of AV or 0.25g/L Brilliant Blue associated with 0.13ml/ml of Deuteruim oxide (6 animals) was injected intravitreally in the OD of rabbits eyes, while balanced salt solution (BSS) was applied in the OS for control. Clinical examination and histology with light microscopy (LM) were performed after 7 days. The electroretinographic (ERG) changes were assessed at baseline and 7 days.

Results: A total of 12 rabbits were included in the study. The histopathologic appearance of the retina, choroids, sclera, and optic nerve was within normal limits and without any signs of severe retinal necrosis or cystic degeneration. The nerve fiber layer, retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and choriocapillaris appeared normal after 7 days in every group analyzed, and both the control and the study group showed vacuolization and edema only in sparse regions in the retina.
At a dose of 0.25 g/l or 0.50 g/l, AV caused no statistical alterations in ERG during the follow-up period. Median B-wave amplitude maximal response in OD baseline were in V1/V3 of 133µV (58.5/199) and in V4?V6 of 175µV (140-219) and follow-up in V1/V3 of 225.5µV (122/264) (p=0.1088) and V4-V6 of 210.5µV (194.6?220) (p=0.1088). In OS, baseline values were in V1-V3 of 139.5µV (72.5?202) and in V4?V6 of 183 µV (141.5?213.5); while in follow-up they were in V1/V3 of 165.5µV (152.5/189) (p = 0.2850) and in V4/V6 of 175.0µV (172- 188.5) (p=1.000).
BB+D2O caused no considerable alterations in ERG during the follow-up period. Median B-wave amplitude maximal response in OD baseline were 184.25µV (162-192.5) and in follow up 168.5µV (144.5-263) (p=0.9165). In OS, baseline values were 164.25µV (145-195.5) and in follow-up 140.25µV (71-176.5) (p=0.1730)

Conclusion: AV and BB+D2O may be safe for the retina after intravitreous injection at concentrations used.

Keywords: acid violet, brillant blue, crhomovitrectomy, deuterated water

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5. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Juliana
Middle: Mantovani
First Name: Bottós

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 0181/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: NEW CONCEPTS IN CLASSIFICATION OF VITREOMACULAR TRACTION SYNDROME

Author and Co-authors: JULIANA BOTTÓS, JAVIER ELIZALDE, EDUARDO RODRIGUES, MICHEL FARAH AND MAURÍCIO MAIA

Purpose: Vitreomacular traction (VMT) syndrome is implicated in the pathophysiology of a variety of macular disorders. Each configuration has distinct implications regarding the anatomic and functional outcomes, which has led to proposals for classifications. Although the morphological classification has been worldwide used, it is not universally accepted. The aim of this study is to analyze the agreement between the different classifications in order to establish a major classification system as well as to correlate the morphologic findings of VMT syndrome with specific maculopathies.

Methods: Fifty-three eyes with VMT syndrome were categorized into two classifications based on optical coherence tomography (OCT) images: the VMT morphology (V- or J-shaped) and the diameter of adhesion (focal ?1,500 µm or broad >1,500 µm).

Results: High correlation was seen between V-shaped and focal VMT and between J-shaped and broad VMT (kappa=0.850; p<0.001), except in 4 cases with broad adhesion despite the presence of a V-shaped pattern. These 4 cases had common characteristics to those with broad VMT regarding associated maculopathies and visual function. V-shaped (n=29) and focal VMT (n=25) led to tractional cystoid macular edema (CME)(79.31% and 84% respectively) and macular hole (MH) (37.93% and 44%); J-shaped (n=24) and broad VMT(n=28) were associated with epiretinal membranes (ERM) (91.66% and 92.85% respectively) and diffuse retinal thickening (62.50% and 64.28%). The BCVA was not significantly different between the groups (BCVA logMar: V-shaped, 0.45; J-shaped, 0.46; P= 0.816 and focal, 0.50; broad, 0.42; P=0.198).

Conclusion: The classification based on the diameter of the adhesion showed a high correlation with the classical classification of adhesion morphology, but seemed to better reflect the specific macular changes. V-shaped and focal VMT led to tractional CME and MH while J-shaped and broad VMT were associated with ERM and diffuse retinal thickening. Future studies are necessary to define if classification based on the diameter of the adhesion may better reflect the prognostic of VMT and understand the specific associated maculopathies.

Keywords: vitreomacular traction syndrome; vitreoretinal interface; optical coherence tomography; macular hole; epiretinal membrane

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PG1

Last Name: Leonardo
Middle: Martins
First Name: Machado

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS and EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

CEP Number: 197/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Histologic evaluation of rabbit retina submitted to air infusion exposure from 20-, 23-, 25- and 27-gauge cannulas during vitrectomy: Implications for vitreoretinal surgery in humans.

Author and Co-authors: Leonardo Martins Machado, Octaviano Magalhães Jr, Eduardo Novais, Emerson Badaro, Juliana Prazeres, Gilles Landmann, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: To investigate possible retinal and choroidal damage in rabbits submitted to pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) following fluid-air exchange (FAX) using four different commercially available instrument sizes.

Methods: Forty-eight dutched-belted female rabbits weighing 1.5-2 kilograms will be submitted to vitreoretinal surgery following the ARVO guidelines for use of Animals for Experimental Research and also the Rules of the Ethics Committee from Federal University of Sao Paulo.
The surgeries will be performed after intramuscular anesthesia of Ketamine 35 mg/kg (Phoenix Scientific Inc., USA) and Xylazine 5 mg/kg (Phoenix Scientific Inc., USA).
The surgical procedures will be performed by a 3 port pars-plana vitrectomy using the Constellation Vision System MachineTM (Alcon, USA) and a Machemer lensTM (Volk, USA). Vitreous will be removed by a core vitrectomy procedure by setting the vitreous cutter to 5000 cuts/minute and the balanced salt solution (BSS) infusion at 20mmHg; the vitrectomy will be performed by different sizes of instruments according to the distinct groups during 7 minutes. The vitreous removal will be performed over the optic disc and medullar rays of nerve fiber. At the end of t

Results: No results are available yet. The current study is ongoing.

Conclusion: We hypothesized that smaller cannulas will result in more neurosensory, fotoreceptor and/or choriocapillar damage and this may be an useful information for vitreoretinal surgery in humans.

Keywords: : vitrectomy, 20-gauge, 23-gauge, 25-gauge, 27-gauge, fluid?air exchange, sutureless vitrectomy

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7. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Luiz
Middle:
First Name: Roisman

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 1469/08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Micropulse diode laser treatment for chronic central serous chorioretinopathy: a randomized pilot trial.

Author and Co-authors: Roisman L, Magalhães FP, Lavinsky D, Moraes N, Hirai FE, Cardillo JA, Farah ME.

Purpose: To investigate the relationship between retinal sensitivity and persistence of subretinal fluid and then to analyze microperimetry as a prognostic predictor of acute central serous chorioretinopathy.

Methods: Prospective, randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled pilot trial. Patients were randomized to SDM laser treatment (group 1) or sham procedure (group 2). Primary outcome measure was change in best corrected visual acuity (BCVA); secondary outcome was central macular thickness after 3 months. Laser treatment was performed along the detached area. At the 3-month visit, all patients were evaluated for re-treatment if they met re-treatment criteria.

Results: Fifteen patients were included in this study: five patients in the sham group and 10 in the treatment group. At 3 months, BCVA was significantly enhanced in the treatment group (P = .006) compared with the sham group (P = .498). All patients from the sham group needed treatment after 3 months. An improvement in central macular thickness and leakage on fluorescein angiography was noted in all treated patients (in both groups).

Conclusion: In this limited-size, short-term exploratory study, SDM laser was effective in treating chronic CSC. There was no evidence of retinal damage induced by treatment.

Keywords: central serous chorioretinopathy, micropulse laser

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PG1

Last Name: Hermelino
Middle: Lopes de
First Name: Oliveira

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 108/2008

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: A Randomized Clinical Trial to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of Isolated or Combined Intravitreal injection of Triamcinolone Acetonide and Bevacizumab for Diabetic Macular Edema

Author and Co-authors: H. Oliveira Neto, R.E. Andrade, C. Muccioli, M.J. Nobrega, A. Casella, M. Ferreira, AC Branco, M Maia, M.E. Farah, C. Regatieri, R. Belfort,Jr

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of intravitreal triamcinolone or bevacizumab alone and associated injections for the treatment of macular edema due to diabetic retinopathy (DR).

Methods: Randomized multicenter clinical study with injection of 0.05ml (1.25 mg) of bevacizumab (AVA group);0.1 ml (4mg) of triamcinolone acetonide (TAAC group); and the combination of the two drugs at the same dosage (AVA+TAAC group), during 6 months, monthly evaluated. Inclusion criteria: diabetic macular edema, BCVA between or equal 20/400 and 20/40 and central macular thickness =275 µm by OCT. The primary endpoints were: BCVA, IOP and central macular thickness by OCT.

Results: One hundred and twenty eyes of 120 patients were injected. Twenty (34.5%) patients in the AVA group and 19 patients each group TAAC (32.8%) and AVA + TAAC (32.8%).BCVA revealed similar among AVA and TAAC groups and short difference in the AVA+TAAC group: There was no difference among groups and was not statistically significant (p = 0.795).
The intraocular pressure (IOP) increased in TAAC and AVA groups and also in the TAAC group. The analysis of retinal macular thickness measured by OCT showed reduction in all 3 groups. However, the difference among these results was not statistically significant (p = 0.368). Among the excluded cases, the most frequent causes were lack of improvement after 3 consecutive injections and loss of follow-up(15 cases) followed by increase of IOP (3 cases). There were one case of acute myocardial infarction and death that were considered completely independent of the study. No systemic side effects were observed.

Conclusion: All groups showed short-term improvement in visual acuity and decreased diabetic macular edema after separated or combined injections of triamcinolone and bevacizumab; however, at this time of the study, there was no difference among the 3 groups. This finding suggests that these different types of treatments showed similar results and provides evidence against the use of steroids because of their complications.

Keywords: diabetic retinopathy; macula/fovea; drug toxicity/drug effects

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9. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Cristina
First Name: Miyamoto

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 0665/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: 3,4 dihydroxyphenyl ethanol (DPE) reduces secretion of angiogenin in human retinal pigment epithelial cells

Author and Co-authors: Miyamoto C, Granner T, Maloney S, Antecka E, Burnier MN Jr

Purpose: To evaluate the effects of 3,4 dihydroxyphenyl ethanol (DPE) on a human retinal pigment epithelial cell line (ARPE-19), and to study the results of the combination of DPE with bevacizumab.

Methods: ARPE-19 cells were incubated under normoxic and hypoxic conditions. The cells were treated as follows: control, 100 ?M DPE, 0.25 mg/mL bevacizumab, the combination of DPE and bevacizumab. Media was harvested after 24h for sandwich ELISA-based angiogenesis assays. The secretion of 10 pro-angiogenic cytokines was measured: angiogenin, ANG2, EGF, bFGF, HB-EGF, PDGF-BB, leptin, PIGF, HGF and VEGF-A.

Results: Treatment of ARPE-19 cells with bevacizumab significantly increased the secretion of angiogenin. Secretion of angiogenin and VEGF-A were significantly reduced following treatment with the combination of DPE and bevacizumab compared to bevacizumab alone.

Conclusion: Compensatory angiogenic signalling may occur in neovascular AMD following treatment with bevacizumab. We show that DPE, both alone and in combination with bevacizumab, can reduce the secretion of angiogenin, a cytokine that has been upregulated following treatment with bevacizumab in RPE cells. Therefore, DPE may represent a possible therapeutic agent to be used in combination with bevacizumab for the treatment of neovascular AMD.

Keywords: angiogenin, bevacizumab, 3,4 dihydroxyphenyl ethanol, age-related macular degeneration

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

10. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Mariana
Middle: Vallim
First Name: Salles

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 6159

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between phenotype and genotype in patients with Stargardt Disease

Author and Co-authors: Mariana Vallim Salles, Karita Antunes Costa, Juliana Maria Ferraz Sallum.

Purpose: Identify genetic mutations in patients with clinical diagnosis of Stargardt disease and correlate with the phenotypic manifestation.

Methods: Select patients with clinical diagnosis of Stargardt disease. The age of onset and visual acuity was registered. To characterize their phenotype characteristics, the Fundus photography, OCT and fundus autofluorescence of the retina were recorded. 4ml peripheral blood was collected for DNA extraction. The ABCA4 gene is been sequenced with next generation technique (Ion Torrent sequencing). The sequence will be analyzed using the software Geneius Pro 5.5.7. The genetic variations will be compared with databases like ?National Center for Biotechnology Information? (NCBI) to search for the pathogenic mutation potentially related to the phenotype.

Results: 24 patients from 21 families (3 pair of siblings) were included, all of them between 10 and 66 years old. In this population the initial symptoms appeared near 11 years old. The pattern of inheritance was autosomal recessive in all families. The patients visual acuity ranged from 20/40 to count fingers at 50 centimeters. The retina exam showed Stargardt macular dystrophy and hypoautofluorescence at the atrophy areas and hyperautofluorescent at active flecks areas on autofluorescence exam. The OCT showed disruption and focal loss of the ISOS line at the atrophic macular area. The sequencing tests had been started and soon the results will be analyzed.

Conclusion: The phenotype characteristics of all 24 patients are related with Stargardt disease.

Keywords: retinitis pigmentosa, retina, Stargardt disease, genetic disease, DNA mutational analysis.

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11. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Renata
Middle: Portella
First Name: Nunes

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 0345/10

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Efficacy of anti-VEGF treatments for age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Author and Co-authors: Renata Portella Nunes, Eduardo B Rodrigues, Flavio E Hirai, Letícia F Barroso, Emmerson Badaro, Eduardo Novais, Octaviano Magalhães Jr., Mauricio Maia, Michel E Farah

Purpose: To study the efficacy of therapy with intravitreal ranibizumab (IVR) and bevacizumab (IVB) in exudative AMD.

Methods: A prospective randomized clinical trial (RCT) comparing the efficacy of IVR and IVB as therapy for wet-AMD. Forty-five patients with exudative-AMD were randomized (1:1:1) in 3 groups: monthly 0.5mg IVR, monthly 1.25mg IVB, and every-two-weeks 1.25mg IVB. All patients received 3 months loading dose, followed with as-needed regimen. Patients were followed for 1 year.

Results: From the 45 patients included in the RCT, 44 have concluded the first year of follow-up. One patient died due to pneumonia during the second month of follow-up. At baseline, the average age of the patients was 74.4 years old (75, 75 and 74 in groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively). The average initial BCVA was 52.69 ETDRS letters (52.2, 51 and 54.86 in groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively). At month 12, the average BCVA increased to 63.79 ETDRS letters (mean gain of 11.1 letters). Patients under monthly bevacizumab treatment gained 7.23 letters, the every-two-weeks group improved 13.47 letters, and the monthly ranibizumab group increased 12.53 letters at month 12. A total of 95.56% of patients lost less then 15 letters of vision, 93.33% in groups 1 and 2, and 100% in group 3. At baseline 13.33% of patients had BCVA of 20/40 or better; at month 12, 35.55% of patients presented BCVA of 20/40 or better (33.33%, 33.33% and 40% for groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively). There was a low rate of ocular and/or systemic adverse events.

Conclusion: The RCT has shown similar efficacy and safety among the groups.

Keywords: Age-related Macular Degeneration, Bevacizumab, Ranibizumab, Choroidal Neovascularization.

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Poster guidelines:

12. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: Magno
Middle: Antonio
First Name: Ferreira

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 37910 /2010

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: POSTERIOR HYALOID DETACHMENT AND INTERNAL LIMITING MEMBRANE PEELING USING 10 NATURAL VITAL DYES: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN POST-MORTEM EYES

Author and Co-authors: MAGNO ANTÔNIO FERREIRA, MD, 1,3 RAQUEL EUSTÁQUIO ALVES FERREIRA, MD, 3 MICHEL EID FARAH, MD, PHD, 1 ACÁCIO ALVES SOUZA LIMA-FILHO, PHD, 1,2 EDUARDO BUCHELE RODRIGUES, MD,1 ÉBER LOPES FERREIRA,4 CRISTIANE SIQUEIRA PERIS,1 MAURÍCIO MAIA, MD, PHD1

Purpose: To determine whether natural dyes facilitate posterior hyaloid detachment and retinal internal limiting membrane (ILM) peeling in human eyes.

Methods: Open sky-vitrectomy with posterior hyaloid and ILM removal was performed in 80 cadaveric eyes. The study was performed after sign consent of the family of the donors confirming the purposes of the donation of eyes for this specific research project. The study followed the ARVO guidelines for research in humans and the tenets of the Delaration of Helsink as well as the rules of the Ethics Committee of Federal University of Sao Paulo. Pomegranate, Haematoxylon campechianum, chlorophyll, cochineal, hibiscus, indigo, paprika, curcuma, old fustic, and grape were injected into the vitreous for hyaloid detachment and ILM removal. The dyes settled on the macula for 5 minutes and were removed by mechanical aspiration. Intraocular forceps were used for ILM peeling, confirmed by light microscopy.

Results: The dyes facilitated posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) and ILM peeling. Haematoxylon campechianum, cochineal, and old fustic facilitated creation of a PVD in all cases. Dye-assisted posterior hyaloid detachment was comparable to triamcinolone-assisted posterior hyaloid detachment performed previously in a comparative model. Cochineal (intense staining, 50% of eyes; moderate staining, 37.5%; poor staining, 12.5%) and chlorophyll (intense staining, 25%; moderate staining, 75%) shows the best capacity of ILM staining. Light microscopy confirmed ILM removal in all eyes.

Conclusion: Natural vital dyes stain the vitreous and ILM in human cadaveric eyes and may be useful during vitreoretinal surgery. Cochineal stained the vitreous and ILM best, following by chlorophyll for ILM and extract of Haematoxylon campechianum and old fustic for vitreous.

Keywords: Chromovitrectomy, natural dyes, posterior vitreous detachment, internal limiting membrane peeling

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PG0

Last Name: Eduardo
Middle: Amorim
First Name: Novais

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 51440

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Choroidal thickness and Doppler flowmetry of the retrobulbar circulation in normal subjects

Author and Co-authors: Emmerson Badaró, MD; Eduardo B. Rodrigues, MD; Norma Allemann, MD; Rodrigo S. Lima, MD; Caio V. Regatieri, MD; Rubens Belfort, Jr., MD

Purpose: To correlate choroidal thickness and ultrasound color Doppler flowmetry of the retrobulbar circulation.

Methods: 54 eyes of twenty-seven healthy patients, from 27 to 68 year-old, where submitted to enhanced depth imaging Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (SD-OCT) and color Doppler flowmetry. The resistance index (RI) and maximum peak systolic velocity (VSM) were calculated for the retrobulbar arteries: ophthalmic artery (OA), short posterior ciliary arteries (SPCA), and central retinal artery (CRA); and correlated to SD-OCT measurements of the subfoveal choroidal thickness.

Results: Choroidal thickness measurements obtained were consistent to previous studies in healthy subjects. There was no significant difference between these values in both eyes (p= 0.5476). An inversely proportional relationship was present between the SPCA systolic velocity and subfoveal choroidal thickness (p= 0.0496), which was not found for the OA or the CRA.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that there is an inversely proportional relationship between the blood flow of the short posterior ciliary arteries and the subfoveal choroidal thickness. The decrease of choroidal thickness can be possibly explained by the increased resistance index in the retrobulbar arteries, thus preventing blood to fill the choriocapillaris circulation.

Keywords: Choroidal Thickness, Enhanced Depth Image, OCT, Doppler Flowmetry

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PG0

Last Name: helio
Middle: francisco
First Name: shiroma

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 705/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Safety and efficacy of various concentrations of lidocaine gel for intravitreal injections

Author and Co-authors: Helio Francisco Shiroma, Jose Carlos Pereira Lorenzo, Fernando Penha, Muller Urias, Michel Eid Farah, Eduardo Buchelle Rodrigues.

Purpose: To investigate the safety to the cornea; and efficacy of five concentrations (2%, 3.5%, 5%, 8% and 12%) of anesthetic gel for intravitreal administration of pharmacologic agents.

Methods: After approval of the Ethics Committee, a prospective, randomized and double-blinded clinical trial using lidocaine gel in five preparations, 2%, 3.5%, 5%, 8% and 12%, was conducted. Patients scheduled for intravireal treatment received topical anaesthesia with lidocaine gel five and ten minutes before the procedure. After intravitreal injection, patients answered the Visual Analogue Pain scale (VAS) about pain during the procedure. Corneal and conjunctival staining with lissamine green and fluorescein was measured in the first post-operative day using Oxford Scale. Statistics analysis were performed with SPSS for Windows (SPSS for Windows Version 17, Chicago, IL) and the level for significance was p<0,05.

Results: Two hundred sixty patients were allocated into five groups with a mean age of 70.07(±13.3). The groups were similar in gender, drug administrated, pathology and eye treated (p >0.05). We treated patients with AMD, diabetic macular edema, central or branch vein occlusion and edema secondary to other diseases. There was an inverse correlation between age and pain (?=0.239, p<0.001). The mean pain score in 2% lidocaine was highest 2.63 (±1.68), comparing with other groups, in 3.5% was 2.08 (±1.35), in 5% was 2.00 (±1.65), in 8% was 1.93 (±1.40) and in 12% was 1.83 (±1.35). Confronting each group, there was a significant difference between mean pain score in 2% lidocaine group compared to all other groups, 5% (p=0.041), with 8% (p=0.02) and with 12% (p=0.012). There was no significant difference between groups in regard to keratitis mean score (p=0.897) and for the lissamine green (p= 0.397).

Conclusion: Lidocaine gel 3.5%, 5%, 8% and 12% induced less pain than 2 % topical ocular anestesia for intravitreal injection. In this study, we didin?t observe relationship between concentration of lidocaine and corneal toxicity . No systemic effects were observed.

Keywords: lidocaine gel ophthalmic, ocular, anesthetic

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15. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: João
Middle: Rafael
First Name: Dias

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 1388/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Electroretinographic findings after intravitreal injection of Ziv-Aflibercept and Aflibercept in rabbits

Author and Co-authors: João Rafael Dias; Emmerson Badaró; Eduardo Novais; Daniel Colicchio; Eduardo Rodrigues; Michel Farah

Purpose: To investigate the retinal toxicity by electroretinography (ERG) and fundoscopy after intravitreal injection of Ziv-Aflibercept and Aflibercept in rabbits.

Methods: Methods: A total of 12 pigmented rabbits (Chinchilla breed) were assigned in two groups (n = 6 in each group). The animals in group 1 received 0.05 ml of Ziv-Aflibercept (Zaltrap®) (2 mg / 1 ml) and group 2 received 0.05 ml of Aflibercept (Eylia®) (2 mg / 0.05 ml), intravitreally into the right eye, whereas the left eyes received the same volume of balanced salt solution (BSS) as control. ERG recordings were performed at baseline, 24 hours and 7 days after intravitreal injection. Ephiós handheld system (Ephiós AB, Rejmyre, Sweden), ERG-jet and skin electrodes were used. Scotopic and fotopic curves were measured. Amplitude of waves were obtained by transferred data to software Mjolner v1.3:0.5. The responses at 24 hours and 1 week after injection were compared with baseline levels. A decrease in the post-injection amplitude of more than 66% was considered remarkable.

Results: At clinical examination by indirect ophthalmoscopy 24 hours and 7 days after Ziv-Aflibercept and Aflibercept injection, all eyes were negative for cataract, hemorrhage, retinal detachment, and intraocular opacities. Amplitude analysis of minimal scotopic b-wave (ROD), maximum (MAX) scotopic a- and b-wave showed no significant reduction in either Ziv-Aflibercept or Aflibercept injected or control eyes.

Conclusion: Ziv-Aflibercept seemed to cause no electroretinographic and/or fundoscopic alterations to the rabbit retinas 24 hours and 7 days after its intravitreal injections, when compared with already-approved intraocular drug Aflibercept. These results encourage future perspectives for the treatment of retinal diseases in humans with Ziv-Aflibercept.

Keywords: Ziv-Aflibercept, Aflibercept, Electroretinography, fundoscopy

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16. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: OSWALDO
Middle: FERREIRA MOURA
First Name: BRASIL

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 98104

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Outcomes of macular hole surgery with internal limiting membrane peeling assisted by a novel dye based on lutein crystals and brilliant blue

Author and Co-authors: Oswaldo Ferreira Moura Brasil, Eduardo Novais, Emerson Badaro, Andre Maia, Michel Eid Farah, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: To evaluate the outcomes of macular hole surgery using a novel dye based on lutein crystals 0.3% + brilliant blue 0.025% in order to improve the identification and removal of the internal limiting membrane (ILM) in human eyes and to predict the cleavage plan between the ILM and neurosensory retina using 3 distincts surgical techniques for its removal.

Methods: A prospective study will evaluate the surgical treatment of 40 macular holes through 23-gauge pars plana vitrectomy. Surgery will be aided by the staining of the vitreous using 0.3% lutein crystals + 0.025% brilliant blue which will be respectively useful for posterior hyaloid detachment and also for ILM peeling. The standardized surgical procedures will be performed by one experienced surgeon in chromovitrectomy and phakic eyes will be submitted to phacoemulsification and IOL implantation. The surgeon will complete a postoperative questionnaire that compares the capability of this new dye to stain the ILM with the current available dyes based on the previous experience of the surgeon in chromovitrectomy. Patients will be evaluate at baseline and post-operative days 1, 7, 30 and 90 and 180. The data from the different timelines will be compared to baseline using the student t-Test. In order to try to defined the cleavage plan of the ILM and neurosensory retina, histological evaluation

Results: Study in progress.

Conclusion: Study in progress.

Keywords: Macular hole, Chromovitrectomy, Brilliant blue, Lutein

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17. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Rafael
Middle: Ramos
First Name: Caiado

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 1388/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: To evaluate the applicability of the dye composed of anthocyanins extracted from the fruit of the Acai (Euterpe Orelacea) in chromovitrectomy

Author and Co-authors: Rafael Caiado, Emmerson Badaró, Michel Eid Farah, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: Apply the anthocyanins extracted from the fruit of the acai (euterepe oleracea) as a dye in chromovitrectomy low retinal toxicity.

Methods: Will be evaluated in vivo retinal toxicity of the dye in its functional and morphological in rabbits.

Results: Preliminary results showed absence of toxicity or other adverse effects related to the use of the dye.

Conclusion: This study will be to generate a basis for the development of a dye originated from a national fruit that have not yet been described in the literature for use during chromovitrectomy human eyes.

Keywords: anthocyanins ,chromovitrectomy, Acai, Euterpe Orelacea

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FORMAT:

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

18. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: RICARDO
Middle: MIGUEL
First Name: JAPIASSU

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS and ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

CEP Number: 14728313.6.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Retinal ganglion cell function after repeated intravitreal injections of ranibizumab in patients with diabetic macular edema

Author and Co-authors: Japiassu RM, Novais EA, Badaró E, Maia M
Purpose: To evaluate the safety of intravitreal repeated injections of ranibizumab in patients with diabetic macular edema regarding the maintenance of retinal ganglion cell function.

Methods: The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Federal University of São Paulo and will be sponsored by Novartis (Basel, Switzerland). A written informed consent will be obtained from study participants. Twenty seven eyes of 27 diabetic macular edema subjects will be treated with monthly ranibizumab injections (0,5 mg injected intravitreally) until maximum best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) be achieved and remains stable for three consecutive months (for a minimum of 3 initial injections). If BCVA decreases more than 2 lines or Spectral Domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) shows increasing of Central Macular thickness (CMT) of more than 50 micra a new intravitreal injection will be done until BCVA stabilizes over three consecutive assessments. Patients will be submitted in baseline to ophthalmic evaluation, including BCVA, fundus ophthalmoscopy, digital color fundus photographs, SD-OCT, and electroretinogram. SD-OCT will be performed in a monthly schedule, and electroreti

Results: The study is ongoing and no results are available.

Conclusion: We hypothesized that repeated injections of ranibizumab in patients with diabetic macular edema will not result in retinal ganglion cell function abnormalities by clinical and electrophysiological evaluation.

Keywords: diabetic macular edema, ranibizumab, electroretinogram

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FORMAT:

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

19. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: Thiago
Middle: George
First Name: Cabral Silva

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 215195

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: VEGF dosage curve in the aqueous humor after bevacizumab intravitreal injection in patients with neovascular AMD.

Author and Co-authors: Thiago Cabral, Júlia Polido, Akiyoshi Oshima, Pedro Serracarbassa, Caio Regatieri, Rubens Belfort Jr.

Purpose: To evaluate the concentration of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the aqueous humor before and after intravitreal injection of Bevacizumab in eyes with neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Methods: In this prospective study, 24 eyes of 24 patients with choroidal neovascularization secondary to neovascular AMD were treated with a single intravitreal injection of Bevacizumab (0,01mL, 2,5mg of Avastin). Aqueous humor samples were obtained before the intravitreal injection (baseline), at one week, one month and three months after the treatment. The VEGF concentration in the aqueous humor was measured using an enzyme-linked immunometric assay (Assay Designs® and Stressgen®, Enzo Biochem Inc, Farmingdale, NY). Best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), central retinal thickness (CRT) measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT), and fundoscopy were analyzed at the baseline, one week, one and three months after the treatment. Additionally, a correlation between improvement in the BCVA, CRT and VEGF concentration was investigated.

Results: A significant increase expression of VEGF was observed in the aqueous humor of eyes with neovascular AMD (mean: 179,71 pg/mL) at the baseline. Furthermore, a significant decrease in the VEGF levels ($P<0.001$) was observed in all time points after intravitreal injection, comparing with the baseline (1 week - 44.18 pg/mL; 1 month: 56,55 pg/mL; 84,44 pg/mL, $P<0.001$). One week post treatment, it was observed the highest reduction on the VEGF expression (75.41%). As expected, significant improvement on CRT ($P<0,05$) was observed after the single bevacizumab treatment (baseline - 420 µm; 1 week - 280,95µm; 1 month - 280,65µm and 3 months: 320µm; $P<0.01$). The improvement on the CRT was directed correlated with the reduction on the aqueous humor VEGF levels.

Conclusion: The lowest VEGF concentration in the aqueous humor in eyes with neovascular AMD was observed 1 week after Bevacizumab intravitreal injection. There was a significant increase in the VEGF concentration 3 months after the injection. A significant direct correlation was observed between the decrease on the CRT and VEGF levels. Therefore, the VEGF levels might be a potential marker for the neovascular activity.

Keywords: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Neovascularization, Bevacizumab (Avastin), Aqueous Humor and Age Macular Degeneration.

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

20. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Luci
Middle: Meire
First Name: Silva

Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number: 19935713.7.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Impact of visual impairment in the health-related quality of life and psychosocial aspects in patients with uveitis

Author and Co-authors: L.M.Silva, M.Piaba, L.Bassani, C.Muccioli
Purpose: To determine the demographic profile, levels of health and welfare as well as the symptoms of depression and anxiety in patients with visual impairment secondary to uveitis

Methods: In a descriptive study, 25 patients were enrolled by a database review from the Uveitis Service of the Dept. of Ophthalmology (UNIFESP). All patients had visual impairment secondary to uveitis, visual acuity lower than 20/70 in the better eye, classified as low-vision or blindness according to WHO`s guidelines. Patients' charts were reviewed for eligibility criteria and data collection. The eligible patients were contacted by phone and invited to attend the survey. During the visit the patients signed an informed consent form and were interviewed. Three questionnaires were administered, a study questionnaire, the SF-12v Health Survey and HADS - Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale

Results: Twenty five patients were interviewed, 56% female, the mean age was 48 years (age range 26-66), the race distribution was 52% white, 28% mulatto, 16% black and 4% yellow. Thirty two percent had primary education, 56% had secondary education and only 12% had tertiary education. Sixty percent had the familiar income between R$1.000,00 - R$ 3.000,00 and, 68% were early retired or fired from their work activities. The visual impairment was classified as 24% bilateral blindness, 32% bilateral low vision and 44% blindness in one eye and low vision in the fellow eye. The HADS questionnaires showed the following scores for anxiety and depression respectively, 44%/48% normal, 20%/36% mild, 24%/16% moderate and 12%/0% severe. All domains of SF-12v were below the mean of general population, the physical and mental component summary (PCS-MCS) was respectively 42,65 and 43,05. While 20% of general population is at risk of first stage of positive depression, 40% of our sample is at risk. Considering the PCS and MCS scores 72% and 52% of our sample is below the general population scores, respectively

Conclusion: The results show a young population visual impaired, early retired or fired from their work activities. The most of them showing levels of depression and anxiety, as well as the physical, mental and emotional health scores below the general population values

Keywords: Visual impairment, uveitis, quality of life

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21. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: FABIO
Middle: FELIPE
First Name: SANTOS

Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number: 0094/09

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FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Real-time PCR as a complementary diagnosis in infectious uveitis

Author and Co-authors: Fabio Felipe dos Santos, Luiz Vicente Rizzo, Heloisa Nascimento, Cristina Muccioli, Alessandra Goncalves Commodaro, Rubens Belfort Jr

Purpose: To characterize the real-time PCR as a tool for the diagnosis of infectious uveitis

Methods: 74 patients (40 male and 34 female) were recruited from the Department of Ophthalmology of the UNIFESP and the real-time PCR were performed at the Hospital Albert Einstein (HIAE). DNA from blood, aqueous and vitreous humor were analyzed using specific primers designed to amplify, herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1), herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2), varicella zoster virus (VZV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), T. gondii (TOXO) and T.canis/cati (TOXOCARA).

Results: Our results showed that TOXO was positive in 6.7% all blood samples, 38.18% in all aqueous samples and 23.08% in all vitreous samples. CMV was found in 4.05% of blood and 1.82% of aqueous. HSV was positive in 1.82% of aqueous and 7.69% of vitreous. VZV was positive in 1.82% in aqueous humor and 3.85% in vitreous humor. TOXOCARA was positive in 1.35% only in blood. Real-time PCR confirmed 48% of the diagnostic hypothesis of the toxoplasmosis and 50% of toxocariasis

Conclusion: Until now our work suggested that the vitreous humor showed greater ability to detect pathogens. However the aqueous humor and blood that easier to obtain, may be appropriate sites for research of infections by real time PCR.

Keywords: Real time PCR, diagnosis, infectious uveitis, blood, aqueous humor, vitreous humor.

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Title
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Poster guidelines:

22. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Eric
Middle: Pinheiro
First Name: Andrade

Service: ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

CEP Number: 0503-08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: PHYSIOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE FELLOW EYE OF STRABISMIC AND ANISOMETROPIC AMBLYOPIC CHILDREN

Author and Co-authors: Andrade EP, Berezovsky A, Sacai PY, Pereira JM, Rocha DM, Salomão SR

Purpose: Amblyopia is a form of cerebral visual impairment in the absence of an organic cause. Attenuated amplitudes and prolonged latencies are common abnormalities found in pattern reversal visual evoked potentials (PRVEP) in amblyopic eyes. However there is scarce data on PRVEP in fellow eyes of amblyopes. The aim of this study is to evaluate visual acuity and PRVEP in the fellow eye of strabismic and/or anisometropic amblyopic children.

Methods: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of São Paulo (0503-08). The amblyopic group consists of 40 children (22 girls), aged 5-14 years (mean 8.7±2.2 years), 15 anisometropic, 21 strabismic and 4 with anisometropia and strabismus. A group of 19 healthy children (13 girls) aged 5-15 years (8.2±2.6 years) was used as control. Visual acuity was measured in logMAR from each eye with the best optical correction using the ETDRS chart for distance. Grating acuity was measured from each eye using the sweep-VEP system. Transient PRVEP recording was obtained with checkerboard stimuli subtending 1°, 15´ and 7.5´ visual angles from both eyes in monocular stimulation condition according to ISCEV protocol. P100 latency in milliseconds (ms), the amplitude between the peaks of N75 and P100 in microvolts (?V) were determined.

Results: Statistically worse visual acuity for either optotype (0.04±0.1 logMAR; p=0.021,) or grating acuity (0.07±0.05 logMAR; p=0.026,) were found when compared with healthy children (0.0±0.0 logMAR optotype, 0.05±0.04 logMAR grating). Significantly prolonged P100 latency for stimulus 7.5´ in the felllow eye (110.9±11.4) was detected when compared with controls (103.2±6.8; p=0.01,). There were not a statiscally significant difference between the amplitude of the control group and the fellow eye for all stimulus (p=0.496, 0.700 and 0.422 for 1°, 15´ and 7.5´ visual angles, respectively).

Conclusion: When compared with eyes of healthy children, fellow eyes of amblyopic children showed worse optotype and grating acuity, with subtle abnormalities in the PRVEP detected as prolonged latencies for smaller size stimuli. These findings confirm previous studies showing that the fellow eye of amblyope patients is not fully normal.

Keywords: electrophysiology: clinical; visual acuity; amblyopia.

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23. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Josenilson
Middle: Martins
First Name: Pereira

Service: ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

CEP Number: 1087/08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Electroretinography using a fiber electrode prototype in patients with retinal dystrophy

Author and Co-authors: J.M. Pereira 1, S.R. Salomao1 , D.M. Rocha 1, PY Sacai 1, SES Watanabe 1, S. Muñoz 2, A.Berezovsky 1
1. Departamento de Oftalmologia, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
2. Departamento de Salud Pública, Facultad de Medic

Purpose: To compare full-field electroretinogram (ERG) responses recorded in patients with retinal dystrophy with monopolar DTL® electrode to those obtained with a microfiber electrode prototype, using the ERG standards of the International Society for the Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (ISCEV).

Methods: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of São Paulo (1087/08). Fifty six patients (mean age 36.8±16.9 years, 29 females) with previously diagnosed retinal dystrophy had full-field ERG recorded (ISCEV standard full-field protocol) using two distinct electrodes randomly selected in two consecutive visits in the same week. VERIS 5.1.9 system by EDI was used for data acquisition and analysis. ERG outcomes were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis test, multiple comparison procedures by Dunnett?s method and independent linear regression method by StataSE 11 statistical software. Retinal dystrophy type was classified on the basis of standard clinical criteria as: retinitis pigmentosa, cone dystrophy, Stargardt?s disease and others. ERG responses were compared with normative data from our own lab.

Results: The magnitude and waveform quality obtained with the two electrodes were similar for all ERG responses. No statistical differences were found for amplitude and implicit time between microfiber electrode prototype and DTL® responses. Linear regression showed a trend line equation for rod amplitude response (DTL=3.14+1.109*prototype) and for cone amplitude (DTL=-1.43+1.188*prototype).

Conclusion: The results showed that the ERG waveforms obtained with the two electrode types were remarkably similar for all ERG responses. The microfiber electrode prototype might be a choice for low-cost alternative instrument for clinical ERG recording for retinal function assessment.

Keywords: ERG, prototype, electrode, retinal distrophy

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

24. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Post-doc

Last Name: Benigno
Middle: Santos Hercos
First Name: Hercos

Service: EPIDEMIOLOGY

CEP Number: 256961

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ophthalmological service quality offered to outpatients of the Public Healthcare System

Author and Co-authors: Benigno Vicente Santos Hercos; Adriana Berezovsky
Purpose: To identify the perception of the ophthalmic service quality provided for outpatients of the public healthcare system as well as to detect which actions should be considered necessary and priority in order to improve its quality

Methods: A quantitative descriptive study was carried out on 100 outpatients of the public healthcare system which were submitted to ophthalmic tests at Fundação Hilton Rocha - Belo Horizonte - MG, from July 1st - July 30th 2004. Individual interviews were carried out by giving the interviewees two structured questionnaires adapted from the modified SERVQUAL. This scale is in agreement with the reality of the studied institute.

Results: The adapted SERVQUAL scale was submitted to statistical validation and it showed a suitable internal consistency index. In general terms, a slight general dissatisfaction was detected regarding ophthalmological service quality. The interviewees cared more about safety and reliability. A higher degree of dissatisfaction was detected mainly concerning fulfillment of procedures at scheduled appointments related to the execution of services within due timelimits.

Conclusion: The institute is supposed to plan as well as carry out actions which lead to a general improvement in the patient´s satisfaction regarding service quality and mainly reliability. Service quality monitoring through periodic use of the SERVQUAL scale will not only make it possible to plan highly precise and effective intervention strategies in these and in other healthcare services but it will also allow monitoring the responses to these actions. All these actions will contribute to the improvement of the service in the system as a whole.

Keywords: Marketing of health services; Ophthalmology; Quality of health care; Quality indicators, health care; Ambulatory care, Questionnaires/utilization

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25. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Post-doc

Last Name: Joao
Middle: Marcello
First Name: Furtado

Service: EPIDEMIOLOGY

CEP Number: 11830313.6.1001.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Brazilian Amazon Region Eye Study (BARES): Pilot data on Frequency and Causes of Visual Impairment and Blindness in a Urban Census Sector of Parintins city

Author and Co-authors: Furtado, JM; Cohen, J; Muñoz, S; Belfort Jr, R; Berezovsky, A; Salomão, SR.

Purpose: To investigate prevalence and causes of vision impairment/blindness in older adults in an urban census sector of Parintins, Brazil.

Methods: An urban census sector was conveniently chosen for its proximity to the eye clinic for ophthalmic assessment. Subjects were enumerated through a door-to-door survey and those with ages 45 years and older were invited for measurement of presenting and best-corrected visual acuity and an ocular examination. The principal cause of visual impairment/blindness was identified for eyes with presenting visual acuity less than 20/32.

Results: A total of 178 eligible persons in 136 households were enumerated, and 144 (80.9%) examined. The prevalence of presenting visual acuity>20/32 in both eyes was 70.7% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 60.2% - 79.7%), and 79.5% (95% CI: 71.0% - 86.4%) with best correction. The prevalence of presenting visual impairment (<20/63->20/200) in the better eye was 20.7% (95% CI: 12.9% - 30.4%), and 15.4% (95% CI: 9.4% - 23.2%) with best correction. The prevalence of presenting bilateral blindness (<20/200 in both eyes) was 8.70% (95% CI: 3.8% - 16.4%), and 5.13% (95% CI: 1.9% - 10.8%) with best correction. Presenting and best-corrected blindness and vision impairment were associated with lack of schooling and older age. Cataract (27.6%), retinal disorders (20.7%) and corneal scar/opacities (13.8%) were the most common causes of blind eyes. Uncorrected refractive errors (40.4%) and cataract (40.4%) were the main causes of vision impairment, with uncorrected refractive errors (85.4%) and cataract (12.2%) as main causes of vision impairment <20/63 to >20/63.

Conclusion: The current results indicate that visual impairment and blindness is a significant problem in older adults from an urban area of the Brazilian Amazon region. Blindness and vision impairment prevalence from this Brazilian area was four to five times higher than those found in a previous population-based study in a large urban area of Sao Paulo, Brazil. There is an urgent need to implement prevention of blindness programs for older adults with emphasis on those without schooling.

Keywords: blindness, cataract, uncorrected refractive errors

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26. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: Simone
Middle: Ribeiro Araújo de
First Name: Almeida

Service: TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

CEP Number: 1206/12

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Cytology impression findings in normal conjunctiva submitted to interferon a2b and normal conjunctiva submitted to mitomycin C 0,02% in rabbits eyes. Comparative experimental study

Author and Co-authors: Almeida, SRA; Barros, JN; Lowen, MS; Junior, MA; Burnier, M; Martins, MC

Purpose: To compare the IC findings of normal conjunctiva submitted to INF a2b to the findings of normal conjunctiva submitted to mitomycin C 0,02%.

Methods: Twenty (20) New Zeeland albine rabbits were divided into 4 groups and submitted to 4 different treatment regimens. Group I received mitomycin C 0,02% for 14 days Group II received INF a2b for 14 days, Group III received INF a2b for 30 days and Group IV received INF a2b for 60 days. The contralateral eye was used as control. IC was taken 3 days before start the drops from all rabbits, on day 16th from group I and II, on day 31th from groups I, II and III and on day 60th from all groups. IC findings were analyzed and compared between treated eyes and control eyes

Results: In progress and will be shown on presentation

Conclusion: In progress and will be shown on presentation

Keywords: Impression Cytology, Conjunctiva, Interferon, Mytomicyn C

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PG0

Last Name: Fabio
Middle: Barreto
First Name: Morais

Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number: 13995913.4.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Serological survey of toxoplasmosis associated with ophthalmologic examination in schizophrenia patients ¨

Author and Co-authors: Fábio Barreto Morais
Prof. Dra. Cristina Muccioli
Dr. Tiago Eugênio Farias e Arantes
Prof Dra. Edméia Fontes de Oliva Costa (UFS)
Prof. Dra. Ângela Maria da Silva (UFS)

Purpose: Schizophrenia is a severe neuropsychiatric disorder of unknown etiology. Toxoplasmosis is the leading cause of infectious posterior uveitis in the world, accounting for over 80 % of cases in some regions. Recent studies have linked infectious agents to schizophrenia. The largest number of studies has involved the analysis of Toxoplasma gondii and there is little information about the association between Toxoplasma gondii infection and schizophrenia in Brazil.

Methods: In the present study we will investigate the seroprevalence of T. Gondi (quiminoluminescence/ IgG ,IgM) and search about ophthalmologic findings in these patients that suggests uveitis and compare with that obtained in control individuals in University hospital of Federal University of Sergipe.

Results: : 8 schizophrenia patients e 35 healthy people were examined . Overall prevalence rates of anti-T. gondii antibodies (IgG) in case and control groups were 100 % and 60 %, respectively. IgM antibodies (acute form) weren`t seen in any patients. 1(2,86 %) patient of the control group had signs of previously anterior uveítis and 1(10 %) of the schizophrenic group had a retinochoroidal scar.

Conclusion: The prevalence rate of T. gondii antibodies and signs of uveitis in patients with schizophrenia was higher than control group. it seems possible a relationship between Toxoplasma infection and schizophrenia but more studies are necessary.

Keywords: toxoplasmosis, schizophrenia, uveitis, serological

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28. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Rachel
Middle: Lopes Rodrigues
First Name: Gomes

Service: PHARMACOLOGY

CEP Number: 184751

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Aqueous humor concentration of two fourth-generation fluoroquinolones after topical instillation for ocular surgery prophylaxis

Author and Co-authors: Rachel Lopes Rodrigues Gomes; Eunice Mayumi Suenaga; Rodrigo Galvão Viana; Alessandro Cruz; Mauro Silveira de Queiroz Campos

Purpose: To compare aqueous humor concentration of the two fourth-generation fluoroquinolones, moxifloxacin 0.5% ophthalmic solution and gatifloxacin 0.3% solution, alone or combined with steroids.

Methods: Patients scheduled for routine phacoemulsification and intraocular lens implantation were selected to enroll the study in one of the following prophylaxis regime: no use of preoperative antibiotics (Group 1/ control); 4 times daily the day before surgery plus 1 drop 1 hour before surgery one of the marketed available ophthalmic solution (Group 2: moxifloxacin 0,5% associated with dexametasone 0,1% in the same bottle, Group 3: moxifloxacin 0,5% alone); 4 times, 1 hour before surgery with a 15 minute interval (Group 4: moxifloxacin 0,5% associated with dexametasone 0,1% in the same bottle; Group 5: moxifloxacin 0,5% alone; Group 6: gatifloxacin 0,3% associated with prednisolone 1,0% in the same bottle; Group 7, gatifloxacin 0,3%)
Approximately 0.150 ml of aqueous humor was obtained immediately before paracentesis and transferred to a propylene recipient.
The concentration of moxifloxacin or gatifloxacin was measured by a validated procedure using high performance liquid-spectrometr

Results: Only the results of Group 2 will be presented. Of the 36 patients enrolled in this group, 31 underwent pharmacokinetic analysis. The mean aqueous humor concentration of moxifloxacin in this group was 1110.55 689,98 ng/dL, with the individual concentrations ranging between 271.9 and 2459.4 ng/dL.

Conclusion: This preliminary data reveals a literature comparable concentration of moxifloxacin when used combined with steroids (in a same bottle solution). The achieved concentration of moxiloxacin is well over the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of predominant bacterial isolated from ocular infections.

Keywords: prophylaxis, antibiotic prophylaxis, fluoroquinolones pharmacokinetics, cataract extraction

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29. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Post-doc

Last Name: Lauro
Middle: Augusto
First Name: Oliveira

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 1179/07

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Creation of Anti-angiogenic Cultivated Corneal Epithelial Sheets using Lentiviral Vectors

Author and Co-authors: Oliveira LA, Sousa LB, Liu A, Liu J, Kim C, Rosenblatt MI

Purpose: To utilize gen therapy techniques to create corneal epithelial sheets which overexpress antiangiogenic factors

Methods: Freshly enucleated rabbit corneoscleral tissue was used to obtain corneal epithelial cell suspension via enzymatic digestion. Cells were allowed to grow for 5 days (to 70-80% confluency) prior to transduction. Lentiviral vectors encoding GFP or sflt-1 (an anti-angiogenic factor) were used to transduce epithelial cell cultures. Transduction efficiency was evaluated using GFP expression. Gene transfer efficiency to corneal epithelial stem cells was evaluated using FACS ?side population? analysis with Hoechst dye. Transduced cells were seeded on denuded amniotic membrane. Analysis of gene expression by transduced cultivated epithelial cells sheets was evaluated by qPCR, immunohistochemistry, ELISA, and aortic ring assays

Results: GFP and sflt-1 expressing lentiviral vectors were able to effectively transduce rabbit primary epithelial cells cultured ex vivo. Live cell imaging post-transduction demonstrated normal epithelial cell morphology and growth. The TE was dose-dependent. At the highest levels of lentivirus efficiency was greater than 95% and remained stable at over 90% for over one month and multiple passaging. Side population analysis indicated that over 40% of putative stem cells were transduced. Transduced cultivated corneal epithelial sheets expressed high levels of sflt-1 as measured by qPCR, immunohistochemistry, and ELISA. The sflt-1 secreted into the media was a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis in the aortic ring assay

Conclusion: Lentiviral vectors can effectively transfer heterologous genes to primary corneal epithelial cells expanded ex vivo. The cultivation sheets of transduced corneal epithelial cells attached to amniotic membrane may make effective tools for gene therapy of the ocular surface

Keywords: Gene therapy, Corneal diseases, Lentivirus/genetics, Vascular endothelial growth factor, Stem cells

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Post-doc

Last Name: Tais
Middle: Hitomi
First Name: Wakamatsu

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: Keio University ethics board committee

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: EVALUATION OF LIPID OXIDATIVE STRESS STATUS IN DRY EYE DISEASE.

Author and Co-authors: Tais H. Wakamatsu, Murat Dogru, Yukihiro Matsumoto, Takashi Kojima, Minako Kaido, Osama M.A. Ibrahim, Ayako Igarashi, Enrique A. Sato, Jun Shimazaki and Kazuo Tsubota

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the levels of lipid oxidative stress marker and inflammatory cells from tears and conjunctiva of patients with Sjögren Syndrome (SS) and normal subjects.

Methods: Twenty-six eyes of 16 patients (16 females) with SS and 15 eyes of 10 (2 males and 8 females) normal healthy controls were examined in this prospective study. All subjects underwent Schirmer test, tear film break up time, fluorescein / Rose Bengal stainings, confocal laser scan microscopy of the nasal bulbar conjunctiva, tear collection for HEL (hexanoyl-lysine) ELISA and brush cytology from the nasal and temporal conjunctiva. The brush cytology samples underwent immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining with HEL and 4HNE (4-hydroxy-2-nonenal) to study lipid oxidation. Haematoxylin-Eosin and IHC staining with HEL, 4HNE were also performed on conjunctival samples of SS patients and controls.

Results: The tear stability and vital staining scores were significantly worse in eyes with SS patients ($p<0.01$) compared to the controls. The density of conjunctival inflammatory cells was higher in SS subjects (mean: 448.7 ± 183.1 cells/mm2) compared to normal controls (mean: 45.1 ± 30.6 cells/mm2). The numbers of conjunctival cells positively stained for HEL and 4HNE were significantly higher in patients with SS compared with controls. The tear HEL concentrations tended to be higher in SS patients compared to controls and correlated significantly with Rose Bengal staining scores and inflammatory cell density in in vivo confocal microscopy. Conjunctival specimens also revealed considerably higher numbers of cells positively stained for inflammations markers as well as HEL and 4HNE in the IHC stainings. Positive correlations between reactive oxidative stress (ROS) markers, conjunctival inflammation and ocular surface epithelial damage were observed.

Conclusion: Increase of the oxidative stress status in the conjunctiva of SS patients seems to play an important role in the pathogenesis of the dry eye disease. A close relationship may exist between ROS production, lipid peroxidation related membrane damage and inflammatory processes in dry eye.

Keywords: Dry Eye, Oxidative Stress, Sjögren Syndrome

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31. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Fabiana
Middle: dos Santos
First Name: Paris

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 2001/07036-3

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ultrasound biomicroscopy after amniotic membrane transplantation and anterior stromal puncture in bullous keratopathy

Author and Co-authors: Fabiana dos Santos Paris, Maira Saad Ávila Morales, Mauro Silveira de Queiroz Campos, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes, Norma Allemann, Elcio Hideo Sato

Purpose: To describe ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) quantitative and qualitative features of advanced bullous keratopathy (BK) eyes before and after they were submitted to anterior stromal puncture (ASP) or amniotic membrane transplantation (AMT).

Methods: In this descriptive comparative study, 40 eyes of 40 patients with chronic intermittent pain due to BK, were randomized and divided in 2 groups (AMT and ASP) according to the treatment choice. UBM was performed at preoperative, 90 and 180 days follow-up. Exclusion criteria included age under 18 years old, presence of concurrent infection, ocular hypertension and absence of pain.

Results: At 180 days follow-up (FU), corneal central thickness and epithelial thickness increased ($p<0.001$) in both groups AMT and ASP ($p=0.713$ and 0.277, respectively). Stromal thickness (ST) showed increased values, at 180 days follow-up in group AMT ($p=0.005$), while group ASP did not show difference in ST after the intervention ($p=0.999$). Epithelial and stromal edemas, Descemet?s folds, epithelial and subepithelial bullae, and presence of interface fluid were qualitative features frequently observed.

Conclusion: Considering the increasing number of BK, the characterization of ultrasound biomicroscopic findings related to the condition is relevant for the surgical planning of corneal transplantation.

Keywords: corneal edema, corneal endothelial cell loss, ultrasound biomicroscopy, biological dressings

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PG0

Last Name: Fabiano
Middle:
First Name: Cade

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 10-033A - Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Severe Chemical Burn and the Use of Infliximab Therapy

Author and Co-authors: Fabiano Cade MD, MSc*, Eleftherios I. Paschalis, MSc, PhD, Caio V. Regatieri, MD, PhD*, Demetrios G. Vavvas, MD, PhD, Reza Dana, MD, MPH, MSc, Claes H. Dohlman, MD, PhD

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US
Purpose: to identify early damage to the retina after severe chemical burn to the cornea, and the protective effects of TNF-? blockade.

Methods: A 20 second burn was performed by applying a 3mm filter paper soaked with 1N NaOH to the central cornea of anesthetized Balb/c mice, followed by continuous irrigation for 15 minutes. The animals were randomly divided into two groups. Group 1 received an intra-peritoneal (IP) injection of infliximab (TNF? antibody), and Group 2 received the same amount of isotype-matched IgG control IP. The mice were clinically evaluated at days 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 14. TUNEL assay was performed to assess retina damage. Retinal cytokines were quantified using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technique (ELISA). Neovascularization of the cornea was measured and compared between groups.

Results: There was significant damage to the retina by 24 hours after the alkali corneal burn. Inflammatory cytokine levels in the retina exhibited a 10-fold increase compared to controls. A single IP dose of anti-TNF-? antibody markedly reduced retinal TUNEL positive labeling. Although no statistically significant difference was found at days 1 and 3, subsequently corneal neovascularization invasion into the cornea was significantly less in the infliximab group 1 compared to the control group 2.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates damage to the retina early after severe alkali burn. Additionally, the data suggest suppression of TNF? can drastically reduce both corneal and retinal damage.

Keywords: Alkali Burn; Chemical Burn; Infliximab; TNF alpha antibody

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PG1

Last Name: Gustavo
Middle: Teixeira
First Name: Grottone

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE and RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 276/08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal Endothelial Cell Adhesion by gravity after a 3-hour prone position cell injection on rabbits

Author and Co-authors: Gustavo Teixeira Grottone, Joyce Covre, Renata Ruoco Loureiro, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Purpose: Evaluate the capacity of a suspension of human corneal endothelial cells to adhere in a descemet stripped rabbit cornea after injection on anterior chamber.

Methods: Our study includes the creation and validation of a new bullous keratopathy experimental model in rabbits using descemet stripping method. Injection of isolated human corneal endothelial cells were done after 1 day of corneal lesion. Results were evaluated by corneal OCT and fluorescence microscopy of whole mounted corneas.

Results: Corneas from control group and injection group had the same results concerning pachymetric changes. In contrast, fluorescence microscopy showed presence of endothelial cells at the posterior surface of cornea in a scattered pattern.

Conclusion: Three hour prone position is contradictory and this result points to longer prone position periods to achieve a consistent endothelial cell implantation by gravity.

Keywords: Cornea, translation medical research, endothelial cells.

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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34. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Katiane
Middle:
First Name: Santin

Service: LABORATORY

CEP Number: 0138/12

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Molecular characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility profile of viridans group Streptococcus isolates from Endophthalmitis.

Author and Co-authors: Santin, K.; Bispo, P.J.M.; Hofling-Lima, A.L.
Purpose: This study is intended to determine the species and the distribution of viridans group Streptococcus among the isolates of endophthalmitis at Departamento de Oftalmologia of UNIFESP during the last 11 years, as well as investigate the susceptibility profile to antibiotics and some virulence factors like biofilm?s formation and regulation.

Methods: The susceptibility profile to the mainly antibiotics used in ophthalmology will be assessed with determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) through Standard Susceptibility MIC Plates (Sensititre Trek). It shall be performed biochemical tests regularly used to differentiate alfa-hemolityc Streptococci including optochin susceptibility and bile solubility tests. Current the Multilocus Sequence Analysis (MLSA) technique has been demonstrating to be more precise on the identification of viridans group Streptococcus, and the Multilocus Sequence Typing (MLST) will also be applied to evaluate the diversity and epidemiology, determining the ancestrally among the species. The quorum-sensing system related to biofilm formation in Streptococcus and other virulence factors will be investigated throughout Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) techniques.

Results: The experiments are still in progress.

Conclusion: Endophthalmitis is a serious intraocular inflammation related to an infective agent. Even with appropriate treatment it can result in a significant lost sight. Reports indicate a Gram-positive prevalence in endophthalmitis with an increase of viridans group Streptococci. The appropriate identification in specie detail is important to distinguish the pathogenic role among the species and to evaluate changes in the susceptibility to antimicrobials. The virulence factors including biofilm formation regulated by quorum-sensing system must be better investigated since the endophthalmitis caused by the genus Streptococcus usually presents worse clinical outcomes compared to others.

Keywords: Endophthalmitis, viridans group Streptococci, molecular identification, multilocus sequence analysis (MLSA), multilocus sequence typing (MLST), antimicrobial susceptibility test, biofilm formation, virulence factors.

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PG0

Last Name: Heloisa
Middle: M.
First Name: Nascimento

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE **|** UVEITIS

CEP Number: 1422/06

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Detection of Herpes Simplex Types 1 and 2 and Varicella Zoster Virus in Corneal Scrapings from Patients with Infectious Keratitis by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Author and Co-authors: Heloisa Moraes do Nascimento, Ana Carolina Cabreira Vieira, Aripuanã Watanabe, Paulo José Martins Bispo, Celso Francisco Hernandes Granato, Ana Luisa Höfling-Lima

Purpose: To assess the presence of herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1 and -2 and varicella zoster virus (VZV) virus through real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in corneal scrapings from patients with clinically suspected infectious keratitis, the presence of infection from a viral etiology by real-time PCR in keratitis cases with negative cultures, and the presence of a viral co-infection in keratitis cases with positive bacterial cultures.

Methods: In this case series, 65 patients were included for whom there was a clinical suspicion of infectious keratitis. The patients underwent microbiologic study in the Ophthalmology Department, Federal University of São Paulo from May 2008 to December 2010. Clinically diagnosed cases of infectious keratitis underwent corneal scrapings for classic microbiologic analysis and PCR analysis.

Results: PCR identified 10 patients who were positive for virus, one with VZV and nine with HSV-1. Seven (70%) of these patients had ocular comorbidities or severe systemic diseases. These cases were characterized by an atypical evolution, with a more severe and prolonged improvement period. Nine patients (13.8%) had negative smears, cultures, or PCR findings. Five (7.6%) patients had more than one etiologic agent.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that cases with severe ocular and/or systemic associated diseases and an atypical treatment response for molecular analysis should be referred for molecular analysis, such as real-time PCR for herpes.

Keywords: herpes simplex virus, infectious keratitis, polymerase chain reaction, varicella zoster virus

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36. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: Luciana
First Name: Frizon

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 98700000

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: EVALUATION OF CONJUNCTIVAL BACTERIAL FLORA IN PATIENTS WITH STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME

Author and Co-authors: Luciana Frizon, Marília C Araújo, Maria Cecília Zorat Yu, Tais Hitomi Wakamatsu, Ana Luisa Höfling-Lima, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Purpose: To determine the conjunctival bacterial flora in patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS).

Methods: A prospective study of the conjunctival bacterial flora was performed in 41 eyes of 22 patients with SJS. The information gathered included the patient?s sex and age, time of disease, cause of SJS, and treatments. Scrapings of the inferior conjunctival fornix were performed in both eyes. Fourteen days before scraping, the patients were asked to interrupt all topical medication and start using 0.5% non-preserved methylcellulose. The microbiological evaluation included microorganism identification and determination of antibiotic sensitivity.

Results: Of 22 patients (41 eyes), 14 (64%) were females and 8 (36%) were males. Mean age was 33.2 years and mean time of disease was 15.6 years. Visual acuity ranged from light perception to 20/25 (1.57 logMar). The treatment on most patients consisted of tear substitutes, topical antibiotic and contact lenses (CL). Bacterial identification was positive in 39 eyes (95%) and negative in 2 eyes (5%). Gram-positive cocci accounted for 55.5% of the microorganisms, while gram-positive bacilli and gram-negative bacilli made up 19% and 25.5%, respectively.
Half of the patients (54%) had multiple bacteria in their flora, and just one bacterial species was identified on the other half. Resistant bacteria were isolated in four eyes. The antibiotic sensitivities results for the Streptococcus group showed the lowest sensitivity and highest microbial resistance identified.

Conclusion: Patients with SJS have a diverse conjunctival flora including many pathogenic species.

Keywords: conjunctival bacterial flora; Stevens-Johnson syndrome

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37. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Tatiana
Middle: Moura Bastos
First Name: Prazeres

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 40295030

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison between deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty with endothelium and without endothelium in donor corneas

Author and Co-authors: Tatiana Prazeres, Luciene Barbosa de Souza, Flavio Hirai, Tatiana Rayes, Rodrigo Muller

Purpose: To evaluate corrected visual acuity and contrast sensitivity using rigid gas permeable contact lenses, as well as OCT visant , using the big bubble technique in patients with keratoconus comparing the use of donor corneas with endothelium and without endothelium

Methods: The present prospective, double-blind, randomized clinical trial included 59 patients diagnosed with keratoconus, with DALK procedure indicated at Sorocaba Eye Hospital. All patients were recruited and all surgeries were performed between August 2011 - January 2012
Informed written consent was obtained from all patients
The inclusion criteria was patients with keratoconus over 18 years of age with best corrected visual acuity and/or a PAM score 20/30 and/or visual acuity of J1. Patients under 18 years of age without best corrected visual acuity and/or PAM scores 20/30 and also those in which the air dissection technique did not reach Descemet s membrane, leaving anterior stroma 25 microns, or in which Descemet s membrane was perforated were excluded.
Postoperatively were analyzed using measures of best correct visual acuity using GP contact lenses, contrast sensitivity using GP contact lenses, Visante OCT, and specular microscopy of the cornea in 30 patients undergoi

Results: There were no statistical significant differences between the two groups regarding visual acuity with contact lenses and endothelial cell count in 03, 06 and 12 months.

Conclusion: In conclusion, DALK utilizing donor corneas with attached endothelium represent a viable alternative to endothelial removal, as keratoconus patients have been shown to obtain satisfactory visual outcomes

Keywords: dalk, descemet membrane, endothelium

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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38. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Fernanda
Middle: Jordani Barbosa
First Name: Harada

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 0512/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Human-Centered Design approach to deal with low vision Senior Citizens

Author and Co-authors: Fernanda Jordani Barbosa Harada;Paulo Schor

Purpose: The Human Centered Design(HCD) regards social,physical and cognitive aspects from people using an approach without impose preferences and solutions,as well as encouraging people realize their own needs through a project solution. This work´s major objective is to solve problems related to improper self-administration of medications in the elderly population with low vision caused by Diabetic Retinopathy(DR) and Age-Related Macular Degeneration(AMD).These are usually people with chronic diseases therefore multiple drug users with problems in the medication management. The HCD approach was used from the beginning to the end of this project

Methods: The research was based on a qualitative method through a modality case study to analyze the use of the assistive product.The inclusion criteria were:age over 60;multiple drug user(3+);moderate or severe low vision(worst than 20/60) in the better eye caused by DR or AMD. The initial approach of the problem was based on informal conversations with these people to understand their needs and interactions with the problem.A first prototype was further developed and tested using a structured interview with open questions(aimed at content,use and speech)to analyzed the usability of this device inside the population routine. The first analysis included the initial interaction between user and device and two follow-up interviews(with the same questionnaire)which occurred in 1st and in 4th week of 1st month of usage.All the interviews were transcribed word by word.To analyse all this text content it was necessary establish categories to guide the comparisons between users.

Results: The coding interviews allowed identify categories by the frequency with which each theme appeared:(1)autonomy; (2)productimpression; (3)affection; (4)usability; (5)organization; (6)identification; (7)standard and (8)self-esteem.The frequency of this concepts were gotten in the word count and crossed with speech analysis.1,3 and 6 were most frequent categories.

Conclusion: The performance evaluation of the device had positive impact on user behavior, showing satisfactory results according to a HCD approach and the project concept.The method allowed to obtain relevant data from researching a problem until the solution implementation.

Keywords: assistive design;elderly;visual impairment;product design; usability; human-centered design

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39. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Post-doc

Last Name: Christiane
Middle: R
First Name: Rolim de Moura

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 1945/11

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Brazilian Refractory Pediatric Glaucoma Project: One year of outpatient care

Author and Co-authors: Rolim de Moura, C; Netto, C; Esporcatte, B; Tavares, IM; Paranhos Jr., A

Purpose: Develop randomized clinical trials to answer: what is better in refractory pediatric glaucoma that needs filtering procedures: mytomicin augmented trabeculectomy or valve implantation; and which Ahmed model (pediatric or adult) is better for buphthalmic eyes.
Develop possibility to perform general anesthesia to operate and exam children with glaucoma in an outpatient system care.

Methods: 40 eyes with refractory pediatric glaucoma will be randomized to receive mytomicin augmented trabeculectomy or a Baerveldt valve implant. Also another group will be randomized to receive a Fp7 or Fp8 Ahmed model. Inclusion criteria for the first clinical trial include uncontrolled primary congenital glaucoma after angle surgery has failed. For the second RCT, also other types of pediatric glaucoma, as aphakic glaucoma, will be included, since there is a viable superior conjunctiva. Primary success criteria include IOP < 21 and >5 mmHg. For Fp7 x Fp8, measurements limbus-plate greater than 8 mm after one year.

Results: Outpatient care is being conducted since September 2012 for children with pediatric glaucoma. Six under anesthesia exams and six surgeries have been performed monthly. For primary congenital glaucoma it was observed an increase in angle surgery success after one year of follow up, since they were more promptly evaluated and operated, and fewer eyes were becoming refractory (25% in comparison with 40% observed in 2000). Five eyes of five children were included in the tube versus trabeculectomy study. 20 eyes of 20 children with refractory pediatric glaucoma were randomized to receive an Fp7 or an Fp8 Ahmed valve implantation. 14 patients completed one year of follow up. No tube displacement was observed. One serious complication occurred (panoftalmitis) and one patient lost follow up.

Conclusion: Outpatient care, with promptly intervention if necessary, could reduce the rate of refractory glaucoma conversion. Valve implantation is effective in controlling IOP in pediatric refractory glaucoma patients, and apparently there is no difference between the two models of implants in buftalmic eyes but we need to increase the sample and lengthen the follow up to answer which is the most effective first filtering surgery for these children.

Keywords: Glaucoma Drainage Implants, Glaucoma, primary infantile

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40. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Post-doc

Last Name: Ivan
Middle: Maynart
First Name: Tavares

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 1427/09

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer of Patients With Neuromyelitis Optica and Chronic Relapsing Optic Neuritis is More Severely Damaged than Patients With Multiple Sclerosis.

Author and Co-authors: Ivan M. Tavares, MD, PhD, Denis B. Bichuetti, MD, PhD, André S. de Camargo, MD, Alessandra B. Falcão, MD, Fabiana F. Gonçalves, MD, Enedina M.L. de Oliveira, MD, PhD
UNIFESP Ophthalmology and Clinical Neurology.

Purpose: To compare the retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) in eyes of patients with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), neuromyelitis optica (NMO) and chronic relapsing inflammatory optic neuritis (CRION).

Methods: Evaluation of 62 patients with RRMS, NMO, and CRION in a cross-sectional study with spectral domain optical coherence tomography.

Results: A total of 124 eyes were evaluated (96 RRMS, 18 NMO, and 10 CRION). Frequency of optic neuritis for each disease was: 34% for RRMS, 84% for NMO, and 100% for CRION. Visual acuity and RNFL thickness were significantly worse in NMO and CRION eyes than in RRMS, but there were no differences between NMO and CRION eyes. A RNFL of 41 ?m was 100% specific for optic neuritis associated with NMO and CRION when compared to RRMS.

Conclusion: This study established RNFL values to differentiate optic neuritis of RRMS from NMO and CRION. Although similarities observed between NMO and CRION eyes might suggest that they are within the same disease spectrum, it is still recommended that these 2 conditions be differentiated on clinical grounds. Optical coherence tomography serves as an additional diagnostic tool and can be used to monitor disease progression.

J Neuroophthalmol. 2013 Sep;33(3):220-4.
Support: Edital Universal CNPq no. 483017/2009-4

Keywords: retinal nerve fiber layer; optical coherence tomography; multiple sclerosis

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41. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Post-doc

Last Name: Tiago
Middle: Santos
First Name: Prata

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: CAAE: 03699512.0.0000.5505; numero do parecer: 32733

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Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF LAMINAR AND PRE-LAMINAR TISSUES IN GLAUCOMA USING ENHANCED DEPTH IMAGING SPECTRAL-DOMAIN OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY

Author and Co-authors: Tiago S Prata, Vitor G Prado, Paula D Borba, Paula D Silva, Igor Matsubara, Roberto M Vessani, Augusto Paranhos Jr

Purpose: To investigate the relationship between different laminar and pre-laminar optic nerve head (ONH) structures using enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT) in a population with and without glaucoma.

Methods: We prospectively enrolled glaucomatous patients with a wide range of disease stage and healthy individuals. A complete ophthalmological examination was performed and patients with significant media opacity or any ocular disease (besides glaucoma) were excluded. All participants underwent EDI-OCT imaging (SD-OCT; Spectralis). The following ONH parameters were measured on serial vertical EDI-OCT B-scans by two experienced examiners masked to patients´ clinical data: lamina cribrosa (LC) and pre-laminar neural tissue thicknesses, Bruch?s membrane opening (BMO) and cup depth. Only good quality images were considered and whenever both eyes were eligible, one was randomly selected. We investigated possible associations between cup depth and laminar and pre-laminar neural tissue thicknesses. In addition, we determined the interobserver and intraobserver reproducibilities of each EDI-OCT parameter.

Results: A total 25 eyes of 25 patients were included. Multiple regression analysis (controlling for age and optic disc size) revealed a significant negative association between cup depth and pre-laminar neural tissue thickness (r=-0.63, p=0.01). Cup depth also correlated significantly with LC thickness (r=-0.48, p=0.02); eyes with deeper cups having thinner LCs. There was also a positive correlation between pre-laminar neural tissue thickness and LC thickness (r=0.51; p=0.04; slope coefficient of 0.19). Overall, cup depth and BMO had the best and LC thickness had the worst intraobserver and interobserver reproducibilities values.

Conclusion: In vivo assessment of ONH structures revealed significant associations between cup depth and laminar and pre-laminar neural tissue thicknesses. Eyes with deeper cups not only had less neural tissue, but also thinner LCs, independent of age and optic disc size. Best reproducibility results were found for pre-laminar parameters compared to deeper ONH structures.

Keywords: glaucoma; EDI-OCT; optic nerve head; lamina cribrosa

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

42. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Andrea
Middle: Cotait
First Name: Kara José

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 1438/05

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation Between Disc Damage Likelihood Scale and Cup-To-Disc Ratio, Visual Field and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness in Normal and Glaucomatous Eyes.

Author and Co-authors: A.C. Kara-Jose, M.T. Leite, A.T.N.H. Endo, B.H.V.Escute, I.M. Tavares, L.A.S Melo, Jr.

Purpose: To determine the correlation between Disc Damage Likelihood Scale (DDLS) and cup-to-disc ratio, visual field mean deviation (MD) index and retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) thickness in normal and glaucomatous eyes.

Methods: One hundred and twenty eyes of 61 healthy individuals and 89 eyes of 49 patients with Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma were included in this observational, cross-sectional study. DDLS score and cup-to-disc ratio were evaluated by a trained physician using a 78-diopter lens. Visual field mean deviaton (MD) was obtained by automated perimetry with the Swedish Interactive Thresholding Algorithm (SITA) Standard 24-2 test (HFA II; Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc., Dublin, CA). Peripapillary RNFL thickness was measured by Time-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (TD-OCT; Stratus; software version 5.0.1, Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc.) and Spectral-Domain OCT (SD-OCT; Spectralis; software version 4.0, Heidelberg Engineering, Dossenheim, Germain). Correlations between DDLS score and cup-to-disc ratio, visual field MD index and RNFL average thickness were evaluated by Spearmans rank correlation coefficient (r).

Results: The Mean (Standard Deviation) for the studied parameters were: DDLS score: 4.5 (2.1), vertical cup-to-disc ratio: 0.67 (0.21), horizontal : 0.64 (0.21), visual field mean deviation index (dB): -3.52 (5.97), RNFL average thickness (mm) for Spectralis: 92.5 (22.8) and for Stratus: 84.3 (17.9). A strong positive correlation was found between DDLS and vertical and horizontal cup-to-disc ratio (respectively: Spearman r = 0.87; P < 0.001 and Spearman r = 0.88; P < 0.001). Weaker correlations were found between DDLS and visual field MD index (r = -0.43; P < 0.001), Stratus RNFL average thickness (r = -0.53; P < 0.001) and Spectralis RNLF average thickness (r = -0.58; P < 0.001).

Conclusion: The present study showed that the DDLS is significantly correlated with both structural and functional parameters in normal and glaucomatous eyes.

Keywords: optic disc, nerve fiber layer, visual fields

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

43. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Carolina
Middle: Pelegrini Barbosa
First Name: Gracitelli

Service: GLAUCOMA |

CEP Number: 262470

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between pupillary and structural changes in glaucomatous neuropathy.

Author and Co-authors: Carolina P.B. Gracitelli, Gloria L. D. Chica, Ana Laura de A. Moura, Sérgio H. Teixeira, Dora Selma Fix Ventura, Augusto Paranhos Jr.

Purpose: Assess the integrity of ganglion cells expressing melanopsin (ipRGCs) through the pupillary light reflex in patients with glaucoma and to correlate it with the control group.

Methods: 20 patients with primary open angle glaucoma and 5 controls were included in the research. Patients were tested in the dark with light only from the Ganzfield, equipment that generates the light stimuli for the test. The system used was eye tracker View Point System (Arrington Research Inc.) , formed by two cameras that record video in infrared , coupled to an eyeglass frame , in order to monitor eye movements with high spatial and temporal resolution . For pupillary response, stimuli were generated by led monochromatic blue and red. To optimize and stimulate preferentially the photosensitive ganglion cells expressing melanopsin, were used flashes of 470 nm and a 1 second duration with intensities ranging from 1 to 250 cd m2 with alternating flashes of 640 nm, also 1 second duration, to stimulate retinal photoreceptors . For all patients and controls were also performed on both eyes, visual field examinations 24-2, FDT, angiography, Cirrus OCT, pachymetry and complete eye examination.

Results: The mean age of control group was 56.7 ± 6.6 and in the glaucoma group was 60.86 ± 12.92. In the control group 40% were men and in the glaucoma group 50% were men. The mean sustained response in the 250 cd/m2 for both group was 0.422 ± 0.123 and for the peak to melanopsin the mean was 0.513 ± 0.078. For the OCT Cirrus the average thickness for both groups was 84.29 ± 17.390. There is statistical difference between OCT and pupillary response variable for both the sustained response as the peak of stimulation at 250 cd/m2 (p= 0.032 and p= 0.043, respectively).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between the average of fiber layer thickness and the puppilary response. The thickness reduction can lead to a worsening response of the peak response and maintained at 250 cd/m2. This wavelength isolates a subpopulation of ganglion cells which is related not only to the response fotomotora as well as to the circadian rhythms. More studies in these patients are being done to correlate this response and the other functions of these cells.

Keywords: Ganglion cells expressing melanopsin, pupillary reflex and glaucoma

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44. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: dinorah
Middle: piacentini engel
First Name: castro

Service: GLAUCOMA **|**

CEP Number: 0111/07

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Glaucoma detection ability of 3 Spectral-domain OCT devices and Stratus OCT.

Author and Co-authors: Dinorah P E Castro; Leonardo C Castro; Cynthia Mattox, MD1

Purpose: Comparison of glaucoma detection between 3 Spectral-domain OCTs (SD-OCTs)and Stratus OCT.

Methods: Cross sectional study. Clinically diagnosed, 189 glaucoma, 127 glaucoma suspects and 58 healthy eyes scanned with Stratus, Cirrus, Topcon, and RTVue retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) scan. ROC (specificity fixed at 80%) and AUC were compared.

Results: Average RNFL, superior and inferior sectors were more predictive than nasal and temporal sectors. The AUCs from the four devices were not statistically significant different among each other. Exceptions were between RTVue and Stratus for moderate glaucoma for the temporal subfield (RTVue = 0.98 vs Stratus = 0.69; p = 0.006), for mild glaucoma (RTVue = 0.93 vs Stratus = 0.79; p = 0.05) and glaucoma with no defect groups (RTVue = 0.893 vs Stratus = 0.67; p = 0.03) on the nasal subfield; between RTVue and Topcon for mild glaucoma on the nasal subfield (RTVue = 0.93 vs Topcon = 0.77; p = 0.03); and between Cirrus and Topcon OCT for mild glaucoma group on the superior subfield (Cirrus = 0.98 vs Topcon = 0.88; p = 0.04).

Conclusion: In conclusion: All three SD-OCT devices analyzed in our study had comparable diagnostic performance for detection of all stages of glaucoma and did not significantly differ from the Stratus OCT.

Keywords: Glaucoma; Diagnostic; OCT

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45. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Rafael
Middle: Lacerda
First Name: Furlanetto

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 0929/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: INTRAORBITAL OPTIC NERVE AND LATERAL GENICULATE BODY IN GLAUCOMA AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL OCULAR ALTERATIONS.

Author and Co-authors: Furlanetto, Rafael L.; Teixeira, Sergio H.; Lottenberg, Claudio L.; Freitas, Daniela B. A.; Amaro, Edson Jr; Paranhos, Augusto Jr.

Purpose: To analyze the correlation between 3-Tesla high-speed magnetic resonance imaging (MR) findings of the intraorbital optic nerve and lateral geniculate body (LGB), and structural evaluation of the optic nerve head or visual function assessed by psychophysical tests in glaucomatous patients.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional prospective study including healthy volunteers and glaucoma patients. All participants performed SITA-standard 24-2 automated perimetry (SAP) and frequency doubling perimetry (FDT) (psychophysical tests), optic disc stereophotograph, spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (OCT), confocal scanning laser tomography (HRT), (structural evaluation) and MR. Anatomic-functional correlation was performed using Generalized Linear Models.

Results: We included 41 glaucoma patients and 12 healthy volunteers, of which 56,86% were female. Mean age was 62,87±0,71 years in glaucoma group and 62,3±6,17 years in control group (p=0,898). There was a significant difference in the height of LGB between glaucoma group (mean: 3,8mm) and control group (mean: 4,1mm), p=0.005. No significant difference was found regarding base length and area of LGB between the two groups. Regarding cross-sectional area of the intraorbital optic nerve, a significant difference between the two groups was found at 5mm from the globe (P=0,003) but not at 10mm nor 15mm (P>0,05). LGB parameters were not significantly associated with any structural parameter tested (Average OCT RNFL thickness, HRT cup/disk ratio, stereophotograph cup/disk ratio) as well as any functional parameter (SAP Mean Deviation [MD], SAP Visual Field Index [VFI] and FDT MD). Proximal (5mm) intraorbital optic nerve area was significant correlated with FDT MD (p=0.008) but with no other tested parameter.

Conclusion: Glaucoma patients presented a significant difference in height of LGB as well as a smaller cross-sectional area of the proximal (5mm) intraorbital optic nerve segment. Functional and structural ocular parameters were not well associated with both intraorbital optic nerve segment areas or LGB parameters.

Keywords: Lateral geniculate body, optic nerve, glaucoma, magnetic resonance imaging, structure-function correlation.

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46. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Vanessa
Middle: Miroski
First Name: Gerente

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 1984.07

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of glaucomatous damage through functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and correlation with anatomical and psychophysical ocular findings

Author and Co-authors: Vanessa M. Gerente, Ruth R. Schor, Khallil T. Chaim, Marcelo de M. Felix, Dora F. Ventura, Sergio H. Teixeira, Claudio L. Lottenberg, Edson Amaro Jr, Augusto Paranhos Jr.

Purpose: To evaluate functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) response to binocular visual stimulus and its association with structural ocular findings and psychophysical tests in patients with glaucoma and controls.

Methods: Case-control study. Participants performed a complete ophthalmic examination. 3 Tesla fMRI was performed with polar angle stimulus (rotating wedge with a reversing checkerboard pattern), presented bilaterally in 3 cycles of 60 seconds. fMRI response was obtained by changes in blood flow oxygenation (BOLD signal). BOLD signal was calculated in occipital poles and calcarine regions of interest (ROI), retinotopically determined accordingly to the position of visual stimulus. Binocular visual field (VF) was defined by integrated VF method. RNFL (retinal nerve fiber layer) thickness was also studied. To compare both groups regarding anatomical and functional examinations, generalized estimating equation (GEE) models were performed.

Results: 25 individuals were included in the study, 17 with glaucoma and 8 controls. Mean age was 56.4 ± 13.9 years for controls and 61.8 ± 10.9 years for glaucoma group. Statistical analysis showed a significant association between binocular VF sensitivity and fMRI response to polar angle stimulus in the ROIs examined. There was a statistically significant association of RNFL thickness and fMRI response for calcarine ROI, but not for occipital pole ROI. There was no significant difference in BOLD signal between glaucoma group and control group.

Conclusion: Decreased binocular VF sensitivity was associated with a reduced fMRI response to visual stimulus. RNFL thickness is associated with fMRI response in calcarine region.

Keywords: glaucoma; functional magnetic resonance imaging

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47. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Renato
Middle: Dichetti dos Reis
First Name: Lisboa

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: NA

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of Different Spectral Domain OCT Scanning Protocols for Diagnosing Preperimetric Glaucoma

Author and Co-authors: Renato Lisboa, Augusto Paranhos Jr, Robert N. Weinreb, Linda M. Zangwill, Mauro T. Leite and Felipe A. Medeiros

Purpose: To compare the ability of spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SDOCT)
retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL), optic nerve head (ONH), and macular measurements to detect preperimetric glaucomatous damage.

Methods: The study included 142 eyes from 91 patients uspected of having the disease based on the appearance of the optic disc. All eyes had normal visual fields before the imaging session. Forty-eight eyes with progressive glaucomatous damage were included in the preperimetric glaucoma group. Ninety-four eyes without any evidence of progressive
glaucomatous damage and followed untreated for 12.8 years were used as controls. Areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves (AUC) were calculated to summarize diagnostic accuracies of the parameters.

Results: The three RNFL parameters with the largest AUCs were average RNFL thickness (0.89), inferior hemisphere average thickness (0.87), and inferior quadrant average thickness (0.85). The three ONH parameters with the largest AUCs were vertical cupto-
disc ratio (0.74), rim area (0.72), and rim volume (0.72). The three macular parameters with the largest AUCs were GCC average thickness (0.79), GCC inferior thickness (0.79), and GCC superior thickness (0.76). Average RNFL thickness performed better than vertical cup-to-disc ratio (0.89 vs. 0.74; P = 0.007) and GCC average thickness (0.89 vs. 0.79; P = 0.015).

Conclusion: SDOCT RNFL measurements performed better than ONH and macular measurements for detecting preperimetric glaucomatous damage in a cohort of glaucoma suspects.

Keywords: glaucoma, pré-perimetric, retinal nerve fiber layer

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48. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: MARIA VITORIA
Middle: OLIVEIRA MOURA
First Name: BRASIL

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: IRB CLEVELAND CLINIC 06-307

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of silicone and polypropylene Ahmed Glaucoma Valve implants

Author and Co-authors: Maria Vitoria Oliveira Moura Brasil, Edward J. Rockwood, Scott D. Smith, Paulo Augusto de Arruda Mello

Purpose: To compare the efficacy and safety of silicone and polypropylene Ahmed Glaucoma Valves (AGVs) in patients with refractory glaucoma.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of 180 eyes of 166 patients who underwent AGV implantation with a minimum follow-up period of 3 months was performed. All patients who underwent implantation of either the AGV model S-2 (polypropylene) or model FP-7 (silicone) were included, unless previous laser cyclophotocoagulation had been performed. The primary outcome measures were the change in intraocular pressure (IOP) and visual acuity after surgery and the rate of postoperative complications.

Results: No significant differences were seen in the baseline characteristics of patients in each group. Baseline IOP was statistically equivalent in the 2 groups (silicone =33.8+/-11.9 mm Hg, polypropylene=33.0+/-10.3 mm Hg, P=0.6). A significant reduction in IOP from baseline was achieved after both silicone and polypropylene AGV implantation (silicone =-17.7+/-11.8 mm Hg, polypropylene =-17.7+/-11.3 mm Hg, both P<0.00005). However, there was no statistically significant difference in IOP decrease between the 2 groups at any follow-up visit (all P>0.09). The mean number of postoperative antiglaucoma medications was also similar in the silicone and the polypropylene AGV groups at each time point (all P>0.2). The rate of complications and the change in visual acuity did not differ between the 2 groups (P>0.6 and P>0.3, respectively).

Conclusion: Silicone and polypropylene AGVs have similar results with respect to both safety and efficacy in the treatment of patients with refractory glaucoma.

Keywords: Ahmed Valve; Refractory Glaucoma

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49. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Christiana
Middle: Rebello
First Name: Hilgert

Service: GLAUCOMA and EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

CEP Number: 1227/09

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Effects on scaring process and intraocular pressure of intraoperative bevacizumab and mitomycin C alone and combine on glaucoma filtration surgery in the rabbit.

Author and Co-authors: Christiana Rebello Hilgert, Alvaro Haverroth Hilgert, Patricía Rusa Odashiro, Alexandre Nakao Odashiro, Claudio Lottemberg, Augusto Paranhos Jr.

Purpose: To determine the effects of bevacizumab and mitomycin (MMC) alone and combined on intraocular pressure (IOP) and scarring process after glaucoma filtration surgery (GFS) in rabbits.

Methods: This is a randomized, prospective, masked-observer study. Thirty New Zealand white rabbits underwent modified GFS and were allocated into three groups regarding the medications used during the surgery: subconjunctival bevacizumab (25mg/ml ? 0.05 ml) alone (Group A); bevacizumab combined with MMC (0.2mg/ml) (Group B) and MMC alone (Group C). IOPs were measured using Tonopen on immediate preoperative period and on postoperative days 8, 14, 17, 21,and 30 under general anesthesia (Xylazin 2% and Ketamin 50 mg/ml). The rabbits were killed 30 days after the surgery. Scarring process was addressed by tissue section using Masson and Picrosirius stains on bleb area.

Results: There were a statistically significant difference on IOP measurements during the follow up (postoperative days 8, 14 and 17). Group A had higher IOP level than B and C ($P<0.01$). Group B had lower IOP than Group C but this difference did not reach statistical significance ($P>0.05$) (ANOVA for repeated measure). Regarding scarring process the results were similar: Group A had the highest level of fibrosis comparing to groups B and C ($P>0.05$) (Kruskal Wallis ANOVA).

Conclusion: The results showed that bevacizumab alone was not as good as associated with MMC or even MMC alone regarding scarring process modulation on trabeculectomy in the rabbit. Both drugs associated had lower IOP means and less fibrosis formation but it was not statistically significant when compared to MMC alone.

Keywords: Wound healing, Bevacizumab, Glaucoma, trabeculectomy, experimental

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Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

50. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Post-doc

Last Name: Adimara
Middle: da Candelaria
First Name: Renesto

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number: 87051

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Botulinum Toxin Type A for Keratoconus

Author and Co-authors: Adimara da Candelaria Renesto;Teissy H. Osaki;Midori H. Osaki;Flávio Hirai;Mauro Campos.

Purpose: Associate the use of botulinum toxin type A for patients with keratoconus to demonstrate that tension eyelid plays an important role in disease progression.

Methods: Parallel randomized clinical trial. Forty keratoconic eyes were randomized for botulinum toxin group (BTX) or control group. In the BTX group, patients underwent subcutaneous injection of botulinum toxin type A into the orbicularis muscle . Outcome measures were measurement of the palpebral fissure (PF), uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA), best spectacle-corrected visual acuity (BSCVA), spherical equivalent refraction, manifest refraction, corneal topography, corneal pachymetry, tonometry, and aberrometer were evaluated at baseline, and at 3-, and 6-month intervals.

Results: Mean (standard deviation [SD]) baseline PF in the control group and the BTX group were 9.74 (1.87) and 9.45 (1.47) millimeters (mm), respectively; 6-month mean (SD) PF in the control group and the BTX group were 9.84mm (1.19) and 9.82mm (1.51), respectively, with no statistically significant difference between groups (P=0.93). Mean (SD) baseline UCVA and BSCVA in the control group and the BTX group were 1.30 (0.79) and 0.63 (0.56), and 1.03 (0.54) and 0.60 (0.27), respectively; 6-month mean (SD) UCVA and BSCVA in the control group and the BTX group were 1.21 (0.79) and 0.96 (0.50), and 0.48 (0.47) and 0.51 (0.25), respectively, (P=0.35 and P=0.36). Mean (SD) baseline spherical equivalent (SE) refractions in the control group and the BTX group were -9.23 (6.03) and -8.97 (6.12) diopters (D), respectively; 6-month mean (SD) SE in the control group and the BTX group were -9.60D (6.13) and -8.86D (5.88), respectively, (P=0.66). There were no differences between groups postoperatively at 6 months for all 3 topographic parameters (Pentacam®/Oculyzer®), flattest-K1 (P=0.95/0.61), steepest-K2 (P=0.44/0.67), and average keratometry (mean power; P=0.80/0.95). Central and thinnest corneal thickness assessed by Pentacam® and Oculyzer® did not differ significantly between groups at 6 months (P?0.35). Intraocular pressure did not change significantly (P=0.59) between groups from baseline to 6-month follow-up.

Conclusion: The injection of botulinum toxin type A in patients with keratoconus did not change the tension eyelid 6 months follow-up.

Keywords: Keratoconus;Botulinum toxins;Therapeutic use.

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

51. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Allan
Middle: Cezar
First Name: Luz

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY and OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 2012/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal Biomechanical Using Dynamic Ultra High-Speed Photography and Tomography Scheimpflug Camera to Distinguish Normal to Keratoconus

Author and Co-authors: Allan Luz; Isaac C. Ramos; Bruno F. Valbon; Bernardo T. Lopes; Paulo Schor; Renato Ambrosio Jr.

Purpose: To test the ability of tomography and corneal biomechanical metrics to distinguish normal from ectatic cases

Methods: The Oculus Corvis ST (Oculus, Wetzlar, Germany) was used for assessing corneal biomechanics using ultra-high speed 8mm horizontal Scheimpflug camera taking 4,330 frames per second during non contact tonometry and Pentacam Scheimpflug camera (Pentacam HR) was used to tomography data. Patients were classified based on clinical data, including Placido Topography (Atlas, Zeiss). Data from one eye randomly selected of 271 patients with topographically normal corneas (group N) and of 183 patients with bilateral keratoconus (group KC) were retrieved. The intraocular pressure, applanation and deformation responses were extracted

Results: Combined parameter was calculated from the combination of these parameters using linear regressions by the BrAIn (Brazilian Artifical Intelligence on Corneal Tomography and Biomechanics) study group, in order to provide best possible separation of keratoconus and normals. Combined parameter had statistically significant distribution differences between Normal and Keratoconus. This parameter reached AUROC above 0,992.

Conclusion: Combined Corvis ST data and Pentacam data were effectively distinguish normal and ectatic corneas.

Keywords: Biomechanics, Keratoconus and Tomography

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52. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: HAILTON
Middle: BARREIROS
First Name: OLIVEIRA

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number: 63864

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: VEGF Trap suppresses experimental corneal angiogenesis

Author and Co-authors: H.B.Oliveira1, Tohru Sakimoto1, Joel A.D.Javier1, Dimitri T. Azar1, 2, Stanley J. Wiegand3, Sandeep Jain1, 2. Jin-Hong Chang1, 2

Purpose: To determine the effect of VEGF TrapR1R2 on bFGF-induced experimental corneal neovascularization (NV).

Methods: Control pellets or pellets containing 80 ng bFGF were surgically implanted into wild-type C57BL/6 and VEGF-LacZ mouse corneas. The corneas were photographed, harvested, and the percentage of corneal NV was calculated. The harvested corneas were evaluated for VEGF expression. VEGF-LacZ mice received tail vein injections of an endothelial-specific lectin after pellet implantation to determine the temporal and spatial relationship between VEGF expression and corneal NV. Intraperitoneal injections of VEGF TrapR1R2 or a human IgG Fc domain control protein were administered, and bFGF pellet-induced corneal NV was evaluated.

Results: NV of the corneal stroma began on day 4 and was sustained through day 21 following bFGF pellet implantation. Progression of vascular endothelial cells correlated with increased VEGF-LacZ expression. Western blot analysis showed increased VEGF expression in the corneal NV zone. Following bFGF pellet implantation, the area of corneal NV in untreated controls was (1.05+0.12 mm2 and 1.53+0.27 mm2) at days 4 and 7, respectively. This was significantly greater than that of mice treated with VEGF Trap (0.24+0.11 mm2 and 0.35+0.16 mm2 at days 4 and 7, respectively; $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Corneal keratocytes express VEGF after bFGF stimulation and bFGF-induced corneal NV is blocked by intraperitoneal VEGF TrapR1R2 administration. Systemic administration of VEGF TrapR1R2 may have potential therapeutic applications in the management of corneal NV.

Keywords: VEGF TrapR1R2, bFGF, angiogenesis, cornea

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PG1

Last Name: Olival
Middle: Cardoso
First Name: Lago

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 1630/09

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Eye Movements of tennis players in return to service in a video-projection setting.

Author and Co-authors: Olival Cardoso do Lago, Martina Navarro, Paulo Schor

Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the eye movements of tennis players when looks a service in a video-projection setting.

Methods: Background: Daily human and sportive activities involve a preponderance of visually guided actions. Sport performance relies not only on accurate motor execution, but also on effective visual information.
Looking in the right place at the right time is particularly important in tennis in which a player needs to determine the future trajectory of the ball and the timing of contact with it.
Methods: Eight tennis players participate in the experiment. Level of competition varied from regional level to the national level (semi-professional). Eye movements were recorded using eye-tracker EyeSeeCam system. In the experiment a total of 30 videos were used. The video clips were occluded after ball release from racket. The videos were projected onto a large screen using the video-projector. For each frame direction of gaze was categorized into 11 fixation locations: head, arms left and right, trunk, hips, leg left and right , foot left and right, ball, racket, and ?unclassified? category

Results: Results are presented considering the number and duration of visual fixations performed by tennis player. In the body the volunteers performed the highest number of visual fixations on the Head: 23% of the total time. The lowest number of visual fixations was performed on the Arms: 1,5%, Legs: 2,6% and Foot: 1,5%. However the most relevant area was the ?unclassified?: 36,3%, although much of this time was related to the anticipation of the movement of the ball or racket.

Conclusion: The results from the present experiment support the results of a growing number of studies in the sports that have demonstrated that individuals can perceive motor actions accurately with visual information of some body parts, and show the importance in anticipate future events based on opponent?s movement pattern.

Keywords: Eye Tracker, Tennis, Eye movements

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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54. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Vagner
Middle: Rogério
First Name: Dos Santos

Service: LOW VISION | OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: nº1564/06

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Reading acuity in low vision patients using a low-cost portable reading system prototype and conventional optical aids.

Author and Co-authors: Nívea Nunes Cavascan; Solange Rios Salomão; Adriana Berezovsky

Purpose: Reading ability is a measure of visual function that can be an important tool to evaluate patients with impaired vision. Reading acuity is a factor that mainly influences reading performance in normal and low-vision subjects. The aim of this study is to comparereading acuityperformance aided by conventional low vision aids with that assessed using aportable reading system (PRS) prototype.

Methods: Thisstudy was approved by the Ethics Committee on Research of UNIFESP under number nº1564/06.Elevenpatients (ages ranging from 17 to 92 years) with low vision were included. Reading acuity (RA) is the smallest print that the patient can read without making significant errors. RA was assessed binocularly with the Minnesota Reading Speed Chart version for the Portuguese language (MNREAD Portuguese) using conventional optical aids and PRS randomly selected. PRS apparatus is composed of a system of image capturing coupled with a 5.6 inch monochromatic monitor, providing up to 15 x standard magnification. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Testwas used to compare results with optical aid and PRS prototype for RA. Statistical significance was set at p?0.05.

Results: Near binocular visual acuity ranged from 0.40 to 1.20 logMAR (mean=0.85±0.23, median=0.80).Mean RA with PRS prototype (-0.2±0.2 logMAR) was statistically better (W= 66.000, p?0.001) than that measured with conventionaloptical aids(0.4±0.2logMAR). Optical devices for improved near sight included hand held(n=2), spherical (n=4), prismatic (n=2) and microscopes (n=3) spectacles magnifiers.

Conclusion: Considerable improvement in RA was provided by PRS prototype when compared with conventional optical aids. This new device might be a choice for low-cost assistive electronic technology to help patients with low vision.

Keywords: Low vision,assistive technology, reading acuity.

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Poster guidelines:

55. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Thiago
Middle: Gonçalves dos Santos
First Name: Martins

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING | OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 20541030

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Model for Teaching Direct Ophthalmoscopy

Author and Co-authors: Thiago Gonçalves dos Santos Martins1, Ana Luiza Fontes de Azevedo Costa2, Paulo Schor3, Ricardo Vieira Martins4, Elizabeth Nogueira Martins 3, Milton Ruiz Alves5 Otaviano Helene6

Purpose: This paper presents a simple construction model of the human eye to be used to teach the technique of direct ophthalmoscopy to medical students. The model facilitates the learning process and contributes to the training of physicians adequately prepared to diagnose problems that can lead to blindness, allowing rapid referral of patients to specialized services. Here we discuss some basic aspects of the human eye optics and direct ophthalmoscope as well as its use.

Methods: Development of a simple construction and low cost model based on phisics calculation that proves the effectiveness of the model.

Results: We develop a low cost model that resembles the human eye to teach direct ophthalmoscopy techniques to medical students, making them feel less anxious and unprepared for a real exam and making learning process faster and safer.

Conclusion: The model could be useful in studies about learning processes and in making the learning curve faster, keeping students interested because of its practicality.

Keywords: Keywords: optics, human eye, ophthalmoscope, ophthalmology

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56. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Gustavo
Middle: Ricci
First Name: Malavazzi

Service: CATARACT
CEP Number: 09475113.2.0000.5505

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FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Developing and implementing a teaching method of phacoemulsification surgery

Author and Co-authors: Malavazzi G, Soriano ES, Nose W.

Purpose: To develop a method of education that can be reproduced teaching phacoemulsification, based on the inverted sequence of the procedure steps.

Methods: We developed a record book of 20 surgeries. We divided the 20 surgeries in 5 groups. Each group presented an inverted evolution of the procedure steps. The method was implemented and observed during the period of 2 years. Each second year resident had to complete the 20 surgeries by the method proposed and data was collected analyzing the number of complications presented.

Results: The total number of complications of the new method was approximately 2 times lower than the previous method when teaching residents.

Conclusion: The implanted method was safe and showed significant reduction in the total number of complications when teaching residents

Keywords: teaching, phacoemulsification, inverted steps.

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57. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG1

Last Name: Joao
Middle: Crispim
First Name: Ribeiro

Service: CATARACT and REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number: 15224013.0.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation Between Measured ELP and Crystalline Lens Position As a Tool for Customized IOL Calculation

Author and Co-authors: Joao Crispim, Edson Mori, Norma Allemann, Wallace Chamon

Purpose: Effective lens position (ELP) is a mathematical abstraction of the anticipated intraocular lens (IOL) position after cataract extraction. Its precision determines postoperative refraction accuracy. We investigate the correlations between measured ELP and the preoperative crystalline lens position in order to detect anatomical landmarks that may predict ELP.

Methods: We evaluated prospectively 14 eyes of 7 patients scheduled for rotine cataract surgery. Optical biometry was obtained by the Lenstar LS 900 optical biometer (Haag-Streit AG) and used for IOL calculation. Anatomical crystalline landmarks were: Anterior Capsule, Central Position, and Posterior Capsule. All patients were examined between 30 and 60 postoperative days. The central position of the IOL (measured as the average of anterior and posterior surfaces) was determined by the optical biometry in pseudophakic mode.

Results: The mean age was 73 ± 8 (61 - 83) years old. Based on nuclear sclerosis, the mean cataract grade was 2 ± 1 (2 - 3). For preoperatively IOL calculation, the mean AL was 22.91 ± 1.05 (21.22 - 24.92), the mean K was 44.09 ± 1.30 (41.46 - 45.77), and the mean IOL spherical power was 22.17 ± 2.56 (18.50 - 26.00). Preoperatively, the mean crystalline landmarks were: Central: 5.29 ± 0.35 (4.80 ? 5.91); Anterior: 2.89 ± 0.46 (2.12 - 3.71); and Posterior: 7.69 ± 0.32 (7.00 - 8.34). All IOLs were detected by optical biometry. Moderate correlations were found between: Central Lens Position and Central IOL Position (r = 0.65), Anterior Lens Capsule and Central IOL Position (r = 0.55), and Posterior Lens Capsule and Central IOL Position (r = 0.53).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between crystalline lens landmarks and measured IOL ELP. New approaches for IOL calculation may use these landmarks for further precision improvement.

Keywords: Effective lens position, IOL calculations and Optical biometry

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58. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Rafael
Middle: Lourenço
First Name: Magdaleno

Service: REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES

CEP Number: 482224

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysis of refractive erros from UNIFESP ambulatory care clinic for premature children

Author and Co-authors: Rafael lourenço Magdaleno
Nilva Simeren de Moraes
Denise de Freitas

Purpose: To report a descreption of refractive erros in premature-born children aged 1 to 12, and test the hypothesis that myopia frequency is higher than the non-premature population.
To investigate the different cycloplegic effects of 1% cyclopentolate and 1% tropicamide in preterm pediatric patients.

Methods: In retrospective study, 101 children with gestational birth age < 37 weeks were given 2 drops of 1% of tripicamide with 5 minutes intervals between then. An objective clinical refraction was measured 20-30 minutes from the last drop.
A second refractive exam was performed with 1 drop of 1% cyclopentolate 40-60 minutes after applying the solution.

Results: Myopia was noticed at 6.9% in the right eye as well as the left eye, when the exam was performed with cyclopentolate. Compound myopic astigmatism was found in 3.0% and 4.0% respectively to the right and left eyes. The most common refractive error with this solution was compound hyperopic astigmatism.
When the refraction examwas performed after tropicamide solution, myopia was noticed at 8.9% in the right and left eye. 5.0% of the right eyes and 4.0% of left eyes had compound myopic astigmatism. The most frequent ametropia in this group was hyperopia.
There was a significant difference ($p<0.001$) between the effects of the 2 drugs on both eyes. The statistical analysis showed that Kappa (Measure of Agreement) between the drugs was partial inthe right eye (Kappa= 0.495) as well as in the left eye (Kappa= 0.525).

Conclusion: Myopia is the most frequent ametropia in this sample.
Cyclopentolate has a higher cyclopegic effect on this population than tropicamide.

Keywords: prematurity, myopia, cyclopentolate, tropicamide

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59. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Sarah
Middle: La Porta
First Name: Weber

Service: REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES | CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 180627

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Estimation of the scleral contact lens size using a rotating Scheimpflug camera

Author and Co-authors: Sarah La Porta Weber
César Lipener
Cleusa Coral Ghanem
José Álvaro Pereira Gomes
Renato Ambrósio Júnior
Ana Luisa Hofling Lima

Purpose: To determine whether parameters of anterior and posterior corneal contour as identified by Pentacam® analysis predict the sagital depth and base curve of Esclera® scleral lenses in patients with irregular corneas.

Methods: All the sixty-four eyes of 42 patients who were evaluated for Esclera® scleral contact lens wear underwent the Pentacam® rotating scheimpflug imaging system examination.
The outcome parameters were mean anterior and posterior keratometry (K), mean anterior radius of curvature and posterior radius of curvature, anterior and posterior astigmatism, central corneal thickness (CCT), true net power, corneal volume, keratometric power deviation, mean zonal-equivalent K readings, corneal height (Hm) and anterior chamber diameter (AGm). The sagital depth, base curve and diameter of the scleral contact lens Esclera® prescribed for each eye were recorded.
Correlations between the Pentacam® indices and scleral contact lens measures were evaluated by using the Pearson correlation coefficient, and significances were completed by using generalized estimating equation models.

Results: In progress and will be shown on presentation.

Conclusion: Will be shown on presentation.

Keywords: Scleral lenses, scleral lens fitting, contact lens, Scheimpflug camera.

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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60. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG1

Last Name: Teissy
Middle: Hentona
First Name: Osaki

Service: OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY

CEP Number: 295/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Morphometric and corneal alterations after Botulinum Toxin-A injection in patients with Hemifacial Spasm

Author and Co-authors: Osaki, T; Osaki, MH; Osaki, TH; Hirai, F; Campos, M

Purpose: To evaluate the morphometric data and to investigate the influence of the eyelids in corneal topographic and tomographic alterations in patients with hemifacial spasm after application of botulinum toxin-A.

Methods: Prospective study in 18 patients with hemifacial spam treated with botulinum toxin-A (Botox®) at the Oculoplastics division of the Department of Ophthalmology, Federal University of São Paulo.
Standardized photographs, corneal topography (Humphrey ATLAS; Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA) and tomography (Pentacam Oculus, Inc., Berlin, Germany) were performed before, 15 days, 2 months, 3 months and 4 months after the application of Botulinum toxin-A. The images of the palpebral fissure of all patients were processed with the image J software.

Results: Eighteen patients (12 females and 6 males) with hemifacial spasm were evaluated. The mean age was 66,3 years of age (range: 47 to 95 years old). The increase of eyelid fissure and area of the affected side was statistically significant 15 days, 2 months and 3 months after the treatment with botulinum toxin-A. We observed that the Steep K decreased after treatment with botulinum toxin-A, but was statistically significant only after 2 months of the injection. No alteration at the posterior curvature was found. The increase in pachimetry of both sides was statistically significant 15 days and 2 months after treatment.

Conclusion: The analysis of morphometric data using digital images showed to be a practical and reproducible method, permitting to compare objectively the eyelid fissure of patients with hemifacial spasm before and after treatment with botulinum toxin-A. According to the literature, mean botulinum toxin-A effect duration in patients with hemifacial spasm is approximately four months, which explains the increase in eyelid fissure and area of the affected side until three months after treatment. Our results suggest that changes in corneal anterior curvature associated with the spasms are observed when the effect of the toxin is more evident.
The following correlation between eyelid fissure and Steep K was observed: the higher the eyelid fissure, the lower the Steep K.

Keywords: hemifacial spam, topography, pentacam

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

61. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

PG0

Last Name: Dayane
Middle: Cristine
First Name: Issaho

Service: STRABISMUS

CEP Number: 4308000

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: STRABISMUS SURGICAL RESULTS IN PATIENTS WITH MYELOMENINGOCELE

Author and Co-authors: ISSAHO, D.C., CRONEMBERGER, M.F., TABUSE, M.K.U., KAMIDA, N.T.S.

Purpose: To describe the indications for strabismus surgery in patients with myelomeningocele and to evaluate the results and stability achieved in postoperative surgical correction.

Methods: A retrospective review of the records of all the patients with myelomeningocele undergoing surgery for strabismus correction between January 2008 and January 2013 was performed.
The analysis of the records included: classification of myelomeningocele; presence or absence of hydrocephalus and the need of shunt; ectoscopy; presence or absence of vicious head position; visual acuity; refraction under cycloplegia; indirect ophthalmoscopy; preoperative ocular motility testing; type of strabismus surgery performed and postoperative ocular motility testing.

Results: Partial results. Forty one patients with myelomeningocele who underwent strabismus surgery were studied. Thoracic level myelomeningocele was the most frequent type (43,9%). The second most frequent was the lumbar level (34,1%). Other topographies were asymmetric (19,5%) and occipiltal (2,5%) myelomeningocele. Hydrocephalus was present in 38 patients (92,7%) and in only one patient of this group shunt was not necessary. The most frequent refractive error was hyperopia, which was present in 61 eyes (74,4%). Astigmatism was found in 47 eyes (57,3%), myopia in 10 eyes (12,2%) and 9 eyes were emmetropes (11%). Fundoscopy showed bilateral optic disc pallor in 5 patients (12,2%), all of them with shunted myelomeningocele. Vicious head position was present in 56,1% of the patients before surgery. The main cause of vicious head position was strabismus (60,9%). Nystagmus was responsible for 34,8% and nystagmus associated to strabismus for 4,3%. The main indication of strabismus surgery was esotropia and ?A? pattern anisotropy. A total of 85,4% of the surgeries performed required correction of ?A? anisotropy higher than 10 prism diopters. Two patients required 2 strabismus surgeries during the studied period. The average postoperative evaluation was with 28,9 months (range 0,5-70 months). Satisfactory surgical results were achieved in 53,6% of the patients.

Conclusion: The main indication of strabismus surgery was esotropia and ?A? pattern anisotropy. Strabismus surgery in patients with mylomeningocele and hydrocephalus have average results.

Keywords: Myelomeningocele; Strabismus; Hydrocephalus

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62. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PG0

Last Name: Luisa
Middle: Moreira
First Name: Hopker

Service: STRABISMUS and EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

CEP Number: 882803

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Histopathological findings after Bupivacaine injection in extraocular muscle of rabbits

Author and Co-authors: Luisa Moreira Hopker, Marcia Lowen, Edmar Zanotelli, Norma Allemann

Purpose: Bupivacaine has been used recently as a therapeutic drug to change alingment of the eyes and potentially correct strabismus. It causes a myotoxicity to extraocular muscles followed by regenaration and increase in size and contratility. This study will evaluate histological changes of extraocular muscle induced by Bupivacaine injection in rabbits.

Methods: The right superior rectus muscle of 20 adult white new zealand rabbits will be injected either with 0.3ml of 1.5% Bupivacaine or with 0.3ml of 1.5% Bupivacaine plus botulinum toxin in the antagonist muscle. One week and one month after injection, the superior and inferior rectus of all eyes will be examined to evaluate histological changes. Hematoxylin and eosin- and Masson trichome will be used to stain and specific antibodies for immunostaining will be used for immunohistochemistry. Inflamation, myonecrosis, satellite cells proliferation, types of myosin expression during regeneration period, number of fibers and myofiber diameter will be evaluated.

Results: We expect to find initial necrosis followed by proliferation of satellite cells and increase of fiber diameter and number of fibers. We expect to find more fibers in the Bupivacaine plus Botulinum toxin group than the Bupivacaine alone group. We also expect to find different expressions of myosin subtypes after injection than in the non injected contralateral muscle.

Conclusion: Bupivacaine causes myonecrosis followed by regeneration. This is an ongoing study.

Keywords: strabismus: treatment , drug toxicity/drug effects,extraocular muscles: structure,immunohistochemistry

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PG0

Last Name: Eduardo
Middle: Alonso
First Name: Garcia

Service: LACRIMAL SYSTEM

CEP Number: 463/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Lacrimal Recanalizer - Recanalization of the naso lachrymal duct with high frequency (RNLD)

Author and Co-authors: Garcia EA, Machado MAC, da Silva JAF, Nose W, Magalhåes, O

Purpose: Analyze the technique of high frequency to restore lachrymal flow in dacriocistitis without the necessity of carries through a osteotomy in lachrymal system, scar absence and minimum interference in lachrymal bomb

Methods: Eight six patientes with chronic dacriocistitis were selected in the clinic to perform the surgery (RNLD) with high frequency.Two devices were used with differet frequencies. The inclusion factors were low blockage of lachrymal way confirmed with X ray, older than 18 years. The exclusion factors were high blockage of lachrymal way, previous surgical treatment, cases of trauma and carries of peace maker. The procedure were carried through the same surgeon, with local anesthesia and probing with silastic. The patients were divided in two groups: 450Khz device and 5,4Ghz device The posoperarive (PO) control were weekly in the first month, and with 45 and 60 days, when the silicone tube was removed. The results were evaluted based on symptons, irrigation and X ray exams.

Results: Seventy two patientes did the procedure with 450Khz device and the success rate were 80,5% (58 cases) and 19,5% had failure (14 cases). Fourteen patients did the procedure with the 5,4Ghz device and the success rate were 85,7% (12 cases) and 14,3% (2 cases) had failure.

Conclusion: The techniche of high frequency seems to be an interesting procedure to correct lachrymal obstruction with good results with both frequencies used.

Keywords: dacriocistitis, lachrymal system, high frequency

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64. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R2

Last Name: Adriano
Middle: de Morais
First Name: Ferreira

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 394436

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of Macular Sensitivity to Bevacizumab Treatment of macular edema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion and correlation with Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT).

Author and Co-authors: Adriano Ferreira, Juliana Prazeres, Luiz Filipe Lucatto, Nilva Bueno de Moraes, Octaviano Magalhães.

Purpose: evaluate microperimetry and OCT changes in patients with acute and chronic macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion during a follow-up period of 06 months with intravitreal bevacizumab treatment.

Methods: The patients were included after a standardized ophthalmologic examination comprising Snellen chart visual acuity,ophthalmoscopy, fundus fluorescein angiography, color fundus photography, spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD ? OCT Heidelberg Engineering, Alemanha) and fundus-monitored microperimetry using a MAIA (Centervue, Padova, Italy). The main inclusion criteria were as follows: a confirmed diagnosis of macular edema secondary to BRVO, decrease of visual acuity and treatment-naïve. Time of presentation of the disease was not considered as inclusion criteria.
Exclusion criteria were as follows: glaucoma, signs of nonperfusion or ischemia(neovascularization, rubeosis iridis), significant cataract, ocular infection, amblyopia, any history of retinal disease such as age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, macular edema for reasons other than BRVO, or vitreoretinal surgery. All patients who met the eligibility criteria received 3 intra vitreal injec

Results: Fourteen patients (9 male; 5 female) were included in this study. The mean age of the patients was 54,7 (range, 36 ? 81 years). The baseline BCVA observed was: 01 patient with BCVA >= 20/40; 05 patients with BCVA < 20/40 and >= 20/80; 04 patients with BCVA < 20/80 and >= 20/200; 04 patients with BCVA < 20/200. Ten patients had superior temporal branch vein occlusion and 04 patients had inferior temporal branch vein occlusion. The evaluation of macular sensitivity as well as quantitative and qualitative analysis of changes in OCT are in progress.

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: branch vein occlusion; bevacizumab; microperimetry

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R2

Last Name: Grace
First Name: Peng

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS and LABORATORY

CEP Number: 0259/12

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Endophthalmitis following intravitreal injection: spectrum of causative organisms and antimicrobial susceptibility

Author and Co-authors: Peng G, Bispo PJM, Yu MCZ, Hofling-Lima AL
Purpose: To describe patient demographics and microbiological features of patients with clinically diagnosed endophthalmitis following intravitreal injection

Methods: Retrospective review of consecutive cases of endophthalmitis seen at a university referral center between January 2005 and May 2013

Results: Thirty six eyes from 36 patients presented clinically diagnosed endophthalmitis following intravitreal injection in the study period. Most patients were women (58%) and the mean age was 66,64 ± 10.4 years old. The majority of the patients received injections of bevacizumab (58.3%) followed by steroids (16.6 %), ranibizumab (5.5%) and miscellaneous (19.4%). Overall, the positivity of bacterial culture was 52.7% (19 out of 36 patients). The higher culture positivity was achieved for vitreous from vitrectomy (63,6%; 7/11) and vitreous tap samples (50%; 12/24). Aqueous humor was culture positive in 25% (4/16) of the samples. At the time of sample collection at least 11 out of 19 patients were in use of topical fluoroquinolone. The most common organism isolated was coagulase-negative Staphylococci - CoNS (47.36%; 9/19) followed by S. aureus and S. epidermidis (15.8%; 3/19 each) and viridans group Streptococci (10,5%; 2/19). Gatifloxacin (GAT) and moxifloxacin (MOX) susceptibility rate was 80% (MIC90 2 µg/mL) among all bacterial isolates. All S. aureus isolates were susceptible to fourth-generation fluoroquinolone, methicillin and vancomycin. For CoNS, 72.7% of isolates were susceptible to GAT and MOX (MIC90 4µg/mL for both). The frequency of methicillin-resistant CoNS (MRCoNS) was 25% (4/10). Only MRCoNS isolates demonstrated resistance to fourth-generation fluoroquinolones (75%; 3/4). All CoNS isolates were susceptible to vancomycin.

Conclusion: Culture-proven endophthalmitis following intravitreal injection was documented in the last 8 years for 19 patients in our setting. Staphylococci remained as the main causative organism and was isolated even from patients using topical fluoroquinolones prophylactically. The frequency of endophthalmitis was higher among the patients that received bevacizumab intravitreal injection, probably due to the greater number of this type of injection

Keywords: endophthalmitis, intravitreal injection

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Roberta
Middle: Andrade
First Name: Nascimento

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Primary Pars Plana Vitrectomy for Management of Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment

Author and Co-authors: Roberta Andrade e Nascimento, Eduardo A. Novais, Emmerson Badaro, Francisco Rosa Stefanini, Octaviano Magalhaes Jr; Michel Eid Farah; Mauricio Maia

Purpose: To demonstrate the efficacy of non-buckled pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) as primary treatment of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (RRD).

Methods: A retrospective chart analysis of patients submitted to primary pars plana vitrectomy secondary to rhegmatogenous retina detachment, and a follow up of a minimum 12 months period. Patients were submitted to 4 different surgical techniques of primary vitrectomy guided by triamcinolone acetonide crystals identification: Group 1-Primary vitrectomy in pseudophakic eyes + C3F8 injection; Group 2-Primary vitrectomy in phakic eyes with no evidence of cataracts + C3F8 injection; Group 3- Phacoemulsification + intraocular lens (IOL) implantation + primary vitrectomy in phakic eyes with evidence of cataracts + C3F8 injection; Group 4-Primary vitrectomy + silicon oil implantation in single eyes or patients with difficulties for prone positioning; in such cases, phakic eyes were submitted to phacoemulsification + IOL . The success rates and best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) were evaluated after a single procedure in each of the 4 groups at 12 months evaluation.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: Pars Plana Vitrectomy; Rhegmatogenous Retina Detachment; Retinal Surgery

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67. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R3

Last Name: Ramon
Middle: Antunes de
First Name: Oliveira

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 18765113.1.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Prevalence of anterior segment neovascularization and neovascular glaucoma during treatment of macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion

Author and Co-authors: Ramon Antunes de Oliveira, Patricia Kakizaki, Luiz Filipe Lucatto, Juliana Prazeres, Nilva Bueno de Moraes, Octaviano Magalhães

Purpose: To evaluate the prevalence of anterior segment neovascularization and neovascular glaucoma in patients who underwent clinical treatment of macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion with intravitreal bevacizumab or triamcinolone acetonide, compared with patients who did not receive intravitreal injections.

Methods: Records of 24 patients from retina clinic of the Federal University of São Paulo diagnosed with macula edema secondary to CRVO were assessed. All these patients underwent monthly standardized ophthalmologic examination comprising Snellen chart visual acuity, biomicroscopy, gonioscopy, tonometry, dilated pupil ophthalmoscopy, color fundus photography, spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD ? OCT Heidelberg Engineering, Alemanha). The fundus fluorescein angiography was done at baseline and after 6 month of follow up. The main inclusion criteria were as follows: a confirmed diagnosis of macular edema secondary to CRVO, decrease of visual acuity worst than 20/40, without previous treatment.

Exclusion criteria were as follows: time of symptoms greater than 90 days, neovascularization or rubeosis iridis, ocular infection, any history of retinal disease such as age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, macular edema for reasons other than CRVO, or previous vi

Results: Twenty-five eyes of 24 patients were evaluated. Eleven eyes were treated with intravitreal Bevacizumab injections, 7 eyes were treated with triamcinolone acetonide injections and 7 eyes were not performed intravitreal injections.

Conclusion: The results are in progress.

Keywords: macular edema, central retinal vein occlusion, anterior segment neovascularization

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68. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PIBIC

Last Name: Isabella
Middle: Stamato
First Name: Pimenta

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 04301912.6.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Optical density of xanthophylls in patients with age-related macular degeneration using MPD software of Visucam

Author and Co-authors: Pimenta, IS., Coelho, MA., Farah, M. Maia, M. Novais E., Rodrigues E.B.

Purpose: To describe the macular pigment density software (MPD), for macular xantophylls measurements. To investigate the use of MPD in patients with no ocular diseases and in patients with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) with or without oral supplementation with lutein.

Methods: An equivalent to the optical density and the distribution of xanthophylls was determined objectively by the principle of one-wavelength reflectometry. The basis for this determination is a 30° digital fundus image of the macula captured with blue light. A standard retinal camera was used to capture the reflected light paramacular (Rp) and reflected light macular (Rm). The optical density and the distribution of the macular pigment was calculated with a special software logarithmic function of shading correction and the measured reflection value per pixel. The software provides the results in 4 parameters: max OD - maximum optical density, mean OD - mean optical density (MOD), area - where the macular pigment could be detected and Volume - the sum of all optical densities.

Results: A cross-sectional analysis of macular pigment density was performed in 90 eyes, thirty-three patients with no ocular disease and fifty-seven eyes with AMD and other maculopathies using the "Visucam 500". The two patients who received oral supplementation with lutein increased the values in the MPD after two months. In patients with no macular or other retinal alterations, we found similar values of MOD, max OD, area, and volume among different examinations. There was variation in the MPD values (MOD, area and volume) according to the size of the pupil. The maximum value for the maximum optical density was 0,805 and the minimum 0,082 (in a patient with retinal dystrophy) with a mean value of 0,418791 and the maximum value for the MOD was 0,168418 with a minimum of 0,002 and a mean value of 0,168418.

Conclusion: The novel software MPD allows measurements of the concentration of xanthophylls in the macula and is important for the assessment of macular pigment. It may be related to a method of early screening of the risk of developing age-related macular degeneration.

Keywords: macular pigment density, age-related macular degeneration, xanthophylls

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69. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R1

Last Name: Felipe
Middle: Abdo
First Name: Jorge

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 0125/12

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Histological evaluation of experimental model for development of proliferative retinopathy after injection of intravitreal VEGF-A165 in pigmented rabbits

Author and Co-authors: Felipe Abdo Jorge, Emmerson Badaró, Eduardo Büchele Rodrigues, Eduardo Novais, Paulo Augiusto de Arruda Mello Filho, Michel Eid Farah

Purpose: To investigate the histological findings of rabbits eyes of model for development of proliferative retinopathy after injection of VEGF-A165.

Methods: A prospective, controlled, comparative, interventional study. Six pigmented rabbits were submitted to intravitreal injection of VEGF-A165 in their right eye. In group 1, four rabbits received a 10?g injection and, in group 2, two rabbits received a 20?g injection. Left eye was used as control and receveid injection of 0.05 ml of BSS (290 mOsm). At the baseline, all subjects were analyzed with anterior biomicroscopy, retinography, fluoresceinic angiography and OCT images. All these exams were repeated at weeks 1, 2 and 5. In the fifth week the rabbits were euthanized and the eyes were enucleated and submitted to histological evaluation.

Results: After seven days of intravitreal VEGF-A165 injection, all rabbits developed intense neovascularization of the retina and anterior segment. The posterior pole neovascularization was similar in both groups, while in the anterior segment it was more proeminent in group 2. During weeks 1 and 2, the neovascularization was maintained with minor decrease of conjunctival hyperemia in both groups. At week 5 there was a partial regression of the neovessels of posterior pole, more prominent in group 1, with persistent anterior neovascularization in both groups. After a five-week period, the rabbits were euthanized and enucleated for ocular histopathologic evaluation that showed neovascularization tissue associated with tractional retinal detachments in group 2. Complete histopathologic data are under analysis.

Conclusion: The study for a role model of neovascularization through intravitreal VEGF-165 injection in pigmented rabbits showed that both doses of 10?g and 20?g were efficient to develop retinal and anterior segment vascular growth, and histological findings comproved these findings.

Keywords: VEGF-165, Retina Neovascularization

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R1

Last Name: Danilo
Middle: Andriatti
First Name: Paulo

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 1388/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Histological evaluation after intra-vitreous injection of aflibercept (ZALTRAP®) in an animal model.

Author and Co-authors: Danilo Andriatti Paulo, João Rafael Dias, Emmerson Badaró, Eduardo Amorim Novais, Michel Eid Farah, Eduardo Büchele Rodrigues.

Purpose: To investigate the retinal biocompatibility in an animal model after the injection of Zaltrap® in vitreous cavity of rabbits with electrophysiology (ERG) and histology.

Methods: Six Dutch-belted rabbits weighing 1.5 to 2 kg were enrolled in this study. At baseline, 0.1mL of Aflibercept at the concentration of 100mg/mL was injected in the right eye, while 0.1mL of Balanced Salt Solution (BSS) was injected in left eye as control. The rabbits were anesthetized and submitted to electrophysiology tests at base line and 7 days after. Rods and maximum scotopic were evaluated. Decreased of > 50% response after injection was considered noteworthy, and analized with Wilcoxon signed rank test. P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Biomicroscopy and indirect ophthalmoscopy were performed 24 hours and 7 days after injection to detect transparency, conjunctival reaction and vitreous haze. Animals were euthanized with phenobarbital 7 days after baseline and their eyes enucleated. The histological material was collected from two different areas separated 500 microns and analyzed with toluidine blue.

Results: Primary analysis showed no sings of retinal toxicity in ERG or histology after ZALTRAP® injection in the follow-up period. Statistic is under analysis.

Conclusion: The use ZALTRAP® intra-vitreous is a possibility suggested to treat VEGF mediated diseases, such as Age Related Macular Disease and Diabetic Macular edema, but no safety profiles are available. This paper adds there is no histological retinal toxicity to such drug in intraocular use. Further studies are necessary to evaluate the profile of toxicity of the drug for ophthalmologic use.

Keywords: Zaltrap, Aflibercetp, anti-VEGF, DMRI, Eylea

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71. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Daniel
First Name: Colicchio

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 137573

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Serum VEGF, Intraocular Fluids, pH and Osmolarity After Intravitreal Zaltrap in Rabbits

Author and Co-authors: Daniel Colicchio, Jõao Rafael Dias, Eduardo A. Novais, Emmerson C. Badaró, Mariana Matioli, Eduardo B. Rodrigues

Purpose: To analyze and compare the serum VEGF, intraocular fluids, pH and osmolarity after intravitreal Zaltrap versus intravitreal Eylea in rabbits.

Methods: Eighteen Chinchila rabbits, with weight of 1.5 - 2.0 kg were splitted in two groups. The first group received an intravitreal injection of Eylea in the right eye and sham in the left eye while the second group received an intravitreal injection of Zaltrap in the right eye and sham in the left eye. Before the injections and after one and seven days of the injections, we collected venous blood, aqueous humour and vitreous humour of the animals to analyze the serum VEGF and pH and osmolarity of the aqueous and vitreous humor.

Results: We expect to find similar results between the two groups, since both of these drugs have the same active ingredient and pH. We might find a difference in the vitreous humor osmolarity, since Zaltrap is hyperosmolar in comparison to Eylea.

Conclusion: Both Eylea and Zaltrap have the same active ingredient, aflibercept, which is a recombinant fusion protein consisting of portions of human VEGF receptors 1 and 2 extracellular domains fused to the Fc portion of human IgG1. Aflibercept is a dimeric glycoprotein with a protein molecular weight of 97 kilodaltons (kDa) and contains glycosylation, constituting an additional 15% of the total molecular mass, resulting in a total molecular weight of 115 kDa, in both of the drugs.
As we can see, both drugs are very similar, with few differences in the pharmacology setting, the main one being that Zaltrap is hyperosmolar to the vitreous humor and Eylea. Being so, we expect to find similar results between the serum VEGF and intraocular fluids analyses of the two groups, with the exception of vitreous osmolarity.

Keywords: anti-VEGF; aflibercept; safety

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72. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Delia
Middle: Diana Paola
First Name: Gonzalez Fernandez

Service: UVEITIS and TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Características das uveítes: Análise em um serviço Terciário de São Paulo

Author and Co-authors: Delia Gonzalez Fernandez, Heloisa Nascimento, Caio Nascimento, Cristina Muccioli e Rubens Belfor Junior

Purpose: Analisar as principais causas de uveítes em pacientes atendidos no Serviço de Uveítes da UNIFESP no período de julho 2012 a julho 2013

Methods: Realizou-se estudo prospectivo baseado em prontuários de 839 pacientes que compareceram no serviço no período acima. Os seguintes dados foram analisados: idade, sexo, diagnósticos anatômico etiológico, atividade da doença, complicações oculares e tratamento.

Results: A idade média dos pacientes foi de 47 anos, sendo 65% do sexo feminino e 35% do masculino. O diagnóstico anatômico distribuiu-se em anterior (20%), intermediário (4,5%), posterior (39,7%) e difuso (31,3%). A etiologia foi determinada em 70% dos casos. Causas infecciosas foram observadas em 80% das uveítes posteriores.

Conclusion: Nos ultimos anos, o número de uveítes idiopáticas diminui, entretanto patologias infeccionas como sifilis apressentaram um importante incremento, devendo ser sempre investigadas antes de iniciar qualquer tratamento, especialmente imunosupressor.

Keywords: uveitis etiologia, uveitis epidemiologia

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73. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Mariana
Middle: Kaori
First Name: Yasuta

Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Effect of PTK for band keratopathy in uveitis patients

Author and Co-authors: Yasuta, M. K.; Marquezan, M. C.; Nascimento, H.; Allemann, N.; Belfort Jr, R.

Purpose: To evaluate visual improvement of patients with uveitis submitted to PTK due to band keratopathy

Methods: Patients from the Uveitis Sector of UNIFESP with band keratopathy were selected for phototherapeutic keratectomy. Ophthalmological exam and anterior segment OCT were performed before and after the procedure.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: PTK, anterior segment OCT, band keratopathy, uveitis

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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74. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Alexandre
Middle: Gomes Bortoloti
First Name: Azevedo

Service: TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

CEP Number: 526077

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Review of anatomopathologial risk factors in enucleated eyes with retinoblastoma diagnostic at Hospital Sao Paulo/GRAAC from 2007 to 2013

Author and Co-authors: Azevedo, A.G.B.
Teixeira, L.F.
Macedo . C.R.D.
Soares J.S.
Alves M.T.S.

Purpose: To Know the prevalence of risk factors in enucleated eyes with retinoblastoma diagnostic at Hospital Sao Paulo/GRAAC from 2007 to 2013

Methods: Observacional , retrospective study of consective pacients submbitted to enucleation at Hospital Sao Paulo/GRAAC with anatomopathological diagnostic of Retiblastoma from 2007 to 2013 . review of risk factors reported in anatomopathological findings .

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: retinoblastoma ; enucleation ; risk factors

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

75. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Patrícia
Middle: Sena
First Name: Vieira

Service: OCULAR ULTRASOUND and UVEITIS

CEP Number: in progress

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ultrasonographic findings in ocular congenital toxoplasmosis

Author and Co-authors: Patrícia Sena Vieira; Heloísa Nascimento; Norma Allemann

Purpose: To describe and analyze ocular ultrasonographic findings in children with ocular congenital toxoplasmosis.

Methods: Four eyes (two patients) with clinical and laboratory diagnosis of ocular congenital toxoplasmosis were evaluated through ectoscopy, anterior biomicroscopy, fundoscopy and ocular ultrasound (10-MHz B-scan transducer, non-contact technique, Aviso, Quantel Inc.).

Results: Four eyes (100%) presented the most common ocular manifestation of ocular toxoplasmosis: bilateral macular chorioretinitis scar. One patient presented with nystagmus; one presented strabismus; both subnormal visual acuity . The most common ultrssonographic findings were: vitreous condensations (04 eyes, 100%); vitreoretinal adherence (02 eyes, 50%); ocular wall local thickening (02 eyes, 50%) corresponding to the previous site of the exudative lesion, involving the macular area.

Conclusion: Ultrassonographic evaluation of eyes compromised with ocular congenital toxoplasmosis may aid to identify macular involvement and in monitoring vitreoretinal traction treatment response.

Keywords: ocular ultrasound; ocular congenital toxoplasmosis

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76. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Paulo
Middle: Henrique
First Name: Souza

Service: OCULAR ULTRASOUND and OCULAR ULTRASOUND

CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Axial Length Measurement in Silicone Oil-filled Eyes: Optical and B-mode guided immersion Ultrasound Biometry

Author and Co-authors: Paulo Henrique de Souza; Yara Cristina Lopes; Liliane Andrade Almeida Kanecadan; Norma Allemann

Purpose: To compare axial length (AL) measurements in silicone oil-filled phakic eyes obtained with optical biometry (OpB) and B-mode guided immersion ultrasound biometry (UsB).

Methods: Fifteen silicone-oil filled eyes (15 patients, 6 females) with cataract were submitted to preoperative AL measurements using OpB (IOL Master, Zeiss) and UsB (10 MHz transducer, Ultrascan, Alcon) utilizing B-mode guided immersion technique. UsB was performed with the patient in horizontal dorsal decubitus after topical anesthesia (0.5% proxymetacaine), with the aid of an acrylic immersion cup used as an eyelid opener and a container for saline solution. 10-MHz transducer was positioned with the orientation mark directed nasally and the patient sustaining primary gaze position. Settings (gain and depth) were adjusted according to the image obtained during the exam, totalizing 4 scans per eye considered to calculate. OpB considered until 10 AL scans with adequate fixation after analysis and edition of the graphs in doubtful measurements for average AL calculation. Average AL measurements were compared by the Wilcoxon signed rank test and correlation coefficient was calculated. P-value

Results: Average OpB AL was 25.78 +/- 2.82 mm (range 21.81-29.92mm) and average B-mode guided UsB was 25.83 +/- 2.76 mm (range 21.94-29.91mm). The highest difference between the methods was 0.46 mm, otherwise the correlation coefficient between both methods was 0.996. Both methods presented high correlation in shorter and also in longer AL measurements.

Conclusion: B-mode guided UsB allowed similar AL measurements in silicone-oil filled phakic eyes when compared to OpB, and can be considered an alternative of choice for cases where AL measurements is not obtainable using the optical principle.

Keywords: biometry, ultrasound, silicone oil, b-biometry, axial length, optical biometry

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77. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: ana claudia
Middle: medeiros de amorim
First Name: garcia

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between keratoconus and Posterior corneal dystrophy

Author and Co-authors: Ana Claudia M. de A. Garcia, Emilio de A. Torres Netto, Maria Carolina Marquezan da Silva, Denise de Freitas

Purpose: The aim of this study is to correlate cases of endothelial dystrophy and keratoconus by performing the corneal topography and specular microscopy.

Methods: Cross-sectional study in patients with concomitant diagnosis of keratoconus, Fuchs endothelial dystrophy, posterior polymorphous dystrophy and basement membrane dystrophy, attended at Federal University of São Paulo. The Patients will be reviewed in the period between september to November of 2013. The diagnosis of Keractoconus were based on Biomicrocopy and Topographic data and Classified according Collaborative Longitudinal evaluation of Keratoconus recommendation. The diagnosis of Fuchs endothelial dystrophy were based on biomicroscopy by the presence of guttata.

Was evaluated Best corrected visual acuity corrected by LogMar, Corneal topography and specular microscopy.

Were excluded patients with previus ocular surgery, corneal crosslink, glaucoma, inflamatorry ocular disorders, ocular trauma, hydrops and corneal opacities. Statistical analysis will be performed using Statistica Packge for Social Science, 19.0 version (SPSS inc, Chicago, IL). The significance level is p

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Keratoconus, Fuchs Distrophy, topography, specular microscopy

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78. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Maria Carolina
Middle: Marquezan
First Name: da Silva

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE and UVEITIS

CEP Number: 19771113.3.0000.5505

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Topical Tacrolimus in Thygeson Superficial Punctate Keratitis

Author and Co-authors: Maria Carolina Marquezan, Heloisa Nascimento, Luiz Vieira, Myrna Serapião, Rubens Belfort Junior, Denise de Freitas

Purpose: To report the outcomes of the use of the topical tacrolimus in Thygeson Superficial Punctate Keratitis.

Methods: Retrospective case series.

Results: The age of patients ranged from 7 to 64 years and 7 were female. The average follow-up was 4,65 years. Visual acuity improved in 100% of patients, being equal to or better than 20/25 in both eyes of 73% patients; 27% had visual acuity between 20/30 and 20/50 in the both eyes before treatment with improvement of 20/25 or better. Similarly 100% of patients showed improvement of symptoms and signs (photophobia, foreign body sensation, tearing, and typical superficial punctate keratitis).

Conclusion: Topical Tacrolimus seems to be effective to control the symptoms and signs of patients with Thygeson Superficial Punctate Keratitis. Tacrolimus has the advantage of triggering fewer side effects compared to the use of topical corticoid, treatment of choice for patients with acute Thygeson keratitis.

Keywords: Thygeson punctate keratitis, Topical tacrolimus

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Fellow

Last Name: Nayana
Middle: Andrade
First Name: Rios

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE and LABORATORY

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Resistance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates from the fourth generation fluoroquinolones.

Author and Co-authors: Rios,N.M.A.; Moreno,L.C.; Hofling Lima, A.L.; Bispo,P.J.M.; Zorat, M.C.

Purpose: Report the prevalence of resistant bacteria Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from patients with keratitis fourth-generation fluoroquinolones in the Microbiology Laboratory of the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP) in the last three years.

Methods: Report the prevalence of resistant bacteria Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from patients with keratitis fourth-generation fluoroquinolones in the Microbiology Laboratory of the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP) in the last 3 anosEstudo cross in which patients with keratitis had their samples scraped corneas sent for analysis at the Microbiology Laboratory of the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP) during the period January 2010 to April 2013. Patients whose examination confirmed P. aeruginosa (about 48 cases) were included in the study . In other cases the identification of Pseudomonas species, or Pseudomonas spp were excluded. Cultures were obtained from blood agar , chocolate agar, saboreaud , thioglycolate and brain-heart infusion . P. aeruginosa isolates that were resistant to any fluoroquinolone fourth generation were selected and evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility profile . Were subjected to MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) . Were used to an

Results: All isolates of P. aeruginosa included in this study were evaluated from patients with infectious keratitis . Low rates of resistance to all classes of antibiotics were observed among isolates of P. aeruginosa . Only two samples were also resistant to fluoroquinolones and tobramycin . These two strains were isolated from patients with keratitis after transplantation. No strain was resistant ceftazima .
Among the fluoroquinolones , ciprofloxacin was the most potent antibiotic (MIC50/90 0.125 / 0.25 ug / ml susceptible 95.8%) . Ciprofloxacin was eight times more potent than moxifloxacin and 4 times more potent than levofloxacin and gatifloxacin.

Conclusion: Ciprofloxacin remains the most potent fluoroquinolones against P. aeruginosa , followed by levofloxacin and gatifloxacin.

Keywords: ulcer , pseudomonas , fluoroquinolones

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80. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R1

Last Name: Fábio
Middle: Iglesias
First Name: Marujo

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE and EPIDEMIOLOGY

CEP Number: 1852/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: SEASONALITY OF MICROBIAL KERATITIS BASED ON THE UNIFESP?S OCULAR MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY

Author and Co-authors: Marujo FI; Hirai FE; Yu MCZ; Lima ALH; Freitas D; Sato EH

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to analyze the distribution of microbial keratitis diagnosed in the Unifesp?s Ocular Microbiology Lab.

Methods: Retrospective study, analyzing the results of microbiology exams from patients with clinically suspected microbial keratitis from 2005 to 2009 in the Ocular Microbiology Lab ? Ophthalmology Dept. ? Federal University of Sao Paulo. Were considered microbial keratitis all cases which the culture was positive for at least one of the three main agent groups: bacteria, fungi or Acanthamoeba. Data was divided by month, in order to study seasonality.

Results: 2049 clinically suspected microbial keratitis were analyzed, 1468 (71.6%) of which presented positive cultures for at least one infectious agent (bacteria, fungi or Achanthamoeba). The mean age was 45 years old and 45% were female. Most cases, in any time of the year, were caused by bacteria (80,3%). Fungi were responsible for 7.0% and Acanthamoeba for 5,9%. There was not a wide seasonality of microbial keratitis, maybe because of the mild climate of Brazil, with similar weather throughout the year. This would explain differences between our findings and those in similar studies from other countries, like India, which connected the higher incidence of fungi keratitis to windier seasons.

Conclusion: There was not a significant seasonal variability of microbial keratitis. Isolated bacterial was the most frequent keratitis in all studied period. Fungi was the second most common, followed by Acanthamoeba.

Keywords: seasonality microbial keratitis microbiology

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81. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Marina
First Name: Roizenblatt

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE and LABORATORY

CEP Number: 559063

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Reverse translational research and precision medicine in ophthalmology and visual science

Author and Co-authors: Marina Roizenblatt, Linda C. Carrijo-Carvalho, Annette S. Foronda, Fabio R.S. Carvalho, Denise de Freitas

Purpose: Translational research is a new field of science by which data obtained in the lab can be applied in the clinical routine, improving diagnostic methods and treatment procedures. Reverse translational research bring new insights from the bedside to the lab bench. In this context, precision medicine comes to seek the most important security and efficacy predictors of the treatment success. Acanthamoeba spp is associated with a sight-treating infection in the corneal surface, Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK), characterized by complex diagnosis and therapy. Treatment includes topical biguanides and diamidines, with variable dosages. For these reasons, AK was chosen as a model of ocular disease targeting a presumptive standardization of treatment procedure.

Methods: Effect of 0.02% polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB) was evaluated in avirulent Acanthamoeba strain (ATCC 30011) and a clinical isolate obtained from a severe AK case. Excystment, proliferation and death were evaluated. Data were submitted to one-way ANOVA and results were considered statistically significant when $p<0.05$. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were carried out at the Laboratory of Ocular Protozoology (LAPRO), Department of Ophthalmology, UNIFESP-EPM.

Results: Excystment was observed after 12h. At this time interval, both strains were equally susceptible to PHMB, with a reduction of 44.5 and 61.6% in the total number of trophozoites from ATCC 30011 and clinical isolate, respectively. After 72 h, the virulent strain showed increased resistance to PHMB action.

Conclusion: Differential patterns of Acanthamoeba resistance against PHMB were observed. Results suggest PHMB acts primarily in the viability and proliferation of trophozoites and not in the inhibition of excystment process. We demonstrated the importance of a specific therapeutic profile and the role of patient in regular usage of PHMB in order to avoid the occurrence of acquired resistance during the treatment for AK. Finally, the results open perspectives about dosage of PHMB eye drops to be used in the amoebic keratitis.

Keywords: Translational research, Acanthamoeba, Keratitis, PHMB, Precision medicine

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82. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Nathalia
Middle: Mayumi Thomaz
First Name: Aquino

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Bitot´s spot related to hypovitaminosis A and underlying pinquecula: a case report

Author and Co-authors: Nathalia Mayumi Thomaz de Aquino, Daniele Arroyo, Márcia Lowen

Purpose: Vitamin A plays an essential role in vision. Although rare in the Occident, deficiency can result in ocular disorders. We report a case of Bitot´s spot probably associated with vitamin A deficiency and pinguecula´s elastic degeneration in former alcoholic patient.

Methods: Case report

Results: We report a case of a male patient , 44 years ,who came to our service complaining of ocular discomfort in the right eye. He had a past ocular history of corneal tectonic keratoplasty in the right eye 9 months ago by perforated fungal ulcer that had evolved in 8 days. Regarding his personal history he reported alcoholism , which he had abandoned six months ago. Slit lamp exam of the left eye showed a nasal whitish lesion, triangular and with foamy aspect . It didn?t stain with rose bengal, lissamine green or toluidine blue
A excisional biopsy was made with histopathological analysis and culture. The pathology resulted in pinquecula with squamous metaplasia and the culture came back positive for Corynebacterium spp .Thereby , it was made the diagnostic hypothesis of Bitot´s spot secundary to vitamin A deficiency caused by alcoholism, on the top of a pinguecula . It was requested the dosage of serum vitamin A which is still in progress and electroretinography which came without changes in the eye in question.

Conclusion: Bitot´s spot originates from the conjunctival epithelium keratinization and is considered a classic finding of vitamin A deficit.
There is evidence that vitamin A deficiency is not the only cause of it´s development. Cases of epithelial changes consistent with Bitot´s spot have been described in response to pingueculas epithelial degeneration.
The prior alcoholism associated with malnutrition and vitamin deficit, probably decisively contributed to the poor outcome of the corneal ulcer in the right eye. Vitamin A is essential for the integrity of the corneal epithelium.
The facts that the patient had abandoned the ethylic habit six months ago and that he has been feeding properly justifies the absence of changes in electroretinography .Thus, it is believed that the Bitots spot was the result of vitamin A deficiency, produced by a long period of alcoholism and malnutrition, associated with underlyng pingueculas elastic degeneration.

Keywords: Stain de Bitot; Hipovitaminose A

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

83. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R4

Last Name: Ana Gabriela
Middle: Coelho de Magalhaes
First Name: Queiroz

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of the results of the surgical limbus transplantation using the technique Slet (Simple limbal epithelial transplantation) in patients with unilateral total limbal insufficiency.

Author and Co-authors: Queiroz, Ana Gabriela; Barbosa, Martina; Santos, Myrna; Barreiras, Telma; Pereira, Jose Alvaro Gomes

Purpose: This study aims to evaluate the surgical results of limbal transplantation using the technique Slet (Simple limbal epithelial transplantation) in patients with unilateral total limbal insufficiency.

Methods: Patients were selected with complete unilateral limbal insufficiency due to ocular burn. The diagnosis of limbic insufficiency is defined based on clinical criteria and impression cytology's results. In the eye donor withdrew 4x2mm tissue limbic corneal-scleral. The recipient eye was held peritomy and total superficial keratectomy with removal of the cornea pannus. The tissue was divided in limbic excisionado 8 - 10 equal parts, which were positioned on the amniotic membrane with the epithelial side facing upward, circular in shape and saving the visual axis. At the end of the procedure a soft contact lens was placed on the eye receiver. The patients were clinically evaluated on days 1, 7, 15, 30 and 60 after surgery. Impression cytology will be performed 6 months after surgery.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: SLET. Limbal transplantation. Limbal insufficiency

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Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

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Deadline: 10/2013

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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84. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R4

Last Name: Danielle
First Name: Arroyo

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TYPES AND PARAMETERS OF CONTACT LENSES FITTED IN EACH EVOLUTIVE DEGREE AND MORPHOLOGY OF KERATOCONUS

Author and Co-authors: Arroyo D, Lunardi LH, Sobrinho MVA, Lipener C

Purpose: To describe the types and parameters of contact lenses (CL) fitted in each evolutive degree and morphology of keratoconus.

Methods: 185 consecutive keratoconus patients (325 eyes) were evaluated and classified by keratometry (mild, moderate, serious and advanced degree) and morphology (oval, nipple, globus and indeterminate cone). Initially, all tests were done with rigid gas-permeable CL (RGPCL) monocurve, however other formats and types of CL were tested if they failed.

Results: The most prevalent keratometry classification was moderate (42,5%), followed by advanced (36%) and the most common morphology was oval (52,92%) and nipple (38,46%). On the oval keratoconus, the most frequently adapted lenses were monocurves (63,6%), diameter 9,0 ± 03, followed by bicurves lenses, diameter 9,3 ± 0,3. However, there was no statistic difference between their percentages of adaptation.
On the nipple keratoconus, the most prevalent lenses adapted were bicurves (diam. 9,3 ± 0,4) followed monocurves, (diam. 8,8 ± 0,4), with statistic difference. On the mild and moderate keratoconus, the most successfully adapted lenses were monocurves, while they were bicurves on the advanced and severe keratoconus. The visual acuity (logMar) with refraction went from 0,50 to 0,20 with the contact lenses ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Our results show that contact lens monocurve seem to bring more benefits in the mild to moderate keratoconus and the oval cone. While the contact lens bicurve benefit most advanced and severe cases, probably due to asphericity of the cornea.

Keywords: keratoconus, contact lenses.

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

85. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R4

Last Name: Marcio
First Name: Wajngarten

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Repeatability of measures of a corneal and anterior segment Scheimpflug-based tomography on normals and Keratoconus eyes in an University referral center

Author and Co-authors: Marcio Wajngarten, Rodrigo Teixeira Santos and Luciene Barbosa de Sousa

Purpose: To analyze and compare the repeatability of various corneal tomography parameters from a corneal and anterior segment Scheimpflug-based tomography in normal and keratoconic eyes.

Methods: Patients treated at Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo - UNIFESP (Sao Paulo, Brazil) were invited to participate and voluntarily accepted. We studied eyes randomly selected from patients with normal corneas and eyes randomly selected from patients with keratoconus. Each eye was examined five consecutive times with the Pentacam HR (Oculus, Wetzlar, Germany).
The standard deviation (SD [index of repeatability]) was calculated for the main parameters.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Keratoconus, Scheimpflug, Pentacam

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86. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Bruno
Middle: L.B.
First Name: Esporcatte

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 15172413.4.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of the Icare rebound tonometer with the Goldmann tonometer in children: exam duration and epithelial defects.

Author and Co-authors: Bruno Esporcatte, Fábio Marujo, Flávio Lopes, Vespasiano Rebouças, Christiane Rolin de Moura

Purpose: Quantify the duration of intraocular pressure (IOP) measurements using a rebound tonometer (ICare) in comparison with the Goldmann applanation tonometer (GAT) and evaluate the epithelial defects induced by those devices in pediatric ophthalmology clinic.

Methods: Children with six or seven years old with no ocular pathologies were randomized for first device used. Intraocular pressure (IOP) was measured without anaesthesia using the Icare or using the GAT. Epithelial defects were quantified by slip lamp evaluation with fluorescein drop. Central corneal thickness (CCT) was measured by ultrasonic pachymetry.

Results: The IOP measurement with Icare was faster then GAT (70.46 ± 38.14 sec. vs. 127.69 ± 50.04 sec., n=12, p=0.0014). There were no differences in IOP values (16.54 ± 3.41mmHg with Icare vs. 14.08 ±1.85 mmHg with GAT) or corneal injury induced by tonometers contact. The mean of corneal thickness was 547,18 ± 45,79 ?m.

Conclusion: The Icare tonometry without anesthesia took less time then Goldmann device and do not induce more epithelial injury.

Keywords: Tonometry, Icare, Goldmann Applanation tonometer

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90cm x 120cm

87. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Cristiana
Middle: Soares
First Name: Ronconi

Service: STRABISMUS and GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 4023000

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Surgical Results of Trabeculotomy and Goniotomy for Primary Congenital Glaucoma

Author and Co-authors: Cristiana Soares Ronconi, MD; Flávio Siqueira Santos Lopes, MD; Marcia Keiko, PhD; Ivan Maynart Tavares, PhD; Christiane Rolim de Moura, PhD

Purpose: To evaluate the results of trabeculotomy and goniotomy in primary congenital glaucoma.

Methods: The charts of patients who were submitted to ab externo trabeculectomy or goniotomy at the Hospital São Paulo ? Federal University of Sao Paulo, between January 2011 and January 2013, were studied retrospectively. The evaluation included biomicroscopy, fundoscopy biometry and measurement of the intraocular pressure.

Results: Among all the patients who were submitted to surgery in the period determined, 12 patients(20 eyes) met the inclusion criteria. Of these selected eyes, five (25%) patients needed an extra angular surgery (four trabeculotomies and one goniotomy) and, at the end of follow up, five (25%) patients had been submitted to a filtrating surgery (trabeculectomy). The failure criteria was considered this need of filtrating surgery, thus it was seen a 75% success rate in the determined follow up.

Conclusion: Trabeculotomy/Goniotomy resulted in satisfactory success rates in primary congenital glaucoma.

Keywords: glaucoma; trabeculotomy; goniotomy; retrospective/longitudinal studies.

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88. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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Fellow

Last Name: Cristine
First Name: Stahlschmidt

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 4081

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FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Identification of the Most Accurate Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Parameters to Use in Eyes with Early High and Low-Tension Glaucoma

Author and Co-authors: Cristine Stahlschmidt, Pilar A Moreno, Mauro T Leite,Tiago S Prata

Purpose: To compare the diagnostic ability of macular ganglion cell complex (GCC) and peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (pRNFL) thickness in patients with high-tension glaucoma (HTG) and low-tension glaucoma (LTG).

Methods: We prospectively enrolled consecutive normal subjects, HTG and LTG patients.Those with any ocular disease other than glaucoma were excluded and only eyes with early glaucoma[mean deviation(MD)<-6 db]were included.Patients underwent spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) imaging.Analysis of variance was used to compare SD-OCT parameters between groups(HTGvsLTG).Areas under the receiver operating characteristic curve(AUROC)were used to compare the discriminating ability of each scan within and between groups(Delong Test).

Results: A total of 56 normal subjects, 64 HTG and 35 LTG were enrolled.We found a significant difference in the average, superior and inferior GCC thicknesses between controls and LTG group ($p<0.05$) and between controls and HTG group (p0.05).There was a significant difference between all 3 groups regarding average, superior and inferior pRNFL ($p<0.05$). After adjusting for MD and age, average pRNFL thickness in eyes with LTG was 18.7 µm thinner than in eyes with HTG, (17% difference; $p<0.01$). In HTG group, no significant difference was found between AUCs for average GCC and average pRNFL thicknesses (0.77 vs 0.68; $p=0.06$). In the LTG group, average pRNFL thickness had a significantly larger AUC compared to average GCC thickness (0.95 vs 0.81;$p<0.001$).Comparing AUCs between HTG and LTG groups, average GCC had similar AUCs in both groups ($p=0.47$) and pRNFL had a significant larger AUC in the LTG group ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: In eyes with early glaucoma and similar functional damage, the pRNFL scan seems to be the most accurate SD-OCT parameter to identify those with LTG.The macular GCC scan seems to perform similarly in eyes with HTG and LTG.Weather this difference could be related to the fact that eyes with LTG usually have a significant proportion of localized RNFL defects at onset deserves further investigation.

Keywords: imaging methods imaging methods (CT, FA, ICG, MRI, OCT, RTA, SLO, ultrasound); ganglion cell; nerve fiber laye; ganglion cells; nerve fiber layer

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

89. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: flavio
Middle: siqueira santos
First Name: lopes

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 1268/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysis of Neuroretinal Rim Distribution and Vascular Pattern of Eyes with Presumed Large Physiological Optic Disc Cupping: a Comparative Study

Author and Co-authors: Flavio S S Lopes; Daniela L M Junqueira; Luis Gustavo Biteli; Tiago Santos Prata

Purpose: To investigate possible differences in neuroretinal rim distribution, vascular pattern and peripapillary region appearance between eyes with presumed large physiological optic disc cupping (pLPC) and with optic disc excavation within normal limits (control group).

Methods: We prospectively enrolled consecutive patients with pLPC and subjects with optic disc excavation within normal limits. Eyes with pLPC were defined as those with vertical cup-to-disc ratio (VCDR) ?0.6 based on color stereophotography, untreated intraocular pressure ?20mmHg, normal 24-2 standard automated visual field (VF) test, absence of disc notching, disc hemorrhage or localized retinal nerve fiber layer defects. Controls were recruited based on the same criteria, except from VCDR, which was limited to ?0.5. All included patients had to have a minimum follow-up of 3 years, with no changes in optic disc parameters or VF tests. We compared ocular signs and characteristics related to the neuroretinal rim distribution, vascular pattern, peripapillary region appearance and disc size between groups. Whenever both eyes were eligible, one was randomly selected for analysis.

Results: A total of 74 patients (45.6±14.9 years) with pLPC and 45 controls (44.8±11.6 years) were enrolled (p=0.76). Median disc size and VCDR was significantly larger in eyes with pLPC compared to controls (p<0.01). The proportion of eyes with violation of the ISNT rule, laminar dot sign, nasal shifting of the central vessels, nasal excavation and baring of circumlinear vessel was significantly greater in the eyes with pLPC compared to controls (p<0.01). There were no significant differences regarding the proportions of eyes with peripapillary atrophy between groups (p<0.09). Finally, disc size was significantly associated with VCDR (r2=0.47,p<0.01), with an increase of 0.21 in VCDR for each 1 mm2 in disc area.

Conclusion: Compared to normal controls, eyes with pLPC may present a higher proportion of optic nerve head findings frequently observed in glaucomatous eyes. As this seems to be explained in part by the larger discs found in these eyes, care should be taken while classifying them as glaucomatous or not based on these characteristics.

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3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

Poster

90. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Felipe
Middle: Taveira
First Name: Daher

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 431155

4. The signature of the First (Presenting) Author (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies that any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the 'UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

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Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Influence of corneal thickness on tonometrical values of intraocular pressure, using the Goldmann tonometer, Tonopen and transpalpebral tonometer.

Author and Co-authors: Felipe Taveira Daher and Augusto Paranhos Júnior.
Purpose: The ocular tonometry is one of the most important steps on ophthalmological examination. The tonometrical values may vary due to a lot of conditions, one of them is the corneal thickness. Keratoconus is an example of disease the causes reduction on corneal thickness.
There are a lot of instruments that can be used to acquire intraocular pressure values, the most modern ones have the objective of acquire this values quickly and with the less discomfort as possible to the patient. Following this objective, the new transpalpebral tonometer must be mentioned.
This study compares intraocular pressure values measured through Goldmann tonometer, Tonopen and transpalpebral tonometer considering the corneal thickness values on normal patients and patients with keratoconus.

Methods: Normal patients and patients with keratoconus were recruited spontaneously. They were submitted to OCT pachymetry than intraocular pressure values were obtained through Goldmann tonometer, Tonopen and transpalpebral tonometer. After those first measures the patients had ophthalmic glycerol instilled on their both eyes. A new session of OCT pachymetry were done and intraocular pressure values were obtained through Tonopen and transpalpebral tonometer.
The tonometric values were analyzed and the influence of the corneal thickness no each tonometer were obtained.

Results: Study in course. Last patients still being studied.

Conclusion: Study in course.

Keywords: Transpalpebral tonometer.

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2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

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91. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Verena
Middle: Ribeiro
First Name: Juncal

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: waiting for approval

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(TR) TRAUMA
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
(UV) UVEITIS
(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND

Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Role of the fourth drug in the intraocular pressure control in patients with glaucoma

Author and Co-authors: Verena Ribeiro Juncal, Tiago dos Santos Prata, Augusto Paranhos Jr, Felipe Abdo Jorge

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of the fourth drug in the intraocular pressure control of patients with primary glaucoma.

Methods: This is a prospective study in which patients already diagnosed with primary open-angle glaucoma or primary angle closure glaucoma followed at the Department of Ophthalmology of UNIFESP undergoing topical and concomitant treatment at one or both eyes with prostaglandin analog (travoprost, latanoprost, bimatoprost), beta-blocker (timolol), alpha-agonist (brimonidine) and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (dorzolamide, brinzolamide) were recruited. Patients were submitted to a first evaluation, where clinical and demographic data were collected, and an ophthalmologic examination (visual acuity, anterior biomicroscopy, tonometry and pachymetry) was done. The intraocular pressure (IOP) measurement was performed using a Goldmann applanation tonometry at 8am, 10am and 12pm. Patients were then informed to discontinue the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and return 15 days later (washout period) for another IOP measurement, also performed at 8am, 10am and 12pm with the same tonometer and by the same e

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: glaucoma, dorzolamide, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, intraocular pressure

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2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

92. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Adriano
First Name: Bogar

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 980966

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Is there a correlation between corneal and optic nerve head paramaters in keratoconus patients?

Author and Co-authors: Adriano Bogar, MD; Luis G. Pimentel, MD; Flavio S. Lopes, MD; Danielle Miura, MD; Tiago S. Prata, MD, PhD
Purpose: We sought to investigate the correlation between corneal and optic nerve head parameters in karatoconus patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out based on participants from a previous study from our group including consecutive patients with different stages ok karatoconus. Exclusion criteria were significant media opacity, intraocular pressure>21 mmHg, signs of glaucoma or any other optic neuropathy. Data collected were age, gender, corneal curvature (maximum and central) and central corneal thickness (based on ultrasound paquimetry). Based on color retinographs, two independent examiners determined the vertical cup-to-disc ratio (VCDR) and whether cup sizes were asymmetric or not between fellow eyes of each patient. In case of disagreement, the opinion of a third examiner was used to adjudicate. For each patient, we determined the agreement between cup size and corneal involvement. In addition, after separating fellow eyes in 2 groups based on corneal curvature and thickness, we compared VCDR values between them.

Results: In progress.

Conclusion: In progress.

Keywords: keratoconus, optic nerve head, vertical cup-to-disk ratio, corneal thickness, cornea curvature

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2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

93. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Geraldine
Middle: Ragot
First Name: Melo

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 09967612.9.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between pupillary and functional changes in glaucomatous neuropathy

Author and Co-authors: Geraldine R. de Melo, Carolina P.B. Gracitelli, Gloria L. D. Chica, Ana Laura de A. Moura, Sérgio H. Teixeira, Dora Selma Fix Ventura, Augusto Paranhos Jr.

Purpose: Assess the integrity of ganglion cells expressing melanopsin (ipRGCs) through the pupillary light reflex in patients with glaucoma and to correlate with the control group.

Methods: 20 patients with primary open angle glaucoma and 5 controls were included in the research. All patients signed the Statement of Informed Consent. Pupillometry tests were performed at the Laboratory of Vision (Visual Psychophysics and Electrophysiology Clinical) of the Institute of Psychology of the University of São Paulo . Patients were tested in the dark with light only from the Ganzfield, equipment that generates the light stimuli for the test. System used was eye tracker View Point System (Arrington Research Inc.), formed by two cameras that record video in infrared, coupled to an eyeglass frame , in order to monitor eye movements with high spatial and temporal resolution. For pupillary response, stimuli were generated by led monochromatic blue and red. To optimize and stimulate preferentially the photosensitive ganglion cells expressing melanopsin , were used flashes of 470 nm and a 1 second duration with intensities ranging from 1 to 250 cd-m2 with alternating flashes of 640 nm

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Pupil light response, glaucoma, visual system

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

94. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Paula
Middle: Delegrego
First Name: Borba

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 32733

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation Between Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness Measurements and Visual Field Status in Glaucomatous Patients

Author and Co-authors: Paula Delegrego Borba, MD; Vitor Gomes Prado, MD; Augusto Paranhos Jr, MD, PhD; Tiago S Prata, MD, PhD; Roberto M Vessani, MD, PhD.

Purpose: To correlate choroidal thickness measurements obtained by enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT) with visual function status as determined by the Visual Field Index (VFI) in glaucomatous patients.

Methods: We prospectively enrolled glaucomatous patients (glaucomatous optic neuropathy and reproducible visual field defect). Exclusion criteria were the presence of significant media opacity or any ocular disease besides glaucoma. All participants underwent EDI-OCT (SD-OCT; Spectralis®, Wavelength: 870nm; Heidelberg Engineering Co., Heidelberg, Germany) and visual field assessment using the Humphrey Visual Field Analyzer (24-2; SITA-Standard). The peripapillary choroidal thickness was measured 500µm distant from the margin of the Bruch's membrane opening. Two independent examiners assessed all EDI-OCT images (poor quality images were not included in the analysis). Multiple regression analysis (accounting for age effect) was used to investigate the correlation between the choroidal thickness and VFI values. In addition, the reproducibility of these measurements was also determined.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Glaucoma,Peripapillary choroid,visual field,morphology,OCT

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95. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: CARLOS
Middle: EDUARDO
First Name: BARBOSA FILHO

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 159954

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Use of Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography in Clinical Practice: Does it Influence the Diagnostic Decision of Glaucoma Specialists and Non-specialists?

Author and Co-authors: Carlos Eduardo Barbosa Filho, Tiago Prata, Mauro Leite, Roberto Vessani, Augusto Paranhos

Purpose: To evaluate the influence of OCT in the diagnosis of glaucoma in patients followed at the Federal University of São Paulo

Methods: The charts of 10 patients with initial glaucoma and patients without glaucoma were reviewed and the history, Fundoscopy, Visual Field and OCT were collected and inserted in a power point presentation, then this presentation was shown to respondents, 7 glaucoma specialist and 7 non glaucoma specialist that should answer at the first moment just with history, optic nerve picture and visual field if the patient had or hadn t glaucoma then OCT was showed and the respondents should answer if the patient had or hadn´t glaucoma

Results: The glaucoma specialists were able to detect 34% of glaucoma cases before and 74% after the OCT imaging. Non-specialist were able to detect 40% of glaucoma cases before and 60% after the the OCT imaging

Conclusion: Ancillary imaging using OCT yielded an increase in the agreement among specialists and non-specialists for the diagnosis of glaucoma

Keywords: glaucoma, OCT, diagnosis

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FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

96. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: Julia
Middle: Dutra
First Name: Rossetto

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 10013612.1.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Assessment of progress in the evaluation of the optic disc during the Ophthalmology Residency Program

Author and Co-authors: Rossetto JD, Campos M, Paranhos Jr A, Maynart I
Purpose: Assess the evolution in the evaluation of the optic disc in patients with and without glaucoma among ophthalmology residents during the three years of residency.

Methods: Stereo photos were selected from 20 patients with or without glaucoma. They were analyzed by a glaucoma specialist and by the residents of the first and third years through projections on a computer in a dark room and with appropriate glasses for stereopsis. Simultaneously, the forms were filled with descriptions of the disc. The results were compared between the two groups and the specialist to assess compliance and improvement during the residency.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: cup disc ratio, optic disc analisis

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2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

97. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: Paula
Middle: Campos Prudente
First Name: Silva

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 0929/10

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF RETINAL VESSELS DIAMETERS IN GLAUCOMA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH OPTIC NERVE HEAD DAMAGE

Author and Co-authors: Silva, Paula C. P.; Furlanetto, Rafael L.; Teixeira, Sergio H.; Prata, Tiago S.; Almeida, Geraldo V.; Paranhos, Augusto Jr.
Purpose: To investigate whether parapapillary or juxtapapillary vascular constriction are common features in glaucoma and to correlate these findings with structural damage to the optic nerve head.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study including healthy volunteers and glaucoma patients. All participants underwent color retinography, spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT), confocal scanning laser tomography (HRT) and visual field testing (VF). Patients with evident nerve fiber layer defect were excluded from the analysis. Photographs with masked optic discs were analyzed by two glaucoma experts, searching for parapapillary or juxtapapillary vascular constriction. Examiners were also masked to patient?s clinical data. In cases of disagreement, the opinion of a third examiner was used to adjudicate. Following the analysis, agreement between examiners and the correlation between vascular constriction findings and structural tests were performed.

Results: In progress.

Conclusion: In progress.

Keywords: optic nerve head, glaucoma, retinal vessel diameter, structural damage.

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Poster guidelines:

98. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: thays
Middle: moreira
First Name: albhy

Service: GLAUCOMA and CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Conjunctival thickness OCT-measurements in glaucoma patients

Author and Co-authors: Thays Moreira Albhy, Laércio da Silva Gonçalves, Huber Martins Vasconcelos Junior, Mauro Campos

Purpose: To evaluate thickness of the conjunctival epithelium of patients in use of multiple antiglaucomatous drugs.

Methods: An spectral domain OCT (Cirrus-HD) is being used for this measurements. Patients are classified according to the time and class of anti ocular hypertensive topical medications. An aged-paired control group is included. Cross-sectional conjunctival images using the Anterior Segment 5 Line Raster scanning protocol is obtained from all patients

Results: Preliminary analysis shows a consistent measurement of the conjunctival epithelium. The total conjunctival thickness shows more variable measurements

Conclusion: This image technology allows the visualization of the conjunctival structures. Data is being obtained.

Keywords: glaucoma , conjunctiva ,OCT, glaucoma drugs

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Title
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Poster guidelines:

99. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: Vitor
Middle: Gomes
First Name: Prado

Service: GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 32733

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation Between In Vivo Laminar and Pre-laminar Tissues Measurements and Visual Field Status in Glaucomatous Patients

Author and Co-authors: Vitor G Prado, MD; Paula C Prudente Silva, MD; Paula D Borba, MD; Augusto Paranhos Jr, MD, PhD; Roberto M Vessani, MD, PhD; Tiago S Prata, MD, PhD

Purpose: To correlate different optic nerve head (ONH) parameters measurements obtained by enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT) with visual function status as determined by the Visual Field Index (VFI) in glaucomatous patients.

Methods: We prospectively enrolled glaucomatous patients (glaucomatous optic neuropathy and reproducible visual field defect). Exclusion criteria were the presence of significant media opacity or any ocular disease besides glaucoma. All participants underwent EDI-OCT (SD-OCT; Spectralis®, Wavelength: 870nm; Heidelberg Engineering Co., Heidelberg, Germany) and visual field assessment using the Humphrey Visual Field Analyzer (24-2; SITA-Standard). The following ONH parameters were evaluated: lamina cribrosa and pre-laminar neural tissue thicknesses, scleral canal diameter (Bruch?s membrane opening) and cup depth. Two independent examiners assessed all EDI-OCT images (poor quality images were not included in the analysis). Multiple regression analysis (accounting for age effect) was used to investigate the correlation between the ONH parameters measurements and VFI values. In addition, the reproducibility of these measurements was also determined.

Results: in progess

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: lamina cribrosa;

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2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

100. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Rossen
Middle: Mihaylov
First Name: Hazarbassanov

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY and CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 1346/08

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Osmoprotective lubricant application for the management of post-refractive surgery induced dry eye symptoms

Author and Co-authors: Rossen M. Hazarbassanov, Renata Loureiro, Joyce Covre, Jeison N. Barros, Jose Alvaro P. Gomes

Purpose: To compare the efficacy of an osmoprotective eye drop (Optive®) to an eye drop without osmoprotectant components (FreshTears®) for prevention of induced dry eye disease in refractive surgery patients

Methods: In this double-masked study 22 patients referred for LASIK or PRK were randomized post-surgically to receive topical administration four times daily of FreshTears®(FT; n=13) or Optive®(Op; n=9). Eye exams were performed before surgery (T0), 1 month (T1) and 3 months (T3) follow-up, and consisted of: best spectacle corrected visual acuity (BSCVA), tear film osmolarity, Schirmer 1 test, tear film breakup time (TBUT), fluorescein staining, ocular surface disease index (OSDI) and patient symptoms questionnaires, lissamine green staining, impression cytology processed by periodic acid schiff-hematoxylin (PAS-H) and anti-HLA-DR immunocytochemistry.

Results: Pain increased significantly for FT at T3 ($p<0.05$). It was observed a reduction in osmolarity at T1 and T3 for Op group ($p<0.01$), and at T3 for FT ($p<0.05$). TBUT showed a decrease between T0 and T1 for FT ($p<0.05$), but not for Op. Impression cytology scores increased at T3 for FT group ($p=0.013$) in the temporal conjunctival region. A higher percentage of HLA-DR positivity was verified at T3 for Op in the upper region ($p=0.0137$) and both superior and temporal regions ($p=0.0065$).

Conclusion: Op was superior to FT in regards to pain, osmolarity, TBUT, and impression cytology scores, whereas FT has shown to be superior to Op when considering HLA-DR cell positivity. Osmoprotective lubricants could be effectively applied for prevention of refractive surgery related dry eye symptoms and signs.

Keywords: refractive surgery, dry eye, osmoprotectant

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

101. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Rafael
Middle: Freire
First Name: Kobayashi

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number: 4025012

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal Thickness Among in Individuals with Myopia.

Author and Co-authors: Rafael Kobayashi, Maria Flavia Ribeiro, Flavio E. Hirai, Eliane M. Nakano, Claudia Francesconi, Mauro Campos
Purpose: to evaluate corneal thickness across corneal meridians in individuals with myopia

Methods: One hundred and fifteen individuals had both eyes evaluated. Examinations included refraction and corneal thickness measured by pentacam. Myopes were categorized as low (spherical equivalent between zero and -3.00); moderate (-3.00 to -6.00); and severe (higher than -6.00). Corneal thickness were compared across groups and corneal meridians with the Wilcoxon signed rank test and p-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results: 44 (38.3%) were male and mean (sd) age was 33.8 (8.7). Mean (sd) corneal thickness across low, moderate, and severe groups were 603.5 (34.4), 601.3 (36.3), and 592.8 (33.3), respectively, at 90 degrees, p=0.956. At 270 degrees, mean (sd) values were 579.2 (31.8), 574.7 (33.9), and 574.5 (33.7), respectively, p=0.569. Comparing opposite meridians (90 vs. 270), mean values were different in all myopic groups studied (p<0.001).

Conclusion: Corneal thickness did not differ across different levels of myopia. However, it showed to be thinner at 270 degrees when compared to the 90 degree meridian.

Keywords: Corneal Thickness, Myopia

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FORMAT:

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

102. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R3

Last Name: Huber
Middle: Martins
First Name: Vasconcelos Junior

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number: 14527

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of keratometry among 5 topographers in patients with keratoconus

Author and Co-authors: Huber Martins Vasconcelos Junior, Ramon Antunes de Oliveira, Luis Felipe Brenner, Claudia M. Francesconi

Purpose: This study correlates the corneal keratometry in 5 different topographers, either from placid disk, scheimpflug or optical interferometry keratometry, in patients with keratoconus

Methods: 12 volunteers with keratoconus were included. None of them had history of corneal surgery. Both eyes were evaluated in five different devices in a single visit: one optical interferometry biometers (Haag-streit Lenstar); two scheimpflug topographers (Oculus Pentacam, Wavelight Allegro Topolyzer) and two placid disk topographers (Wavelight Allegro Oculyzer, Atlas Corneal Topography). Flat corneal curvature (K1), steep corneal curvature (K2) and mean simulated keratometry (Sim K) were evaluated. Statistical analysis with Bland Altman was performed.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: keratoconus; keratometry

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103. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R3

Last Name: Ibraim
Middle: Viana
First Name: Vieira

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY |

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Effectiveness of EX500 in the correction of compound myopic astigmatism greater than 2.00D

Author and Co-authors: Ibraim V Vieira, Amanda C Paz, Claudia M Francesconi, Mauro

S. Q. Campos, Paulo Schor, Eliana M Nakano

Purpose: Evaluate one year follow up of patients who undertook refractive surgery in EX500 and evaluate:

-Visual acuity with and without correction;
- Residual spherical equivalent refractive error;
- Residual astigmatism;
- Induced spherical aberration, coma and high order aberration

Methods: We retrospectively enrolled patients who were submitted to LASIK or PRK surgery with EX500 laser in the one-year period between november 2012 and november 2013. We selected the patients whose astigmatic refractive errors were higher then 2.0 diopters. We measured visual acuity with and without correction and refractive error after cycloplegia. We realized pentacam and OPD examinations to evaluateobjectively the refractive patterns and optical aberrations of the eyes.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: refrative surgery refractive LASIK PRK astigmatism aberration EX500 residual

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R3

Last Name: Vinícius
Middle: Silbiger
First Name: De Stefano

Service: REFRACTIVE SURGERY and OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 214971

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: REAL-LIFE LOW-TECH ANALYSIS OF VISUAL BEHAVIOUR BASED IN SCENE AND EYE IMAGE FOR REFRACTIVE SURGERY PLANNING

Author and Co-authors: VINÍCIUS S DE STEFANO; PAULO SCHOR

Purpose: Pupil diameter is one factor affecting outcomes and patient satisfaction in keratorefractive surgery. The present methods to evaluate pupil size do not take into account the common activities of the candidates neither their visual demand. The purpose of this study is to evaluate pupil size variation due to light exposition in relation to daily activities and its visual importance.

Methods: Measures of different illuminance ranges were obtained, using a highly accurate luximeter and an iPhone application: Whitegoods® Light Meter. Subjects? pupil were pictured eight times (every 2 hours) during a regular day; at the same moment another picture from the viewed scene was obtained, using the same device. Subjects were also asked to evaluate the importance their vision had for them at that specific time and place, giving a grade that ranged from 1 (not important) to 5 (very important). Correlation between iPhone and Luximeter data was assessed by Pearson correlation test; evaluation of pupil size was made with graphic analysis of linear regression.

Results: Results regarding pupil size of each subject were divided in three groups: Groups A, B and C. Individual graphics show great variance between each subject, regarding the importance they gave to their vision in relation to their pupil?s size. Pearson correlation test between the illuminance levels obtained with the luximeter and the iPhone app was 0.985 ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: For the first time we used mobile technological instruments to access routine activities of potential refractive surgery candidates. We found that the importance of vision, when related to the pupil size, had diverse levels of variation amongst subjects, making it clear that different practical results might show up in patients with similar clinical aspects, but unlike behavior regarding their everyday perception of vision. It is possible to infer that a specific type of surgery or IOL could have better visual outcomes in one group than in the other. It is relevant to notice that great part of data of the study was obtained by an iPhone, showing that with simple gadgets used in our everyday life we could acquire important information of patients? needs and, therefore, achieve better surgical planning and results.

Keywords: Pupil, Illuminance, Refractive surgery, Lifestyle

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105. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R1

Last Name: Cristiane
Middle:
First Name: Okazaki

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 1506/11

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Visual neuroadaptation in blurring conditions.

Author and Co-authors: Cristiane Okazaki, Olival Cardoso do Lago, Paulo Schor

Purpose: Objectives: The purpose of this study is to assess the central discriminative capacity (visual acuity) in professional divers and non-divers varying the target luminosity (low contrast) and visual blurring.

Methods: Methods: Visual acuity of divers and non-divers was tested with an ETDRS table in high and low contrast and through turbidity. The refraction of all eyes was measured by an autorefractor.

Results: Results: No statistical difference was noticed between the right eye and left eye vision in any situation in any group ($p>0,01$) and for statistical comparisons, both eyes values were considered.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Although we have not found results in which the divers were more adapted to see in blurring or low contrast situations, it is important to highlight that there was a significant vision loss in both groups in turbidity and low contrast. This instrument can be interesting if applied to other study situations.

Keywords: Keywords: Visual optics, Blurring, Visual neuroadptation

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Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

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106. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R2

Last Name: Jacqueline
Middle: Martins
First Name: Sousa

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING and LACRIMAL SYSTEM

CEP Number: 926721

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Effect of ophthalmic cream used as a lubricant in the resistance of silicone tubes

Author and Co-authors: Jacqueline M. Sousa, Mirtha Dittrich, Patrícia A. Bersanetti, Regina F. Nogueira, Simone Bison, Paulo Schor

Purpose: Biomaterials have been studied and used in Medicine since 1880, currently being used in several areas. Silicone tubes were used to probe the lacrimal system the first time in 1967 and since then have been indicated in the treatment of epiphora secondary to obstruction of the lacrimal drainage system. During the procedure of lacrimal probing is described the use of lubricants to help the process. However, the choice of this material varies between services and there are no studies comparing the different types of lubricants. One of the complications of intubation of the lacrimal system is the rupture of the probe , which may be related to changes in resistance of silicon, caused either by intubation time (up to 6 months) and by modifications of the material itself. This paper aims to be the first experimental study in the scientific literature to assess the effect of a lubricant cream (Epitezan®), chosen to be the most used in our service, in the traction resistence of the silicone tube in an experimental model of mechanical traction.

Methods: Mechanical experimental model, performed by the traction, with the universal device Shimadzu EZ, to determine the breaking point of silicone tubes used for probing the lacrimal system. Nineteen tubes were tested, nine were exposed to the ophthalmic lubricant Epitezan® for 2 hours, before being exposed to traction. The nine remaining tubes received no treatment, being used as the control group.

Results: The control group had a mean tensile strength of 9.91 N/mm2 (SD ± 0.77), while the group that used Epitezan® 8.40 N/mm2 (SD ± 1,23).
After statistical analysis of tensile strength (N/mm2) of each tube studied, there was statistically significant difference between the control group and the group submitted to the lubricant ($P < 0.01$). Thus, it was showed that the lubricant studied caused a decrease of the tensile strength of the silicone material.

Conclusion: The group that used the lubricant Epitezan® showed lower tensile mechanical strength than the control group, showing that one or more of its components alter the structure of the material used in silicon probes for lacrimal intubation facilitating the rupture during after it is implanted in the lacrimal pathways.

Keywords: Silicone tubes, lacrimal probing, lubricant

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107. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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R2

Last Name: RENAN
Middle: ALBERT MENDONCA
First Name: RODRIGUES

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 13368913.4.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: A Teleophthalmology System to Improve Emergencies Screening in Resource-poor Settings

Author and Co-authors: Renan A. M. Rodrigues, Anna G. C. D. Ribeiro, Ana M. G. Guerreiro, Caio V. S. Regatieri

Purpose: Identify ophthalmologic emergencies using a mobile platform (Smartphone and lens adapted)

Methods: A questionnaire was developed with most relevant ophthamologic signs and symptoms and it was implanted on a Smartphone. A special lens (+60D) was developed too and connected to the device. The system was applied between November and December 2012 at the Ophthalmologic ER of Sao Paulo Hospital (UNIFESP). Both data and pictures from the anterior segment were sent to a server via web secure platform, an ophthalmologist accessed the data base to classify as an emergency or no emergency, and the possible diagnose of anterior segment.

Results: We compare the local and distant diagnose to validate the screening system. From 28 emergencies only 2 were not detected (1 case of ocular toxoplasmosis, in which the patient did not complained of low vision acuity, only to the local doctor, and one case of phlyctenulosis, which needed eye drops). The sensibility was 92.85%, specificity 81.94%, predictive positive value of 66.66%, predictive negative value 96.72% and accuracy of 85%.

Conclusion: Screening tools need high sensitivity and predictive negative value in order to prevent missing a possible emergency. Using questionnaire and photos, the system was capable of identify also posterior segments emergencies, although it was not possible to suggest the specific diagnose. Health Systems suffer with staff shortage, budget cuts, among others. In this scenario, telemedicine can offer a tool with potential to organize demand, mainly in rural areas. It is not our intention to substitute the face to face ophthalmologic consultation, but we found that the transmission of ophthalmologic data was effective in establish priorities and, being low cost, can improve system efficiency, decreasing the waiting time and unnecessary spending.

Keywords: Teleophthalmology, mHealth, emergencies triage

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Title
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108. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
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PIBIC

Last Name: Thiago
Middle: Henrique de Toledo
First Name: França

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING and CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 0242/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaporimeter- measurement of tear evaporation rates in patients with Dry eye Desease.

Author and Co-authors: Thiago Henrique de Toledo França, Vagner Rogerio Santos, Paulo Schor, Wallace Chamon, Rossen Mihaylov Hazarbassanov, Jose Alvaro Pereira Gomes

Purpose: Determine the rates of evaporation of the tear film measured by a us, in determining the diagnosis of Dry Eye Desease (DED).

Methods: This study include 22 patients with DED, 11 patients with aqueous deficiency dry eye (ADDE) and 11 patients with evaporative dry eye (EDE), recruited for DEOC, Department of Ophthalmology, UNIFESP. Also, was included 11 patients without such conditions which were considered as controls. The patients are qualified to be part of the test, participants of each group was randomized to measure evaporation rates with eyes closed, opened with blinking and flashing natural forced every 5 seconds, twice the normal rate. The rates of evaporation and moisture peaks are compared between the groups. All patients with DED were diagnosed as the ADDE and for the EDE, as defined by the following criteria: Schirmer test 1 without anaesthetic in 5 min; tear film break-time (BUT) in seconds; corneal staining for fluorescein and conjunctival staining for lissamina green; Ocular Surface disorder index (OSDI) and Sintomatológico patient Questionnaire. The descriptive statistics analysis ware summarize all c

Results: Will be presented on the poster presentation

Conclusion: Will be presented on the poster presentation

Keywords: evaporimetry, dry eye,

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(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND

Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

109. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Milton
Middle: Seiyu
First Name: Yogi

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING and CATARACT

CEP Number: 0091/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Phaco-catch technique: extremely low vacuum phacoemulsification.

Author and Co-authors: Milton Seiyu Yogi, Paulo Falabella, Fernando Jopetibe, Anderson Teixeira, Paulo Schor

Purpose: To describe a novel phacoemulsification technique that applies extremely low hydrodynamic parameters and uses a new instrument named phaco-catcher.

Methods: The Bioengineering Laboratory and its Rapid Prototyping Center developed a new instrument (phaco-chatcher), in association with the author MSY, that enables the surgeon to perform phacoemulsification with extremely low vacuum setting.
The phaco-catcher is an innovative auxiliary cataract instrument and its main function is to hold the nucleus and bring it slightly toward the phaco tip. The device presents no cutting tip and has a wider surface of contact with blunt borders (Figure 1A, 1B, 1C). It is designed to enter the subcapsular space in a horizontal position, without the risk of inadvertent capsule tear (Figure 2A, 2B).
The phaco-catch maneuver provides the division of the nucleus with low aspiration flow and vacuum because the lens is stabilized by the instrument (Figure 2C). The phaco tip is then buried deep into the mass, moving forward until the fracture is created (Figure 2D, 2E, 2F). The instrument not only holds the lens but also protects the capsule from an accidental to

Results: The combination of the newly designed instrument (phaco-catcher) and a modified fracture technique provided a safe and effective approach to phacoemulsification while using low hydrodynamic parameters (Vacuum: 50 to 100 mmHg).

Conclusion: The phaco-catch technique represents a safe, effective and reproducible way to perform phacoemulsification with extremely low vacuum settings. It is recommended for expert surgeons as well as trainees, since it is not technically demanding.

Keywords: phacoemulsification, technique, cataract surgery, instrument

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Review the Scientific Section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract.

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Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

110. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Bruno
Middle: Rebello
First Name: Godoy

Service: CATARACT and GLAUCOMA

CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Prevalence of cataract and glaucoma in children with Nephrotic Syndrome under systemic corticotherapy

Author and Co-authors: Bruno Rebello de Godoy, Paula Delegrego Borba, Maria Aparecida de Paula Cançado, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes

Purpose: To evaluate the prevalence of cataract , glaucoma or ocular hypertension in children with Nephrotic Syndrome with history of current or previous systemic corticotherapy

Methods: We have evaluated 50 patients with Nephrotic Syndrome referred from the Nephropediatry Division of the Federal University of São Paulo to our Ophthalmology Departament. We have inquired them about their personal medical history and previous treatments, including the use of systemic corticosteroids and performed complete ophthalmological examination in search of signs of cataract , ocular hypertension or glaucoma. All the patients had their best correct vision acuity measured, and we also performed applanation tonometry, anterior biomicroscopy , fundus biomiocroscopy and indirect fundoscopy

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Nephrotic syndrom, corticotherapy, cataract, glaucoma

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

111. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Eduardo
Middle: Bicalho
First Name: Mariottoni

Service: CATARACT

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison between torsional and longitudinal waves in cataract surgery

Author and Co-authors: Diego M. Verginassi, Liang Shin Jung, Milton yogi , Flavio hirai ,Walton nose

Purpose: Compare the data analyzed in the post-operative of two different techniques of phacoemulsification.

Methods: This prospective study comprised 98 eyes having cataract surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation between July, 2011 and September, 2011, at the UNIFESP Department of Ophthalmology. All patients assigned informed consent at the preoperative examination. The study was approved by the Local Ethics Comitee, UNIFESP. The patients were randomly assigned to have torsional phacoemulsification or longitudinal phacoemulsification.
To be included, patients had to have senile cataract with grade 2 or grade 3 nuclear brunescence. The nucleus density was scored according to LOCS III SYSTEM.
All patient assessments were performed by examiners masked to the phacoemulsification group. Preoperatively, all patients had a complete ophthalmologic examination including slit lamp and retinal evaluation. They also answered a questionnaire before surgery. The uncorrected visual acuity (distance) was measured using an ETDRS chart. They underwent corneal topography (Atlas OCT Visante-Omni), corneal p

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Cataract; Phacoemulsification; Torsional; Longitudinal

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

112. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Diego
Middle: Monteiro
First Name: Verginassi

Service: CATARACT

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: compare the intraoperative and postoperative outcomes of conventional longitudinal phacoemulsification versus torsional phacoemulsification

Author and Co-authors: Liang Shin Jung, Milton Yogi, Flávio Hirai, Walton Nosé

Purpose: compare the intraoperative and postoperative outcomes of conventional longitudinal phacoemulsification versus torsional phacoemulsification

Methods: This prospective study comprised 98 eyes having cataract surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation between July, 2011 and September,2011, at the UNIFESP Department of Ophthalmology. All patients assigned informed consent at the preoperative examination. ANEXO 1 The study was approved by the Local Ethics Comitee, UNIFESP. ANEXO 2 The patients were randomly assigned to have torsional phacoemulsification or longitudinal phacoemulsification.
To be included, patients had to have senile cataract with grade 2 or grade 3 neclear brunescence. The nucleus density was scored according to LOCS III SYSTEM. Exclusion criteria were previous intraocular ocular surgery, corneal disease(dystrophycorneal scarring), pseudoexfoliation syndrome or other severe ocular comorbidity, and hypermature senile cataract. Patients with an ECC lower than xxx cells/mm were also excluded.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: cataract

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

113. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Fabio
Middle: Ribeiro
First Name: Colombo

Service: CATARACT

CEP Number: 122911

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of visual quality with Duet technique: multifocal Sulcoflex IOL implantation plus spherical IOL in the capsular bag in cataract surgery

Author and Co-authors: Fabio Colombo, Maria Flávia Ribeiro, Flavio Hirai, Milton Yogi, Denise de Freitas, Paulo Schor

Purpose: To evaluate satisfaction, visual quality, contrast sensitivity and possible multifocal IOL explantation due to insatisfaction in cataract patients implanted with Sulcoflex multifocal IOL plus monofocal IOL

Methods: A prospective study was performed. Bilateral cataract patients underwent spherical monofocal IOL implantation in the capsular bag combined with multifocal IOL implantation in the ciliary sulcus (Sulcoflex M Rayner®) in the non dominant eye. The dominant eye was submitted to cataract surgery only with spherical monofocal IOL implantantion in the bag. The Brazilian Version of Visual Function Questionnaire from the National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI-VFQ-25) was applied before and after the surgery as well as corrected and uncorrected distance and near visual acuity, Visante OCT for evaluation of anterior chamber angle and positioning of the IOL in the ciliary sulcus and Aberrometry with OPD Scan

Results: 10 eyes of 5 patients were included in the study. The postoperative uncorrected visual acuity in eyes implanted with Duet was 20/40 or better in 100% of cases and 4 of 5 cases achieved near visual acuity of J1. The group which received eyes obtained spherical IOL 20/40 or better. The near visual acuity was J4 or better. The postoperative refraction in eyes undergoing additional IOL implantation was -0.1 ± 0.122 for the spherical component and -0.45 ± 0.291 in cylindrical component. Already in the eyes that received the monofocal spherical, the spherical refraction was -0.15 ± 0.2 while the cylindrical refraction was -0.65 ± 0.3

Conclusion: The Duet implant offered, in this series of cases, satisfactory visual acuity for distance and near. No patient expressed desire to withdraw the multifocal IOL to date. All patients reported improved quality of life and visual quality after surgery

Keywords: Cataract, Quality of Life, Ophthalmology

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

114. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: LUIS
Middle: HENRIQUE LOPES
First Name: LIRA

Service: CATARACT and REFRACTIVE SURGERY

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: EVALUATION OF THE CORNEAL EDEMA PATTERN AFTER PHACOEMULSIFICATION AMONG RESIDENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN INSTITUTE OF CATARACT(INCAT)

Author and Co-authors: Luis Henrique Lira; Renan Leonard Ferraz; Mauro Campos

Purpose: Phacoemulsification has been used routinely for cataract surgery in millions of people around the world. Objective quantitative assessment of the parameters of the previous segment is limited. However, the system of rotating Scheimpflug Pentacam promises quantitative and qualitative information of the anterior and posterior surfaces of the cornea, anterior chamber depth, the anterior chamber angle, iris and lens. The purpose of this study is to analyze the pattern of corneal edema by Pentacam after Phacoemulsification surgery in patients from Institute of Cataract (Incat) of Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp).

Methods: All patients will be submitted to Phacoemulsification. Tests will be performed the day before surgery, the seventh and fifteenth postoperative days. Surgeons will respond to a questionnaire which will include your experience level (Residents of the Second and Third versus Fellowships), level of difficulty encountered in the procedure, cataract classification, Phacoemulsification equipment used, amount of saline consumed in operation, which kind of viscoelastic was used and the amount of ultrasound used during the surgical procedure. The study will compare the difference of the corneal edema pattern found between residents and fellowships.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Phacoemulsification, corneal edema, Pentacam

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

115. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Renan
Middle: Braido
First Name: Dias

Service: CATARACT

CEP Number:

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysing premium intra ocular lens implantation in public service

Author and Co-authors: Renan Braido Dias, João Crispim, Rodrigo Arantes de Souza Lima
Purpose: Analyse premium intra ocular lens implantation by surgeons in training in a public service

Methods: Surgeons in training will learn how to operate an online calculator in order to program the implantation of a toric intra ocular len. Later the surgeons will ansewr a questionary about the difficulties during surgery. Visual acuity test will also be performed in the patients 30 days after the surgery.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: toric intra ocular lens, surgeons in training

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

116. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Priscilla
Middle: Teixeira Antas
First Name: Bezerra

Service: STRABISMUS and REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES

CEP Number: 01225-001

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The use of plusoptix S04 in a campaign for child ophthalmologic examination

Author and Co-authors: Priscilla Teixeira Antas Bezerra
Purpose: The main purpose is to assess the value of the instrument in predicting the need for optical correction in children, working as a screening method. And as secondary objective it aims to compare results obtained with plusoptix with those obtained with the conventional auto refractor (monocular).

Methods: We evaluated children in a campaign for child ophthalmologic examination, the subjects were randomly selected, and we collected information about age, sex, previous use of spectacles, presence of strabismus or amblyopia, as well as presenting visual acuity measurements, measurement of refractometry with Plusoptix (performed without cycloplegia as an screening exam) and refractometry with conventional autorrefractor(with cycloplegia).

Results: The results are in the analysis phase.

Conclusion: We are waiting for the results to take conclusions.

Keywords: Plusoptix, child ophthalmologic examination

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117. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Isabel
Middle: Silveira Dias
First Name: Garcia

Service: STRABISMUS

CEP Number: 04038-002

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The use of a graded arc to evaluate ocular deviations in strabismus

Author and Co-authors: Garcia, Isabel; Tabuse, Marcia; Mendonça, Tomas
Purpose: To demonstrate a new method of measurement in strabismus and this could make the surgical planning easier.

Methods: : We constructed a plastic arc of 180 degrees and approximately 80 centimeters of diameter to measure ocular deviations and substitute the use of prisms for this purpose. Patients of the ambulatory of the Strabismus Sector of the Federal University of São Paulo were examined both with the graded arc and prisms. This is a cheap and easily reproducible method.

Results: The graded arc was used to measure the ocular deviations, as a support for the prisms traditionally used, and was an effective and reproducible method for this purpose. This arc makes a measure in degrees and not in prism diopters, what makes a change in the surgical planning . During the surgery we would not think about centimeters of recess and/or resection, but degrees of recess and/or resection, as the measures were preformed.

Conclusion: : The graded arc was useful in measuring ocular deviations and could substitute the former measure with the use of prisms.

Keywords: ocular deviations; graded arc; strabismus

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Poster guidelines:
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118. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Marcela
Middle: de Cassia
First Name: Barreira

Service: STRABISMUS

CEP Number: 4120021

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: New method of measuring diplopia: Fusion Screen

Author and Co-authors: Barreira, Marcela C.; Shida, Silvia H.; Mendonca, Tomas S.; Tabuse, Marcia Keiko U.; Lopes, Yara C.

Purpose: The binocular diplopia is a very disturbing complain and it has been difficult to find an effective and practical way of quantifying it. Today, the gold standard exam is Goldman Perimeter, that can be used to measure the fusion field, however it is an expensive exam, difficult to find this equipment and also difficult be performed. Some other methods of measuring fusion field have been described, but none achieved similar results as Goldman Perimeter. Our study aims to demonstrate a new method of measuring binocular diplopia that is easy to be performed with low cost and good reproducibility.

Methods: This study is being performed in the Strabismus sector of the Department of Ophthalmology in Sao Paulo Federal University and we have selected 12 patients with diplopia complains.
The inclusion criteria were diplopia complains for more than a month, fusion in some gaze direction, capacity of understanding and execute the exam and the exclusion criteria were patients under 08 years old, incapable of understanding or performing the exam, intermittent diplopia or complain with less than a month.

Results: This study is still in progress, but the partial results demonstrate that this new diagnostic method is capable to demonstrate the fusion field of patients with diplopia in a similar way we can find when these patients are undergone Goldman Perimeter exam.

Conclusion: This new diagnostic method can help to demonstrate, in an easy way and with low costs, the fusion area of patients with diplopia, helping in surgical planning and its results and other therapeutic decisions.

Keywords: diplopia measurment, fusion screen

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Deadline: 10/2013

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

Title
Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

119. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R3

Last Name: Mariana
Middle: de Andrade
First Name: Coelho

Service: OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY and TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

CEP Number: 347618

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Eyelid tumors: Frequency of occurrence in a tertiary care service

Author and Co-authors: Coelho MA, Tan Oh G, Osaki T, Osaki MH, Yabumoto C

Purpose: To report the frequency and diagnosis of eyelid tumors at the Oculoplastics division of the Department of Ophthalmology, Federal University of Sao Paulo

Methods: Retrospective analysis of medical records of patients diagnosed with eyelid tumors that were treated at the Oculoplastic Service of the Department of Ophthalmology, Paulista School of Medicine/ Federal University of Sao Paulo between the years of 2008 and 2012. Gender, age, tumor location, treatment performed and pathological results were recorded.

Results: Sixty medical records of 60 patients with suspected eyelid tumors were studied. Forty three (71%) of these patients were women and the average age was 63.35 years (range: 14-94 years). Twenty seven (45%) tumors were malignant and 33 (55%) were benign. Among the malignant lesions, we had 24 epidermal tumors (17 basal cell carcinomas and 7 squamous cell carcinomas). During this period, there were 2 adnexal tumors (sebaceous gland carcinoma). Among the benign lesions the most prevalent lesion was seborrheic keratosis, followed by melanocytic nevus, and chronic inflammatory process. One case of leishmaniosis infiltration was also found. The most frequent location of the malignant tumors was in the lower eyelid (89%) and in 11% of the cases, they were located in the upper eyelid. Basal cell carcinoma was the most common malignancy of the eyelid in this study, accounting for approximately 65% of eyelid malignant tumors.

Conclusion: It is always important to suspect of malignant tumors in eyelid lesions, since some of them can present in unusual ways or mimic benign lesions. Eyelid tumors must be resected surgically and sent to histopatological analysis for a definite diagnosis.

Keywords: eyelid tumors, tertiary service, oculoplastic, pathological anaysis

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Title
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120. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

Fellow

Last Name: Milene
Middle: Zanini
First Name: Rodrigues

Service: LOW VISION

CEP Number: 09635-100

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Description of the behavior of sound localization in visually impaired children aged 0 to 24 months.

Author and Co-authors: Milene Zanini Rodrigues, Celia Regina Nakanami e Marcia Caíres Besltilleiro Lopes.

Purpose: Evaluate the development of sound localization abilities in children with congenital blindness and low vision.

Methods: Subjects: This study involved children aged between 0 and 24 months, of both genders, and diagnosed with low vision or blindness, all treated.
Assessment instruments: Free observation of behavior, observation of behavioral responses to auditory stimuli instrumental (rattle - 60 dB SPL, bell - 80 dB SPL, Black-black - 90 dB SPL and agogo - 100dB SPL) and observation of behavioral responses to verbal stimuli.

Results: Data analysis and finalization of collections

Conclusion: Until the moment there aren?t conclusive data.

Keywords: Audiology, auditory development, low vision, blindness.

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121. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R1

Last Name: Mário
Middle: Pincelli
First Name: Netto

Service: ORBIT and TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

CEP Number: 09968912.0.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Epidemiological aspects of orbital lymphomas treated in the Orbital Service of the Federal University of São Paulo in the last 6 years.

Author and Co-authors: Pincelli-Netto M, Teixeira LF, Lowen M, Paves L, Valadão LS, Manso PG

Purpose: Lymphoma is a common malignant orbital tumor in adults and elder patients. The clinicopathological features of malignant lymphomas vary according to geography. The aim of this study was to analyse the epidemiological characteristics of malignant lymphomas in patients followed in the Orbital Sector of the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP).

Methods: Epidemiological and pathological data of patients with biopsy-proven orbital lymphoma from January 2007 to June 2013 were analysed, and described according to age, gender, type of lymphoma and immunohistochemical analysis.

Results: The cases confirmed as lymphomas accounted for 20 (2%) of 944 anatomopathological examinations performed over the study period. There were 09 women and 11 men, with a median age of 54 years old (range, 11 to 78 years). Non-Hodgkin lymphoma was the most prevalent - 18 (90%), while Hodgkin lymphoma was found in only 2 patients. Ten patients (55%) were diagnosed with high-grade lymphoma, and 8 patients (45%) were found to have low-grade lymphoma. Among low-grade lymphomas, extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa (MALT) (n 5) was the most common entity, followed by small lymphocytic lymphoma, whereas diffuse large cell B-cell lymphoma (n 5) was the most common entity in patients with high-grade lymphoma.

Conclusion: In our group of patients, orbital lymphoma was a disease of the older adults with an equal distribution among women and men. Non-Hodgkin was the most prevalent lymphoma in this study, yet, an equal distribution was seen between low and high grade lymphomas.

Keywords: orbital lymphomas, lymphoma, orbital tumors

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

122. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

R2

Last Name: Lucas
Middle: Valadao
First Name: Soares

Service: ORBIT

CEP Number: 09968912.0.0000.5505

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Orbital pseudotumors: epidemiologic analysis of 13 patients

Author and Co-authors: Lucas Valadao de Brito Soares, Luiz Fernando Teixeira, Paulo Dois Manso
Purpose: Evaluate the patients of orbit sector with histopathological diagnosis of orbital pseudomtumor

Methods: A retrospective chart review was carried out for 16 patients with the histopathological diagnosis of orbital pseudotumor. The patients were managed from january 2008 to july 2013 at the orbit sector.
The epidemiolgy, clinical findings and anciliary exams of these patients were analised.

Results: In Progress

Conclusion: In Progress

Keywords: orbital pseudotumor, nonspecific orbital inflammation

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