

RESEARCH DAYS 20 years

Postgraduate Program in
Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences

 DECEMBER, 13 - 14 | 2018

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Organization



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The meeting **Research Days | UNIFESP-EPM** is held annually since 1999 and aims to stimulate and improve scientific production at the **Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences | Paulista School of Medicine | Federal University of Sao Paulo - UNIFESP**. **Research Days** includes presentation of papers, fast papers and posters by residents, fellows and postgraduate students enrolled in the Postgraduate Studies Program in Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences. Papers and posters are presented in English and active discussion with the faculty is prioritized. The scientific studies at each educational level (resident, fellow, and postgraduate student) are judged and the best in each category receive an award.

An active participation of the faculty as discussants and the participation of well-known investigators in the scientific program are encouraged. Registration is free and open to Postgraduate programs in Brazil and Latin America. We consider the presentations of our team of students at the **Research Days** as a first step to preparing them to participate in and interact with colleagues at international meetings.

The **20th Research Days | UNIFESP-EPM** will be held in São Paulo from December 13 to 14, 2018. Please visit our homepage <http://www.ofthalmounifesp.com.br/pg> for the complete Scientific Program and additional information.

Program at a Glance

December 13, 2018 - Thursday

8:10-8:20 AM	OPENING REMARKS	Mauro Campos
8:20-8:30 AM	POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM	Augusto Paranhos Junior
8:30-8:35 AM	PROGRAM HEADLINES	
8:40-9:40 AM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 1	GLAUCOMA Moderators: Augusto Paranhos Jr., Paulo Augusto Arruda Mello, Luiz Alberto Soares de Melo Júnior, Ivan Maynard Tavares, Tiago dos Santos Prata
9:40-10:00 AM	INVITED LECTURE	Novel biologic treatments for eye cancers Shahar Frenkel, MD Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
10:00-10:10 AM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
10:10-10:30 AM	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30-11:25 AM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 2	UVEITIS AND ONCOLOGY Moderators: Cristina Muccioli, Rubens Belfort Jr
11:25-11:55 AM	INVITED LECTURE	Diagnosis of vitreo-retinal lymphoma - a suggestion for a new gold standard Shahar Frenkel, MD Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
11:55-12:00 PM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
12:00-1:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
1:00-1:25 PM	INVITED LECTURE	Particle Accelerator - Use for development of new technologies in the medical field and diagnosis Murilo de Carvalho, PhD National Laboratory of Biosciences (LNBio) Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS) at CNPEM
1:25-1:30 PM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
1:30-2:35 PM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 3	RETINA AND VITREOUS, PHARMACOLOGY Moderators: Maurício Maia, Juliana Sallum
2:35-3:05 PM	INVITED LECTURE	Trends in Ophthalmic Innovation Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco
3:05-3:15 PM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
3:20-3:40 PM	COFFEE BREAK	
3:40-4:20 PM	POSTER SESSION 1	Glaucoma (2), Retina and Vitreous (21), Tumors and Pathology (4), Uveitis (6), Trauma (1)
4:20-5:00 PM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 4	RETINA AND VITREOUS, PHARMACOLOGY Moderators: Michel Eid Farah, Caio Regatieri
5:00-5:30 PM	INVITED LECTURE	A reader's guide to ophthalmic literature Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco
5:30-5:40 PM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
5:40 PM	END OF SESSION	

Program at a Glance

December 14, 2018 – Friday

8:10 – 9:00 AM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 5	CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASES Moderators: Lauro Augusto de Oliveira, Denise de Freitas, Luciene Barbosa de Sousa
9:00 – 10:00 AM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 6	CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASES, LABORATORY Moderators: Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes
10:00-10:10 AM	Tribute to Regina Suxo Santos	Presenter
10:10-10:20 AM	Tribute to Iara Martins	Presenter
10:20-10:30 AM	Tribute to Yara Cristina Lopes	Presenter
10:30-10:50 AM	COFFEE BREAK	
10:50-11:30 AM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 7	REFRACTIVE SURGERY, CATARACT, BIOENGINEERING, OCULOPLASTICS, LACRIMAL SYSTEM Moderators: Paulo Schor, Wallace Chamon, Walton Nosé, Mauro Campos, Renato Ambrósio Jr.
11:30AM-12:30PM	NEW INDUSTRY SESSION	What's in the Pipeline? Moderators: Augusto Paranhos Jr, Rubens Belfort Jr.
12:30-1:50 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
1:50-2:20 PM	INVITED LECTURE	Intelligent Talk Discussion. Present and Future Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco
2:20- 2:30 PM	DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW	
2:40-3:40 PM	PAPER PRESENTATION - SESSION 8	EPIDEMIOLOGY, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, ULTRASOUND Moderators: Solange Rios Salomão, Adriana Berezovsky, Norma Allemann
3:40-4:00 PM	COFFEE BREAK	
4:00-5:00 PM	POSTER - SESSION 2	Cornea and External Diseases (11), Cataract (2), Bioengineering (1), Neuro-ophthalmology (4), Lacrimal System (1), Strabismus (2)
4:30-5:10 PM	DRAWINGS AWARDS COMMITTEE EVALUATION <i>Awards Committee</i>	
5:10 – 5:30 PM	FINAL REMARKS AND AWARDS ANNOUNCEMENT <i>Ivan Maynard Tavares, Augusto Paranhos Jr, Mauricio Maia, Luiz Alberto Soares</i>	
5:35 PM	ADJOURN - Organizing Committee	

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Information

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Rubens Belfort Jr.
Solange Rios Salomão
Tiago dos Santos Prata
Wallace Chamon
Walton Nosé

Oral Presentation Awards Committee

Luiz Alberto Soares de Melo Júnior
Maurício Maia
José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Poster Presentation Awards Committee

Daniel Araujo Ferraz
Ivan Maynard Tavares
Nívea Nunes Cavascan
Paula Yuri Sacai Munhoz
Sung Eun Song Watanabe

Invited Speakers

Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, PhD, MPH

Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology
UCSF, University of California, San Francisco

Murilo de Carvalho, PhD

Coordinator, Laboratory of Biological Images | National Laboratory of Biosciences (LNBio)
Researcher, Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS) at CNPEM.

Shahar Frenkel, MD

Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

December 13, 2018 - Thursday

8:10-8:20 AM	OPENING REMARKS	Mauro Campos
8:20-8:30 AM	POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM	Augusto Paranhos Junior
8:30-8:35 AM	PROGRAM HEADLINES	Norma Allemann

SESSION 1 PAPER PRESENTATION

GLAUCOMA

8:40-9:40 AM Moderators: Augusto Paranhos Jr., Paulo Augusto Arruda Mello, Ivan Maynard Tavares, Tiago dos Santos Prata

8:40-8:47 AM	Subtenon triamcinolone acetonide as an adjunctive to mitomycin-enhanced trabeculectomy in primary glaucoma: a randomized clinical trial	Diego Torres Dias	PG1
8:50-8:57 AM	Classifying glaucoma level with automated pupilometer system based on pupil chromatic reflex	Eduardo Nery Rossi Camilo	PG1
9:00-9:07 AM	Comparison of two surgical techniques for trabeculectomy bleb revision: randomized controlled clinical trial	Fabio Arruda Zantut	PG1
9:10-9:17 AM	Reproducibility of different structural measurements across the glaucoma spectrum using swept source optical coherence tomography	Roberto Murad Vessani	Post-DOC
9:20-9:23 AM	Can intraocular pressure variation parameters distinguish between eyes with stable and progressive glaucoma?	Ana Luiza Bassoli Scoralick	M1
9:25-9:28 AM	Comparing anterior segment optical coherence tomography with gonioscopy performed by glaucoma specialist and general ophthalmologist in angle closure suspects	Bruno LB Esporcatte	PG1
9:30-9:33 AM	Comparison of vascular characteristics of open angle glaucoma and healthy controls	Elise V. Taniguchi	PG1

9:40-10:00 AM INVITED LECTURE
Novel biologic treatments for eye cancer
Shahar Frenkel, MD
Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

10:00-10:10 AM Discussion and Interview

10:10-10:30 AM COFFEE BREAK

SESSION 2 PAPER PRESENTATION

10:30-11:25 AM UVEITIS AND ONCOLOGY
Moderators: Cristina Muccioli, Rubens Belfort Jr

10:30-10:37 AM	Prevalence of glaucoma in infants with congenital Zika syndrome	Daniela Raposo Vieira de Oliveira	M1
10:50-10:53 AM	Anterior segment ocular findings and microphthalmia in congenital zika syndrome	Bruno de Paula Freitas	PG1
10:55-10:58 AM	Seroprevalence and manifestations of ocular toxoplasmosis in patients with schizophrenia.	Fabio Barreto Morais	PG1
11:00-11:03 AM	Correlation between tuberculin skin test and interferon-gamma released assays in ocular tuberculosis.	Yuslay Fernandez Zamora	PG1
11:05-11:08 AM	Intraocular invasion of ocular surface squamous neoplasia: a report of ten cases and literature review	Allexya Affonso Antunes Marcos	PG0
11:10-11:13 AM	Teleophthalmology support for primary care diagnosis and management	Elmar Torres Neto	PG0
11:15-11:18 AM	Microcephaly in the state of Paraiba, Brazil: epidemiological, gestational profile and ophthalmologic changes	Cristiane Bezerra da Cruz Costa	PG1
11:20-11:23 AM	Analysis of toxoplasma gondii DNA in pork meat from Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.	Marisa Lucia Romani Paraboni	PG1

11:25-11:55 am	INVITED LECTURE Diagnosis of vitreo-retinal lymphoma - a suggestion for a new gold standard	Shahar Frenkel, MD Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
11:55-12:00 PM	Discussion and Interview	
12:00-1:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
1:00-1:25 AM	INVITED LECTURE Particle Accelerator - Use for development of new technologies in the medical field and diagnosis	Murilo de Carvalho, PhD National Laboratory of Biosciences (LNBio) Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS) at CNPEM
1:25-1:30 PM	Discussion and Interview	
SESSION 3	PAPER PRESENTATION	
1:30-2:35 PM	RETINA AND VITREOUS, PHARMACOLOGY Moderators: Maurício Maia, Juliana Sallum	
1:30-1:37 PM	Choriocapillaris and retinal vascular plexus density of diabetic eyes using split-spectrum amplitude decorrelation spectral domain optical coherence tomography angiography	Felipe Ferreira Conti PG1
1:40-1:47 PM	A new dye based on anthocyanins from the acai fruit (<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>) for chromovitrectomy in humans: clinical trial results	Rafael Ramos Caiado PG1
1:50-1:57 PM	Stem cell derived therapy for stargardt's disease	Rodrigo Antonio Brant Fernandes PG1
2:00-2:03 PM	Ocular abnormalities in mice following congenital Zika virus infection	Juliana Moura Bastos Prazeres PG0
2:05-2:08 PM	Randomized clinical trial to compare the healing process of idiopathic macular hole with different surgical techniques	Luiz Filipe Adami Lucatto PG1
2:10-2:13 PM	Evaluation of retinal vasculature in children with portal hypertension	Mariana Batista Gonçalves PG0
2:15-2:18 PM	Comparative analysis of the effect of multiple factors on the personal performance in a simulated vitreoretinal surgery	Marina Roizenblatt PG1
2:20-2:23 PM	Combined femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery and small-gauge pars plana vitrectomy using different devices: a new trend for vitreoretinal surgery?	Oswaldo Ferreira Moura Brasil PG1
2:35-3:05 PM	INVITED LECTURE Trends in Ophthalmic Innovation	Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco
3:05-3:15 PM	Discussion and Interview	
3:20-3:40 PM	COFFEE BREAK & POSTERS	
3:40-4:20 PM	POSTER SESSION 1 Glaucoma (2), Retina and Vitreous (20), Tumors and Pathology (4), Uveitis (6), Trauma (1)	
SESSION 4	PAPER PRESENTATION	
4:20-5:00 PM	RETINA AND VITREOUS, PHARMACOLOGY Moderators: Michel Eid Farah, Caio Regatieri	
4:20-4:27 PM	Prospection of new anti-angiogenic drugs based on chemically modified heparins	Vinicius Ferreira Kniggendorf PG1
4:30-4:37 PM	Release of silicone oil droplets from syringes	Gustavo Barreto Mello Post-DOC
4:40-4:43 PM	Analysis of the safety and efficacy of a dendrimer-dextran polymer as a slow-release delivery device for an antiangiogenic drug in an animal model	Luís Salles de Moura Mendonca PG1

4:45-4:48 PM	Evaluation of macular flow through OCT-Angiography in patients with diabetic macular edema submitted to intravitreal therapy with biodegradable dexamethasone implant (Ozurdex®)	Nelson Chamma Capelanes	PG0
4:50-4:53 PM	Initial experience of some brazilian vitreoretinal surgeons with heads-up surgery: an experimental and clinical study	Renato Menezes Palacios	PG0
4:55-4:53 PM	Effect of curcumin and piperine on proliferation of retinal pigment epithelial cells (ARPE-19) under in vitro conditions	Thais Sousa Mendes	PG1
5:00-5:30 PM	INVITED LECTURE A reader's guide to ophthalmic literature	Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco	
5:30-5:40 PM	Discussion and Interview		
5:40 PM	END OF SESSION		

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

December 14, 2018 - Friday

SESSION 5 PAPER PRESENTATION

8:10 – 9:00 AM CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASES

Moderators: Lauro Augusto de Oliveira, Denise de Freitas, Luciene Barbosa de Sousa

8:10-8:17 AM	Characterization of lacrimal inflammatory mediators in Keratoconus patients	Gustavo Souza Moura	PG0
8:20-8:27 AM	The role of b-scan ultrasound to predict functional results in candidates to keratoprosthesis implantation	Luzia Diegues Silva	PG1
8:30-8:37 AM	Corneal transplantation: 6-year review of surgical techniques and demographic data of recipients	Aline Silveira Moriyama	PG1
8:40-8:47 AM	Factors influencing the diagnostic accuracy of laser-scanning in vivo confocal microscopy for acanthamoeba keratitis	Rodrigo Thiesen Muller	PG1
8:50-8:53 AM	Characterization of inflammatory mediators in the tear film, conjunctival epithelium and corneal epithelium in keratoconus patients.	Albert Wilson Santos Machado Silva	PG1
8:55-8:58 AM	Purpureocillium keratitis: a challenging infection	Aline Couto Carneiro	PG0

SESSION 6 PAPER PRESENTATION

9:00 – 10:10 AM CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASES

Moderators: Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

9:00-9:07 AM	Dry eye and the performance of ocular lubricants in aircrafts	Alexandre Xavier da Costa	PG1
9:10-9:17 AM	Growth factors expressed in different conditioned media for corneal epithelial cells wound healing	Renata Ruoco Loureiro	PG1
9:20-9:23 AM	Evaluation of conjunctival bacterial flora in patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome	Luciana Frizon	PG1
9:25-9:58 AM	Evaluation of the dry eye in the experimental model of Sjogren syndrome (SIS)	Lucimeire Nova Carvalho	PG1
10:00-10:10 AM	Tribute to Regina Suxo Santos	Presenter	
10:10-10:20 AM	Tribute to Iara Martins	Presenter	
10:20-10:30 AM	Tribute to Yara Cristina Lopes	Presenter	
10:30-10:50 AM	COFFEE BREAK		

SESSION 7 PAPER PRESENTATION

10:50-11:30 AM REFRACTIVE SURGERY, CATARACT, BIOENGINEERING, LACRIMAL SYSTEM

Moderators: Paulo Schor, Wallace Chamon, Walton Nosé, Mauro Campos, Renato Ambrósio Jr.

10:50-10:57 AM	Correlation between manual dexterity assessment using a virtual reality equipment and complication rate in phacoemulsification surgery	Ibraim Viana Vieira	PG1
11:00-11:03 AM	The importance of Galectin 3 in Exfoliation Syndrome	Natalia Mussi	PG1
11:05-11:08 AM	Ultraviolet-A absorbance analysis in thin porcine corneas pre and post crosslinking	Renan Albert Mendonça Rodrigues	PG0
11:10-11:17 AM	Artificial intraocular lens support: a new device	Victor Dias Bergamasco	PG1
11:20-11:23 AM	Lacrimal Recanalyzer: Recanalization of the nasolacrimal duct (RNLD) with high frequency	Eduardo Alonso Garcia	PG1

NEW SESSION	Industry Representatives What's in the Pipeline?		
11:30AM-12:00PM	Moderators: Augusto Paranhos Jr, Rubens Belfort Jr., Maurício Maia		
11:30-11:35 AM	Industry 1 - Cristália	Representative Industry 1	
11:35-11:40 AM	Interview		
11:40-11:45 AM	Industry 2 - Novartis	Representative Industry 2	
11:45-11:50 AM	Interview		
11:50-11:55 AM	Industry 3 - Bayer	Representative Industry 3	
11:55AM-12:00PM	Interview		
12:00-12:05 PM	Industry 4 - Apramed	Representative Industry 4	
12:05-12:10 PM	Interview		
12:10-12:15 PM	Industry 5 - Zeiss	Representative Industry 5	
12:15-12:20 PM	Interview		
12:20-12:25 PM	Industry 6 - Allergan	Representative Industry 6	
12:25-12:30 PM	Interview		
12:30-1:50 PM	LUNCH BREAK		
1:50-2:20 PM	INVITED LECTURE Intelligent Talk Discussion. Present and Future	Emmett T. Cunningham Jr., MD, Ph.D., MPH Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology UCSF, University of California, San Francisco	
2:20- 2:30 PM	Discussion and Interview		
SESSION 8	PAPER PRESENTATION		
2:40-3:30 PM	EPIDEMIOLOGY, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, ULTRASOUND Moderators: Solange Rios Salomão, Adriana Berezovsky, Norma Allemann		
2:40-2:47 PM	Correlation of ocular biometry, refractive errors and growth in preterm infants with and without retinopathy of prematurity	Ricardo Salles Cauduro	PG1
2:50-2:57 PM	Pterygium influence on refractive status and its contribution to visual impairment and blindness in older adults from the Brazilian Amazon Region	Arthur Gustavo Fernandes	PG1
3:00-3:07 PM	Impact of refractive correction on visual acuity in very elderly from two distinct Brazilian regions	Marcela Colussi Cypel	Post-DOC
3:10-3:17 PM	The impact of brain tumors on grating acuity measured by sweep-visually evoked potentials in children.	Patrícia de Freitas Dotto	PG1
3:20-3:27 PM	Objective visual acuity measured in suspicion of malingering	Tarciana de Souza Soares	PG1
3:40-4:00 PM	COFFEE BREAK		
4:00-5:00 PM	POSTER SESSION 2 Cornea and External Diseases (11), Cataract (2), Bioengineering (2), Neuro-ophthalmology (4), Lacrimal System (1), Strabismus (2)		
5:10 – 5:30 PM	FINAL REMARKS AND AWARDS ANNOUNCEMENT Augusto Paranhos Jr, Ivan Maynard Tavares, Luiz Alberto Soares, Maurício Maia,		
5:35 PM	ADJOURN Organizing Committee		

POSTERS

December 13, 2018 - Thursday

3:40- 4:20 PM

POSTER SESSION 1

Glaucoma (2), Retina and Vitreous (20), Tumors and Pathology (4), Uveitis (6), Trauma (1)

Corneal endothelium analysis after drainage device in childhood glaucoma	Jenifer Shen Ay Wu	R2
Profile of ambulatorial monitoring of patients with glaucoma in the brazilian public and private health sector	Marcos Pereira Vianello	PG0
Change in quality of life related to macular hole correction surgery using Acai's anthocyanin dye	Alex Treiger Grupenmacher	Fellow
Retinitis puntacta albescens patient evaluated with multimodal retinal exams	Beatriz Nugent da Cunha	R1
Electrical stimulation therapy in patients with retinitis pigmentosa	Bruno de Queiroz Alves	Fellow
Measurement of foveal avascular zone in eyes with retinal vein occlusion using optical coherence tomography angiography	Bruno Mauricio Rodrigues de Oliveira	R3
Color analysis as an objective evaluation of the retinal Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography exam	Camila Kase	R1
Identification of the lesion and evaluation of the presence of choroidal neovascularization activity secondary to AMD with OCT-A versus traditional methods of color retinal photographs, angiography and SS-OCT	Daniela Calucci Santos	PG1
Microperimetry and OCT angiography evaluation of ischemic diabetic macular edema treated with monthly intravitreal bevacizumab	Dante Akira Kondo Kuroiwa	R2
Experimental investigation and critical assessment of a novel anti-angiogenic - ramucirumab - for retinal pharmacotherapy	Felipe Pereira	Fellow
Evaluation of optical coherence tomography angiography biomarkers in patients with choroidal neovascular membrane due to age-related macular degeneration treated with anti-VEGF	Felipe Picanço Muralha	Fellow
Micropulse laser versus oral spironolactone for chronic central serous chorioretinopathy	Gabrielle Senter	Fellow
Impact of manual correction over automated segmentation of spectral domain optical coherence tomography	Guilherme Eiichi da Silva Takitani	R3
Atypical Sporothrix Neuroretinitis	Lucas Denadai	R1
Acute syphilitic posterior placoid chorioretinitis patient evaluated with multimodal retinal exams	Lucas Zago Ribeiro	R1
Retinal avascular foveal zone evaluation in patients with inflammatory bowel disease	Luis Filipe Nakayama	Fellow
Ophthalmological findings in autoimmune hepatitis	Mariana Kawamuro	R3
Choroidal thickness analysis in patients with portal hypertension in use of Sildenafil	Marilia Cirillo Rollo	R2
Findings in perinatal ocular examination and imaging with Retcam 3 in a high complexity hospital.	Murilo Ubukata Polizelli	R3
Early treatment with micropulse laser for acute central serous chorioretinopathy	Nathalia Corbelli Roberti	Fellow
Pre and intraoperative prognostic factors in surgical treatment of epiretinal membranes	Nikoly Tigani Fares	Fellow
Evaluation of panretinal light coagulation effects in patients with diabetic retinopathy through multimodal fundus imaging	Paulo Alberto Cervi Rosa	R2
Ocular sporotrichosis: cases report	Ana Carolina Yumi Itikawa	R1
Clinical findings of retinoblastoma in older children.	Diego Lisboa Araujo	R2
Vitrectomy in retinal vasoproliferative tumors: case series	Hermano Gomes Assis	Fellow
Image techniques in conjunctival lesions: optical coherence tomography, angio-OCT and fluorescein angiography	Rafael Reis Pereira	Fellow
Quality of life and psychosocial aspects in patients with visual impairment secondary to uveitis: a clinical study in a tertiary care hospital in Brazil	Aristofanes Mendonça Canamary Junior	PG1
Selective trabeculoplasty by laser transscleral without a gonioscopy lens in patients with glaucoma associated with inflammation.	Bianca Nbia Polimeni	Fellow
Use of iStent in 3 patients with glaucoma secondary to uveitis	Camila Mendes Costa Campelo	Fellow
Outcomes in phacoemulsification surgeries in eyes with uveitis in Hospital Sao Paulo	Eduardo Nogueira Lima Sousa	Fellow
Cat scratch disease: diagnostic difficulties	Matheus Santana Fernandes Freire	Fellow
Choroid plexus papilloma mimicking ocular inflammation	Zaira Fernanda Martinho Nicolau	R1
Epidemiological analysis of post penetrant trauma related endophthalmitis evaluated in tertiary brazilian hospital in six years	Vinicius Campos Bergamo	Fellow

POSTERS

December 14, 2018 - Friday

4:10-4:50 PM

POSTER - SESSION 2

Cornea and External Diseases (11), Cataract (2), Bioengineering (2), Neuro-ophthalmology (4), Lacrimal System (1), Strabismus (2)

Dry eye syndrome on patients using oral isotretinoin for acne: treatment using intense pulsed light	Bruno Maltez Miraglia	Fellow
Efficacy and tolerability of topical 0.6% povidone-iodine daily administered versus topical 5% povidone-iodine administered bimonthly in the ocular surface and contact lens microbiota of Boston type 1 KPRO patients	Camila Maia Valente	R4
Ocular graft versus host disease in allogenic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in pediatric population in a specialized hospital	Cinthia Kim	Fellow
Optical coherence tomography angiography for documentation of corneal neovascularization	Elimar Mayara de Almeida Menegotto	Fellow
Cell therapy for the treatment of corneal endothelial cell dysfunction in a bullous keratopathy model induced in <i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	Gustavo Gasparetto Bittar	R4
Quality of life in individuals with keratoconus: the utility project	José Aparecido Job Neto	R3
Efficacy and safety of bovine I-hydro pericardium on primary pterygium treatment.	Julia Brandão de Paiva Teixeira Custodio	R4
Corneal transplantation in patients with <i>Acanthamoeba</i> keratitis	Luciana Lopes Rocha	Fellow
Corneal neovascularization evaluated by Angioplex	Michelle de Lima Farah	Fellow
In vivo confocal microscopy - cellular characteristics of the host and the organism in infectious keratitis	Renata Cavalcanti Portela	R4
Evaluation of cornea neovascularization in contact lens users by optical coherence tomography angiography	Talita Cristine Mizushima	Fellow
Comparative analysis on intraoperative complications in the 20 first phacoemulsification surgeries among second year residents with and without dry-lab experience	Allyne Mota Kalaf	R2
The later late-onset capsular block syndrome case and a surgery approach	Gabriel Ferrante Abou Murad	R1
Elaboration of a tests protocol applied to the national electronic cane prototype developed at UNIFESP	Caio Henrique Marques Teixeira	PIBIC
Use of Nanosatellite in Teleophthalmology in the Upper Xingu Rainforest Region	Monica Tiyoko Morioka Hashimoto	PIBIC
Analysis and application of Hodapp-Parrish-Anderson criteria in standard automated perimetry tests of idiopathic intracranial hypertension subjects	Elaine Regina Sato Watanabe	R3
OCT evaluation of macular ganglion cell layer evaluation as a blindness predictor in idiopathic intracranial hypertension	Fernando Meister Martins	R3
Retinal racemose hemangioma (Wyburn-Mason syndrome): a case report	José Arthur Pinto Milhomens	R1
Prevalence of ocular findings in patients with central nervous system tumor in a tertiary hospital in Brazil	Sabrina Jisun Myung Cho	R3
Anatomic evaluation and the correlation between the lacrimal pathway and facial structure: a tomographic study	Irineu Kenji Ogoshi Junior	R2
Results of sensory exotropia surgery with and without oblique muscles weakening	André Leite da Silva	Fellow
Efficacy and safety of riboflavin-ultraviolet type A rays inducing cross-linking of corneal collagen in patients aged 8 to 16 years with progressing keratoconus.	Manuela Tenorio Cardoso	Fellow

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Subtenon triamcinolone acetonide as an adjunctive to mitomycin-enhanced trabeculectomy in primary glaucomas: a randomized clinical trial

Author and Co-authors: Diego T Dias, MD1,2, Izabela Almeida, MD1,2, Michele Ushida, MD2, Flavio S Lopes, MD1, Fábio N Kanadani, MD,PhD1, Tiago S Prata, MD, PhD1,2 1Department of Ophthalmology, Federal University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, 2Glaucoma Unit, Hospital Medicina dos Olhos - HMO, Osasco, Brazil.

Purpose: To compare the surgical outcomes of mitomycin-enhanced trabeculectomy (MMC-TRAB) with and without subtenon triamcinolone acetonide (TAAC) injection in patients with non-inflammatory glaucomas.

Methods: We designed an unicentric randomized clinical trial. Consecutive patients with clinically uncontrolled non-inflammatory glaucomas were enrolled, and those meeting the inclusion criteria were randomized into two groups. All eyes were submitted to standard MMC-TRAB. Eyes in the TAAC group received a subtenon TAAC injection (4mg) close to the bleb site at the end of the surgery. Post-operative visits were scheduled at months 1, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24. Main outcomes measures were intraocular pressure (IOP) and number of medications at all timepoints, and success rates. Success was defined according to two different IOP criteria: criterion I= $IOP \geq 18 \text{ mmHg}$, criterion II= $IOP \geq 15 \text{ mmHg}$, and subdivided in complete or qualified according to the need of medication.

Results: At this point, we present the 12-month follow-up pooled data. A total of 75 patients were included (study group=40 eyes, control group=35 eyes). There was no difference between groups at baseline regarding clinical and ocular characteristics. At 12 months, complete success rates were higher in the TAAC group (Criterion I: 90.0% vs 68.5%, $p=0.02$, Criterion II: 87.5% vs 65.7%, $p=0.02$). At 12 months, mean IOP (11.1 ± 5.1 vs 11.3 ± 4.7 , $p=0.39$), number of medications (0.28 ± 0.8 vs 0.48 ± 0.9 , $p=0.23$) and percentage of eyes requiring medication (14.3% vs 34.8%, $p=0.21$) did not significantly differ between groups.

Conclusion: Complete success rates at 12 months of follow-up were improved by the use of subtenon TAAC as an adjuvant to standard trabeculectomy with MMC in patients with non-inflammatory glaucomas. Research approval by the Ethical Committee: CAAE 81586017.8.0000.5505 Financial Support: None.

Keywords: glaucoma, trabeculectomy, triamcinolone

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Classifying Glaucoma Level With Automated Pupilometer System Based On Pupil Chromatic Reflex

Author and Co-authors: Eduardo Nery Rossi Camilo, Celso Gonçalves Camilo Junior, Ronaldo Martins Costa, Cleyton Rafael Gomes Silva, Augusto Paranhos Jr

Purpose: To develop an automated method of classification of glaucoma based on the pupillary reflex.

Methods: A pupilometer with a lighting system (0 to 250 lux) was used, positioned 3 cm away from one eye and external lighting sealing. While the RGB LED lighting system (R: 623 G: 517 B: 466) offers a solution for a pupil response, an infrared camera captures it as images. A camera (Point Gray Firefly MV 0.3 MP Mono USB 2.0) operates at a wavelength of 850 nm. To evaluate the direct pupil reflex, the pupilometer was used to record videos during stimuli with red wavelengths (623) and blue (466) wavelengths, with a luminance of 250 cd / m² and 1 second of duration after the patient was adapted to the dark for 10 minutes. The interval between stimuli was of 59 seconds. After a data capture, a data processing phase, data return declaration and data normalization were applied. In the last phase, a learning machine algorithm, called Random Tree, was applied to create the classification model of patients according to the degree of Glaucoma. The patients were classified in groups: Group 1 - no glaucoma, Group 2 "early", Group 3 "advanced", Group 4 "severe glaucoma". All patients underwent complete ophthalmologic consultation, gonioscopy, Humphrey Field Analyzer II and Cirrus HD-OCT. Thus, the patients were according to the severity of the disease based on the Hodapp-Anderson-Parrish system.

Results: 42 volunteers were analyzed (9 in Group 1, 16 in Group 2, 9 in Group 3, 9 in Group 4), of which 27 were female volunteers (64.3%) and 15 were male volunteers (35.7%). A mean age of 62.5 ± 10.8 years. As a result of the automated classification, Random Tree presented a satisfactory result of 97.0% F-Measure, being a measure for Group 1 of 96.4%, Group 2 of 98.2%, Group 3 of 96.2% and Group 4 of 96.2%.

Conclusion: The proposal proved to be promising, noninvasive, objective and portable method of identifying the degree of Glaucoma. Finally, the work reveals that pupillary reflex, after light stimuli, may be a good channel to identify the defect of photosensitive ipRGCs in patients with Glaucoma.

Keywords: Primary open angle glaucoma; Chromatic Pupillometry; photosensitive retinal ganglion cells

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of two surgical techniques for trabeculectomy bleb revision: randomized controlled clinical trial

Author and Co-authors: Zantut FLA, Gracitelli CBP, Teixeira SH, Souza PH, Paranhos A

Purpose: The comparison of two techniques of trabeculectomy revision in patients who did not reach the target intraocular pressure. The secondary aims are to compare the ability of glaucoma specialist in evaluating the presence of liquid under the conjunctiva after trabeculectomy and visant OCT findings, and evaluate signs of the bleb in visant OCT that are correlated with low and high intraocular pressure.

Methods: In this prospective analysis patients who did not reach the target intraocular pressure were randomized in two procedures: Needling and Posterior revision limbus based trabeculectomy. The patients were accompanied for 1 year after the procedure and the intraocular pressure and complications were compared between groups. These patients were submitted to Visant OCT and the findings were compared to the findings of glaucoma specialist on the presence of liquid under the conjunctiva. The visant OCT was done before and after the procedures and signs of high and low intraocular pressure were found.

Results: 38 patients underwent surgery, 18 underwent posterior revision limbus based and 20 underwent needling. Needling showed greater efficacy in the control of intraocular pressure ($P = 0.010$) and also in the reduction of postoperative medication ($P = 0.034$). The concurrence between the examiner and the Visitante OCT in the ability to assess the presence of liquid was fair. Conjunctiva / tenon thickened correlated with good intraocular pressure control independent of the amount of liquid below them.

Conclusion: Both techniques proved to be safe and effective with better performance on the group of needling in the intraocular pressure.

Keywords: Glaucoma, trabeculectomy, needling

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Reproducibility of different structural measurements across the glaucoma spectrum using Swept Source Optical Coherence Tomography

Author and Co-authors: Roberto M Vessani, Gabriella de Alencar C Shigetomi, Priscila C Correa, Eduardo B Mariottoni, Ivan M Tavares

Purpose: The purpose was to determine inter-session reproducibility of optic disc, retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) and macular measurements with the Triton Swept-Source optical coherence tomography (SS- OCT) in glaucomatous eyes with different stages of disease

Methods: Optic disc (rim area and vertical cup-to-disc ratio), peripapillary RNFL (mean and quadrant thickness) and macular (mean and segment thickness) measurements of 37 eyes of 37 primary open-angle glaucoma patients (17 early, 7 moderate and 13 advanced stage based on visual field damage) were obtained with Triton Swept-Source optical coherence tomography (SS- OCT) (DRI OCT Triton, TOPCON) on two separate sessions 30 days apart. Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and coefficient of variation (COV) values were calculated for all patients and each group separately. Reproducibility values were correlated with age and stage of glaucoma.

Results: For inter- session reproducibility, the ICC and COV values in all glaucomatous eyes were respectively: 0.996 (95%IC,0.993- 0.998) and 1.72% for mean RNFL thickness (RNFLT), 0.979 ((95%IC,0.959- 0.989) and 2.68% for superior RNFLT , 0.982 ((95%IC,0.964- 0.99) and 3.89% for inferior RNFLT, 0.993 ((95%IC,0.987- 0.997) and 2.13%, for temporal RNFL, 0.992(95%IC,0.984- 0.996) and 2.29% for nasal thickness, 0.996 (95%IC,0.993- 0.998) and 8.14% for rim area, 0.949 ((95%IC,0.837- 0.984) and 1.51% for vertical cup-to-disc ratio, 0.964 (95%IC,0.875- 0.989) and 0.41% for total macula thickness, 0.996 (95%IC,0.993- 0.998) and 0.84% for macula segment thickness. Excellent reproducibility was observed for the same measurements in the three glaucoma groups with different stages of damage. There was no correlation between reproducibility and age or mean deviation on visual fields for all parameters studied

Conclusion: Peripapillary RNFL, optic disc and macular thickness measurements using SS-OCT demonstrated excellent reproducibility in early, moderate and advanced glaucomatous damage. Parameters from these scanning protocols may be used for longitudinal studies

Keywords: glaucoma stages, swept source optical coherence tomography, reproducibility, retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, macula thickness, optic disc

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Can intraocular pressure variation parameters distinguish between eyes with stable and progressive glaucoma?

Author and Co-authors: Ana Luiza B Scoralick, MD1, Diego T Dias, MD, Izabela Almeida, MD, Michele Ushida, MD, Carolina P B Gracitelli, MD, PhD, SyrilDorairaj, MD, Fábio N Kanadani, MD, PhD, Augusto Paranhos Jr, MD, PhD, Tiago S Prata, MD, PhD

Purpose: To investigate the association between long and short-term intraocular pressure (IOP) variation parameters (mean, peak and fluctuation) and disease progression in patients with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG).

Methods: A case control study was carried out. We prospectively enrolled consecutive POAG patients with recently documented disease progression and patients with stable disease (target ratio=1:2). Glaucoma progression was defined based on previously described structural and functional criteria. Key inclusion criteria for stable glaucoma were: ≥ 5 visual field (VF) tests, ≥ 3 disc photographs, and ≥ 3 years of follow-up without any changes on current medical regimen. Stable OAG was defined as non progressive VF results and absence of anatomical changes for at least 3 years. Long-term parameters were obtained through isolated IOP measurement from each visit. To evaluate short-term IOP parameters, patients were submitted to a water-drinking test (WDT). Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate factors possibly associated with disease progression. Areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves (AUCs) and sensitivities at fixed specificities were generated for each parameter.

Results: A total of 93 eyes (93 patients) were included (26 eyes in the study group and 67 eyes in the control group). Mean long-term IOP for all study eyes ranged between 9.5 and 22 mmHg. There was no significant difference in demographic characteristics between groups ($p \geq 0.15$). Eyes with progressive glaucoma had worse visual field mean deviation index (VFMD) values than controls (p

Conclusion: Our results suggest that neither long-term IOP parameters nor WDT results can distinguish between eyes with stable and progressive glaucoma. Other factors (such as age and disease stage), likely related to the individual susceptibility to glaucomatous damage, seems to play an important role, independent of the IOP level (within the study IOP range).

Keywords: glaucoma; intraocular pressure; long-term intraocular pressure; short-term intraocular pressure; water-drinking test

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparing anterior segment optical coherence tomography with gonioscopy performed by glaucoma specialist and general ophthalmologist in angle closure suspects

Author and Co-authors: Esporcatte, BLB, Bufarah, GH, Yanagimo, N, Vessani, RM, Allemann, N, Tavares, IM

Purpose: Assessment of angle configuration is an essential part of the diagnosis and management of individuals with angle closure, in particular, for deciding whether or not to perform laser iridotomy. The reference standard for diagnostic angle status is visualization of angle structures by indirect gonioscopy. However, it is a subjective and semiquantitative method. Moreover, gonioscopy requires considerable training, and grading may vary among clinicians. An anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) produces images similar to B-mode ultrasound imaging using light instead of sound. This technique may provide more objective, quantitative, and reproducible images of the anterior chamber angle. The aim of this study is to compare the ability of AS-OCT to detect angle closure with gonioscopy performed by glaucoma specialist (GS) and general ophthalmologist (GO).

Methods: Gonioscopy was performed by GS and GO in dark conditions in 44 patients with Van Herick anterior chamber depth grade (VH) I or II. Only the first eye examined was included in analysis. Images of the same evaluated eye were obtained using both Visante and Triton AS-OCT by an examiner masked to gonioscopy findings. Axial length (AXL) and anterior chamber depth (ACD) were obtained by optic biometry. Agreement of angle closure among devices and gonioscopy will be determined.

Results: Of the 44 patients included 84% were female. The mean age was 65.84 ± 9.25 years (range 46.23 ? 83.57 years). The anterior chamber was classified as VH I in 28 eyes (59%) and VH II in 18 eyes (41%). The mean AXL was 22.40 ± 0.89 mm (range 20.23 ? 25.15 mm) and ACD was 2.56 ± 0.29 mm (range 2.03 ? 3.39mm). Angle closure diagnosis and iridotomy indication were present in 31 eyes when evaluated by GS and in 35 eyes when evaluated by GO, in 27 cases an agreement between examiners was observed.

Conclusion: Gonioscopy is a subjective method that demands an extensive training to be correctly performed. AS-OCT could improve the diagnosis ability of general specialist in angle closure suspect management.

Keywords: Gonioscopy; AS-OCT; Angle closure

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparison of Vascular Characteristics of Open Angle Glaucoma and Healthy Controls

Author and Co-authors: Elise V. Taniguchi, MD, Izabela Almeida, MD, Cecília Agapito, MD, Claudio Zett, Carolina Gracitelli, MD, PhD, Letícia Sant'Ana, MD, Cristiane Kayser, MD, PhD, Tiago Prata, MD, PhD, Augusto Paranhos, MD, PhD

Purpose: To evaluate ocular and systemic vascular features of open angle glaucoma (OAG) and healthy controls, using optical coherence tomography angiography (OCT-A), nail-fold capillaroscopy, laser Doppler imaging and rheumatology blood tests.

Methods: Twenty-five open angle glaucoma patients, with visual acuity better than 20/60, and no previous glaucoma surgeries in at least one eye were recruited to this study, along with twenty-five age-matched healthy subjects. OCT-A (DRI OCT Triton, Topcon, Japan) was performed in both eyes of all subjects and each set of scans comprised images of the optic nerve head and macula. Nail-fold capillaroscopy (Stereo Microscope SZ40, Olympus, Japan) was performed in all fingers of both hands, except thumbs and the following parameters were evaluated: number of hemorrhages, number of dilated loops and number of tortuous capillaries, Laser Doppler imaging (Moor LDI-VR, Moor Instruments, Axminster, UK) was used to measure fingertip blood flow (FBF) on the non-dominant hand in the following time points: Baseline, 1, 10 and 20 minutes after cold stimulus at 14°C (CS). Measurements are expressed as perfusion unit (PU). Rheumatology blood tests include antinuclear antibody, extractable nuclear antigens, anti-DNA antibodies and Endothelin 1.

Results: 66.7% of OAG patients presented with nail-fold abnormalities versus 16.7% of healthy controls ($p=0.04$, Chi-Square). There was a significant difference in the FBF mean baseline of OAG patients versus controls (318.7 ± 86.2 vs. 398.2 ± 46.0 PU, respectively, $p=0.005$, together with a significant decrease in FBF at 10 and 20 minutes after CS in OAG patients in comparison to controls ($p=0.008$ and $p=0.0001$, respectively). There was no significant difference in the foveal avascular zone area measurement of OAG ($n=10$) and controls ($n=10$) (323.26 ± 97.27 vs. 285.32 ± 64.67 micra, respectively, $p=0.37$).

Conclusion: While larger sample sizes are needed, these preliminary results support systemic vascular abnormalities in OAG.

Keywords: Open angle glaucoma, Nail-fold Capillaroscopy, Fingertip Blood Flow, Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography

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90cm x 120cm

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Prevalence of glaucoma in infants with congenital Zika syndrome

Author and Co-authors: Daniela R. de Oliveira, Camila V. Ventura, Bruno L. B. Esporcatte, Carolina P. B. Gracitelli, Natalia de Carvalho Dias, Liana O. Ventura, Rubens Belfort Jr., Christiane Rolim-de-Moura,

Purpose: To evaluate the prevalence of glaucoma in infants with congenital Zika syndrome.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included 188 eyes of 107 children (1.1 ± 0.3 years [range, 0.3 to 1.8 years]) with congenital Zika syndrome. The confirmation of the syndrome was possible in 77/107 (72.0%) of the enrolled infants based on positive immunoglobulin M antibody capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for Zika virus in the cerebrospinal fluid. All infants underwent a complete ophthalmic examination and bilateral fundus imaging was captured using a wide-angle digital fundus camera (RetCam[®], Natus Medical Inc., Pleasanton, CA).

Results: Five eyes (2.6%) presented two criteria for glaucoma diagnosis: one eye (0.5%) presented increased intraocular pressure and increased vertical cup-to-disc ratio, three eyes (1.6%) presented increased horizontal corneal diameter and increased vertical cup-to-disc ratio, and one eye (0.5%) myopia related to increased axial length and increased vertical cup-to-disc ratio. When excluding the cup-to-disc ratio criterion, there was no case of glaucoma in this sample. A significant correlation was observed between high vertical cup-to-disc ratio and small cephalic perimeter at birth ($p = 0.002$) and presence of clinical macular lesions ($p = 0.031$).

Conclusion: Increased vertical cup-to-disc ratio is present in children with congenital Zika syndrome and associated with microcephaly and clinical macular lesions at birth. This finding may lead to a misdiagnosis of glaucoma.

Keywords: Congenital glaucoma; Zika virus; ocular manifestations; microcephaly

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Anterior-Segment Ocular Findings and Microphthalmia in Congenital Zika Syndrome

Author and Co-authors: BRUNO DE PAULA FREITAS, MD, ANDREA ZIN, MD, PHD, ALBERT KO, MD, MAURÍCIO MAIA, MD, PHD, CAMILA V. VENTURA, MD, PHD, RUBENS BELFORT, JR., MD, PHD

Purpose: To describe anterior-segment ocular findings and microphthalmia as part of Congenital Zika Syndrome.

Methods: A case series of 6 infants with anterior segment ocular findings associated or not with microphthalmia and laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection during pregnancy in three different states (Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil. Infants were excluded if they tested positive for infections such as toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, syphilis, and human immunodeficiency virus. No mother had a history of alcohol or illicit drug use during pregnancy or a familial history of microcephaly. All mothers and infants underwent external ocular examination, ocular biomicroscopy, and indirect ophthalmoscopy with pupillary dilation. All corneas were measured, and the patients with suspected microphthalmia underwent ocular ultrasonography.

Results: Among the 6 infants included in the study 4 were female. Five of the mothers reported signs and symptoms of ZIKV during pregnancy (2 occurred in the first trimester, 2 occurred in the second trimester, and 1 occurred in the third trimester). No mothers had signs of active or previous uveitis, and all had normal findings on the ocular examination. Among the 6 infants, 4 of whom were microcephalic at birth, the most frequent findings were iris coloboma, observed in 5 of 12 eyes, followed by microphthalmia in 4 eyes and cataract in 1 eye. Two patients were affected bilaterally. Four patients had fundus abnormalities. No ocular inflammation was seen in any eye.

Conclusion: The current study alerts clinicians to the fact that besides ocular posterior lesions and glaucoma, microphthalmia and anteriorsegment findings might be present in babies with the CZS. Thus, infants with a suspected congenital ZIKV infection should undergo a complete ophthalmologic evaluation that includes assessment of the anterior and posterior segments.

Keywords: ZIKA, CONGENITAL ZIKA SYNDROME, ANTERIOR SEGMENT, MICROPHTHALMIA

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Seroprevalence and Manifestations of Ocular Toxoplasmosis in Patients with Schizophrenia.

Author and Co-authors: Fábio B. Morais Tiago Eugênio F. e Arantes Cristina Muccioli

Purpose: Investigate seroprevalence of *T. gondii* and perform ophthalmic exam in patients with schizophrenia and controls to identify lesions suggestive of ocular toxoplasmosis. Risk factors for toxoplasmosis was also analyzed.

Methods: 34 patients with schizophrenia and 85 healthy controls were submitted to serology for toxoplasmosis and ophthalmic exam. A questionnaire was applied to evaluate contact with cats, cats in the region, filtered water, undercooked meat, sand tanks, bathing in rivers, schooling and family income.

Results: Schizophrenia group (SG) had a higher prevalence of IgG positive than controls (C) ($p = 0.017$). 3% schizophrenics and 2.4% controls presented fundoscopic scarring. The SG showed contact with cats: absent, little and a lot respectively in 58.8, 11.8, 29.4%, C in 29.4, 52.9, 17.6%. SG: the presence of cats in the region was absent, little and much, respectively, in 11.8, 44.1, 44.1%, C in 11.8, 41.2, 47%. In SG, consumption of filtered water was never, sometimes and always in 26.5%, 58.8%, 14.7% respectively, C: 41.2, 52.9, 5.9%. SG, the consumption of undercooked meat was never, sometimes and frequently in 58.8, 35.3, 5.9% respectively, C: 58.8, 35.3, 5.9%. SG, contact with sand tanks was never, sometimes, and often, frequent in 14.7, 58.8, 26.5% respectively, C: 29.4, 47.1, 23.5%. SG, habit of river baths was never, sometimes and frequently, in 52.9, 41.2, 5.9% respectively, C: 48.2, 47.1, 4.7%. SG, educational level was illiterate, incomplete high school, complete secondary education and higher education in 44.1%, 50.0%, 5.9, 0%, C: 4.8, 52.4, 33.3, 9.5%. SG, family income was in minimum wages: up to 1, 2 to 3, and more than 3 respectively in 32.4, 58.8, 8.8%, C: 13.1, 29.8, 57.1%.

Conclusion: Seropositivity was significantly higher in schizophrenics ($p = 0.017$). There was no association between fundoscopic scarring and schizophrenia ($p = 1,00$). There were no statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$) between the groups regarding contact with cats ($p = 0.247$), cats in the region ($p = 0.832$), filtered water ($p = 0.058$), undercooked meat ($p = 1,000$), sand tanks ($p = 0.219$), river baths ($p = 0.769$). A statistically significant difference was found between the groups in relation to educational level and family income. The control group presented higher rates of family income ($p < 0.001$) and educational level ($p < 0.001$).

Keywords: uveitis toxoplasmosis schizophrenia

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Methods
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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between tuberculin skin test and interferon-gamma released assays in ocular tuberculosis.

Author and Co-authors: Yuslay Fernández Zamora, Luciana Peixoto Finamor, Luci P Meire, Denise Rodrigues, Ricardo P Casaroli-Marano, Cristina Muccioli.

Purpose: To assess the correlation between the tuberculin skin test (TST) and interferon-gamma released assays (IGRA) in patients with ocular tuberculosis (OT) and to evaluate the predictive behavior of IGRA after 6 months of having completed anti-tuberculosis treatment (ATT).

Methods: Forty-nine patients with presumed OT and positive IGRA were grouped according to the TST results using the following criteria: Group 1:TST up to 10mm, Group 2:TST from 11mm to 20mm, Group 3: more than 21mm, IGRA follow-up was performed 6 months after having completed ATT.

Results: In the first visit (pre-treatment) the mean of CD4 interferon gamma release by groups were: Group 1: 4.46 (+/- 1.65), Group 2: 3.75 (+/- 0.92), Group 3: 7.48 (+/- 1.07). The difference between Groups 2 and 3 was statistically significant ($p = 0.038$). After 6 months of having completed ATT, the results of CD4 interferon gamma release by groups were: Group 1: 3.34 (+/- 1.94), Group 2: 3.63 (+/- 1.11), Group 3: 6.66 (+/- 1.36). There was no significant difference between groups.

Conclusion: Higher TST values seem to be related with higher IGRA values. After 6 months of having completed ATT, only slightly variations in IGRA results were observed. Further analyses are necessary in order to understand the outcome of IGRA values in OT treated patients. CNPq Financial Support

Keywords: tuberculin skin test, interferon-gamma released assays, anti-tuberculosis treatment.

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FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: Oncology

CEP Number: 0

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Intraocular Invasion of Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia: A Report of Ten Cases and Literature Review

Author and Co-authors: Allexya Affonso Antunes Marcos, Rafael Reis Pereira, Hermano Lucio Gomes de Assis Filho, Melina Morales, Rubens Belfort Mattos Neto

Purpose: Case series associated with literary review.

Methods: To describe ten cases of ocular surface squamous cell carcinoma with intraocular invasion in patients diagnosed and treated at the ocular oncology clinic of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of UNIFESP / EPM and to perform a literary review. Review of medical records and bibliographic research in PubMed, SciELO, MEDLINE and LILACS databases

Results: SCC has been found to be the most common conjunctival malignancy, and it is life threatening if not treated adequately. Significant predictors for tumor recurrence are tumor invasion to adjacent structures, pathologic characteristics, higher AJCC T-stage of the disease, and inadequate primary treatment. Recurrence is not correlated significantly to age, gender, laterality, or tumor differentiation at presentation. Rajeh et al. shows that orbital invasion was the most important predictive factor for tumor metastasis and death ($P=0.0065$), therefore conjunctival tumors should be eradicated before getting to the point of orbital invasion, which may be more likely to happen after recurrence (2 out of 7 recurrent cases (29%) developed orbital invasion).

Conclusion: Patients from equatorial countries are more exposed to ultraviolet radiation and consequently, these countries have a higher incidence of SCC. In Brazil, unfortunately there are shortages of medical ophthalmologists trained to diagnose and treat neoplastic lesions. Due to this, added to the greater incidence and difficult access to specialized center, patients present a more serious injury when it has access to the specialized team.

Keywords: squamous cell carcinoma; enucleation; intraocular invasion; eye cancer; conjunctiva carcinoma

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Teleophthalmology Support for Primary Care Diagnosis and Management

Author and Co-authors: Elmar Torres Neto Paulo Henrique Morales Thamiere H M Silveira Rubens Belfort Jr.

Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of tele-diagnostic screening for cataract in primary care centers.

Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study. Medical records reviewed of patients above the age of 45, seen from January, 2016 to December, 2017 at 9 primary public care units (SUS) of São Paulo metropolitan area under care of the Health Secretary of the State of Sao Paulo with diabetes and blood hypertension They had their eyes imaged by a nurse technician with a retinal camera after instillation of tropicamide. The data was sent by Internet and reviewed by an ophthalmologist at the Vision Institute- IPEPO reading center. Patients with imaging suggesting lens opacities hindering the visualization of the retina were diagnosed as potential cataract and invited to be seen by an ophthalmologist.

Results: A total of 17,590 patients were evaluated over a 2 year period. Of these, 3,663 (20.8%) patients presented ocular disease with the following suggestions-phacoemulsification for cataract in 2,093 (57.1%), laser treatment for diabetic retinopathy in 1,309 (35.7%), and indication of vitrectomy in 258 (7.1%) patients. Analyzing patients with indication for cataract surgery, a positive agreement between the imaging screening and the ophthalmological exam (gold standard) was found in the surgical indication of 1,783 (85.2%) of the patients. Among the patients not indicated for cataract surgery there were 142 (6.7%) in which the vision was better than the cut off vision of 20/60 after refraction, 161 (8.1%) from associated diseases.

Conclusion: This diagnostic modality using tele-ophthalmology and nurses allowed the screening of patients with ocular diseases and specifically with cataract in primary health units. Most patients 13,927(79.2%) referred for retinal screening were solved locally without referring indicating that this system could be an inexpensive and reliable tool. By this technology 85.2% of cataract indication could be properly identify and referred to surgery.

Keywords: retina, telemedicine, public health, cataract

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Microcephaly in the state of Paraiba, Brazil: epidemiological, gestational profile and ophthalmologic changes

Author and Co-authors: Cristiane Bezerra da Cruz Costa, Bruno De Paula Freitas, Denise de Freitas

Purpose: To report epidemiological, gestational profile and ophthalmologic changes in patients with different causes of microcephaly in Para ba, Brazil, after the outbreak of Zika virus infections in 2015

Methods: Sixty-five infants with microcephaly were evaluated during 2015 and 2016 in Visual Rehabilitation Institutions of Para ba. A physical/clinical examination, an ectoscopy, a biomicroscopy and dilated indirect binocular ophthalmoscopy were performed in all patients in the chronic stage of the disease. Patients were classified as: Z-performed diagnostic tests for zika virus(IgM and plaque reduction neutralization test) and were diagnosed as zika infection, PZ-also performed diagnostic tests for zika virus and were diagnosed as a probable infection by zika, SZ-had clinical characteristics of congenital zika virus syndrome but didn't have laboratory tests for it, NZ-were diagnosed as other causes by serological and or genetic tests.

Results: Thirty-eight patients were born in Jo o Pessoa (58.46%) and twenty-seven in other cities of Para ba (41.54%). Fifty-nine mothers (90.77%) underwent prenatal follow-up. Twenty-eight(43.08%) patients presented ocular changes at the indirect ophthalmoscopy examination. None of the patients had alteration on ectoscopy or biomicroscopy. Ocular alterations(macular changes-gross pigmentation, chorioretinal atrophy and or optic nerve findings-hypoplasia, pallor/atrophy or increased papillary excavation) were presented in seven (58.33%) of the twelve Z patients, five (33.33%) of the 15 PZ patients and twelve(41.38%) of the 29 SZ patients. Patients with human immunodeficiency virus, rubella or genetic syndrome didn't present any ocular alterations. Two (66.67%) of the three patients with cytomegalovirus presented ocular alterations as macular chorioretinal atrophy or retinal detachment and optic nerve atrophy. The patient with toxoplasmosis presented optic nerve atrophy and chorioretinal atrophy. The patient with neonatal hypoxia presented optic nerve atrophy.

Conclusion: The etiology of microcephaly has to be well investigated in order to provide adequate counseling, monitoring and treatment of the patient. The frequency and severity of ocular changes in these patients show the importance of ophthalmologic evaluation and follow-up.

Keywords: ophthalmologic changes, Zika virus, microcephaly

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysis of *Toxoplasma gondii* DNA in pork meat from Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Author and Co-authors: Marisa L Romani Paraboni (1,2), Deise F. Costa (2), Claudio Silveira (2,3) Alessandra G. Commodaro (2), and Rubens Belfort Jr (2). (1) Department of Health Sciences "URI, Erechim, RS (2) Department of Ophthalmology "EPM. UNIFESP, IPEPO, SP (3) Silveira Clinic, Erechim, RS

Purpose: To determine the pork meat infection rate during an outbreak of human toxoplasmosis in Santa Maria city, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Methods: A total of 20 pork meat samples from the hearts, 20 from the tongues and 20 sausages were collected and analyzed by real-time PCR (qPCR) for the presence of *T. gondii* 529-bp and B1 genes.

Results: Two heart samples were positive for both markers (B1 and 529-bp) and 1 tongue sample was positive only for 529-bp. All sausage samples were negative for B1 or 529-bp markers.

Conclusion: This data shows that 10% of the heart pork meat samples and 5% from the pork tongues in that region is infected by *Toxoplasma gondii* and may be related to outbreak. The results are similar to observed by us in different parts of Rio Grande do Sul. Financial Support: CNPq, FAPESP and CAPES

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*, real-Time PCR, sausage, outbreak, pork meat

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Choriocapillaris and retinal vascular plexus density of diabetic eyes using split-spectrum amplitude decorrelation spectral domain optical coherence tomography angiography

Author and Co-authors: Felipe Conti, Eduardo Rodrigues, Vivian Qin, Sumit Sharma, Aleksandra Rachitskaya, Justin Ehlers, Rishi Singh

Purpose: Split-spectrum amplitude decorrelation angiography (SSADA) for spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) has enabled detailed, non-invasive assessment of vascular flow. This study evaluates choriocapillaris and retinal capillary perfusion density (CPD) in diabetic eyes using OCT angiography (OCTA).

Methods: Records of 113eyes that underwent OCTA imaging at a single institution were reviewed. Eyes were grouped as non-diabetic controls (37 eyes), patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) without diabetic retinopathy (DM without DR, 31 eyes), non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR, 41 eyes), and proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR, 26 eyes). Quantitative CPD analyses were performed on OCTA images for assessing perfusion density of the choriocapillaris and retinal plexus for all patients and compared between groups.

Results: Eyes with NPDR and PDR showed significantly decreased choriocapillaris CPD compared to controls, while DM eyes without DR did not show significant change. Choriocapillaris whole image CPD was decreased by 8.3% in eyes with NPDR ($p < 0.01$)

Conclusion: Choriocapillaris and retinal CPD are reduced in diabetic retinopathy, while foveal avascular zone area is increased in eyes with PDR. Vascular changes captured by new imaging modalities can further characterize diabetic choroidopathy. In conclusion, this study showed that OCTA is capable of detecting capillary perfusion changes in the retina and choriocapillaris of diabetic patients compared to healthy individuals as well as correlating these capillary density changes with the ocular disease severity.

Keywords: diabetic, retinopathy, choroidopathy, Optical coherence tomography, angiography

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CEP Number: 496.833

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Keywords

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: A new dye based on anthocyanins from the acai fruit (*Euterpe oleracea*) for chromovitrectomy in humans: clinical trial results

Author and Co-authors: Rafael R. Caiado & Cristiane Peris & Eduardo B. Rodrigues & Michel Eid Farah & André Maia & Octaviano Magalhães Jr. & Eduardo Novais & Acácio Souza Lima-Filho & Mauricio Maia, MD, PhD

Purpose: To test the applicability of the acai dye at a 25% concentration for identifying the posterior hyaloids and internal limiting membranes (ILMs) during pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) in human eyes with macular holes (MHs).

Methods: This study included 25 patients with chronic idiopathic MHs. The exclusion criteria included glaucoma, previous significant ocular conditions, and previous ocular surgeries except uncomplicated cataract. Ten surgeons performed 23-gauge four-port PPV, phacoemulsification, posterior hyaloid detachment, ILM peeling guided by dye staining, and perfluoropropane injection. The patients remained prone for 5 days postoperatively. The patients were evaluated postoperatively after 1, 30, and 180 days. The surgeons completed a questionnaire regarding the dye's staining abilities.

Results: The posterior hyaloids and ILMs stained purple in all eyes. The final best-corrected visual acuity improved significantly (p

Conclusion: The acai dye at a 25% concentration identified posterior hyaloids and ILMs during PPVs in humans. Dye toxicity was unlikely.

Keywords: Acai dye & Internal limiting membrane & Pars plana vitrectomy & Posterior hyaloid & Toxicity

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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CEP Number: 195.748

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Purpose
Methods
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Stem Cell Derived Therapy for Stargardt's Disease

Author and Co-authors: Rodrigo A. Brant Fernandes 1, Fernando Lojudice 1,2, Priscila Cristovam 1,2, Vinicius Ferreira Kniggendorf 1, Elmar Torres Neto 1, Octaviano Magalhães Jr 1, Juliana Sallum 1, Mari Sogayar 2, Rubens Belfort Jr 1, Mauricio Maia 1.

Purpose: To develop a safe and efficient surgical procedure for subretinal implantation in Stargardt's disease patients of human embryonic stem cell-derived retinal pigmented epithelium (hESC-RPE).

Methods: Twelve patients with Stargardt's disease received a hESC-RPE solution (2 million cells/ 0,1 ml) implanted into the subretinal space. The surgery consisted of phacoemulsification plus IOL insertion, pars plana vitrectomy, induction of a limited retinal detachment, cell solution injection in the sub retinal space and air fluid exchange. Oral metilprednisolone and cyclosporine was administered from day 1 and during the 3 month follow-up period. The patients were evaluated pre and post operatively by a full ophthalmological exam, and ancillary examination comprising imaging, and electrophysiological tests.

Results: All patients reported improvement in vision and in the daily life activities. The visual acuity, visual field (Goldmann) and the electrofisiological tests showed improvement in all 12 patients. No adverse effects or complications related to the surgery occurred during the entire follow up.

Conclusion: The surgical procedure for subretinal implantation of hESC-RPE proved feasible and safe, without migration, signs of rejection or inflammation or development of ocular or systemic tumors in the one year follow up.

Keywords: stem cells; retina; stargardt's disease

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CEP Number: 1454627

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ocular Abnormalities in Mice Following Congenital Zika Virus Infection

Author and Co-authors: Juliana Prazeres , Jean Pierre Peron , Carolina Polonio, Bruno Solano, Maurício Maia

Purpose: To evaluate the pathogenic mechanisms present in the ocular lesions caused by ZIKV congenital infection in a murine experimental model

Methods: A murine experimental model of SJL (model developed in 1955 from Swiss Webster outbred mice of three origins) pregnant mice was infected with 4 Å– 1010 PFU of ZIKV BR , via an intraperitoneal route, at embryonic day 6.5 and 7.5 x control group. After birth the pups were euthanized and Both pupâ€™s eyes were enucleated. The right eye was sent for RT-PCR and left eye was fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for histological analysis. The PCR assay was used to confirm the presence of ZIKV genomic RNA in ocular tissues. For immunofluorescent labeling we used the antibodies: Anti-GFAP, Anti-Brn3, Anti-Tuj1, Anti-Rodopsin, Anti-Sox, Caspase 3and Anti- ZIKV ENV. We used a dual immunostaining of ZIKV with cell type specific markers cited above. Qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis through cellular morphometry will be performed.

Results: Congenital infection was performed in 14 animals in the ZIKV group and 8 in the control group (E6.5). ZIKV RT - PCR was positive in all ocular tissues of the ZIKV group and negative in the control group. The contralateral eye was sent to hystopathological analysys. So far, immunofluorescences with anti-sox 2, anti-brn 3 and anti-TUJ1 have been successfully performed. We have not yet achieved a positive labeling of the tissues with anti-zikv ENV and other antibodies against ZIKV are being tested by our group. Tissue analysis with electron microscopy and HE is in progress.

Conclusion: These pilot murine model may have shown that ZIKV BR vertical transmission caused structural damage to neuronal tissues in the retina. When fully developed and more animals included, this data will be useful for comprehension of mechanisms of viral pathogenesis in susceptible retinal cells and characterization of cell degeneration and virus neuronal tropism

Keywords: zika virus, congenital infection, murine arbovirosis model

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 1.415.541

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Randomized clinical trial to compare the healing process of idiopathic macular hole with different surgical techniques

Author and Co-authors: Lucatto, LFA, Muralha, F, Grupmenmacher, A, Nakayama, LF, Urias, M, Stefanini, F, Magalhães Jr, O, Maia, M

Purpose: To compare anatomic and functional results, and to evaluate postoperatively the healing process in 2 different techniques for the closure of the macular holes (MH)

Methods: Patients with macular holes classified in stages 3 and 4 will be randomized into 2 groups. In Group A, patients will undergo peeling with complete removal of the internal limiting membrane (ILM) and in the group B, the inverted ILM peeling technique will be performed. The 20% SF6 gas will be used as a tamponade agent in all surgeries, and patients will be OCT images will be performed in the first 5 postoperative days and months 1, 3 and 6. Inclusion criteria: - Stage 3 and 4 MH with visual acuity between 20/30 and 20/800 according to the ETDRS chart. Exclusion criteria: MH secondary to ocular trauma, myopia or retinal detachment Any previous treatment for the MH Evidence on examination of any diabetic retinopathy History or presence of wet or dry AMD Presence of epirretinal membrane or prior uveitis Any ocular surgery within 3 months before baseline Intra or periocular infection The primary outcome is anatomic closure of the MH closure in the month 6. The second outcomes are: mean best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) at month 6, mean change in the BCVA at month 6, integrity of the perifoveal external limiting membrane and ellipsoid zone on OCT, MH closure rate over time in days, functional improvement of microperimetry. Statistical analysis will be performed with Student t-test and the p-value of ≤ 0.05 is considered significant.

Results: Fourteen eyes were included in the study (5 randomized to Group A and 9 to Group B). One of the patients randomized to the group B required silicone oil implant and was excluded. All eyes had the macular hole closed at first day postoperatively.

Conclusion: The study is in the recruitment phase and the first randomized patients are still undergoing the 3-month visit. So far, we have evaluated that 100% of patients had anatomical success with macular hole closure on the first day. This study was designed to evaluate anatomical and functional differences comparing two surgical techniques. When fully developed this data will be useful for comprehension of mechanisms related to closure of the macular hole.

Keywords: Macular hole, IML Peeling, Inverted ILM Peeling

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CEP Number: 0044/2018

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of Retinal Vasculature in Children with Portal Hypertension

Author and Co-authors: Mariana Batista Gonçalves, Bruno Alves de Queiroz, Bruna Ferraço Marianelli, Vitor Kazuo Lotto Takahashi, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes, Ramiro Anthero de Azevedo, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: To evaluate the presence of vascular changes (vascular tortuosity) in children with a diagnosis of portal hypertension

Methods: This was a prospective and observational study in which patients who met the following inclusion criteria were included: 1) Age under 18 years 2) Regular follow-up in Hepatology Sector of UNIFESP 3) Diagnosis of portal hypertension 4) Signature of the consent form by the participant and his/her legal representative. Participants underwent retinal examination and fundus photography (Visucam - Carl Zeiss meditec AG).

Results: We included 71 patients with a mean age of 7 years, the majority being female (57%). The main liver disease associated with portal hypertension was biliary atresia, which was found in 35% of the patients. Vascular tortuosity was observed in 27% of the patients.

Conclusion: Portal hypertension may be associated with retinal vascular changes such as vascular tortuosity, observed in 27% of patients in this study.

Keywords: Portal Hypertension, Retinal Vasculature, Vascular Tortuosity

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Keywords

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparative analysis of the effect of multiple factors on the personal performance in a simulated vitreoretinal surgery

Author and Co-authors: Marina Roizenblatt, Alex Grupenmacher, Felipe Muralha, Vitor Marin, Michel Farah, Peter Gehlbach, Rubens Belfort Jr, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: The aim of the present study is to quantify the effect of caffeine beverages ingestion followed by beta-blockers on the same subject by using the Eyesi surgical simulator for posterior segment tasks.

Methods: This is an open-label self-controlled case series designed to determine the effect of caffeine and a beta-blocker on the individual performance in simulated vitreoretinal surgery done by retina fellows with less than 2 years of surgical expertise. The surgical skills were assessed by using Eyesi simulator. Physicians were exposed on the same day to 2.5 mg/kg followed by 5 mg/kg of coffee intake. The last step of the experiment was the ingestion of 0.6 mg/kg of propranolol. Surgical performance was recorded before and after each exposure. Five healthy vitreoretinal surgeons from the retinal Division of Federal University of São Paulo were studied.

Results: A total of 5 surgeons with less than 2 years of surgical expertise were analyzed. Two-way ANOVA revealed that the perceptual difference in performance when compared to baseline was 4.8% explained by the different exposures and 19.4% explained by the different tasks proposed ($p < 0.05$). Fisher's test showed that performance was different at each time point compared to baseline, especially after 5 mg/kg of caffeine intake, however there were no statistically significant differences between the compared external factors.

Conclusion: The Eyesi surgical simulator showed that coffee negatively impacts surgical skills and a trend for improvement has been demonstrated after beta-blockers. A larger sample size will give us greater power to detect differences between groups and establish a standard cut-off point for coffee and propranolol intake prior to ophthalmic surgical procedures.

Keywords: Eyesi, pars plana vitrectomy, microtremor

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 98.104

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Combined Femtosecond Laser-Assisted Cataract Surgery and Small-Gauge Pars Plana Vitrectomy Using Different Devices: A New Trend for Vitreoretinal Surgery?

Author and Co-authors: Brasil OFM, de Queiroz Alves B, Espinhosa CT, Japiassu RM, Gonçalves MB, Júnior OM, Maia A, Badarã E, Serraino P, Alezzandrinni A, Maia M

Purpose: To report the efficacy, safety, and benefits of femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery (FLACS) combined with sutureless 23-gauge pars plana vitrectomy (PPV)

Methods: This multicenter, retrospective study evaluated patient records and videos of 43 cases with retinal pathologies and cataract who underwent the combined procedure.

Results: In 44.2% and 55.8% of cases, respectively, the LenSx Laser (femtosecond machine, Alcon, Fort Worth, TX) and the Constellation (vitreous cutter, Alcon, Fort Worth, TX), and the Victus (femtosecond machine, Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, NY) and Stellaris PC (vitreous cutter, Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, NY) were used. No complications developed during capsulorhexis, even without a red fundus reflex, retrobulbar block, or scleral indentation. Foldable intraocular lenses remained stable in the capsular bag during the vitreoretinal surgeries and postoperative visits. The mean times of femtosecond phacoemulsification, vitreoretinal surgery, and total surgery were 22.9 minutes, 43.1 minutes, and 65.3 minutes, respectively.

Conclusion: This emerging technology is safe and offers several potential benefits for the success of the combined procedure.

Keywords: Femtosecond Laser-Assisted Cataract Surgery, Sutureless Pars Plana Vitrectomy

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Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Prospection of new anti-angiogenic drugs based on chemically modified heparins

Author and Co-authors: Vinicius Kniggendorf, Thatiane Russo, Maria Eduarda P. Sousa, Juliana Dreyfuss, Caio Regatieri

Purpose: Angiogenesis is the formation of new blood vessels from preexisting vasculature. Pathologic angiogenesis in the eye lead to severe visual impairment and affect the quality of life. The search for emerging therapies to treat neovascularization pointed chemically modified heparins (mHep) as good target, since in vitro studies demonstrated anti-angiogenic, anti-proliferative, anti-adhesive and anti-migratory effects on endothelial cells and no effects on ARPE-19 retinal cells viability. The purpose of this study is investigate the anti-angiogenic effect of chemically modified heparins (mHep) in vivo using a model of laser induced choroidal neovascularization in rats.

Methods: N-desulfated Re-N-acetylated (N-DRN) with no anti-coagulant or hemorrhagic effects was the mHEP used in vivo study. Choroidal neovascularization was induced in rats (28 eyes) with laser (532nm Green Argon Laser). Four lesions, located at the 3, 6, 9 and 12 o'clock meridians centered on the optic nerve, were created using a power of 150 mW, spot size of 100 μ m and duration of 100 ms. Immediately after the laser, the rats were injected with N-DRN using a microsyringe. They were assigned to experimental groups according to the dose: 100 ng/ml, 1000 ng/ml and balanced salt solution (control). Euthanasia was perform 14 days after laser, eyes were enucleated and prepared for immunofluorescence with anti-Von Willebrand factor and anti-Goat (Alexa 488). After confocal microscope analysis, the neovascular membrane was measured with ImageJ.

Results: The mean neovascular membrane area was 70.532.264 unit of length (ul) in control group, 56.667.680ul in group 100ng/ml and 58.776.730ul in group 1000ng/ml. The area analysis demonstrated a significant difference between groups, the mean difference in control versus 100ng/ml was 13.864.584ul (p=0.006), while control and 1000ng/ml was 11.755.534ul (p=0.031). The perimeter was also analyzed, the mean difference was 84560ul in control vs 100ng/ml (p= 0.035), while control vs 1000ng/ml difference was 77748ul (p=0.07). No statistical difference was observed in neovascular membrane density (p=0.83)

Conclusion: In vivo studies, using choroidal neovascularization models, demonstrated that N-desulfated Re-N-acetylated mHEP is a potencial drug to treat ocular angiogenesis.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, new therapies, modified heparins

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Post-doc

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Release of Silicone Oil Droplets from Syringes

Author and Co-authors: Gustavo Barreto Melo*¹, Celso de Souza Dias Junior*, Mariana Reis Carvalho*, Alexandre Lima Cardoso*, Fábio Barreto Morais*¹, Ana Carolina Migliorini Figueira¹, Acácio Alves Souza Lima Filho¹, Geoffrey Guy Emerson**, Maurício Maia¹ *From the Hospital de Olhos de Sergipe, Aracaju- SE,

Purpose: To compare the rates of silicone oil released by different brands of commonly used syringes for intravitreal injection after agitation by flickin

Methods: Three models of two brands of syringes were analyzed for their rates of silicone oil release: Saldanha Rodrigues (SR) 1 mL insulin syringe (SR, Brazil, syringe 1), Becton-Dickinson (BD) Plastipak 1 mL insulin syringe (Brazil, syringe 2), and BD Safety-Glide 1 mL insulin syringe (USA, syringe 3). All syringes were tested under four different conditions: positive control (fluid with addition of silicone oil) without agitation (group 1, n=5), positive control with agitation (group 2, n=3), fluid only without agitation (group 3, n=5), and fluid only with agitation (group 4, n=5). Masked grades performed all analyses using light microscopy.

Results: All syringes (1, 2, and 3) released silicone oil droplets in the positive control group regardless of the agitation status (groups 1 and 2). When no oil was added and the syringes were not agitated, only syringe 1 released silicone oil droplets (40% of samples). After agitation, syringes 1 and 3 released silicone oil droplets in all samples. Quantitative analysis showed a significantly ($P=0.011$, 11.2 ± 2.9 vs. 0.6 ± 0.9 , respectively) higher mean number of silicone oil droplets released by syringe 1 after agitation compared to no agitation. Syringe 1 also had significantly ($P=0.002$, 11.2 ± 2.9 vs. 0.0 ± 0.0 vs 2.2 ± 0.8 , respectively) more droplets than syringes 2 and 3 after agitation.

Conclusion: Syringes commonly used for intravitreal injections rarely release silicone oil droplets under steady-state conditions. However, when agitated by flicking, they are more likely to release silicone oil, especially the SR insulin ones. We recommend that they not be agitated at the time of intravitreal injection and that the manufacturers consider producing syringes adapted for intraocular use.

Keywords: syringe; intravitreal injection; silicone oil droplets.

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysis of the safety and efficacy of a dendrimer-dextran polymer as a slow-release delivery device for an antiangiogenic drug in an animal model

Author and Co-authors: Luísa Mendonça, Augusto Vieira, Alex Grupenmacher, Juliana Regatieri, Caio Regatieri

Purpose: To evaluate the safety in vitro and in vivo of a polymer for intravitreal use and to test its effectiveness as a carrier of the antiangiogenic drug bevacizumab, evaluating whether the polymer prolongs the intravitreal bioavailability of the drug in animal model eyes

Methods: In the first step, in vitro assessment, the polymer will be incorporated into ARPE-19 cell culture medium and will be compared to a control group using the Alamar Blue test to determine cell viability. In the second step, we will assess the in vivo toxicity of intravitreal polymer injection in three New Zealand albino rabbits. Initial clinical exams will include retinography, optical coherence tomography and electroretinography. Then, in the rabbits right eyes, we will perform intravitreal injection (IVI) of 0.125 ml of dendrimer-dextran. In the left eyes (controls), will perform IVI of 0.125 ml of BSS. Clinical exams will be repeated after 7 and 14 days. Then, enucleation will be performed, for histopathological (HP) and immunohistochemical (IHC) evaluations. In the third step, we will evaluate the efficacy of the polymer as a carrier of bevacizumab and its capacity to increase bioavailability of the drug. Twelve rabbits will be subjected to clinical exams, followed by IVI of 20 μ g VEGF 165 for experimental induction of neovascularization. After 7 days, they will be divided into groups of 6 rabbits. Group A will receive IVI of dendrimer-dextran conjugated to bevacizumab and group B (control) will receive IVI of free bevacizumab. After 7 and 45 days of this intervention, 3 rabbits from each group will be subjected to clinical exams followed by vitreous sample collection (VEGF and bevacizumab dosing by ELISA) and enucleation for HP, IHC and immunofluorescence evaluations.

Results: In the first step, after spectrophotometry analyses, there was no significant difference between the cellular viability of ARPE-19 cells exposed to the dendrimer-dextran medium compared to control (18.25% vs 18.05%). The second step is underway: clinical exams showed no evident differences between eyes subjected to IVI of the polymer and controls. HP and immunohistochemical analyses are underway. The third step will be started subsequently.

Conclusion: This study is ongoing. To date, we can conclude that dendrimer-dextran did not induce in vitro toxicity to ARPE 19 cells, and it did not induce clinically-evident in vivo toxicity in rabbit eyes. To draw further conclusions, it will be necessary to finish the other steps of the study.

Keywords: slow-release delivery device, Bevacizumab

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of macular flow through OCT-Angiography in patients with diabetic macular edema submitted to intravitreal therapy with biodegradable dexamethasone implant (Ozurdex Â®)

Author and Co-authors: Nelson Chamma Capelanes (Capelanes, NC) Caio Vinicius Saito Regatieri (Regatieri, CV)

Purpose: Compare retinal perfusion through OCT-Angiography (pre and post treatment) in patients with diabetes macular edema submitted to intravitreal therapy with biodegradable dexamethasone implant (Ozurdex Â®)

Methods: Patients with diabetic macular edema identified through clinical examination (fundoscopy) and confirmed by optical coherence tomography will be selected. After confirmation of edema and quantification of macular thickness, patients will undergo evaluation of macular perfusion through OCT-Angiography. When treatment with a biodegradable dexamethasone implant (Ozurdex Â®) is indicated, they will be reexamined through OCT-Angiography after 60 days of implantation. Flow maps and analysis of perfusion by OCT-Angiography will then be compared with those obtained on pretreatment.

Results: Research still in progress. No results yet.

Conclusion: Research still in progress.

Keywords: Diabetic macular edema; diabetic retinopathy; ozurdex; intravitreal steroids.

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Initial experience of some brazilian vitreoretinal surgeons with heads-up surgery: An Experimental and Clinical Study

Author and Co-authors: RENATO MENEZES PALÁCIOS, MD, ANDRÉ CORRÃŠA DE MAIA CARVALHO, MD, PHD, MAURÍCIO MAIA, MD, PHD, RAFAEL RAMOS CAIADO, MD, DANILO AEDO GARDIM CAMILO, MD, MICHEL EID FARAH, MD, PHD.

Purpose: To evaluate the initial experience with three-dimensional (3-D) of several vitreoretinal surgeons, experienced and also beginners, in Brazil, reporting possible advantages and disadvantages of this technology. To analyze the learning curve with times required to perform internal limiting membrane (ILM) rhexis using the microscope and the 3-D. We also investigated surgical manipulations using heads-up method in porcine eyes.

Methods: In experimental surgery, two retina surgeons performed with heads-up method some vitreoretinal steps in porcine eyes. In clinical experience, fourteen retina surgeons performed almost all types of vitreoretinal surgeries, associated or not with facetectomy or Ahmed glaucoma valve or Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgery (MIGS) as iStent®. Also, there was digital integration of Ngenuity® with intraoperative optical coherence tomography (iOCT), Verion®, Image Guided System and endoscope (with a modified GoPro®). In addition, to compare 3-D with traditional microscope, ergonomics, educational value, sharpness of image, depth perception, field of view and technical feasibility were analyzed through a questionnaire, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of 3-D. To analyze the learning curve, 4 surgeons (surgeon 1, fellows 1, 2, 3) each performed 10 surgeries (5 each with traditional microscopy and 3-D visualization), total of 40 surgeries, to treat MHs. The times to complete ILM rhexis were determined using both methods of visualization.

Results: In porcine eyes, the disabled filter showed better visualization of the ILM, either with the Brilliant Blue G (BBG), Indocyanine Green (ICG) or Acai dye, the transillumination through the sclera was also better evidenced without a color filter, the visualization of the peripheral vitreous was better with blue filter. Regarding to clinical experience, questionnaire responses demonstrated that the average rating of all questions favored heads-up method compared with traditional microscope (p

Conclusion: According to the participants, in most of the topics, 3-D was better than traditional microscope. The 3-D may help in some specific types of surgeries and was an improved educational tool, with reduced illumination and precise focus. Also, the 3-D system for MHs surgery had a short learning curve.

Keywords: Heads-up; 3-D; microscope; digital integration; ergonomics; technical skills; resolution; field of view; educational value; depth perception; color filters.

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Effect of Curcumin and Piperine on Proliferation of Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells (ARPE-19) under In Vitro Conditions

Author and Co-authors: Thais S. Mendes, MD, Emmerson Badaró MD PhD, Eduardo A. Novais MD PhD, João R.O. Dias MD PhD, Vinicius Kniggendorf MD, Nathalia C. Roberti MD, Felipe Pereira MD, Nilana M.T. de Barros PhD, Raquel L. Neves, Acacio A.S Lima-Filho PhD, Luiz H. Lima MD PhD, Michel E. Farah MD, PhD and Eduardo B. Rodrigu

Purpose: To investigate the effect curcumin and piperine on the cell viability of human retinal pigment epithelial cells (ARPE-19) in vitro.

Methods: The cytotoxic effects of curcumin and piperine were evaluated using the human RPE (retinal pigment epithelial) cell lineage, ARPE-19 (ATCC ® CRL-2302?). The cells were cultured in a mixture of DMEM/F12 containing 10 U/mL penicillin and 10 µg/mL streptomycin, supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco/Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. - Waltham, Massachusetts, USA). Cell viability was assessed by MTT (Thiazolyl Blue Tetrazolium Bromide) colorimetric assay (Sigma Aldrich - Chemie, Steinheim, Germany). ARPE-19 cells were plated (5 × 10³ cells per well - triplicate) in 96-well, flat-bottom plate in 200 µL culture medium and grown for 24 h before the experiments in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Subsequently, the cell culture medium was removed and the cells were washed 2 times with BSS. Next, cells were treated with increasing concentrations of curcumin and piperine separately (2,5-5-10-20-50-100 µM) for 24 h, in order to evaluate cell toxicity. After incubation, the cells were washed 2 times with BSS and the incubated with MTT reagent at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL. The supernatant was removed and the MTT formazan products were dissolved with 200 µL of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The results were obtained measuring the absorbance at 570 nm.

Results: Curcumin and Piperine in all concentrations investigated presented no cytotoxic effect to ARPE-19 cell lineages. At concentrations of 50 µM and 100 µM, curcumin presented significantly cell impregnation but not affected the cell viability.

Conclusion: Curcumin and piperine in all concentration studied are not cytotoxic to human retinal pigment epithelial cells in vitro. Further investigation about Curcumin cell impregnation mechanism is needed.

Keywords: curcumin, piperine, RPE cells, cytotoxic, cell viability

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Characterization of lacrimal inflammatory mediators in Keratoconus patients.

Author and Co-authors: Gustavo Souza Moura 1,2, Niels Olsen Saraiva Camara 3, Lauro Augusto de Oliveira 2, Luciene Barbosa de Sousa 2. 1. Sorocaba Eye Bank. 2. Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science UNIFESP. 3. Department of Immunology, Institute of Biomedical Sciences IV, University of São Paulo, São Paulo

Purpose: This study aims to characterize the tear film immunologic profile in keratoconus (KC) patients. Correlate the immunologic profile with keratometric measurements and with disease progression or stability over time.

Methods: The study involved 30 KC patients clinically graded and 18 healthy, nonectatic subjects as controls. Tear levels of 21 cytokines were measured using a bioplex kit (Human High Sensitivity - HSTCMAG28SPMX21, Merck Millipore).. Keratometric measurements and profile were used as diagnostic tool for ectatic disease as well as to identify cases of disease progression. Disease progression was defined as an apical keratometric increase of 0.75 D in 6 months evaluation. Correlations between cytokines profile, keratometric measurements and disease status were analyzed longitudinally in the keratoconus group. Cytokines profiles were compared between keratoconus and control group.

Results: The tear cytokine concentration (pg/ml) were higher in KC group when compared to control in 14 out of 21 cytokines analyzed. IL-6 was significantly higher in KC group (p=0.012). Disease progression analyzed longitudinally in KC group (12 months from baseline) was not correlated to higher level of inflammatory cytokines. The degree of disease severity was shown to be correlated only to the IL-6 cytokine, where the higher the severity, the greater the concentration of this cytokine in the tear (p=0,033).

Conclusion: An inflammatory pathway linked to IL-6 might be involved in the pathogenesis and progression of keratoconus. Disease progression analyzed longitudinally was not associated to higher cytokine levels in this series. A larger sample might corroborate the inflammatory involvement in KC etiology.

Keywords: keratoconus; inflammatory mediators

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The role of B-Scan Ultrasound to predict functional results in patients candidates to keratoprosthesis implantation.

Author and Co-authors: Luzia Diegues Silva¹, Albert Santos¹, Luciene B. Sousa¹, Norma Allemann^{1,2}, Adriana Berezovsky¹, Solange Rios Salomão¹, Andre Maia¹, Lauro Augusto de Oliveira¹. (1) Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Federal University of São Paulo. (2) Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Science

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to analyze the usefulness of B-Scan ultrasound in predicting visual acuity (VA) prognosis in Kpro candidates.

Methods: We performed a prospective study in 14 eyes of 14 patients who had a previous indication of KPro-I surgery. Preoperative evaluation included complete ophthalmologic exam and B-Scan ultrasound. The examiner was asked to report evaluate the following parameters: axial length, lens status (phakic, aphakic or pseudophakic), retinal anatomical integrity (attached or detached), cup-to-disk ratio (small, moderate or large), and macular thickness (normal or abnormal). The preoperative B-scan ultrasound results were separated in two groups based on VA prognosis and were compared to postoperative BCVA (favorable predictor of postoperative VA if presented a small or moderate cup-to-disk ratio, normal macular thickness and attached retina, and unfavorable predictor of postoperative VA if presented a large cup-to-disk ratio or abnormal macular thickness).

Results: Eight eyes (57.14%) had a favorable VA prognosis based on B-scan ultrasound. One of them lost postoperative follow up. Six out of 7 eyes (85.7%) achieved VA $\geq 20/200$ (satisfactory visual result). Four patients (66.7%) among these with satisfactory functional results achieved VA $\geq 20/40$. One patient (14.3%) achieved VA < 20/400.

Conclusion: Although normally used as an anatomical screening of the posterior segment in patients with opaque media, B-scan ultrasound demonstrated a good predictive accuracy to determine functional results between those patients in which the exam was classified as favorable (presenting small or moderate cup-to-disk ratio, normal macular thickness and attached retina).

Keywords: keratoprosthesis, B-Scan ultrasound.

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal transplantation: 6-year review of surgical techniques and demographic data of recipients

Author and Co-authors: AC Ribeiro, AL Hofling-Lima, AS Forseto

Purpose: To evaluate changes over time of surgical techniques for keratoplasty and demographic data of recipients at a referral hospital in Brazil.

Methods: The medical records of all patients who underwent keratoplasty at the Ophthalmic Hospital of Sorocaba (Sorocaba, Brazil) from the 1st of January of 2012 to the 31st of December of 2017 were analyzed. Data regarding gender, age, corneal pathologies and surgical technique were collected.

Results: During the studied period, a total of 12,723 keratoplasties were performed at our hospital. Male to female rate was 1:1.09 among recipients and mean age increased from 45.92 in 2012 to 52.45 in 2017. Main causes for corneal transplant were keratoconus, endotheliopathies (bullous keratoplasty and Fuchs dystrophy), graft failure secondary to rejection and others. There was a slight decrease in keratoconus recipient rate as well as an increase in patients with endotheliopathy. Penetrating keratoplasty (PK), anterior lamellar keratoplasty (ALK) and endothelial keratoplasty (EK) accounted for 53.15%, 23.99% and 6.68% of the corneal transplants performed in 2012, respectively, and 42.51%, 17,84% and 30.95% in 2017. Endothelial keratoplasty was showed progressive increase in rates throughout the period. Lamellar keratoplasties (the sum of ALK and EK) surpassed PK in 2016 and 2017.

Conclusion: The study shows relevant changes in demographic data of recipients and also of surgical techniques of corneal transplant in our country. Among lamellar keratoplasties, endothelial keratoplasties are current the majority and grew progressively from 2012 to 2017. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of the alterations of keratoplasty surgical techniques over time in our country. Such data might be a key factor to guide national politics in eye banking and corneal transplantation.

Keywords: cornea transplant, keratoconus, endothelial keratoplasty, lamellar keratoplasty, anterios lamellar keratoplasty

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Factors Influencing the Diagnostic Accuracy of Laser-Scanning In Vivo
Confocal Microscopy for Acanthamoeba Keratitis

Author and Co-authors: Ahmad Kheirkhah, Vannarut Satitpitakul, Zeba A.
Syed, Rodrigo Müller, Sunali Goyal, Elmer Y. Tu and Reza Dana

Purpose: To determine the factors that influence the sensitivity and specificity of
laser-scanning in vivo confocal microscopy (IVCM) for diagnosing Acanthamoeba
keratitis (AK).

Methods: This retrospective, controlled study included 28 eyes of 27 patients with
AK and 34 eyes of 34 patients with bacterial keratitis (as the control group). All
patients had undergone corneal imaging with a laser-scanning IVCM (Heidelberg
Retina Tomograph 3 with the Rostock Cornea Module). The IVCM images were
independently evaluated by 2 experienced and 2 inexperienced masked observers.
Sensitivity and specificity of IVCM for diagnosing AK and the effects of various
clinical and imaging parameters on the sensitivity were then investigated.

Results: Overall, IVCM had average sensitivity and specificity of $69.7\% \pm 2.5\%$
and $97.1\% \pm 4.2\%$ for experienced observers and $59.0\% \pm 7.6\%$ and $92.7\% \pm$
 10.4% for inexperienced observers, respectively. However, the sensitivity did not
show any significant association with the duration of disease, size of ulcer, depth
of involvement, culture results, or cyst morphology. Although interobserver
agreement was good ($\kappa = 0.60$, $P < 0.001$) for the experienced observers, it was
only at a moderate level ($\kappa = 0.48$, $P < 0.001$) for the inexperienced observers.

Conclusion: IVCM has a moderate sensitivity and a high specificity for diagnosis
of AK. Although clinical parameters do not affect this diagnostic accuracy, a higher
sensitivity is seen when images are interpreted by experienced observers.

Keywords: cornea, confocal microscopy, acanthamoeba keratitis, corneal ulcer

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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Characterization of inflammatory mediators in the tear film, conjunctival epithelium and corneal epithelium in keratoconus patients.

Author and Co-authors: Albert Santos, Luciene Barbosa de Sousa, Niels Olsen, Lauro Augusto de Oliveira.

Purpose: To investigate inflammatory mediators in the tear film, conjunctival epithelium and corneal epithelium in keratoconus patients

Methods: This is a prospective and longitudinal study involving 60 patients (30 keratoconus patients and 30 patients in a control group) who will be followed for 12 months. Lacrimal samples will be collected by washing and analyzed by ELISA (IL-5, IL-6 and IgA). Conjunctival epithelium will be collected using impression cytology and exfoliative cytology. We will perform immunofluorescence and confocal microscopy looking for specific markers as IL-5, IL-6 and IgA. Corneal epithelium will be obtained by manual keratectomy (from PRK and CXL patients). Gene expression of IL-5, IL-6 and eotaxin in the corneal epithelium will be analyzed by real time-PCR after mRNA extraction from corneal epithelial cells.

Results: We are currently recruiting patients and optimizing the methodology in pilot studies. So far, we do not have any result at this time

Conclusion: We are currently recruiting patients and optimizing the methodology in pilot studies. So far, we do not have any result at this time and conclusions about the study are not yet possible.

Keywords: inflammatory biomarkers, tear film, keratoconus.

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Purpose
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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Purpureocillium keratitis: a challenging infection.

Author and Co-authors: Aline Couto Carneiro Ana Luisa Hoftling Lima Maria Cecilia Zorat Yu Mario Roberto Sousa Trindade Arnaldo Lopes Colombo Denise de Freitas

Purpose: Purpureocillium sp are filamentous saprophytic fungi found worldwide. Half of all reported infections affect the eye, and many are refractory to conventional anti-fungal agents.

Methods: We have performed a retrospective study between 1995-2018 of 25 patients developing P. keratitis in São Paulo's hospital. The strain was identified and isolated in 13 cases to do the Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) and analyze the most common anti-fungals drugs against the Purpureocillium lilacinus.

Results: Most part of all cases developed this infection after eye surgery (66.7%), followed by contact lens (13.3%) and ocular trauma (6.64%). The main topical treatment drugs were amphotericin B 0,15% (100%) and intracameral injection (66.7%). However, the patients kept worsening and were submitted to keratoplasty (53%). The majority of antifungogram showed elevated MIC regarding itraconazole (16µg/mL) and amphotericin B (16µg/mL) and sensibility to voriconazole (0,25µg/mL) and posiconazole (1µg/mL).

Conclusion: P. lilacinus keratitis does not respond reliably to most frequently applied anti-fungal treatment, demanding therapeutic keratoplasty. Voriconazole and posaconazole were considered the best anti-fungal drugs for the treatment of Purpureocillium lilacinus keratitis.

Keywords: Purpureocillium, keratitis, ocular infection

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Purpose
Methods
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Dry eye and the performance of ocular lubricants in aircrafts

Author and Co-authors: Alexandre Xavier da Costa, Lorena Diniz Oliveira e
Xavier, Vagner Rogério dos Santos, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Purpose: To analyze various types of ocular lubricants available on the market and
their functionality during airplane flights.

Methods: An experimental study was conducted during an international flight using
Lacrifilm®[®], Optive®[®], Hyabak®[®], Lacrilax®[®], Systane®[®] and Hylo Commod®[®]
ocular lubricants. New bottles were opened and their performance analyzed in this
high altitude environment. The package inserts and the indications for use were
also analyzed.

Results: Lacrifilm®[®], Optive®[®], Lacrilax®[®], Systane®[®] and Hylo Commod®[®] have an
easy-to-handle bottle with no change in product opening and drop instillation. The
indications of the leaflet do not mention the aircraft environment use. Hyabak®[®]
has an easy-to-handle bottle, however when the product was opened, it was noted
an erratic, involuntary and irregular outlet of the eye drops, even when the bottle
was held upright, and the leakage did not stop until it was fully closed again, making
it difficult to use during the flight. The package leaflet indicates the use in the air
environment.

Conclusion: Dry eye sensation is a common complaint during flights and it brings
much discomfort to passengers and crew, increasing the need for lubricant drops.
As there is not yet a standardization of the eyedrops bottles existing in the Brazilian
market, performance tests of eyedrops in different situations are necessary. In this
study it is noted that most of the ocular lubricants present on the market today
have good conditions of use during the flight in aircrafts, except Hyabak®[®] which,
ironically, is the only one that has in its leaflet the indication of use in the aircraft
environment. The search for a standardization of the eyedrops bottles should once
again be emphasized, so that situations like this do not occur, and products of such
good quality are no longer prescribed because they present an inadequate bottle
for such a situation.

Keywords: Eyedrops, standardization, aircrafts

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
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Keywords

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Growth factors expressed in different conditioned media for corneal epithelial cells wound healing

Author and Co-authors: Renata Ruoco Loureiro, Priscila Cardoso Cristovam, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes

Purpose: Analyze the expression of growth factors in different conditioned media for the healing of corneal epithelium in vitro and in vivo.

Methods: The conditioned medium (CM) was collected from limbal epithelial cells (LEC) grown the plate, limbal epithelial cells cultured on the amniotic membrane (LEC-AM) and limbal fibroblasts (LF) cultured on the plate. For growth factors analysis, keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) was quantified with conventional ELISA assay, and epidermal growth factor (EGF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), insulin growth factor (IGF) and platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), was quantified with multiplex assay.

Results: The growth factors quantification showed a high expression of KGF and HGF in the CM from LEC-AM and LF, when compared to CM from LEC. On the other hand, PDGF was higher expressed in the CM from LEC, when compared to CM from LEC-AM and LF. IGF and EGF was higher expressed in the CM from glycerol preserved amniotic membrane without any cells, followed by CM from LEC-AM, when compared to CM from LEC and LF. KGF, HGF, IGF and PDGF was not detected by ELISA or multiplex assay in the fresh medium (FM), the control group.

Conclusion: Based on the results of corneal epithelial healing in vitro presented last year, cells treated with CM from LEC-AM and LF had a faster migration when compared to the cells treated with CM from LEC or with the FM. After identifying the growth factors in the CM and comparing with the in vitro results, our finds suggested that the corneal healing is directly linked to the concentration of KGF and HGF, of which were related in the literature to increases the division of stem cells, and migration of transient amplifying cells (TAC), respectively. Further studies are under way to test the efficiency of the CM for the corneal epithelial healing in vivo.

Keywords: Corneal limbal cells, intercellular signaling proteins, paracrine communication, wound healing

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Methods
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Poster guidelines:
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of conjunctival bacterial flora in patients with stevens-johnson syndrome

Author and Co-authors: Luciana Frizon, Marília C Araújo, Larissa Andrade, Maria Cecília Zorat Yu, Tais Hitomi Wakamatsu, Ana Luisa HÃ¶fling-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 Flora; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Stevens-Johnson Syndrome.

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Poster guidelines:
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of the dry eye in the experimental model of sjogren syndrome (SIS)

Author and Co-authors: Lucimeire Nova de Carvalho, Priscila C. Cristovam, Alex Nasare, Tais Hitomi Wakamatsu Advisor: José Álvaro P. Gomes.

Purpose: To test a vasodilator substance in the treatment of an experimental model of dry eye

Methods: The first step was to standardize an experimental model of SjS in mice. Non-obese diabetic mice (NOD) females were divided into control groups (CTL, n = 6) - healthy animals Nod Scid cb-17 and SjS Sjogren Syndrome group (SjS, n = 6) - NOD animals. All animals were submitted to tear measurement by the red phenol test and slit lamp exam with fluorescein staining to check for epithelial keratitis. After 20 weeks, the animals were euthanized and the eyeballs and lacrimal and meibomian glands were harvested for histological and immunohistochemical analysis.

Results: The SjS (NOD) animals presented glycemia higher than 500mg/ml and the control animals presented normal glycemic level of 76mg/ml in average. The phenol red test showed a decrease in the tear production of the SjS animals when compared to the control group. Histopathologic analysis demonstrated that the lacrimal glands of the diseased animals had parenchyma with mucosal acini presenting extensive dilatation of the lumen, accumulation of pigmented and granular secretion and epithelial cells with atrophic aspect.

Conclusion: In this first experiment, we standardize an animal model of SjS in mice. The next step will include a randomized comparative study to evaluate the efficacy of the vasodilator substance in the treatment of dry eye induced in the SjS experimental model vs. control.

Keywords: SjS Sjogren Syndrome , dry eye, lacrimal glands, NOD, vasodilator

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CATARACT

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- Methods
- Results,
- Conclusion
- Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation between manual dexterity assessment using a virtual reality equipment and complication rate in phacoemulsification surgery

Author and Co-authors: Vieira, Ibraim V., Sakaya, B.N., Soares, LVB, Chamon, WA

Purpose: To evaluate a correlation between manual dexterity and complication rate in phacoemulsification surgery during residency

Methods: This cohort study was conducted according to the guideline for good clinical practice and was authorized by the local ethic committee (2.035.626). Were included all first-year residents from six ophthalmologic centers in Brazil. In this preliminary study, we will report only results of Escola Paulista de Medicina (EPM) residents. Medical residents were subject to two series of standardized anterior segment tests. They manipulated instruments whose tips were inserted in the anterior chamber of an artificial eye. Subjects performed two series of repeated exercises in the same day "Sequence1" and "Sequence2" In the second year of resident training, subjects began learning phacoemulsification under the supervision of an experienced surgeon.. All surgeries were recorded in a logbook. We evaluated surgical complication index of each resident and correlated it with scores obtained in Sequences 1 and 2. Krustal-Wallis test and Pearson correlation were used

Results: A total of 8 EPM residents performed Eyesi Â® tests in the beginning of residency training. One subject was excluded from analysis due to personal reasons.Â Results from "Sequence 1" and "Sequence 2" presented mean scores of 134.88Â±94.06 and 215.38Â±85.49, respectively.No statistical differences were detected between total scores of both sequence in the subgroups. A total of 193 surgeries, performed by 7 residents, were registered. From all surgeries performed 38 (20%) presented a complication. Capsular rupture occurred in 11 (5.7%) surgeries. There was no correlation between complication index and Sequence1 (r=0.06) but there was a high inverse correlation with Sequence 2 (r=-0.84).

Conclusion: This paper demonstrates results of dexterity tests performed by 6 resident, and their intraoperative phacoemulsification complications. We found a complication rate in accordance with the literature. We did not find a correlation between complication rate and Sequence1, but we found a high inverse correlation with Sequence2, suggesting EyeSi may be used to enhance phacoemulsification learning process based on different learning profiles.

Keywords: phacoemulsification, dry-lab, EyeSi, medical learning, teaching, complication, capsular rupture, residency

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CATARACT

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Purpose
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The importance of Galectin 3 in Exfoliation Syndrome

Author and Co-authors: Natalia Mussi, Mauro Campos, Cristiane Damas Gil

Purpose: Lindenberg first described exfoliation syndrome (XFS) in 1917 in Finland, as a disease associated with chronic glaucoma in which flaky material was adhered to the pupillary border and anterior lens surface. Subsequently, several studies have demonstrated that it is a systemic age-related disease with important ocular manifestations. It is the most common identifiable cause of open-angle glaucoma. Also, is related with closed-angle glaucoma and cataracts with zonular fragility.^{1,2,3,4} It can be monocular or binocular. The syndrome is associated with an high level of serum homocysteine, and leads to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. Suggesting an abnormal generalized process of the connective tissue that affects the heart, liver, kidney, bladder, and brain meninges. Fibrillar deposits of extracellular material (XFM) in many ocular structures characterize the disease. The etiopathology is still not fully understood. It is believed to be a microfibrilopathy involving the overexpression of growth factor 1 (TGF-1), enzymatic processes with proteolytic imbalance, deficiency of cellular protection mechanisms and oxidative stress.

Methods: We used the aqueous humor of 10 eyes with XFS and 10 eyes without the disease (control). The material was acquired during cataract surgery and immediately frozen. After that the samples were processed and evaluated the presence and the levels of galectin 3, by the ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method. Also we collected 6 samples, 3 eyes with XFS and 3 controls, and analyzed by electronic microscopy. We will look at the cells of the anterior capsule of the lens to do immunostaining with galectin-3. Thus we could verify whether the expression of the protein in the disease increases and whether these cells are producing Gal-3. In addition we will analyze 10 samples of the anterior capsule of the lens by the method western blot.

Results: In the disease group the statistical significance (p

Conclusion: Given the importance of this disease and its impact on health, new research is needed to diagnose and treat it early.

Keywords: Cataract, Exfoliation Syndrome, Galectin-3

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Purpose
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Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ultraviolet-A Absorbance Analysis in Thin Porcine Corneas Pre and Post Crosslinking

Author and Co-authors: Renan Albert Mendonça Rodrigues, MD^{''} Post-graduate Student at Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP, Brazil) Paulo Schor, PhD^{''} Chair, Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences at Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP, Brazil) Patrícia Alessandra Bersanetti, PhD

Purpose: Demonstrate UV-A radiation (365nm) spectral absorbance profile in thin porcine corneas submitted to crosslinking.

Methods: Twelve porcine thin corneas were obtained after LASIK (Moria, LSK-ONE, France) and mechanical de-epithelization, separated in 3 thickness groups: 180, 300 and 360 micra. After LASIK, lamellas were evaluated with AS-OCT (Optovue, EUA) to determination of pachymetry. All groups had UV-A (365nm) absorbance measured with a spectrophotometer (Epoch 2, Biotech Instruments, EUA) before riboflavin 0,1% instillation, pre and post crosslinking (Opto XLink, Brazil), according Dresden protocol. It was used a 96 well UV transparent microplate.

Results: Data analysis showed absorbance profile of riboflavin according pachimetry using 365nm UVA. Through statistical analysis, it was demonstrated that it is possible to modulate UVA power according pachymetry in order to avoid endotelial exposure to energy beyond toxic threshold of 0,35mW/cm² in corneas below 400 micra of thickness.

Conclusion: Data analysis revealed correlation between pachymetry and UV-A spectral absorbance profile of riboflavin. This study has potential to contribute in a new profile of UV-A application, making possible to treat corneas under 400 micra with safety.

Keywords: ultraviolet light, spectrophotometry, crosslinking reagents, keratoconus, corneal pachymetry

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**OCULAR
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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Artificial intraocular lens support: a new device

Author and Co-authors: VICTOR DIAS BERGAMASCO MAURO CAMPOS LINCON
DE FREITAS RICHARD HIDA VAGNER ROGERIO DOS SANTOS

Purpose: TO DEVELOP AN ARTIFICIAL INTRAOCULAR LENS SUPPORT FOR
APHAKIK PATIENTS WITHOUT CAPSULAR BAG SUPPORT AND TEST IT IN
CADAVERIC PORCINE EYES AND CADAVERIC HUMAN EYES.

Methods: THIS IS A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY IN WHICH THE AUTHORS DOCUMENTED
EVERY FASE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW OPHTHALMIC SURGICAL DEVICE.
THE IDEALIZATION, CREATION AND MATERIALIAZATION OF THE FIRST
PROTOTYPE AND THE FURTHER MODIFICATIONS IN DESIGN, MATERIALS AND
TECHNICS WERE DOCUMENTED IN VIDEOS, PHOTOS AND FORMS. EVERY NEW
VERSION WAS EVALUATED DURING EXPERIMENTAL SURGERIES IN CADAVERIC
PORCINE EYES. A FORM WAS CREATED TO COLECT DATA FROM EVERY
EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY SO THE AUTHORS COULD ANALYSE THE PROGRESS AND
SUGGEST MODIFICATIONS ON THE PROTOTYPE. THE FORM SCORES FROM 1-5
THE MAIN ASPECTS OF EACH PROTOTYPE VERSION SUCH AS MALLEABILITY,
RESISTENCE, DESIGN, PROPORTIONS, EASE TO HANDLE AND IMPLANT,
INTRAOCULAR LENS HOUSING AND OTHERS. IF SCORE IS LOWER THAN 4 THAT
ASPECT IS POINTED AS A FAILURE AND THE PROTOTYPE IS REDESIGN TO FULFILL
IT. BASED ON THE SCORES ACHIEVED, AJUSTMENTS WERE MADE FOR THE
VERSION TO COME. Patent pending BR 20 2016 021940-5

Results: STUDY STILL IN PROGRESS. NO CADAVERIC HUMAN EYE TESTING WAS
PERFORMED AT THIS POINT. THE AUTHORS HAVE ACHIEVED THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A PROTOTYPE IN WHICH MOST OF THE RELEVANT ASPECTS SATISFIES THE
PURPOSE IN EXPERIMENTAL SURGERIES IN CADAVERIC PORCINE EYES.

Conclusion: GREAT ACOMPLISHMENTS WERE MADE AT THIS POINT IN TERMS OF
DESIGN, MATERIALS AND TECHNICS IN CADAVERIC PORCINE EYES
EXPERIMENTAL SURGERIES. CADAVERIC HUMAN EYE TESTINGS ARE THE NEXT
STEP OF THIS RESEARCH. "This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de
Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001"

Keywords: APHAKIA, PSUDOPHAKIA, INTRAOCULAR LENS

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LACRIMAL SYSTEM

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Lacrymal recanalizer recanalization of the naso lachrymal duct (RNLD) with high frequency

Author and Co-authors: Garcia, E A Machado, M A C Silva, J A F Advisor: Nose, W Co Advisor: Magalhães, O

Purpose: Analyse the possibility to restore lachrymal flow in dacriocistitis with minimum interference in lachrymal bomb, scar absence, safe for injury of medial structures and without the necessity of carries through a by pass (osteotomy) using a High Frequency device.

Methods: Patients with chronic dacriocistitis, older than 18 years, no heart disease, no peace maker, no previous surgical treatment were selected. The recanalization (RNLD) was performed with local anesthesia, and bicanalicular intubation with silastic. The results of 2 devices with different frequencies (450Khz x 4Mhz) were compared

Results: comparative study analysis with 450Khz X 4Mhz device: success 26 (83,9%) 450Khz , 30 (83,3%) 4Mhz failure 5(16,1%) 450Khz , 6(16,7%) 4Mhz 4 Mhz HF device - comparative study with wave modulation cut - coagulation success 30 (83,3%) 20cut-80coag , 33(82,5%) 50cut-50coag failure 6 (16,7%) 20cut - 80coag , 7 (17,5%) 50cut -50coag

Conclusion: RNLD with high frequency seems to be an interesting approach of lachrymal obstruction, with low risk, no scar, no bleeding and good results. The success rate (82,5% - 83,9%) are near from others studies with same technique .

Keywords: lacrimal surgery , high frequency , dacryocystitis

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OCULAR ULTRASOUND

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Methods
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Conclusion
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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Correlation of Ocular Biometry, Refractive Errors and Growth in Preterm Infants with and without Retinopathy of Prematurity

Author and Co-authors: Cauduro RS, Goulart AL, Allemann N.

Purpose: To evaluate ocular biometric parameters, refractive errors and growth in a serial evaluation of preterm infants (weight at birth under 1500 g or premature birth at 32 gestational weeks) with and without retinopathy of prematurity (ROP).

Methods: Prospective study of a population of preterm infants in the pediatric intensive care unit. Follow-up considered gestational age ranges: 25-28 (T1), 29-33 (T2), 33-37(T3) and > 37 weeks(T4). Ocular biometric parameters (transpalpebral B-scan ultrasound, 7.5-15 MHz linear transducer, Mylab, Esaote) included: anterior chamber depth (ACD), lens thickness (L) and axial length (AL). Ophthalmological exam included refraction (retinoscopy, calculated spherical equivalent) and indirect ophthalmoscopy (28 D lens), screening for ROP. Growth parameters evaluated included: head circumference (HC), weight (W), height and Apgar score.

Results: 59 eyes of premature infants were included (30 male, 29 female): 28 with ROP (11 male), 31 no ROP (19 male). ACD (mm)and AL (mm)showed an increase during follow-up at different gestational age ranges. ACD: T1= 1.35(1.18-1.52), T2= 1.57(1.51-1.64), T3= 1.83 (1.78-1.88), T4= 19.83(1.89-2.08). AL: T1= 13.59 (13.02-14.77), T2= 14.56(14.34-14.77), T3= 15.64(15.51-15.77), T4 = 16.12(15.85-15.77).Refraction spherical equivalent(D): T1= 3.2(1.58-1.82), T2= 2.36(1.98-2.73), T3= 1.75(1.54-1.96), T4= 2.25 (1.30-3.20).Growth parameters demonstrated increase during follow-up at different gestational age ranges: (T1) HC= 24.5cm+/-1.95, W=763.5g +/-197.93,(T2) HC= 27.64cm+/-2.11, W= 1211.29g+/-284.33, (T3): HC=29,96cm+/-2,05, W= 1935.5g +/-434,84, (T4): HC= 32.88cm+/-1.03, W= 2366.67g+/-428.86. Comparisons between preterm infants with and without ROP as to biometric parameters and refraction after correction for the effects of gestational age did not show statistical difference in the present study. A second time analysis is currently underway evaluating these groups after 1.5 years.

Conclusion: Ocular biometric parameters as axial length and anterior chamber depth showed an increase related to gestational age ranges and could be correlated to growth parameters as head circumference and weight.

Keywords: Anterior Chamber/anatomy & histology, Biometry, Birth Weight, Eye /grow & development, Eye / physiopathology, Gestational Age, Humans Infants, Newborn Infants, Premature Infant, Very Low Birth, Crystalline/anatomy & histology, Prospective Studies, Refract

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EPIDEMIOLOGY

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Keywords

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Pterygium influence on refractive status and its contribution to visual impairment and blindness in older adults from the Brazilian Amazon Region

Author and Co-authors: Arthur Fernandes, Solange Salomao, MÃircia Higashi, Adriana Berezovsky

Purpose: Pterygium is an ophthalmic disease strongly related to ocular sun exposure and it is highly prevalent in the Brazilian Amazon Region. Our purpose was to evaluate pterygium influence on refractive status and to determine its contribution to visual impairment and blindness in older adults from the Brazilian Amazon Region.

Methods: The Brazilian Amazon Region Eye Survey is a population-based study conducted using cluster sampling to select subjects with age ≥ 45 years. Eligible individuals were enumerated on a door-to-door household survey and invited for an eye exam. Eyes were evaluated through slit-lamp and classified as no pterygium or pterygium $< 3\text{mm}$, $\geq 3\text{mm}$ reaching or not the pupillary margin. Spherical and cylindrical refractive components were determined by subjective (SRx) and automatized (ARx) refraction and compared along the different eye classifications using ANOVA. Visual impairment was considered as presenting visual acuity (PVA) $< 20/40$ and blindness PVA $< 20/200$.

Results: From a total of 2384 eligible persons, 2041 (85.4%) were examined. Pterygium was found in 2050 eyes (50.2%) of 1219 individuals (59.7%). When compared to eyes without pterygium, significantly ($p < 0.05$) larger spherical component was found in eyes with pterygium $\geq 3\text{mm}$ reaching (SRx: 1.35 vs 0.64, ARx: 4.88 vs 0.86) or not (SRx: 1.44 vs 0.64, ARx: 2.89 vs 0.64) the pupillary margin as well as significantly larger cylindrical component in eyes with pterygium $\geq 3\text{mm}$ reaching (SRx: -1.51 vs -0.66, ARx: -5.46 vs -1.01) or not (SRx: -1.46 vs -0.66, ARx: -3.20 vs -1.01) the pupillary margin. No significant differences between eyes with pterygium $< 3\text{mm}$ and eyes without pterygium were found. Pterygium was the third main cause of visual impairment and blindness in eyes considering PVA (4,4%). The analysis of 824 individuals with bilateral pterygium has shown 8.4% of them visually impaired and blind due to pterygium.

Conclusion: Pterygium is associated with corneal refractive changes leading to hypermetropization and astigmatism. The disease was the third more frequent cause of visual impairment and blindness in this population. These findings reinforce the need of strategic actions to prevent and to provide services for early diagnosis and treatment of pterygium.

Keywords: Pterygium; Visual Impairment; Blindness; Amazon

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EPIDEMIOLOGY

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Title
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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Impact of refractive correction on visual acuity in very elderly from two distinct Brazilian regions

Author and Co-authors: Marcela C Cypel, Adriana Berezovsky, Arthur G Fernandes, Rubens Belfort Jr, Solange R Salomão

Purpose: To determine the impact of refractive correction on the visual acuity of individuals aged 80 years or older who have participated in two distinct population-based surveys, the São Paulo Eye Study (SPES) and the Brazilian Amazon Region Eye Survey (BARES).

Methods: Both studies were designed as population-based cross-sectional surveys to determine prevalence and causes of visual impairment and blindness in older adults. SPES included 3678 individuals 50 years and older from a low-income urban area of Sao Paulo city in 2004-5. BARES included 2041 individuals 45 years and older and was performed in urban and rural areas of Parintins city in 2014-15. For the current study only participants 80 years and older were included. Subjects were enumerated through a door-to-door survey and invited for measurements of presenting (PVA) and best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) using a logMAR chart, followed by ocular examination. Improvement in lines of vision was calculated for each eye as the PVA line number minus the line number at BCVA. A linear regression model was performed to investigate the association of no improvement with sex, age and survey. P value

Results: A total of 311 participants were included: 176 (120 females) from SPES cohort and 135 (65 females) from BARES cohort. Age ranged from 80 to 101 years in SPES (mean=84.4, SD=3.98) and from 80 to 101 in BARES (mean=85.1, SD=4.8). Improvement in lines ranged from 0 to 14 (mean=1.40, SD=2.24, median=1) in SPES and from 0 to 7 (mean=1.26, SD=1.60, median=1) in BARES. At least one line of improvement occurred in 39 (25.49%) from SPES and in 28 (21.37%) from BARES. Improvement of 3 or more lines was found in 20 (13.1%) participants of SPES and in 23 (17.5%) from BARES. In SPES, 63 (41.2%) participants showed no improvement in lines of vision and 59 (45.0%) in BARES. There was a significant association between the lack of improvement and older age, adjusted by sex and survey [OR=1.06, 95% Confidence Interval: 1.01-1.12, p=0.036].

Conclusion: The adequate correction of refractive error provided at least one line of improvement in more than half of very elderly people living in two distinct geographic areas of the country. Those living in the Amazon region showed a trend to benefit more than 3 lines of improvement when compared to those from Sao Paulo. Advanced age is a risk factor for the lack of visual acuity improvement in the very old. Financial Support: SPES and BARES WHO/NEye, FAPESP, CNPQ, Lions Club International Foundation

Keywords: Refractive Error, Aging, Quality of life, Aged 80 and over, Longevity, Visual Impairment

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ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

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Results,
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Keywords

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The impact of brain tumors on grating acuity measured by sweep-visually evoked potentials in children.

Author and Co-authors: Patrícia de Freitas Dotto, M.D.1, Adriana Berezovsky, Ph.D.1, Andrea Maria Cappellano, M.D., Ph.D.2, Nasjla Saba da Silva, M.D.2, Paula Yuri Sacai, Ph.D.1, Daniel Martins Rocha, M.Sc.1, Solange Rios Salomão, Ph.D.1 ¹Laboratório de Eletrofisiologia Visual Clínica, Departamento de Oftalmologia

Purpose: Investigate the impact of brain tumors on grating visual acuity in children.

Methods: Grating visual acuity scores (GVA, in logMAR), GVA deficits (GVAD) and inter-ocular acuity differences (IAD) were determined by sweep-visual evoked potentials (SVEP) in children with brain tumors and compared to age-based norms. The GVAD was assigned as absent (0.80 logMAR). The association of GVA, GVAD and IAD scores with optic pathway involvement (yes or no) adjusted to age at evaluation, tumor onset, gender, and resection (yes or no) was explored by linear regression.

Results: A group of 40 children (22 boys), with ages from 3-130 months (mean \pm SD=39.0 \pm 27.0) was examined. GVA scores were reduced in 36 (90%) children (mean \pm SD= 0.61 \pm 0.38 logMAR, median= 0.54 logMAR) with enlarged IAD in 21 (52.5%). Overall, GVAD was 0.46 \pm 0.35 logMAR (median= 0.36 logMAR) assigned as mild in 17 (42.5%), moderate in 12 (30%) and severe in 7 (17.5%) children. Decrease in GVA scores (coefficient=.57 logMAR, 95% CI = .29 to .84, p

Conclusion: In children brain tumors have a negative impact on GVA measured by SVEP. This is aggravated in patients with optic pathway involvement. The current results suggest the usefulness of GVA measurement as an indicator to accelerate the decision-making process in neuro-oncologic settings.

Keywords: sweep visually evoked potentials; grating acuity; visual pathways; brain tumors; childhood; visual impairment

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ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

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Purpose
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Results,
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Objective visual acuity measured in suspicion of malingering

Author and Co-authors: Tarciana S Soares, Daniel M Rocha, Paula Y Sacai, Adriana Berezovsky, Solange R. Salomão

Purpose: Malingering is a deliberate intention to feign symptoms for a secondary gain. In ophthalmology such cases are provocative to additional evaluation to exclude ocular diseases. The aim of this study is to compare grating visual acuity (GVA) measured objectively by the sweep visual evoked potentials technique (SVEP) with subjectively informed optotype acuity (OA) in suspicious malingerers.

Methods: In this study, grating acuity scores by sweep-VEP were obtained in patients referred to electrophysiological assessment due to unexplained visual loss or malingering. An additional normal control group including healthy volunteers was included. SVEP was performed with PowerDiva software using vertical sinusoidal gratings displayed on a cathode ray tube (CRT) monitor. Optotype acuity was measured with a retro-illuminated ETDRS chart at 4 m distance with glasses if used. All acuity scores were calculated in logMAR. The difference between GVA and OA was analyzed by Mann-Whitney test for both groups, with significance value of $p < .05$.

Results: Participants were 50 patients (26 females) aging from 20 to 64 years (mean=47.0, SD= 11.0) and 28 controls (17 females) aging from 20 to 57 years (mean=27.5, SD= 9.0 years). For eyes under suspicion of malingering, GVA ranged from 0.04 to 1.23 logMAR (mean=0.40, SD=0.26, median=0.33), with OA ranging from 0.4 to 2.3 logMAR (mean=1.38, SD = 0.60, median=1.2). Considering visual acuity in the better-seeing eye, the normal range for GVA in healthy controls was between -0.06 to 0.04 logMAR, whereas for OA was between -0.23 to 0.01 logMAR. A significantly higher difference between GVA and OA was found in patients when compared to controls. It ranged from 0.24 to 2.2 logMAR (mean=0.98, median=0.86, SD= 0.52) in patients and from 0.00 to 0.23 logMAR (mean=0.10, SD= 0.06, median=0.09) in controls.

Conclusion: In a cohort of patients under suspicion of malingering a substantially high difference between objectively measured grating acuity and optotype acuity was found. These results support that SVEP technique is a useful tool in the diagnosis of malingering. This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior-Brasil (CAPES) Finance Code 001

Keywords: malingering, visual acuity

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FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R2

Service: GLAUCOMA
CEP Number: 80373717

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal endothelium analysis after drainage device in childhood glaucoma

Author and Co-authors: Wu JSA, Rolim-de-Moura C

Purpose: To evaluate corneal endothelium with specular microscopy in children with childhood glaucoma after glaucoma drainage device.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study with 20 childhood glaucoma patients from the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP/EPM) who had been submitted to at least one glaucoma drainage device implant in at least one eye. All children underwent specular microscopy and had their medical record revised. The exams were performed without sedation with their guardian were informed about the nature of the study and signed the consent form. Number of feasible results, corneal thickness, cell density, average area, santandard deviation, coefficient of variation, percentage of hexagonal cells and maximum and minimum area were the parameters analyzed by the specular microscopy. The exam was considered reliable by subjective evaluation of the cells image. Medical records were reviewed to search for data such as age, visual acuity, diagnosis, previous surgeries and time of the drainage implant.

Results: In progress.

Conclusion: Studying corneal endothelial integrity after tube implant surgery in these group of patients can be useful for ophthalmologists, considering that most of them will have a long life expectancy.

Keywords: congenital glaucoma, tube implant, drainage device, specular microscopy

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Profile of ambulatorial monitoring of patients with glaucoma in the Brazilian public and private health sector

Author and Co-authors: Vianello MP, Kanadani FN, Prata TS.

Purpose: To determine and analyze the ambulatorial monitoring profile of glaucomatous patients, comparatively between the public and private health care network, in three Brazilian cities.

Methods: The present observational cross-sectional study has been approved by the "Research Ethics Committees" of the participating institutions, to mention the Federal University of São Paulo, Medical Sciences College of Minas Gerais, Eye Medicine Hospital, Eye Bank of Sorocaba and Eye Clinic Dr. Reinaldo Sieiro, fulfilling the requirements of the same ones. The data collected will be anonymised and confidential. Once the criteria for inclusion and exclusion of this study are fulfilled, 100 medical records of the private health network and 100 medical records of the public network will be randomly selected in the participating institutions. With these records, an individual retrospective analysis of pre-determined datas will be done and will constitute the study database. This collected datas will be confronted by the orientations of monitoring by the "III Brazilian Consensus of Primary Open Angle Glaucoma".

Results: All data collected will be presented in a descriptive way and compared between the groups using appropriate statistics for the sample profile. An analysis will be made of the frequency of glaucoma visits, gonioscopy, pachymetry, retinography, tonometry and visual field tests performed per year in the private and public network, compared to the recommendations of the Brazilian Society of Glaucoma In the comparative analysis with the work of Chauhan et al. (Chauhan et al., 2008), and according to the number of achromatic computerized perimetry examinations performed over time, this study may infer the effectiveness of the services in detecting progression of glaucoma by the visual field and retinography.

Conclusion: The present study will determine the ambulatorial monitoring profile of patients with glaucoma in the involved centers and could also demonstrate the ability of these centers to detect the progression of the disease.

Keywords: glaucoma; public health; private health; ambulatorial; monitoring; progression; Brazil

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Poster guidelines:
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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Change in quality of life related to macular hole correction surgery using Acai's anthocyanin dye

Author and Co-authors: Alex Treiger Grupenmacher, Joao Guilherme Palma Urushima, Murilo Ubukata Polizelli, Felipe Picanço Muralha, Rafael Ramos Caiado, Acacio Souza Lima, Eduardo Buchele Rodrigues, Michel Farah, Mauricio Maia

Purpose: Evaluate the quality of life of patients undergoing macular hole correction surgery with the use of açai's anthocyanin through the VEFQ-25 questionnaire and compare the results to a control group and to the literature data for the same procedure, thus validating the non-inferiority of the açai compared to other surgical dyes.

Methods: Twenty patients were interviewed for quality of life related to visual function using the validated VEFQ-25 questionnaire before and 180 days after macular hole correction surgery with the use of açai dye. Six patients were interviewed prior and after surgery using the brilliant blue dye - the gold standard - and the same surgical technique, serving as a control group. Results were compared to the control group and literature published data.

Results: Initial results suggest improvement in overall quality of life and in sub-analysis related to near-activities and social functioning in accordance with literature and control group data of the traditional surgery with the use of brilliant blue dye. At present moment, the study is in statistical analysis assessment.

Conclusion: Although missing statistical data at the moment, results show non-inferiority of the macular hole surgery with the use of açai's anthocyanin dye for internal limiting membrane peeling in comparison with the gold-standard brilliant blue dye, thus reinforcing previous data which shows safety and efficacy of the newly developed dye both in vivo and in vitro.

Keywords: açai anthocyanin; açai dye; macular hole surgery; pars plana vitrectomy;

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Methods
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Retinitis Punctata Albescens patient evaluated with multimodal retinal exams

Author and Co-authors: Beatriz Nugent da Cunha, MD Luis Filipe Nakayama, MD Vinicius Campos Bergamo, MD

Purpose: Case report of a 56-year-old male patient with ophthalmological findings of small retinal white/yellow flecks sparing macular area but with macular atrophy, compatible with Retinitis Punctata Albescens, evaluated with multimodal retinal exams.

Methods: Evaluation of the patient with multimodal retinal exams: retinal retinography, red-free retinography, fundus autofluorescence, angiofluoresceinography, Swept Source Optic Coherence Tomography (SS OCT), Angio Optic Coherence Tomography, total field and multifocal Electroretinography. Patient's son was also evaluated with autofluorescence, ERG and ophthalmological exam.

Results: The lesions are highlighted mainly in red-free exam and didn't show any lesion in fundus autofluorescence or angiofluoresceinography. Swept Source OCT shows, with high definition, the exact position of the small lesions at retinal layers, evaluate retinal integrity and also choroidal thickness. The OCT angiography didnt show any findings of small retinal lesions, just macular atrophy. Total field ERG reported normal function of rods and cones. Multifocal ERG suggests macular atrophy at central macular area. His son's OCT exam didn't show any lesions at retinal exam and also retinal autofluorescence. He also performed total field ERG and multifocal ERG, with normal findings.

Conclusion: Red-free exam presented as a good form of diagnosis of retinal flecks diseases and retinal autofluorescence and angiofluoresceinography are good exams to follow up. Multimodal retinal evaluation can help to determine retinal findings localization and characteristics, specially in patients with rare retinal diseases, such as Retinitis Punctata Albescens.

Keywords: Genetic disease, Retinal flecks, Macular atrophy, OCT, Electroretinography, Red-free retinography

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Electrical Stimulation Therapy in Patients with Retinitis Pigmentosa

Author and Co-authors: Bruno de Queiroz Alves VÃnicious Kniggendorf Alex Treiger Juliana Maria Ferraz Sallum

Purpose: Evaluate the impact of electrical stimulation on visual acuity of patients with retinitis pigmentosa, Evaluate if results of previous transcorneal electrical stimulation studies are reproducible on a Brazilian group of patients with retinitis pigmentosa using a biphasic pulse delivered by Ryometer® device with temporal electrodes.

Methods: 24 patients will be followed during three months with electrical stimulation weekly sessions. Inclusion criteria: clinical diagnosis of retinitis pigmentosa and availability to attend the sessions of electrostimulation weekly for three months. Exclusion criteria: inability to cooperate with sessions. Presence of other eye problems that interfere with the ability to perform visual field examinations or visual problems that may potentially become worse during the course of the study. In case of gestation the sessions will be interrupted. Side effects during electrostimulation. The patients will be submitted to a complete ophthalmic exam including best corrected visual acuity, intraocular pressure (IOP), retinal mapping (RM), retinography, fundus autofluorescence (FAF), optical coherence tomography (OCT) and visual field. In the exam should be observed presence of macular edema that would exclude the patient from the study. A quality of vision questionnaire will be applied. Patients will perform weekly electrostimulation sessions with voltage defined at 300 μ A. The Ryometer® device (Brazil) that emits biphasic pulse currents (first anode, 10 msec duration, 10 msec frequency, 20 Hz frequency) will be used in 30 minute sessions. An evaluation of patients will be performed in the end of third month.

Results: The results are in progress however this study aims to corroborate that electrostimulation is safe and had a positive effect on the course of the disease in patients with retinitis pigmentosa as demonstrated on EST I, EST II and TESOLA studies. A total of 21 patients performed the electrical stimulation, although only 13 patients had finished the protocol. Statistical analysis is being performed at this point.

Conclusion: The statistical analysis is in progress and at the time of the event the conclusion will be finished as well.

Keywords: Electrical Stimulation, Retinitis Pigmentosa, electrostimulation

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 501244155

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Measurement of foveal avascular zone in eyes with retinal vein occlusion using optical coherence tomography angiography

Author and Co-authors: Oliveira, BMR, Godoy, BR, Azevedo, AGB, Moraes, NSB, Hirai, F, Mitne, S

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate reliability of FAZ (foveal avascular zone) area measurements in retinal vein occlusion using Topcon DRI OCT Triton Swept Source.

Methods: Retrospective review of optical coherence tomography angiography exams of patients diagnosed with retinal vein occlusion in the last three years. Inclusion criteria was diagnosis of retinal vein occlusion (central or branch retinal vein) according to fundus exam performed by at least two retina specialist. Patients were excluded if they had history of another ocular or clinical diseases documented in medical records that cause retinal vascular abnormalities. A Topcon DRI Triton Optical Coherence Tomography Swept Source, Topcon Corporation, Japan was used for volumetric angiography maps of the retina. Macular 6 x 6 scans sizes were used for foveal avascular zone evaluation. Manual measurements were performed using the IMAGEnet® software included in the OCT system. Two retina specialists and one third-year resident of ophthalmology were recruited to perform the measurements of all the patients without knowing the results of each other.

Results: Twenty five individuals were included in the study and 14 (56,0%) were male. There are fourteen patients with central retinal vein occlusion and eleven patients with branch retinal vein occlusion. The mean (SD) age was 56.7 (12.5) years ranging from 30 to 78 years. To evaluate the interrater and intrarater reliability of the measurement, we calculated the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) using a two-way random effects model and two-way mixed-effects model, respectively. All analyses were done with Stata v.14 (College Station, Texas, USA). The ICC for interrater reliability for individual measurements was 0.62 (moderate) with 95% confidence interval of 0.40 to 0.79 ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: In summary, the results presented in this study demonstrated moderate reliability of interraters evaluations and good/excellent intraraters evaluations, suggesting that comparisons and interpretation of FAZ measurements need to be careful and reasonable.

Keywords: retinal vein occlusion, optical coherence tomography, foveal avascular zone

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 0798/2018

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Color analysis as an objective evaluation of the retinal Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography exam

Author and Co-authors: Camila Kase, Luis Filipe Nakayama, Vinicius Campos Bergamo, Bruno Mauricio Rodrigues de Oliveira, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes

Purpose: The aim of this study was to establish if the color analysis is an objective and quantitative form of evaluation of the retinal Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography (OCT-A).

Methods: The OCT-A was performed in a 3x3mm and 6x6mm centered foveal area and the retinal image was layered through the IMAGE6 software. The density of the retinal superficial vascular plexus was analyzed by a template program that calculates the percentage of non-similar basic colors that make up the additive RGB (red-blue-green), which are white, red, blue, green, yellow, magenta, cyan and black. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS (version 20.0) through descriptive analysis (means and standard deviation), and compared means with independent T-test.

Results: Our study had 11 participants, with mean age of 58.0 (40 - 68 years), with 4 male patients (36,3%) and 7 female patients (63,6%). The distribution of diseases was 4 patients with diagnosis of Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (36,3%), 6 with Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (54,5%), 1 with Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion (0,09%). The mean value of blue color was 0.077 in eyes with occlusion (standard deviation of 0.039) and 0.046 in non-occluded eye (standard deviation of 0.46), with statistical difference ($p = 0.04$). The red color mean value was 0.051 in eyes with occlusion (standard deviation of 0.039) and 0.11 in non-occluded eye (standard deviation of 0.054), with statistical difference ($p = 0.005$).

Conclusion: Our study examined the OCT-A vascular density exam through the separate color analysis in the superficial plexus. In patients with vascular occlusion in only one eye it is possible to compare parameters that indirectly demonstrate retinal vascular perfusion. Although it is not a form of direct perfusion analysis, color analysis is an alternative for follow-up and for scientific studies, as an objective way of quantifying vasculature on OCT-A examination.

Keywords: occlusion, color, retina, oct, angiography

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Identification of the lesion and evaluation of the presence of choroidal neovascularization activity secondary to AMD with OCT-A versus traditional methods of color retinal photographs, angiography and SS-OCT.

Author and Co-authors: Daniela Calucci, Pedro Paulo Bonomo, Andre Maia, Eduardo Buchele Rodrigues

Purpose: To analyze late stage of neovascularization in age-related macular degeneration (neo AMD) using optical coherence tomography (OCT) angiography, to correlate morphologic patterns and to analyze structural features of the lesions with standard imaging at baseline and after anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) therapy.

Methods: OCT angiography images were acquired using RTVue XR Avanti with AngioVue and morphologic patterns and qualitative features of the neovascular membranes were studied on en face projection images at baseline and follow-up greater than 3 months and correlated with standard images.

Results: A retrospectively case series of Twenty-three eyes of 23 patients were included. The mean BCVA was 0,7 +- 0,5 LogMAR at baseline and follow-up. 23 eyes (100%) displayed the presence of CNV at baseline and follow-up in all the standard exams and OCTA. The evidence of increase of neovascular complex on OCT at follow-up was observed in 1 (4,3%). The activities signs were demonstrated at baseline in all exams such as 15 (65,2%) on color, 22 (96,7%) on FA and ICGA, 19 (82,6%) on OCT and 16 (69,6%) on OCTA and changes in activities patterns were observed in such exams at follow-up: (11) 47,8% on Color, 15 (65,2) on FA, 7 (30,6%), 13 (56,5%) on OCT and 9 (39,7%) on OCTA. The main anatomic features OCTA associated with activity including 13 (56,5%) vessels termini in peripheral arcade, 9 (39,1%) widely anastomosed network, 1 (4,3%), 1(4,3%) numerous tiny vessels and 6 (26,1%) choroidal flow void signal at baseline. The morphologic patterns identified were 5 (21,7%) medusa pattern, 2 (8,7%) sea fan, 4 (17,4%) glomerular pattern and 12 (52,2%) indistinct pattern.

Conclusion: OCTA provides noninvasive method of structural and vascular assessment of neovascular lesions in AMD. We identified OCT angiography may provide a guide evaluation and treatment of neovascular AMD and may contribute to the development of improved therapies.

Keywords: optical coherence tomography angiography, amplitude decorrelation angiography, choroidal neovascularization, exudative AMD, multimodal imaging.

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RETINA AND

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Methods
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Conclusion
Keywords

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Microperimetry and OCT angiography evaluation of ischemic diabetic macular edema treated with monthly intravitreal bevacizumab

Author and Co-authors: Dante Akira Kondo Kuroiwa, Felipe Pereira, Bruno Rebello Godoy, Mauricio Maia, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes, Caio Vinicius Regatieri

Purpose: Functional and anatomical evaluation of patients with ischemic diabetic macular edema after monthly injections of bevacizumab.

Methods: Patients with diabetic macular edema associated with macular ischemia in fluorescein angiography (FA) received monthly intravitreal injections of bevacizumab. All subjects underwent OCT, OCT Angiography and microperimetry at baseline and after 3 and 6 months of follow-up. Primary outcome measures were improvement of best corrected vision acuity (BCVA), microperimetry and assessment of macular perfusion.

Results: Due to a lack of randomized clinical trial for anti-VEGF agents in patients with Diabetic Macular Edema associated with Diabetic Macular Ischemia, there is a concern that decreases in levels of VEGF could lead to a decrease in capillary density as well as FAZ increase with consequent loss of vision. Animal models suggested that anti-VEGF was associated with retinal capillary reduction. Nevertheless, Campochiaro et al. showed that eyes treated with anti-VEGF for Retinal Vein Occlusion / Diabetic Macular Edema had reduced rates of development of capillary non-perfusion

Conclusion: Our data suggest that patients with DME associated with moderate or severe macular ischemia can improve their BCVA and macula sensitivity after 6 monthly intravitreal injections of bevacizumab. Microperimetry proved to be an important functional evaluation tool, since many patients reported improvement of vision, but without compatible letter gain.

Keywords: Diabetic macular edema; ischemia; anti-VEGF; pharmacotherapy

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Experimental investigation and critical assessment of a novel anti-angiogenic - ramucirumab - for retinal pharmacotherapy

Author and Co-authors: Felipe Pereira, Jarbas Moraes, Nilana Barros, Raquel L Neves, Cristiane Damas, Arthur Fernandes, Sung Watanabe, Acacio S Lima, Eduardo Novais, Vinicius Kniggendorf, Ramon Antunes, Felipe Muralha, Thais Mendes, Joao R Dias, Carsten Meyer, Michel Farah, Eduardo B Rodrigues

Purpose: The primary purpose of the study is to investigate the ocular and retinal safety of intravitreal (IVT) ramucirumab (Cyramza®) in animal model and cell culture model.

Methods: For this study, rabbits were given IVT injection of 0.05 ml ramucirumab at 10 mg/ml in right eye (OD) and balanced salt solution (BSS) in left eye (OS) served as control. Animals were examined by funduscopy, electroretinography (ERG) and optical coherence tomography (OCT). Serum, aqueous and blood were obtained at baseline and 24 hours or seven days after for osmolarity evaluation. Animals were killed and both eyes (OU) were assessed by light microscopy or transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Human retinal cultured cells (ARPE-19) were assessed with MTT cell viability assays.

Results: All eyes were negative for cataract, hemorrhage or retinal detachment at 24 hours or seven days after procedures. No statistical alterations in ERG were recorded 24 hours or one week after drug injection. OCT was normal seven days after IVT injection. The baseline median serum, vitreous and aqueous osmolarity remained unchanged after 24 hours or seven days after ramucirumab injection. Histology and TEM showed no major anatomic signs of toxicity and only presented vacuolization in the ganglion cell layer but with no statistical difference between control eyes. No cytotoxic effect was observed on ARPE-19 cells submitted to ramucirumab injection.

Conclusion: Ramucirumab may be safe for the retina after IVT injection. Future investigation should focus on the comparison of various types of anti- VEGF drugs in retinal pharmacotherapy.

Keywords: Anti-VEGF; experimetal; safety; pharmacotherapy; ramucirumab, intravitreal injetion

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Biomarkers in patients with Choroidal Neovascular Membrane due to Age-related Macular Degeneration treated with anti-VEGF

Author and Co-authors: Felipe Muralha, Alex Grupenmacher, Eduardo Rodrigues, Michel Farah

Purpose: The general purpose is to evaluate the role of Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography (OCT-A) imaging in the diagnose and treatment of wet AMD cases with choroidal neovascular membrane (CNV). More specifically to evaluate if the CNV's area size, greatest linear diameter and capillary density in OCT-A images, before and after treatment with anti-VEGF intravitreal injections, are capable of showing response to treatment and can be used as treatment indicator.

Methods: Sixty patients with wet AMD will be selected and divided in 2 groups: one control group of those with CNV but without treatment indication (inactive membranes for example), and an intervention group also with CNV but with anti-VEGF treatment indication. OCT-A imaging of the lesions are made using the DRI OCT Triton (Topcon Inc, Tokyo, Japan) before treatment and at day one and 30 days after treatment. After obtaining the images, softwares (GNU and ImageJ) will be used to evaluate specific biomarkers: the CNV's area size, it's greatest linear diameter and it's capillary density, showing if there is significative difference in progression in the treated and non-treated groups.

Results: The study is currently in progress. Until now seven patients were completely evaluated, others are being examined, more exams need to be conducted to make a statistical analysis.

Conclusion: OCT-A allows a noninvasive CNV visualization, and may be useful as a new method to diagnose and to guide treatment in patients with CNV due to AMD.

Keywords: Age-related macular degeneration, OCT-A, biomarkers, choroidal neovascular membrane

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Micropulse laser versus oral spironolactone for chronic central serous chorioretinopathy

Author and Co-authors: Gabrielle Senter Nathália Roberti Mariana Gonçalves José Neto Luiz Roisman

Purpose: To compare the efficacy of micropulse laser and oral spironolactone in the treatment of chronic central serous chorioretinopathy. The present study shows the preliminary results from the 3-month follow-up of the included patients.

Methods: Patients above 18 year-old diagnosed with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy, defined as symptoms with duration of more than 3 months, confirmed by clinical retinal exam and optical coherence tomography (OCT) and angiography, were randomized to receive either oral spironolactone 50mg/day or micropulse laser. Individuals treated with intravitreal injections 6 months prior to the first visit or who had performed retinal laser in the last 3 months were excluded. Pregnant women and patients who had used spironolactone or systemic steroids in the last month were excluded. In the first visit patients were evaluated with best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) using ETDRS table, anterior biomicroscopy, tonometry, retinal biomicroscopy, retinal mapping with indirect ophthalmoscopy, microperimetry, OCT, OCT with digital angiography and fluorescein angiography. Follow-up visits happen on the first, third and sixth months. On the third month, patients who have persistent central retinal serous detachment are treated with micropulse laser. In case they were randomized to spironolactone group, the individual proceed with the laser protocol. Twelve patients were included until this moment. Three patients randomized to spironolactone group were excluded due to the use of oral steroid for other systemic conditions.

Results: The mean age is 38.9 year-old, similar in each group. Baseline BCVA, choroidal thickness and serous detachment size were not statistically different between both groups. However, microperimetry was higher in the patients randomized to the micropulse laser group. Preliminary results comparing BCVA, microperimetry, choroidal thickness and serous retinal detachment inside each group between baseline, first and third months did not show statistical difference. Comparison between the treatment groups in the same follow up time also did not show statistical difference.

Conclusion: Current results reflect the low number of participants and cannot be used to guide any clinical approach. Patients are still being enrolled and included.

Keywords: laser; spironolactone; central serous chorioretinopathy

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Deadline: 09/2018

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Impact of manual correction over automated segmentation of spectral domain optical coherence tomography.

Author and Co-authors: Guilherme Eiichi da Silva Takitani Alexandre Gomes Bortoloti de Azevedo Bruno Rebello de Godoy Bruna Ferraço Marianelli Vinicius Saraiva Ivan Maynard Tavares Luiz Roisman

Purpose: To study the automated segmentation of retinal layers using spectral domain Optical coherence tomography (OCT) and the impact of manual correction over segmentation mistakes

Methods: This was a retrospective, cross-sectional, comparative study in which the automated segmentation of macular thickness using Spectralis[®] OCT technology (Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany) was compared to manual segmentation in eyes with no macular changes, macular cystoid edema (CME) and choroidal neovascularization (CNV). Manual correction of automated segmentation of macular thickness was performed by two independent examiners and reanalyzed by them together in case of disagreement.

Results: 551 eyes of 360 consecutive patients were evaluated. There were no statistically significant differences between automated and manual macular thickness measurement in patients with normal macula and CME, while there was statistically significant difference in central thickness in patients with CNV. Segmentation mistakes in macular OCTs were present in 5.5% (5 of 90) in normal macula group, 17.14% (24 of 140) in the CME group and 66.19% (47 of 71) in CNV group. A difference between automated and manual macular thickness was higher than 10% in 1.4% (2 of 140) in the CME group and in 28.17% (20 of 71) in the CNV group. There was no error higher than 10% in the normal group.

Conclusion: The evaluation of automated segmented OCT images revealed appropriate delimitation of macular thickness in patients with no macular changes and CME, since the frequency and magnitude of the segmentation mistakes had low impact over clinical evaluation of the images. On the other hand, automated macular thickness segmentation in patients with CNV showed high frequency and magnitude of mistakes, with potential impact over clinical analysis.

Keywords: optical coherence tomography - OCT - segmentation error

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SCIENTIFIC SECTION
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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.

RETINA AND VITREOUS

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R1

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

CEP Number: 04.041-08

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Methods
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Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Atypical Sporothrix Neuroretinitis

Author and Co-authors: Lucas Denadai, Vinicius Bergamo, Luis Felipe Nakayama

Purpose: Report a case about a patient with typical neuroretinitis retinal evaluated with multimodal retinal exams and with extensive etiology investigation.

Methods: A previously healthy 36-year-old woman presented to the emergency department with chief complaint of subacute onset of blurry vision in right eye (OD) for the last four days. At the retinal fundoscopic exam of the right eye revealed optic disc swelling and retinal thickening extending to the macula, In the follow-up, the serology for Bartonella was negative. Patient returned two months after the onset of the condition, with progressive improvement of visual acuity (20/60p) and reduction of the macular star. At that time, a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test was requested for sporotrichosis. The PCR results came back positive for Sporothrix brasiliensis and Sporothrix schenckii.

Results: Neuroretinitis aetiology ranges from ocular pathologies to systemic diseases, and systemic Bartonella spp. infection is responsible for almost 60% of cases. However, the patient presented with two Bartonella ssp. serology markers negative and later with a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test positive for Sporothrix brasiliensis and Sporothrix schenckii.

Conclusion: Multimodal retinal exams helped to clearly identify the lesions characteristics and topography, to evaluate retinal and function worsening after initial antibiotic treatment, and to follow up.

Keywords: Neuroretinitis; Sporothrix; Retinal multimodal evaluation

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R1

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 5689751

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Acute syphilitic posterior placoid chorioretinitis patient evaluated with multimodal retinal exams

Author and Co-authors: Ribeiro LZ, Nakayama LF, Bergamo VC

Purpose: Syphilis is a systemic infectious disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*, that may present ophthalmologic commitment in 5-8% of cases. (Tsui) Diagnosis is based on clinical features and serologic tests, such as non-treponema assays (Venereal Disease Research Lab - VDRL, Rapid Plasma Reagin and Automated Reagin Test) and *Treponema* specific assays (Fluorescent *Treponemal* Antibody - Absorbed - FTA-ABS, Micro Hemagglutination Antibody - T. palladium, automated T. palladium Enzyme Immunoassay). Although cutaneous manifestations are more common, its important to consider syphilis in inflammatory ophthalmological disease. The most common syphilitic ophthalmological sign is uveitis (2,5-5% of cases) in tertiary syphilis but may present as retinitis, papillitis, iritis, keratin precipitates, periphlebitis, vitreitis and retinal detachment (Chao, 2006) Acute syphilitic posterior placoid chorioretinitis was first described by Gass in 1990, as a bilateral, large, solitary, placoid, pale-yellowish sub retinal lesion associated with hyperpigmentation of retinal pigment epithelium and leopard-spot pattern at fluorescein angiogram.

Methods: Case of a female patient with 37 years old, born and raised in Piauí. She came to our service with a chief complain of progressive blurred vision in both eyes for 5 months, with worsening in the last month.

Results: At retina exam, both eyes presented a white-yellowish lesion at whole macular area with some areas of hiperpigmentation. The laboratorial findings, VDRL1:32 and FTA-ABS positive, together with angiofluoresceinography, Swept Source Optic Coherence Tomography and Optic Coherence Tomography Angiography findings corroborated the hypothesis of acute syphilitic posterior placoid chorioretinitis that was properly treated.

Conclusion: Syphilis is an old disease with multiple systemic findings. Ophthalmological syphilis is a mimicker disease, that may present many retinal findings such as uveitis, retinitis, papillitis, periphlebitis, vitreitis and retinal detachment. In our case, the patient came with a complaint of decrease of visual acuity for several months without treatment. This could help to understand the pathophysiology of this unknown form of ocular syphilis and its response to intravenous treatment.

Keywords: syphilis, placoid chorioretinitis, optic coherence tomography, angiofluoresceinography,

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Retinal Avascular Foveal Zone evaluation in patients with inflammatory bowel disease

Author and Co-authors: Luis Filipe Nakayama, Vinicius Campos Bergamo, Marina Lourenço de Conti, Nikoly Tigani Fares, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes, Lívia de Almeida Costa, Orlando Ambrogini Jr.

Purpose: Our study objective was to compare Foveal Avascular Zone (FAZ) in patients with inflammatory bowel disease diagnosis between in remission and active disease

Methods: We evaluated 72 patients with IBD through complete ophthalmological exam and posterior segment exams. Color fundus retinography, OCT and OCT Angiography was performed with Topcon Triton (Topcon®, Tokyo, Japan). Macula and posterior pole were evaluated with binocular indirect ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Biomicroscopy. Avascular foveal zone was determined with manual delimitation of superficial retinal image at Angio OCT exam with image6.net software.

Results: Participants mean age was 42.26 years (18-68), 28 male patients (38.88%) and 44 female patients (61.11%). 37 with diagnosis of Crohn Disease (51,38%) and 35 patients with diagnosis of Ulcerative Colitis (48,61%). We didn't found statistically difference between avascular foveal zone comparison between CD and RCU groups (p 0.91 for right eye and p 0.76 for left eye), but statistically difference comparing FAZ between remission and active group, in right and left eye (p 0.01 in right eye and p 0.02 in left eye).

Conclusion: Our study is the first to evaluate foveal avascular zone parameter in patients with IBD through OCT angiography performed with Triton. We didn't found difference in FAZ size between inflammatory bowel diseases (CD and RCU) parameters in both eyes. Patients with clinical and colonoscopy classification of active disease presented decreased avascular foveal zone comparing to patients with remission of disease. Avascular foveal zone evaluation presents as an ophthalmological parameters that is obtained non-invasively. It can help to determine whether the patient is in remission or activity of IBD disease and even spare invasive exams to disease follow up.

Keywords: Retina, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Optical Coherence Tomography, Optical Coherence Tomography angiography, Avascular Foveal Zone

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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R3

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 2017284

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ophthalmological Findings in Autoimmune Hepatitis

Author and Co-authors: Mariana Kawamuro, Mariana Batista Gonçalves, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes Ambrogini

Purpose: To describe the ocular findings in patients with autoimmune hepatitis

Methods: Observational and cross-sectional study that included patients over 18 years old with probable or definitive diagnostic of autoimmune hepatitis. The exclusion criteria were diagnostic of other hepatic diseases, ocular infections, trauma or ocular surgery in the last 6 months. The patients needed to have hepatic cirrhosis documented by biopsy or clinical criteria, compatible laboratory findings and vitamin A dosage. The ophthalmological exam included: best corrected visual acuity, intraocular pressure, anterior biomicroscopy, fundoscopy, lisamine test, Schirmer test with and without anesthesia. All the patients had their ocular surface evaluated in the Keratograph and with a specific questionnaire of ocular surface. The posterior segment was documented by retinography, OCT and OCT-A.

Results: The study included 18 patients with autoimmune hepatitis, mean age of 37 years old and 16 patients were women (89%). In the anterior segment: the Schirmer with anesthesia was normal with mean value of 13 mm, the Schirmer without anesthesia was normal with mean value of 20 mm, the height of the tear meniscus was normal with mean value of 0,29 mm, the break up time of tear had 64% of stability and the other 36% patients had at limit values, the meibography showed 82% without gland loss, 13% loss grade 1 and 5% loss grade 2. Cataract was found in 2 patients with nuclear cataract (11%) and 1 with posterior subcapsular cataract (5%). The posterior segment was evaluated by the measurement of the choroid thickness in the OCT that had a mean value of 340 micra (138 \hat{a} " 492), the OCT-A did not find any alterations, and the nerve fiber layer thickness was at the limit in 25% of the patient and 11% had abnormal measurement. Other findings included: arteriolar narrowing in 5% of the patients and vascular tortuosity in 16%.

Conclusion: Ophthalmological findings in patients with autoimmune hepatitis include alterations related with the chronic use of steroids, uveitis, dry eyes and manifestation related to vitamin A deficiency. New studies could improve the diagnoses and treatment of this ocular manifestations.

Keywords: autoimmunne hepatitis; keratograph; oct; oct-a; choroid thickness

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 51440

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Methods
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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Choroidal Thickness Analysis In Patients With Portal Hypertension In Use Of Sildenafil

Author and Co-authors: Marília Cirillo Rollo Bruna Marianelli Eduardo Novais

Purpose: To analyse the choroidal thickness in patients with portal hypertension in use of sildenafil using enhanced depth imaging spectral domain optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT).

Methods: Eyes of patients diagnosed with portal hypertension using sildenafil had their choroidal thickness measured by the improvement in deep-space optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT). In addition, the patients underwent a complete ophthalmologic examination, including the evaluation of the best corrected visual acuity, slit lamp exam, fundus examination, refractive error and intraocular pressure measurement. Patients with high refractive error (greater than +5.00 diopters and below -5.00 diopters) and patients with preexisting retinopathy were excluded from the study.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Choroidal Thickness, Sildenafil

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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R3

Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS
CEP Number: 1158.0038.10/2018

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Findings in perinatal ocular examination and imaging with Retcam 3 in a high complexity hospital.

Author and Co-authors: Murilo Ubukata Polizelli, Luis Filipe Nakayama, Vinicius Campos Bergamo, Nilva Simeren Bueno de Moraes Ambrogini

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to document retinal findings in newborns in a university hospital and to evaluate the association of these findings with maternal comorbidities, pre-natal conditions and health conditions of the newborn.

Methods: This is a observational study that will perform exams in newborns at the Maternity of the Hospital of São Paulo / UNIFESP. A family members will sign a Consent Form and will be informed about the procedures that will be carried out, as the red reflex examination, funduscopy examination with indirect ophthalmoscope and documentation through RetCam 3. The data will be kept anonymous and confidential. All newborns will undergo red reflex examination, indirect ophthalmoscopy examination and documentation by RetCam 3 device (Massie Research Laboratories, Inc., Dublin, CA). Red reflex examination will be performed without pharmacological mydriasis, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, and will be considered positive if there is no change. For pupillary dilation, one drop of 0.5% Tropicamide and one drop of 2.5% Phenylephrine, 30 minutes before examination, will be used. During the examination, a drop of Proximetacaine 5mg / ml anesthetic eye drops will be used, Dexpanthenol 50mg / g contact gel and blepharostect help will be used when necessary. A 1300 D lens will be used for retinal and posterior pole images and portrait lens for anterior segment photo. An image of the macular area, an image of the upper, lower, nasal and temporal regions will be recorded, The exams will be performed 1 to 4 days after birth. All data will be computed in a table for further statistical analysis.

Results: in progress

Conclusion: in progress

Keywords: Retcam, ocular findings, posterior segment findings, newborn, infant

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Early Treatment with Micropulse Laser for Acute Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

Author and Co-authors: Roberti, NC, Senter, G., Gonçalves, MB., Neto, JJ, Roisman, L.

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of micropulse laser in the treatment of acute central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC)

Methods: This was a prospective study involving sixteen patients with acute CSC, defined by less than 30 days of symptoms. The patients were randomized to the micropulse laser treatment group (IRIDEX IQ577®) and sham group (control with laser simulation) and evaluated in third month of follow up. Main outcomes were visual acuity (VA) by Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS), macular sensitivity by microperimetry (MAIA, Centervue®), subfoveal retinal fluid height and choroidal thickness by optical coherence tomography (OCT) (DRI OCT, Triton®).

Results: At the end of 3 months of follow-up, the treatment group gained 14,43 \pm 12,5 (p=0,042) letters and the sham group 4,29 \pm 7,61 (p=0,128). The difference between the groups was not statistically significant (p=0,124). The macular sensitivity showed improvement in both groups (treatment group: 9,80 \pm 9,54, p=0,018 and sham group 8,64 \pm 6,12, p=0,018). The treatment group had a reduction of subfoveal retinal fluid height of 275,86 \pm 178,33 $\frac{1}{4}$ m, p=0,018, while the sham group of 167,71 \pm 203,37 $\frac{1}{4}$ m, p=0,063. The choroid thickness did not demonstrate a significant change at any point in the study.

Conclusion: Early treatment with micropulse laser in patients with acute central serous chorioretinopathy showed a statistically significant improved in visual acuity, macular sensitivity and in the subfoveal retina fluid height after three months of follow up. In the sham group, this improvement just occurred in macular sensitivity. Early treatment with micropulse laser of patients with acute CSC has potential benefits in this group of patients.

Keywords: acute central serous chorioretinopathy; micropulse; microperimetry; subfoveal retina fluid height; choroidal thickness

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Purpose
Methods
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Pre and intraoperative prognostic factors in surgical treatment of epiretinal membranes

Author and Co-authors: Nikoly T. Fares, Felipe Muralha, Alex Grupenmacher, Maurício Maia

Purpose: Evaluate pre and intraoperative prognostic factors in surgical treatment of epiretinal membrane (ERM) as well as the effect of intraoperative dexamethasone implant and immunohistochemical analysis of internal limiting membrane (ILM).

Methods: Prospective and comparative study involving 30 patients with idiopathic epiretinal membrane with indication of pars plana vitrectomy and ERM peeling. Detailed ophthalmological exam was performed in all patients before and after surgery: Snellen best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), Goldmann tonometry, slit lamp biomicroscopy, fundus exam, infrared images, optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) and autofluorescence. Patients underwent to four-port 23-g pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) with valved trocars, chandelier and just one surgeon. It was also performed the ERM peeling with triancinolone (40mg/ml) and ILM peeling with brilliant blue (0,5mg/ml). After surgery, they were divided into 3 groups according to ILM status (totally removed, intact, damaged). Groups with intact or damaged ILM were also stratified according to its retinal adhesion (measured by number of times that surgeon tried to make de flap to initiate the ILM peeling). Randomly, half of patients underwent to intraoperative dexamethasone implant in order to evaluate its postoperative outcomes. Fragments from the ILM were submitted to immunohistochemical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using paired t-test; ANOVA; Mann-Whitney and Pearson's test.

Results: Mean age was 66.19; 47% were male and 52% female. Mean BCVA was 20/117 initially, 20/40 at 3 months and 20/30 at 12 months. Worse initial BCVA had more lines of vision gained (0,769 lines) at final follow up. Central macular thickness (CMT) decreased significantly in every subject ($451.90\mu\text{m} \pm 90.36$ decreased to $232.00\mu\text{m} \pm 47$ at 3 months follow up ($P < 0.001$) and to $221.94\mu\text{m} \pm 35.04$ at 12 months follow-up ($P < 0.05$)). Photoreceptor's inner and outer segments integrity was related to more vision gained. Hyperautofluoresce preoperatively had also statistically significant correlation with CMT reduction. However, CMT reduction was not associated to visual gain. There was no statistical association between BCVA and ILM features. Patients in which ILM was totally removed presented thicker CMT at 3 ($P = 0.042$) and 12 months ($P = 0.043$). Those with damaged ILM had also a thicker CMT, however, it was not statistically significant. Immunohistochemical analysis results and dexamethasone effects are still on progress.

Conclusion: Not just preoperative factors but also intraoperative ones seems to play an importante role on idiopathic ERM surgery prognosis. Therefore, it is important to point and study them in order to improve surgical success outcomes and patients' life quality.

Keywords: epiretinal membrane, internal limiting membrane peeling, dexamethasone

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RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Service: RETINA AND VITREOUS

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Keywords

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of panretinal light coagulation effects in patients with diabetic retinopathy through multimodal fundus imaging

Author and Co-authors: Rosa PAC, Nakayama LF, Bergamo VC, Moraes NSB

Purpose: To evaluate, through multimodal fundus imaging, the retinal alterations found in patients who underwent panretinal light coagulation, specially foveal avascular zone and macular choroidal thickness changes, with the aim of determining alterations in macular perfusion due to the treatment.

Methods: Patients with indication of panretinal light coagulation due to diabetic retinopathy who accept to participate of the study will be evaluated through swept source optic coherence tomography, optic coherence tomography angiography 3x3mm and 6x6mm and microperimetry. Initially, 10 patients will participate of the study, and will be evaluated with the fundus ancillary exams prior to the panretinal light coagulation, which will be divided in 4 sessions for each patient, and one more time one month after the end of the treatment. The parameters of the exams performed will then be compared through descriptive statistics, being each patient his own "control group", to evaluate alterations in macular perfusion.

Results: In progress. The patients are currently under the realization of panretinal light coagulation.

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: diabetic retinopathy ; light coagulation ; retina

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TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

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Service: TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

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Methods
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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ocular sporotrichosis: cases report

Author and Co-authors: Ana Carolina Yumi Itikawa, Allexya Affonso Antunes
Marcos, Aline Sutilli Toledo, Melina Morales

Purpose: The purpose of the present cases report is to describe two different cases
of ocular sporotrichosis, that were diagnosed, treated and followed up by medical
ocular oncology team of UNIFESP/EPM.

Methods: We report two cases of a 11-year-old female and 33 -year-old male
patients with an inferior tarsal conjunctival lesion in their left eye. The first one,
complained only irritative symptoms about for 3 weeks ago in her left eye, without
others complaint and no history of cat-scratch, but her cat were died by
sporotrichosis confirmed by fine needle aspiration biopsy about 1 month. The second
one, besides the ocular lesion, he had some lymph nodes in his left forearm, in
topography of cat-scratch about 2 months, and had a previous diagnosis of ocular
sporotrichosis in another service for 1 month ago and had introduced a system
itraconazole for 1 month, characterizing the Parinaud oculoglandular syndrome by
Sporothrix sp. Both patients weren't presented any other changes in the
ophthalmology exam and started the treatment and are following up.

Results: Although the biopsy with isolation and identification of etiologic agent
remains the gold standard, both patients with ocular sporotrichosis had started the
treatment with system itraconazole and eyedrops fluconazole, we observed a
successful regression of lesions and they are in follow up in tumor sector. In
addition to ophthalmology management, they have evaluated medical team
infectologists, with serial laboratory examination, especially liver function and
coagulogram due to system effects of the drugs in use.

Conclusion: Sporotrichosis is an uncommon infectious disease caused by
Sporothrix sp, a thermophilic fungi and has a new epidemiological situation in
the southeast of Brazil and requires the knowledge of this infectious disease to
identify, diagnose and treat, as well as, the ability to provide differential diagnosis
like others infectious disease, tegumentary leishmaniasis, cat-scratch disease,
pyoderma gangrenosum, ocular tumor. In cases report we conclude that the
treatment has started as soon as possible and get the biopsy, although it been the
gold standard, can't delayed the beginning of management.

Keywords: ocular sporotrichosis; parinaud oculoglandular syndrom; sporothrix;
cat disease

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TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Clinical findings of Retinoblastoma in older children.

Author and Co-authors: Diego Lisboa Araújo, Luiz Fernando Teixeira.

Purpose: Retinoblastoma (Rb), the most common intraocular malignant tumor in children, occurs in approximately 1 in 18,000 births and begins with the RB1 gene mutation. (Kivela, 2009). White pupillary reflex and strabismus are the most frequent presentation symptoms. Rb rarely affects older children. The vast majority of patients present the disease up to 5 years of age. The mean age for diagnosis is between 13 and 24 months, and only 2% appear in patients older than 10 years (Shields, 2000). The late presentation may be atypical and the diagnosis challenging. Elderly patients present a slight deterioration of survival due to several factors, such as tumor extension and delayed diagnosis (Sheck, 2013). There is little information in the world literature about retinoblastoma in this age group of patients. The study aims to evaluate clinical and epidemiological aspects of children with Retinoblastoma in a reference institution (Pediatric Oncology Institute - UNIFESP) through an anonymous retrospective review of medical records.

Methods: Retrospective observational clinical study. It will be evaluated the following data in each patient: sex, age, region of origin, family history, laterality, signs and symptoms of disease presentation, clinical findings at the ophthalmologic examination at diagnosis, clustering of each involved eye, systemic staging, local evolution of the eye and patient survival. The clinical and epidemiological presentation data will be evaluated and analysed in a descriptive way, for a better understanding of the presentation of the disease in this rare group of patients. The study includes all patients with Retinoblastoma who were admitted to GRAAC between 01/01/2001 to 07/31/2018.

Results: Ongoing research. Results will be presented in Research Days.

Conclusion: This study will add knowledge to the research focused in patients with Retinoblastoma and late presentation, seeking to provide information that may guide decision regarding public health policies. So patient support and support actions can be more effective, and it will certainly contribute to a better care for these patients.

Keywords: Retinoblastoma; ocular oncology.

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TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Vitrectomy in retinal vasoproliferative tumors: case series

Author and Co-authors: Hermano Assis, Rodrigo Brandt, Guilherme Sturzenecker, Rafael Pereira, Alléxya Marcos, Lilian Machado, André Maia, Rubens Belfort Neto, Melina Morales.

Purpose: To describe the outcomes and follow-up of patients with isolated retinal vasoproliferative tumors (RVT) and Von Hippel- Lindau associated retinal hemangioblastoma submitted to different vitrectomy techniques.

Methods: Analysis of patients medical records followed up at a tertiary ocular oncology center with diagnosis of retinal vascular tumor and submitted to posterior pars-plana vitrectomy (PPV) surgery.

Results: Twenty patients were diagnosed with RVT between 2013 and 2018, four of them had VHL. Nine patients (ten eyes) underwent vitrectomy. The mean age at diagnosis was 36,6 years old (14-65) and the visual acuity (VA) ranges from 20/50 to Hand Motion (HM) at this point. Final VA ranged from 20/60 to Light Perception, with an average postoperative follow-up of 10.6 months (2 -14). Half of the patients had macular serous detachment and total RD was found in 30% at diagnosis. All the eyes were treated with 23G PPV with posterior hyaloid detachment. Two of them also underwent cryotherapy, tumor endoresection, 360° peripheral retinal endolaser (EL) and silicone oil (SO) implant, two received cryotherapy and ERM peeling, one received cryotherapy and laser, one underwent ERM peeling, 360° EL and at the lesion itself, with BSS, and four lesion was treated with prior feeder vessel ligation, tumor endoresection, perilesional EL and SO. Reoperation ratio was 30%. One patient with VHL has had VA of HM and he has presented with multiple lesions and total RD at the pre operative evaluation. He evolved with phthisis bulbi after two surgeries.

Conclusion: The RVT initial management is observation. However the lesions usually are treated with cryotherapy and photocoagulation when they present growing signs. Our series evaluated PPV as an initial treatment option for RVT. A poor final outcome was found in VHL patients and was associated with low vision at diagnosis. Although more follow up is needed, the PPV may be a option for treatment in those patients with initial lesions, early diagnosis of RD, and not related to VHL.

Keywords: Vitrectomy, retinal hemangioblastomas, retinal vasoproliferative tumors, Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

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TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Image techniques in conjunctival lesions: Optical Coherence Tomography, Angio-OCT and Fluorescein Angiography

Author and Co-authors: Dr. Rafael Reis Pereira Dra. Allexya Affonso Antunes
Marcos Dr. Hermano Lucio Gomes De Assis Filho Dra. Lilian Machado Dra. Melina
Morales Dr. Rubens Belfort Neto

Purpose: The diagnosis and classification of conjunctival lesions may be a clinical challenge. Evaluation through biomicroscopy is limited and often subsidiary examinations are required for diagnostic confirmation and appropriate clinical management. The emergence of new methods to aid diagnosis came with the advent of new high-resolution imaging technologies such as Spectral-Domain (SD-OCT) Anterior Segment Optical Coherence (OCT), Ultra High Resolution (UH-OCT). The objective of our study is to evaluate different imaging techniques of conjunctival lesions for evaluation of benefits and clinical employability in the consultation of ocular oncology. Evaluate biomarkers that may favour malignant and/or benign hypotheses.

Methods: The proposed study will be a cross-sectional, prospective, open and single group. Twenty Patients will be selected at the Ocular Oncology clinic of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Paulista School of Medicine / Federal University of São Paulo (EPM / UNIFESP). The selected patients must agree to participate in the study and sign the informed consent form according to the Declaration of Helsinki, previously approved by the EPM / UNIFESP ethics and research committee. Each patient in the study will undergo a complete ocular examination, complete clinical history, visual acuity, biomicroscopy, tonometry, funduscopy in the day of enrollment. The best corrected visual acuity will be measured on the Snellen chart and converted to the logarithm of the minimum resolution angle for the calculation. Patients will undergo OCT-SD and OCT-Angiography (Topcon DRI OCT Triton (Topcon Medical Systems). Imaging will be performed by ophthalmologists or technicians specialized in ophthalmology. Fluorescein angiography images will be acquired in a Topcon TRC-50DX with 35 \times and magnification of 2.45x

Results: Results of this project are ongoing. Images are been acquired and analysed.

Conclusion: Not available.

Keywords: OCT, Fluorescein Angiography, conjunctival melanoma, Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia, pterygium, conjunctival melanoma

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Quality of life and psychosocial aspects in patients with visual impairment secondary to uveitis: a clinical study in a tertiary care hospital in Brazil

Author and Co-authors: Canamary Jr, A, Mangeon, M, Ribeiro I, Silva, Luci, Muccioli C

Purpose: Evaluate the quality of life in patients with uveitis related to toxoplasmosis and its correlation with demographic, ocular involvement and psychosocial aspects

Methods: Observational, analytical and cross-sectional cohort study. For the purpose of the study, 81 subjects were recruited. Inclusion criteria were patients 18 yo and older, with clinical diagnosis of ocular toxoplasmosis and ability to respond to the study interview and provide informed consent for participation in the study. Three validated and standardized questionnaires Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Short ? Form Health Survey (SF-12), National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI - VFQ-25), and a questionnaire structured by the researchers, to collect demographic and clinical data were used. Statistical analysis used were Kruskal?Wallis and Mann?Whitney test

Results: Symptoms of anxiety were significantly associated with visual status category ($p = 0.037$). Through univariate analyses, on SF-12, comparing demographic and ocular features, associations were found with statistical significance in domains such as role physical, role emotional and mental component summary for visual acuity category. Physical functioning ($p = 0.024$), role physical ($p = 0.037$), vitality ($p = 0.002$), social functioning ($p = 0.001$), mental health ($p = 0.004$), mental component summary ($p = 0.001$) for female gender. On VFQ-25, comparing demographic and ocular features, associations were found with statistical significance in all domains for exception general health, general vision and color vision for visual acuity category. Significance were found for female gender in General health ($p = 0.011$). Bilateral involvement was statistically significant for near activities ($p = 0.016$), distance activities ($p = 0.017$) and global component score ($p = 0.049$)

Conclusion: Visual impairment secondary to ocular toxoplasmosis is correlated to QoL related to visual function and also affect psychological aspects. Impaired visual acuity and anxiety symptoms are related to lower QoL questionnaires scores

Keywords: Uveitis, Ocular Toxoplasmosis, Anxiety, Depression, Quality of Life, Visual Ability

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1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Selective trabeculoplasty by laser transscleral without a Gonioscopy lens in patients with glaucoma associated with inflammation.

Author and Co-authors: Bianca Nbia Polimeni, Allexya Affonso Antunes Marcos, Eduardo Nogueira Lima Sousa, Heloisa Nascimento, Rubens Belfort Jr.

Purpose: The objective of this study is to evaluate whether the direct application of SLT irradiation to perilimbal area (external transscleral SLT) is effective in reducing IOP in patients with glaucoma secondary to ocular inflammation.

Methods: The transscleral STL laser will be performed by a single ophthalmologist. The transscleral STL will be applied throughout the perilimbal sclera, overlapping the trabecular meshwork. There will be 100 shots evenly distributed in 360 degrees. The laser parameters used will be: energy of 0.8 mJ, pulse duration of 3 ns and point size of 400 µm. After the STL laser the patients will be evaluated after 1h, 1 day, 7 days (+/- 1 day), 1 month (+/- 3 days), 2 months (+/- 3 days), 6 months (+/- 7 days) and 12 months (+/- 7 days). At each visit the best corrected visual acuity will be assessed, a complete biomicroscopic examination and 3 measurements of the intraocular pressure by Goldmann aplanation tonometry and the average IOP will be registered, as well as the number of hypotensive medications being used.

Results: The analysis is not complete due to the research is still in progress.

Conclusion: Hypotensive eye drops are the first line in the treatment of patients with glaucoma secondary to ocular inflammation. However, eye drops have several disadvantages, including cost, possible local and systemic side effects, and problems of adherence and perseverance. Randomized and controlled clinical trials have shown that STL is equally effective in reducing IOP when compared to eye drops. Demonstrating the efficacy and safety of transscleral SLT in patients with glaucoma secondary to ocular inflammation may lead to new protocols and paradigm shifts in relation to the disease.

Keywords: laser trabeculoplasty, ocular inflammation, iridocyclitis, uveitis, secondary glaucoma, intraocular hypertension, therapeutic failure

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Deadline: 09/2018

FORMAT:

Abstract should contain:

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Use of iStent in 3 patients with glaucoma secondary to uveitis

Author and Co-authors: Camila Mendes Costa Campelo Heloisa Moraes do Nascimento Salomão

Purpose: To assess the behavior of intraocular pressure (IOP) in 3 patients with glaucoma secondary to uveitis (GSU) undergoing combined phacoemulsification (FACO) surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) and iStent (Glaukos, Laguna Hills, CA).

Methods: The project is still being approved in ethics committee. 3 patients with GSU were selected, one presented Vogt Koyanagi Harada (VKH), another bilateral ocular toxoplasmosis and the last bilateral scleritis due to tuberculosis. The baseline IOPs were: 26 mmHg, 24 mmHg and 24 mmHg, respectively in the selected eyes. All 3 were using 3 to 4 drugs in both eyes and, at the gonioscopy examination, they had an open angle with gonio synechiae in the 4 quadrants. The patients were submitted to FACO with IOL implant and iStent unilateral. The IOPs were checked on the 1st postoperative day (PO), between the 6th and 7th, and between the 30th and the 40th days.

Results: The VKH patient had an IOP of 17 mmHg in the 1st PO, 20 mmHg in the 6th and 16 mmHg in the 33rd. The patient with ocular toxoplasmosis presented: 18 mmHg in the 1st PO, 21 mmHg in the 6th and 18 in the 30th PO. The patient with scleritis presented: 12 mmHg in the 1st PO, 20 in the 7th PO, and 18 in the 40th PO. Comparing baseline IOPs without medication and IOPs measured between 30th and 40th PO, there was a reduction of almost 30% of IOP without the use of hypotensive medication.

Conclusion: Treatment of GSU is initially based on topical medications and, in cases of failure, surgical treatment is considered. However, studies have shown that trabeculectomy is less likely to be successful in patients with ongoing uveitis due to inflammatory mediators leading to fibrous tissue growth and bubble closure. The early age of some patients is also a negative factor. In this scenario, minimally invasive glaucoma surgeries appear as a safe and efficient alternative in the treatment of glaucoma. IStent allows drainage of the aqueous humor from the anterior chamber directly into the Schlemm's canal, crossing an obstructed trabecular meshwork. When it comes to primary open glaucoma, literature brings numerous articles that demonstrate when the iStent implant is associated with the FACO, the IOP reduction is superior when compared to the FACO alone, 9% versus 4%. When 2 implants are performed, this increase reaches 27%. When it comes to GSU, studies are scarce but demonstrate that iStent is effective and well tolerated as a treatment option for open-angle GSU. Larger, longer follow-up studies are important to strengthen IStent use as an option in the treatment of GSU. However, although the costs of the implant are still high and the need for 2 devices to effectively reduce IOP, it is important to consider that once it is effective, there may be a gain in the patient's quality of life and a possible long-term savings.

Keywords: uveitis; secondary glaucoma; iStent

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SCIENTIFIC SECTION
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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.

UVEITIS

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Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number: 0

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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Outcomes in phacoemulsification surgeries in eyes with uveitis in Hospital São Paulo..

Author and Co-authors: Eduardo Nogueira Lima Sousa, Allexya Affonso Antunes Marcos, Bianca Nubia Polimeni, Heloisa Morais do Nascimento, Rubens Belfort Junior

Purpose: To evaluate the surgical results of phacoemulsification of the patients followed in the department of ophthalmology, uveitis sector of Hospital Sao Paulo in the year 2018.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of the electronic medical record of patients with uveitis who underwent phacoemulsification surgery in the year 2018, with analysis of the age group, visual outcomes, etiology and complications. As inclusion criterion, it was admitted to be a carrier of uveitis and cataract, with period of inflammatory control of at least 3 months.

Results: Fifty eyes that underwent phacoemulsification surgery were analyzed. The most common etiologies are in the noninfectious uveitis group. Among the infectious causes, there was a predominance of secondary cases to toxoplasmosis and ocular tuberculosis. The most common intraoperative complication was posterior capsule rupture.

Conclusion: Phacoemulsification surgery with intraocular lens implantation has shown to be effective in improving the final visual acuity of most patients with uveitis and cataract. In addition, there was an improvement in the clinical follow-up of the patients um relation to the evaluation of the posterior pole due to cataract removal. A good clinical control of intraocular inflammation is necessary in the preoperative period.

Keywords: uveitis, phacoemulsification, cataract, ophthalmology, surgery.

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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.

UVEITIS

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CEP Number: 0

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Keywords

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5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Cat Scratch Disease: Diagnostic Difficulties

Author and Co-authors: Matheus S. F. Freire Heloísa Nascimento Rubens Belfort Júnior Camila M. C. Campelo Alléxya A. A. Marcos

Purpose: This review article aims to highlight the diagnostic difficulties of cat scratch disease, which is a poorly diagnosed disease.

Methods: An analysis was made of the main published articles on cat scratch disease and observed the points that made it difficult to diagnose, such as ephemeral serology, interpretation of results, association between diseases and possibility of transmission by other animals.

Results: It was observed that the diagnostic difficulty is mainly due to the delay in the diagnostic hypothesis of the disease, due to the similarity of the clinical condition of the disease with other pathologies and the possibility of transmission by the dog, by the need to exclude other pathologies, due to the difficulty in interpreting the values of serology, because the titles decrease with the passage of time.

Conclusion: The cat scratch disease is a rare disease, which influences the delay of the diagnostic suspicion and that associated with the progressive decrease of serological levels and similar clinical features with other pathologies, lead to difficulty in diagnosis, which may underestimate the incidence of the disease.

Keywords: Cat Scratch Disease, Diagnose

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3. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R1

Service: UVEITIS

CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Choroid plexus papilloma mimicking ocular inflammation

Author and Co-authors: Zaira Fernanda Martinho Nicolau, Eduardo Nogueira Lima Sousa, Claudio Alves de Albuquerque, Cristina Muccioli.

Purpose: To describe a case of choroid plexus papilloma in an adolescent and emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and treatment to prevent visual field defects.

Methods: Observational case report.

Results: A 14-year-old woman came to our service with a 1-month history of blurry vision. During her admission, she had visual acuity of 20/200 (0,1) in both eyes, no inflammatory cells, altered pupillary reflex in her left eye, bilateral optic disc swelling, intraretinal bleeding and hard exudates in macula. Neuroimaging detected a lobulated mass in the lateral ventricle and hydrocephalus. She had surgical procedure and the final diagnosis of choroid plexus papilloma was made.

Conclusion: This case illustrates that choroid plexus papilloma should be a differential diagnosis in patients with bilateral disc swelling. Treatment should be promptly held to avoid sequel of raised intracranial pressure, such as optic nerve atrophy and visual deterioration.

Keywords: choroid plexus papilloma; papilledema; high intracranial pressure; visual field loss; optic nerve protection

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4. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Fellow

Service: TRAUMA

CEP Number: 825100177

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Epidemiological analysis of post penetrant trauma related Endophthalmitis evaluated in Tertiary Brazilian Hospital in six years

Author and Co-authors: Bergamo V.C, Nakayama L.F, Moraes, N.S.B

Purpose: Our study aim to evaluate epidemiology of endophthalmitis cases related with penetrant ocular trauma, visual acuity during endophthalmitis and one year after, the presence or absence of intraocular foreign body (IOFB), material of intraocular foreign body and treatment, and to establish prognostic factors in these cases.

Methods: Retrospective study that analyzed epidemiological data of patients that underwent to intravitreal or anterior chamber collection with endophthalmitis hypothesis and compatible history of ocular penetrant trauma. Our study followed Helsinki ethical principles and was approved by Escola Paulista de Medicina - São Paulo Federal University ethic committee (82510017.7.0000.5505). Data from vitreous and anterior chamber analysis was obtained from register of Ophthalmology and Microbiology Laboratory and epidemiology and ophthalmological analysis from medical records. We analyzed from January of 2012 to January of 2017. In all cases we analyzed time of symptom until intraocular material collect, agent related, visual acuity during endophthalmitis and one year after, treatment performed and etiological agent.

Results: Among 779 vitreous collect samples, 30 endophthalmitis suspect cases were post penetrant trauma related, which 20 (66.66%) presented positive culture. Mean age was 42.02 (18-80y) and all patients were male. The left eye was more affected, with 18 cases (60%) and the time until collection varied between 1 day and more than 30 days after trauma, with 77% occurring at the first 7 days. Iron was the most incident intraocular foreign body material, responsible for 22 cases (73.33%). About the initial visual acuity, 56% presented between Hand Movement and Light Perception and 4% with No Light Perception, at final VA, 45% presented No Light Perception. The etiologic agent analysis showed higher prevalence of Staphylococcus coagulase-negative bacteria and some samples with more than one agent.

Conclusion: Our study was the first to evaluate the epidemiology of post penetrant trauma endophthalmitis, since the trauma material and initial visual acuity, until the etiologic agents. This way, we could establish prognostic factors in penetrant trauma cases.

Keywords: trauma, penetrant, endophthalmitis, epidemiology

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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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Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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5. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Dry Eye Syndrome on patients using oral isotretinoin for acne: treatment using Intense Pulsed Light

Author and Co-authors: Bruno Maltez Miraglia Denise de Freitas Fabiola Rosa Picosse

Purpose: Oral isotretinoin is a medication widely used in the treatment of patients with facial acne. This medication acts on the sebaceous glands cells reducing their production. One of the most common signs and symptoms during treatment is Dry Eye Syndrome. Its severity varies among patients and it is related to treatment's abandonment, in the most severe cases. This dry eye etiology is mainly due to Meibomius gland dysfunction (MGD) caused by the drug effects on the Meibomius glandular cells. Intense Pulsed Light (IPL) is used with a 550 to 600 nm filter and it acts on hemoglobin's pigment leading to selective vascular photodermolysis and reduction of inflammatory mediators. It demonstrates good results in the treatment of patients with MGD and rosacea. Purpose: To assess the influence of IPL treatment in patients with signs and / or symptoms of dry eye users of oral isotretinoin for acne

Methods: It will be evaluated 20 patients using oral isotretinoin for acne treatment, followed by the department of dermatology of UNIFESP. The first group, constituted of 10 patients, will be treated with a IPL session applied from tragus to tragus, involving the malar and nasal region. M22 Optima IPL device will be used with 590 nm filter and 16 to 10 J/cm2 fluence adjusted according to patient's Fitzpatrick phototype (I to V), using the protocol for ophthalmological treatment suggested by the manufacturer. The second group (control group) will consist of 10 patients in whom light therapy will not be used. The parameters of dry eye: tear meniscus height, lacrimal film lipid assessment, Meibomius gland imaging, lacrimal film rupture time (Keratograph 5M parameters), Schirmer's test and Rose Bengal test will be tested. This ophthalmologic evaluation will occur before the IPL session, immediately after this and three months after the light therapy, according to the device protocol. The data found will be statistically evaluated.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: The treatment of Dry Eye Syndrome in patients with oral isotretinoin presents a great challenge for ophthalmologists and dermatologists. Therefore the use of complementar methods like IPL - additional to traditional treatment - can help to control ocular signs and symptoms, reducing patient discomfort during drug therapy.

Keywords: Dry Eye, Intense Pulsed Light

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6. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
CEP Number: Waiting

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Efficacy and tolerability of topical 0.6% povidone-iodine daily administered versus topical 5% povidone-iodine administered bimonthly in the ocular surface and contact lens microbiota of Boston type 1 KPro patients

Author and Co-authors: Camila Valente, Luciene Barbosa de Sousa, Lauro Augusto de Oliveira

Purpose: To compare the efficacy and tolerability of topical 0.6% PI twice a day versus topical 5% PI administered bimonthly (single application every 8 weeks) in the ocular flora and microbiota of the contact lens of patients with Boston type 1 KPro.

Methods: Prospective study involving 20 eyes of 20 patients with Boston Type 1 Kpro on regular postoperative follow-up at the Cornea sector " UNIFESP. Patients will be randomly divided in two groups. Subjects from Group 1 will use topical 0.6% PI twice a day during four months while subjects from Group 2 will use topical 5% PI in a single dose bimonthly (when they had their disposable soft contact lens replaced). Both groups will be kept on topical 0.5% moxifloxacin three times a day. Microbiologic analysis will be performed by conjunctival inferior fornix scrapings. Contact lens material will be merged on Thioglycolate medium. Microbiologic sampling will be done at three time points (time 1: before starting PI administration, time 2: at two months of PI administration, time 3: at four months of PI administration). Patients will be asked to answer a questionnaire reporting their discomfort, tolerability and side effects with the medication.

Results: We are currently recruiting patients.

Conclusion: In progress.

Keywords: Keratoprosthesis; povidone-iodine; microbiota

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
CEP Number: 0

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90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Ocular graft versus host disease in allogenic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in pediatric population in a specialized hospital

Author and Co-authors: Lauro Augusto de Oliveira, Cinthia Kim, Patr cia Serapicos

Purpose: This study aims to assess the prevalence of ocular GVHD after allogenic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) in pediatric population of a specialized hospital and to characterize the risk factors associated with the development of ocular GVHD (oGVHD).

Methods: This is a cross-sectional retrospective clinical study based on a review of the database of allo-HSCT patients from January 2013 to December 2017 at the GRAAC-UNIFESP Pediatric Oncology Institute. All medical records were evaluated for clinical data including demographic details, diagnosis, source of transplant, type of transplant, donor characteristics (gender, age, human leukocyte antigen (HLA) matching), GVHD risk factors - donor, gender, diagnosis, immunosuppression status, conditioning regime, use of radiotherapy in conditioning), immunosuppression prophylaxis, occurrence of acute or chronic systemic GVHD (type), systemic immunosuppression after GVHD. The diagnosis of systemic and ocular GVHD was performed by the treating haematologist in conjunction with related ophthalmologist in accordance to NIH consensus criteria definition.

Results: GVHD occurred in 41,7 per cent of 138 allo-HSCT patients (mean age 9,4 \pm 4,9 yr) included in the study. oGVHD was noted in 17,8 per cent of systemic GVHD cases.

Conclusion: oGVHD occurred in 17,8% per cent of the systemic GVHD patients. Our study on oGVHD in post allo-HSCT pediatric patients points towards the fact that ocular morbidity due to dry eye disease is a cause for concern in these patients. Regular ophthalmic follow-up is recommended after allo-HSCT regardless of concurrent systemic GVHD status.

Keywords: pediatric patients - haematopoietic stem cell transplantation - oGVHD - dry eye disease

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 2.335.940

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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Optical coherence tomography angiography for documentation of corneal neovascularization

Author and Co-authors: Elimar Mayara de Almeida Menegotto, Michelle de Lima Farah, Talita Cristine Mizushima, Claudio Zett Lobos, Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima

Purpose: To verify the possibility of documentation of corneal neovascularization with Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography (OCTA) for the evaluation of transplanted corneas.

Methods: Case series including 17 eyes of 12 patients from the Paulista Medical School - UNIFESP and the Ophthalmological Center of São Paulo. The patients included had a history of corneal transplantation with limbic neovascularization detected by biomicroscopy and were submitted to examination by optical coherence tomography angiography (OCT-A) Images of the four quadrants (nasal, temporal, inferior and superior) of the eye under study were obtained by the Angioplex system of the Cirrus HD-OCT 5000 device (Carl Zeiss, California, USA), with a specific power lens +10.00 adapted, specially developed to allow documentation of corneal neovascularization. The quality of the images in the different quadrants studied as well as the possibility of documentation of the depth of the vessels was analyzed.

Results: The use of the lens adapted to the CIRRUS equipment allowed the documentation of OCTA vascularization in all corneas studied in the four quadrants of the same quality, including the normal vascular arcade and the vessels that penetrate the receiving cornea and the transplanted button. The examination also allowed to define the depth and the extension of the neovascular area with details.

Conclusion: Documentation of corneal neovascularization in patients with corneal penetrant keratoplasty with Cirrus Equipment adapted with the +10.00 lens was adequate to accurately delineate vessels without the need for contrast injection or contact.

Keywords: OCT Angiography, neovascularization, corneal transplantation

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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.

CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Gustavo Gasparetto Bittar

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R4

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: In analys

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

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Abstract should contain:

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Cell therapy for the treatment of corneal endothelial cell dysfunction in a bullous keratopathy model induced in Callithrix jacchus

Author and Co-authors: Gustavo Gasparetto Bittar, Eduardo Gayger Müller, Francisco Bandeira, Gustavo Teixeira Grottone, Joyce Covre, Priscila Cardoso Cristovam, Renata Ruoco Loureiro, Waleska Aparecida Riguetti Costa, Simone Cinini Maria, José Álvaro Pereira Gomes.

Purpose: To evaluate cell therapy with magnetized and nonmagnetized human endothelial cells in an experimental model of corneal endothelial failure. Establishment of an experimental model of corneal endothelial failure in marmosets, Determination of the method for the application and integration of cultured endothelial cells (magnetized and nonmagnetized) in the appropriate corneal topography of the host, Evaluation of the presence and function of endothelial cells after 15 days of endothelial cell injection.

Methods: Twelve adult animals (Callithrix jacchus) will be used, coming from the Scientific Breeding Primate of the neurophysiology laboratory of UNIFESP. The animals will be divided into 3 groups: Group 1 (Magnetized Cell Group) - Endothelial lesion + injection of magnetized human corneal endothelial cells, Group 2 (Non Magnetized Cells Group): Endothelial injury + human corneal endothelial cell injection, Group 3 (SHAM group): Endothelial lesion + injection of culture without cells. The corneal endothelial cells will be carefully extracted from corneas donated by the Transplant Center of the State of São Paulo, which obtained authorization from the relative of the donor for its capture. The procedure of the acute corneal injury will be with cryotherapy. The cultured human endothelial cells will be injected into the anterior chamber of the monkey's eyes after endothelial injury with cryotherapy. In Group 1, a ring-shaped neodymium (4200 Gauss) magnetic core will be wired on the anterior corneal surface after the cells are injected. In Group 2, the experimental model will be maintained in the pronation position for 1 hour after the injection of culture medium containing cells. In Group 3 no magnetic artifact or preferred position will be used. After 15 days of experiment, the animals will be submitted to enucleation of the ocular globe, which will be evaluated by light microscopy, confocal microscopy, immunofluorescence and ultrastructural evaluation.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: cell therapy; Bullous Keratopathy

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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.

CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R3

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 1464/2016

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Quality of life in individuals with keratoconus: the utility project

Author and Co-authors: José Job Neto, Verônica Yamada, Flavio E. Hirai

Purpose: to investigate quality of life among individuals with keratoconus

Methods: individuals with keratoconus from the Cornea and External Diseases Division of the Department of Ophthalmology (Federal University of São Paulo) were submitted to quality of life questionnaires (EuroQol 5D-3L and NEI-VFQ-25). Composite scores were calculated and compared between two groups defined by their presented visual acuity (Better than 20/60 vs. Worse or equal 20/60).

Results: 100 individuals (63.6% male) with mean (sd) age 23.6 (9.2) years were interviewed. Mean (sd) EQ-5D-3L index was 0.896 (0.09) for those with better visual acuity and 0.867 (0.018) for individuals with worse visual acuity ($p=0.130$). The mean (sd) visual analog scale scores were 65.5 (17.9) vs. 52.7 (16.1) ($p=0.001$). The mean (sd) NEI-VFQ-25 scores were 72.6 (14.8) and 61.3 (19.4) for those with better and worse visual acuity, respectively ($p=0.002$).

Conclusion: Quality of life scores were lower among those with worse visual acuity. The ultimate goal of this project is to value health states in order to determine utility values for future health economic analysis.

Keywords: Keratoconus; Quality of life;

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R4

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: waiting

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

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Efficacy and safety of bovine l-hydro pericardium on primary pterygium treatment.

Author and Co-authors: Júlia Brandão de Paiva Teixeira Custódio Luciene Barbosa de Sousa

Purpose: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of the bovine L-Hydro pericardium in the treatment of the primary pterygium

Methods: This is a case control study developed on Department of Cornea and External Diseases, where 30 patients will be selected for surgical treatment of primary pterygium. Those patients will be randomized to treatment with a standard technique using conjunctival autotransplantation or bovine pericardium membrane. Will be accepted patients of both sexes, aged 18 years and over, with a diagnosis of primary pterygium. Will be excluded patients with relapsed pterygium, history of ocular surface surgery, presence of symblepharon, patients younger than 18 years. After topical anesthesia, the pterygium to be excised will be demarcated with a surgical marker. Superficial corneal dissection will be performed to remove the pterygium head. The pterygium body will receive subconjunctival injection of 2% lidocaine. Meticulous resection of the tissue will be performed leaving the sclera exposed. Then pericardium graft or conjunctival tissue, depending on the randomization, will be placed on the nude area of sclera and sutured with nylon 10-0 anchored to the episclera in two points near the limbus. The follow-up visits will be at 1st, 7th, 15th day after the procedure, and monthly until the third month. Post-operative complication, as external body sensation, hyperemia, pain, granuloma formation will be evaluated as well reepithelialization time, and recurrence of the pterygium. The incorporation of the membrane will be evaluated with OCT performed at 15, 30 and 90 days postoperatively

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Pterygium; Bovine L-Hydro pericardium

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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.

CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Fellow

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 2.330.683

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

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ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal transplantation in patients with acanthamoeba ceratite

Author and Co-authors: Luciana Lopes Rocha, Denise de Freitas

Purpose: To evaluate the results involving corneal transplantation by Acanthamoeba.

Methods: Transversal, observational, retrospective study analyzing patients with Acanthamoeba keratitis who underwent therapeutic keratoplasty until August 2018. The study was conducted at the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of Escola Paulista de Medicina, Hospital São Paulo, UNIFESP using data from the patients' records, as well as cultures analysis. Additional information about gender, age, clinical and etiological diagnosis, post-operative visual acuity and medications were also collected. Incompleted electronic medical records were excluded.

Results: We studied 38 eyes from 36 patients. Most patients (52,63%) were female and the average age was 44 years (range 29-75 years). 94,11% were contact lens wearers and of these, (86,66%) were soft contact lenses. The average time to diagnosis was 10 weeks (range 2-28 weeks). The first culture was positive for Acanthamoeba in 76% of cases. The average time to culture positivity was 13 days (range 4-22 days). In 2 cases the diagnosis was performed by confocal microscopy. The mean treatment time was 7 months (range 1-17 months). All patients underwent penetrating keratoplasty. Most common post-operative complication was glaucoma (15 patients, 39,47%). The mydriasis-cataract-glaucoma syndrome was present in 7 patients (18,42%), and two had the onset of the signs beginning before the transplant. Endophthalmitis occurred in two patients, the first e second case described in Brazil. The recurrence of infection in the corneal transplant happened in 4 cases (10,52%). The final visual acuity better than 20/40 was present in 52,94% of the patients.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the use of contact lens, mainly soft, is the main risk factor. The clinical diagnosis of AK is still delayed. The preoperative treatment time was long, which justified the need for therapeutic corneal transplantation. Corneal transplantation may be a treatment option for infections that are unresponsive to medical treatment. However, graft survival is poor and postoperative glaucoma is frequent.

Keywords: corneal transplantation; Acanthamoeba.

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CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 4619002

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Purpose
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Results,
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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Corneal neovascularization evaluated by angioplex

Author and Co-authors: Michelle de Lima Farah, Elimar Menegotto, Talita Mizushima, Claudio Zett Lobos, Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima

Purpose: The aim of this study is to analyze the imaging of corneal neovascularization using spectral domain anterior segment optical coherence tomography angiography (AS-OCTA).

Methods: This is a case series study of 12 eyes of 10 patients with corneal neovascularization that had the limbus and cornea analyzed by AS-OCTA in four quadrants (superior, inferior, nasal and temporal). Causes of corneal neovascularization included: lipid degeneration, corneal transplant, corneal burns, Staphylococcal blepharitis and scleral contact lens users. Vessels at the periphery of the cornea and limbus were documented using CIRRUS HD-OCT 5000 with AngioPlex adapted with an anterior segment lens (+10D).

Results: All 12 eyes of 10 patients were imaged using AS-OCTA CIRRUS HD-OCT 5000 with AngioPlex adapted. Limbal vessels and corneal neovascularization were observed and documented in all eyes being possible to determine the depth and format of the vessels.

Conclusion: AS-OCTA is a new imaging modality which allows analysis of vessels in the anterior segment of the eye. AS-OCTA CIRRUS HD-OCT 5000 with AngioPlex adapted to the anterior segment demonstrated to be an easy and applicable imaging method to study and follow corneal neovascularization. (1,2) Additional studies including different corneal pathologies are needed to determine the most optimal scanning parameters in OCTA of the anterior segment.

Keywords: anterior segment optical coherence tomography angiography, corneal neovascularization

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Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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7. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Renata Cavalcanti Portela
e-mail: renatacportela13@gmail.com

R4

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: In vivo confocal microscopy - cellular characteristics of the host and the organism in infectious keratitis

Author and Co-authors: Author: Renata Cavalcanti Portela, 4th year resident of Corneal Transplantation - External Disease and Cornea Sector from UNIFESP. Co-authors: Dra. Denise de Freitas - Adjunct Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of the Paulista School of Medicine, Hospital São Paulo,

Purpose: To evaluate the cellular characteristics of host and organism in infectious keratitis in a tertiary referral Hospital in São Paulo, Brazil, so that, in addition to diagnosing the pathogen, it is possible to visualize the histology of the cornea during infection and the cellular response of the host, and that such patterns of cellular changes detected in the confocal can be useful in predicting the organism that causes infectious keratitis, even if the body itself is not visualized during the examination.

Methods: A prospective, observational, cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. Patients with a diagnosis of infectious keratitis will be recruited through clinical examination of the slit lamp. Inclusion criteria: age > 18 years, stromal infiltrate size > 3mm in greatest diameter, presence of an overlying epithelial defect and signs of acute inflammation. Excluded criteria: Ulcer with descemetocoele or corneal thinning > 80% in the infected area (since the confocal microscope uses the applanation technique), previous history of herpetic keratitis, discarded hypothesis of infection (whether by clinical examination, culture of corneal scraping or images of the confocal microscope). After completing the Informed Consent Form, patients will be submitted to the confocal microscopy examination (Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany). Then, patients will be submitted to a general questionnaire, where it will be collected information about sex, age, eye affected, risk factors, time of onset of symptoms, visual acuity at the moment of the examination, medications in current or previous use and time of use. Lastly, patients will be submitted to corneal scraping for microbiological analysis (slides and cultures), which will be sent to the central laboratory of the Hospital São Paulo, and will assist in the diagnostic elucidation. The obtained data will be submitted to statistical analysis.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Confocal microscopy; infectious keratitis; cellular characteristics.

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Keywords

Poster guidelines:
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8. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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Fellow

Service: CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE

CEP Number: 2.449.21

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Evaluation of cornea neovascularization in contact lens users by optical coherence tomography angiography.

Author and Co-authors: TALITA MIZUSHIMA, MD, MICHELLE DE LIMA FARAH, MD, ELIMAR MAYARA DE ALMEIDA MENEGOTTO, MD, CLAUDIO MAURICIO ZETT LOBOS, ANA LUISA HOFLING-LIMA, MD, PHD,

Purpose: To study the application of optical coherence tomography angiography to detection neovasos in contact lens wearers, correlating the with previous digital photo of the biomicroscopy with the findings of optical coherence tomography angiography.

Methods: Observational and transversal clinical study performed at the UNIFESP. Patients > 18 years old that use contact lens for more than 5 years and more than 8 hours/day. These patients must do not have previous eye surgery and ocular surface disease. These patients will be documented by photography with diffuse lighting technique with Topcon DC-3 digital camera adapted for SL-D4 slit lamp with 8-megapixel images, connected to the computer with IMAGEnet EZ Lite software, version 1.3 (Topcon, Tokyo, Japan). Optical coherence tomography angiography will be performed with DRI Swept Source OCT Triton(Topcon, Tokyo, Japan). Three-dimensional horizontal and vertical angiography comparisons of optical coherence tomography will be applied with 3x3mm sections of the temporal, medial, superior and inferior regions of the limbus. The images of the photographs and the OCTA will be compared to evaluate the cornea neovascularization.

Results: Six eyes were analyzed, with a total of 23 quadrants. In 18 of the 23 quadrants, both evaluations had concordant results. In the other five quadrants only the OCTA was able to detect the cornea neovascularization.

Conclusion: With the OCTA it was possible to observe that the vessels that penetrate the transparent cornea are radial vessels, different from the limbal vessels that appeared in the form of arch. With the OCTA we can clearer observe the abnormal vessels of the cornea. Further studies with a larger number of patients and corneal pathologies should be performed, including prospective follow-up of corneal neovascularization. But the possibility of reducing the frequency or replacing an exam that uses intravenous contrast injections, by non-invasive method, of non-contact with the eye, faster, with lower implementation cost and that does not present contraindication, such as allergy and renal insufficiency, makes OCTA a promising exam.

Keywords: OCTA

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

9. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Allyne Mota Kalaf
e-mail: allykalaf@gmail.com

R2

Service: CATARACT
CEP Number: 2.035.626

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Comparative analysis on intraoperative complications in the 20 first phacoemulsification surgeries among second year residents with and without dry-lab experience

Author and Co-authors: Kalaf, Allyne M, Vieira, IV, Sakaya, BN, Soares, LVB, Chamon, WA

Purpose: Phacoemulsification is the most performed surgical procedure in the world. Considering its learning curve most teaching institutions demand wetlab training before allowing training surgeons to perform procedures in patients. Classically these surgeons are subjected to animal model training with slaughter house porcine eyes. However, despite their similarity to the human eye, they do not provide a perfect platform for learning. In recent times, virtual reality has been used to assist phacoemulsification training in a model called dry-lab. Among the currently available models, EyeSi® (Vrmagic®, Mannheim, Germany) has demonstrated to improve surgical skills and to reduce learning curve. Considering that dry-lab training became obligatory since 2017 for first year residents in Unifesp we decided to perform a retrospective study comparing intraoperative complications among residents with and without dry-lab training in the first 20 surgeries

Methods: This is a cross sectional study. Intraoperative complications data was collected from surgeries performed in Unifesp by second year residents of 2017 (without Eyesi® training) and 2018 (with Eyesi® training). Surgery complications were divided based on anatomy/surgical step as follows: incision, anterior capsule, posterior capsule, capsular bag (disinsertion), Descemet's membrane (detachment).

Results: Data from 20 first phacoemulsification surgeries of both second years residents (without and with training) was collected in a total of 240 surgeries. Complication rate for residents without and with dry-lab training were respectively: 05 (4.16%) vs 06 (5.0%) tunalized/short incisions, 07 (5.83%) vs 10 (8.33%) decentered capsulorrhexis, 11 (9.16%) vs 09 (7.5%) posterior capsular rupture, 02 (1.66%) vs 0 bag disinsertion, 04 (3.33%) vs 0 Descemet membrane detachments. Surgeons with dry-lab training also had less total complication when compared with surgeons without it: 25 vs 29 complications.

Conclusion: It's yet to be statistical analyzed

Keywords: cataract; dry-lab; eyesi; surgery; phacoemulsification

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Purpose
Methods
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Conclusion
Keywords

Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

10. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Gabriel Ferrante Abou Murad

e-mail: murad.gabriel@gmail.com

R1

Service: CATARACT

CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: The Later Late-Onset Capsular Block Syndrome Case and a Surgery Approach

Author and Co-authors: Gabriel Ferrante Abou Murad, Vinicius Campos Bergamo, Luis Filipe Nakayama, Veronica Haysa Yamada, Fabio Iglesias Marujo

Purpose: To report a case of Late-Onset Capsular Block Syndrome, a rare complication related to phacoemulsification surgery with continuous curvilinear capsulorrhexis, which occurred 13 years after it, and required surgical approach to be treated.

Methods: We report the case of a sixty-three years old female patient, with bilateral and not simultaneous uncomplicated phacoemulsification surgery performed fourteen years ago, with decrease in visual acuity in the right eye for one year. Slit lamp anterior biomicroscopy exam of the right eye showed non-hyperemic conjunctiva, clear cornea, no anterior chamber cells, topic intraocular lens, with opaque material between the lens and the posterior capsule. The anterior segment of the same eye was also evaluated with Anterior Segment Optical Coherence Tomography (Visante Zeiss) showed hyper-reflective material between the lens and posterior capsule, which led to capsular distention. As the capsular bag was integrate, the Capsular Block Syndrome was confirmed.

Results: YAG capsulotomy was tried twice, but failed due to media opacities. After laser failure, the proposed treatment was a surgical approach to remove the white-milkysh material, under topic anesthesia, maintaining the intraocular lens. The main incision was made with three planes technique and 2.75mm incision blade and the secondary incision was made with a straight blade with 15. Visco-dissection was performed, with dispersive viscoelastic material injection between the IOL and posterior bag capsule, then the white-milkysh material was mobilized to the anterior chamber, and it could be aspirated with Coaxial Irrigation/Aspiration Hand-piece. The residual viscoelastic material was also removed from behind the IOL. At the first postoperative consult, the patient presented clear cornea, topic and centered IOL, without material behind it, and a clear, intact and wrinkled posterior capsule.

Conclusion: Late-Onset Capsular Block Syndrome occurred, in this case, 13 years after phacoemulsification surgery, and required surgical treatment due to YAG capsulotomy failure (one possible reason to this being the later onset of this complication). This shows the importance of such diagnosis even many years after phacoemulsification, and different ways of treating it.

Keywords: Phacoemulsification; IOL; Capsular Block Syndrome; Cataract; Complication

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OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

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11. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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PIBIC

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 1564/06

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Elaboration of a tests protocol applied to the national electronic cane prototype developed at UNIFESP

Author and Co-authors: Caio Henrique Marques Texeira, Vagner Rogério dos Santos Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of UNIFESP

Purpose: This work was aimed to elaborate a tests protocol for the verification and validation of the national electronic cane prototype developed at UNIFESP.

Methods: Firstly, a bibliographical survey on datasheets of sensors used in the prototype was made. From this, the test protocol for verification and validation of the prototype was defined, that is, how the prototype should be used by its user so that the sensors parameters related to its working were tested, and this included setting the ideal scenario, staff organization (support staff and volunteers) and recording the data obtained from the tests.

Results: From the bibliographical survey, specifications such as ranging distance, resolution and effectual angle for measuring of the sensors were obtained. In order to test these parameters, an indoor tests scenario was elaborated. For this, some objects with defined dimensions were strategically placed to be able to evaluate, for example, if the prototype was not moving, what should the obstacle dimension be so that the sensors detected it based on effectual angle, or what should be the maximum height of an obstacle so that the sensors detected it (with this information, it is possible to define, for example, the sensors's ideal positioning (and their angle) regarding to the cane so that it is possible to identify overhead and overlaid obstacles, providing a safe and comfortable way for its user, seeing the ideal cane length regarding to height of the user. Some volunteers were invited to take part in the tests protocol. These volunteers signed the Informed Consent Form, and, after that, received guidance on the performance of the test. Concomitantly with the tests, the information about them was recorded for staff support, and, after the tests, the volunteers also evaluated the prototype working.

Conclusion: It was possible to elaborate a tests protocol to verification and validation of the national electronic cane prototype developed in the UNIFESP. From records of prototype evaluating during the tests, will be done an review for future prototype upgrading. We are grateful to CNPq for financial support to student Caio Henrique Marques Texeira (Technological and Industrial Initiation grant - modality A).

Keywords: prototype; electronic cane; protocol; test; verification; validation.

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12. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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PIBIC

Service: OCULAR BIOENGINEERING

CEP Number: 109221114

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Use of Nanosatellite in Teleophthalmology in the Upper Xingu Rainforest Region

Author and Co-authors: Monica Tiyoko Morioka Hashimoto, Pedro Gabriel Yamanaka, Angélica Hashimoto, Linda Hashimoto, Henrique Mezzetti Sousa, Thyeres Teixeira Bueno Chrispin, Edvaldo Gomes Vieira, André Alberto do Prado, Nelson Akamine, Robson Ryu Yamamoto, Thais Russomano, Douglas Antonio Rodrigues¹, Samuel Gohman and Vagner Rogério dos Santos

Purpose: This project involves the use of nanosatellite communication in the 1U CubeSat standard (approximately 1kg). The partnership between the Federal Government and the Paulista School of Medicine (UNIFESP) works together since 1965 with the Hospital São Paulo. This research project aimed to analyze the possibility of a multiprofessional team for basic health care by using remote teleophthalmology and telehealth.

Methods: The data will be collected in an offline electronic medical record system on a mobile device. Synchronization with the satellite through protocols and with encryption will occur automatically as soon as a connection is available. The patterns of Cal Poly SLO and European Space Agency will be used to construction, test and validation of satellite. The team should be structured in two segments, space and ground. In this last segment will be inserted the medical team.

Results: Telehealth applied in remote areas through space technology, combined with a multiprofessional team and information technology, presented itself as a viable solution to scarce of real time communication resources in remote areas, such as the Upper Xingu region, by using science in an innovative way.

Conclusion: To constitute a process of collective learning about development of nanosatellites, making possible adoption of acquired knowledge by improving the Basic Healthcare in the Xingu Project of the UNIFESP through optimization of satellite communication with low cost emerging technologies. And also progress in data management of served patients, to the system already implemented in the Hospital São Paulo.

Keywords: CubeSat, Health of Indigenous Peoples, Teleophthalmology, Xingu, Public Health

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13. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

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R3

Service: NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

CEP Number: 615947167

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Analysis and application of Hodapp-Parrish-Anderson criteria in standard automated perimetry tests of idiopathic intracranial hypertension subjects

Author and Co-authors: Elaine Regina Sato Watanabe, Bruno Mauricio Rodrigues de Oliveira, Danilo Andriatti Paulo, Sergio Henrique Teixeira, Sandro Luiz de Andrade Matas, Luciana da Cruz Noia

Purpose: To evaluate the Hodapp-Parrish-Anderson criteria in standard automated perimetry tests of idiopathic intracranial hypertension subjects in order to recognize the prevalence of positive exams against the criteria and to analyse the characteristics and presentation pattern of the visual field exams.

Methods: A retrospective review of visual fields exams of patients diagnosed with idiopathic intracranial hypertension with disease activity according to Dandy modified criteria. Patients were excluded if they had history of another ocular or neurological disease documented in medical records that could cause visual field abnormalities. A Humphrey Field Analyzer was used for standard automated perimetry in all the participants and the analyzed exams were submitted to Hodapp-Parrish-Anderson criteria for minimal abnormality of acquired glaucomatous damage in perimetry test.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension, visual field, Hodapp-Parrish-Anderson criteria, standard automated perimetry

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14. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Fernando Meister Martins

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R3

Service: NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

CEP Number: 11220057

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: OCT evaluation of macular ganglion cell layer evaluation as a blindness predictor in idiopathic intracranial hypertension

Author and Co-authors: Fernando Meister Martins Danilo Andriatti Paulo Luciana da Cruz Noia

Purpose: This study's goal is to evaluate different OCT and angio-OCT parameters of the optic disc, the nerve fiber and ganglion cell layers, both surrounding the optic disc and macular area, in patients with previous or current idiopathic intracranial hypertension who attend at this clinic. It is an observational and longitudinal study, intended to establish the relationship between these anatomic structural changes and visual acuity in these patients, and thus try to predict visual prognosis.

Methods: Inclusion criteria: 18 years or older patients with idiopathic intracranial hypertension confirmed diagnosis, in regular attendance in Infectious Diseases Clinic of this institution, and who have agreed with our consent form Exclusion criteria: under 18 years, without confirmed idiopathic intracranial hypertension diagnosis, irregular attendance in Infectious Diseases Clinic or who have not agreed with our consent form All the patients are going to be evaluated by the same physician in the same equipment. The following parameters of the ophthalmologic examination are going to be evaluated: best corrected LogMar visual acuity, anterior biomicroscopy, applanation tonometry, funduscopy, visual field test, corneal pachymetry, and stereophotography in both eyes. Visual field test will be performed in Humphrey Zeiss 30-2 SITA Standard strategy. Evaluation equipment are Swept Source DRI OCT Triton (Topcon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), and Spectral Domain OCT RTVue-100 (Optovue, Fremont, CA, USA). Nerve fiber layer, ganglion cell layer, intern plexiform layer, and vascularization are going to be evaluated, in macular area (6 x 6), and in a 3.46 mm diameter peripapillary region. Anatomic data of the optic disc evaluation includes: neural rim area, optic disc area, disc cup volume.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In progress

Keywords: intracranial idiopathic hypertension, OCT

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Poster guidelines:
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15. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: José Arthur Pinto Milhomens
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R1

Service: NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Retinal racemose hemangioma (Wyburn-Mason syndrome) : a case report

Author and Co-authors: Milhomens F., JAP, Silva, LSC.

Purpose: To help unravel the characteristic ocular changes of this syndrome and contribute to a more understanding future about the disease.

Methods: Observational study of a 12-years old female Caucasian patient who presented to the Neuro-Ophthalmology sector of the Ophthalmology Department at Escola Paulista de Medicina (EPM) in August, 2018.

Results: Her chief complaint was headache and intermittent low visual acuity in her left eye for 2 years. She had already undergo a neurological investigation and was referred to our service for ophthalmological evaluation. She presented with a best corrected visual acuity of 20/30 and counting fingers at 1 meter, a right hemianopsia and a retinal angiomatous proliferation (worst in OS) at the funduscopy. Ancillary exams were performed such as Goldmann campimetry, retinography, angiofluoresceinography (AGF), OCT and OCT-angiography. It was discussed at the Retina sector about indication on laser therapy on the avascular retinal area evidenced on the AGF of her OS.

Conclusion: Retinal racemose hemangioma (Wyburn-Mason syndrome) is a rare congenital noninherited disease marked by arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) found in eyes and midbrain, therefore grouped with the phakomatoses (neurocutaneous syndromes). It's cause is not yet know and It's evolution is deeply variable, although the sooner the complications appear, the worst the prognosis is. The diagnosis can be established through the identification of pathognomonic ocular findings in the retina, as well as neuroimaging of the AVMs. There's still no specific treatment to the disease, being the therapeutics directed to occasional hemorrhages of the retina or the central nervous system (CNS).

Keywords: Retinal racemose hemangioma; Wyburn-Mason syndrome; phakomatoses; arteriovenous malformations

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16. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Sabrina Jisun Myung Cho
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R3

Service: NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
CEP Number: 1300/2017

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Prevalence of Ocular Findings in Patients with Central Nervous System Tumor in a Tertiary Hospital in Brazil

Author and Co-authors: Sabrina, J. M. Cho, MD, Carolina P. B. Gracitelli, MD, PhD, Danilo A. Paulo, MD, Luciana C. Noia, MD

Purpose: The main cause of mortality from neoplasm in children is the central nervous system (CNS) tumor, for this reason, there is an increasing effort to provide data to earlier detection and treatment of this disease. The purpose of this study was to describe the prevalence of ocular findings in children with CNS tumors that were followed up in a Center of Pediatric Oncology in São Paulo, Brazil.

Methods: An observational study was carried out. Information of demographic and ocular data were collected between Sep 2016 and Sep 2017 from the hospital medical records from pediatric patients aged from 0 to 19 years, with CNS tumor that were being followed up in a tertiary hospital, and were systematically referred to the Neurophthalmology outpatient clinic for evaluation, despite presence of visual symptoms or findings.

Results: A total of 230 eyes of 115 patients were included. The mean age of all participants was 10.08±4.85 years (range 1-19 years). 51.9% of all participants were male. Out of the 104 patients that reported visual acuity (VA), 51 (49%) had reduced VA. The mean best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 0.28±0.38 logMAR (range 0-1 logMAR). 33.2% of all participants presented alteration of extrinsic ocular motility (EOM). No participant had exophthalmia and only 8 (8.5%) had papillary edema. 21 patients (21%) had optic atrophy and 3 (2.9%) of them did not present any CNS tumor. Based on the diagnosis, most of them were gliomas (55.6%), followed by craniopharyngiomas (15.1%), germ cell tumors (11.3%), and both ganglioglioma (1.9%) and leukemia (1.9%). Mean age in patients with glioma was 9.4±4.68 years (range 1-18 years), with no sex preference and mean BCVA of 0.27 ± 0.34 LogMAR. 18.6% had neurofibromatosis and optic nerve glioma. Mean age in patients with craniopharyngioma was 12.62±4.16 years (range 7-19 years), 62.5% were male, and the mean BCVA was of 0.35±0.42 LogMAR. In patients with germ cell tumor, the mean age was 11.75±3.93 years (range 2-19 years), 58.3% were male and the mean BCVA was of 0.25±0.44 LogMAR.

Conclusion: The most prevalent diagnosis were glioma and craniopharyngioma. Patients with craniopharyngioma were older, with male preference and worse VA than those with glioma or germ cell tumor. Almost one fifth (18.6%) of the patients with glioma had neurofibromatosis. We reinforce the importance a complete ocular exam in children with CNS tumor suspicion.

Keywords: Ocular findings; ocular manifestations; pediatric neoplasm; central nervous system tumor; children tumor.

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R2

Service: LACRIMAL SYSTEM
CEP Number: 0

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Title: Anatomic evaluation and the correlation between the lacrimal pathway and facial structure: a tomographic study

Author and Co-authors: Ogoshi Jr, IK, Okazaki C, Campos AC, Abreu Jr, L, Hirai, F, Bison, SHDVF

Purpose: To study the Brazilian population lacrimal pathway anatomy using computed tomography (CT) and its correlation with facial structure measurements.

Methods: Retrospective study of the orbits CTs from São Luiz Hospital from 02/07/2018 and 05/02/2017. Measurements: 1. Length and diameter of the nasolacrimal duct in the medium and superior third using axial cuts (anteroposterior and laterolateral). 2. The angle between the nasolacrimal duct and the palate. 3. Duct aeration . 4. Intercaruncular distance. 5. Nasolacrimal duct: Nasal length and height using 3D reconstruction. Trauma or previous surgery of the nasolacrimal duct and facial structures were exclusion criteria.

Results: 100 CTs were analyzed (200 nasolacrimal ducts). Age varied from 3 to 92 years old the average age was 37.54 (56 female, 44 male patients). Nasolacrimal duct length varied from 923 to 2673mm and the average size was 1813mm of the 200 ducts analyzed. The angle between the duct and the palate varied from 97 to 134, the average angle being 114.27 The average measurements of the 3D reconstruction were: (1) Intercaruncular distance: 3795mm, (2) nasal length: 3547mm and (3) nasal height: 3835mm. 19 patients presented with one sided duct aeration while 26 presented with both sided duct aeration (71 of the 200 ducts analyzed presented aeration)

Conclusion: The difference between the anteroposterior and the transverse diameter in the superior and medium segments characterized an oval-shaped anatomy. The bigger the nasal height and length, the the bigger is the total size of the duct (p

Keywords: Lacrimal Pathway, Nasolacrimal Duct, Computed Tomography

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Co-authors (maximum 6)
Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
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Poster guidelines:
90cm x 120cm

18. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: André Leite da Silva
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Service: STRABISMUS
CEP Number: 2.576.988

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Results of sensory exotropia surgery with and without oblique muscles weakening

Author and Co-authors: André Leite da Silva Bruna Lana Ducca de Andrade Deborah Meyer Rosa Stina Simone Akiko Nakayama Tomás Fernando Scalamandrê de Mendonça

Purpose: Sensory exotropia is a condition of ocular divergence, as a result of poor vision in one or both eyes due to a variety of etiologies. In sensory exotropia, horizontal muscles surgery associated with oblique muscles weakening in the amblyopic eye could have a greater effect than horizontal muscles procedure alone. The purpose of this study is to compare the results of unilateral surgery with and without oblique muscles weakening.

Methods: Thirty patients with a deviation larger than or equal to 30 prism-diopters (PD) were retrospectively divided into two groups: the weakening group (surgery of horizontal rectus and oblique muscles) and the control group (surgery of horizontal rectus muscles). The minimum follow-up period was six months.

Results: The mean surgical correction in the weakening group (46.61 PD) was statistically higher than in the control group (31.65 PD) ($P = 0.017$). The surgical success rate was 52.94% in the control group and 61.54% in the weakening group ($P = 0.638$). There was no relationship between the appearance of a new vertical deviation and the type of surgery performed ($P = 0,657$).

Conclusion: The weakening of oblique muscles allows more correction and seems to avoid long-term recurrence in sensory exotropia. The surgical correction was statistically greater in the weakening group and there were no complications. A prospective study with a larger number of patients and a longer postoperative follow-up would be important to evaluate the efficacy of this surgical option.

Keywords: Sensory exotropia; strabismus surgery; oblique muscles weakening

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Purpose
Methods
Results,
Conclusion
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Poster guidelines:
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19. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):

Name: Manuela Tenorio Cardoso
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Service: STRABISMUS
CEP Number: 1887/11

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: Efficacy and safety of riboflavin-ultraviolet type A rays inducing cross-linking of corneal collagen in patients aged 8 to 16 years with progressing keratoconus.

Author and Co-authors: Júlia Polido, Tais Wakamatsu, Eliane Mayumi, Thiago Cabral, Maria Emília Araújo, Denise de Freitas.

Purpose: To assess the effectiveness and safety of riboflavin ultraviolet type A rays induced cross-linking of corneal collagen in reducing progression of keratoconus and in improving visual acuity in pediatric patients with progressive keratoconus.

Methods: Prospective nonrandomized open study comprised 63 eyes of 56 patients, aged between 8 to 16 years affected by progressive keratoconus, were treated by combined riboflavin ultraviolet type A rays (UVA) collagen cross-linking. Radiant energy was 3 mW/cm² or 5.4 joule/cm² for a 30-minute exposure at 5 cm from the corneal apex. After treatment, eyes were medicated and dressed with a soft contact lens. A complete ophthalmologic examination (uncorrected visual acuity [UCVA], best spectacle-corrected visual acuity [BSCVA]) was performed before treatment, at 3, 6, 12, 24 and 36 months afterwards. Patients had corneal computerized topographic examination, anterior segment ocular coherence tomography, Scheimpflug imaging providing corneal pachymetry and tomography imaging, endothelial cell count, and in vivo confocal microscopy.

Results: Sixty-three eyes of 56 patients were submitted to corneal cross-linking, of which 44 were male and 13 were female. Most patients have 2 years of follow-up and will complete 3 years of follow-up in November 2017. Note: Waiting for the follow-up of 3 years to carry out the statistical analysis. Later I will add the results found.

Conclusion: Study in progress.

Keywords: Study in progress.

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