

Cataract cancellation in Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz

Amirah Mohammad Razali, Ainal Adlin Naffi, Norshamsiah Md Din, Jemaima Che Hamzah

Pusat Perubatan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia , Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: This retrospective study was carried out to evaluate the reasons for cancellation of elective cataract operations at Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz over a duration of two years from January 2016 to December 2017. **Method:** Patients listed for surgery was obtained from the operation list. Cancellation was identified through cancellation reports and confirmed by going through the patients' files. All patients attended the preoperative cataract clinic whereby baseline investigations were done including full blood count, renal profile, HbA1c, electrocardiogram and chest x-ray. They were assessed and optimized for pre-existing medical conditions and counselled regarding the surgery. **Results:** The total number of patients that was listed for elective cataract surgery over the 2 years were 2603 cases. On the day of surgery, 4.34% of the cases were cancelled. This was mainly due to systemic medical issues, involving 65 % patients. Uncontrolled hypertension was the leading cause (16.8%) followed by upper respiratory tract infection (15.9%), poorly controlled sugar (8.8%) and various cardiology related issues (7%). Ocular causes of cancellation comprised of 14% with blepharitis and meibomitis being the main ocular cause (9.7%), followed by keratitis (1.8%) and conjunctivitis (1.8%). A total of 30 patients did not come for the scheduled operation despite being contacted prior to surgery. **Conclusion:** The cancellation of cataract cases in our teaching hospital was mainly due to systemic medical conditions. Although part of the causes is acute causes such as infection, further efforts are needed to optimize the overall conditions with the need for more collaboration with primary care providers and physicians.

KEY WORDS:

Cataract, cancellation, causes

Lens-induced glaucoma: An audit of cataract cases in Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah (HSNZ)

Aini MA, Wan Haslina Wan Abdul Halim, Nor Anita CO

Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Pusat Perubatan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia , Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: To report on cases of cataract complicated with lens induced glaucoma in HSNZ. **Method:** Data from the National Eye Database were collected and analysed from the year 2011 till 2017. **Results:** A total of 80(1.09%) cases of lens induced glaucoma was calculated from 7316 cataract cases treated during the seven years of study period. The number of cases showed an increasing trend with 0.78% in 2011 to 1.26% in 2017. Most of the patients were in the age group of 60-69 years old(35.75%), followed by 70-79 years old(29.56%), 50-59 years old(21.73%), 80-89 years old(4.62%) and 90-99 years old(0.21%). There is significant gender distribution with this problem. Majority of them (69.42%) underwent cataract operation for the first eye. Cataract can progress to become intumescent (phacomorphic) or hypermature (phacolytic) leading to lens induced glaucoma which can subsequently cause permanent optic nerve damage. It is associated with late presentations therefore those in the older age groups who are dependent on others to seek treatment, predominates. Gender bias also put females at higher risk due to lower priority given to them in some communities to seek treatment. Overall, there has been an increase in cases of lens induced glaucoma which may be contributed to outreach programs that enabled patients from rural areas to receive treatment and the community's growing awareness and acceptance of cataract operation. **Conclusion:** Cataract is the main cause of preventable blindness worldwide and as such, it is important to identify these patients early before complications develop to avoid this preventable blindness from becoming permanent.

KEY WORDS:

Lens-induced glaucoma, phacomorphic, phacolytic