



CARTE DE ABSTRACTE

CONFERINȚĂ ȘTIINȚIFICĂ

**GLAUCOMUL, AFECȚIUNI
INFLAMATORII, VICII DE REFRAȚIE
ALE ANALIZATORULUI VIZUAL**

**5 APRILIE 2024
CHIȘINĂU, MOLDOVA**

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The level of tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α) concentration in blood serum directly correlates ($r=0.43$, $p<0.05$) with the level of the number of T-lymphocytes with the expression of acetylcholine receptors. Such connections were not found with the level of concentration in blood serum of interleukins IL-6, IL-10, IL-4.

Conclusions: Peculiarities of expression of adrenoreceptors and acetylcholinergic receptors were identified during different periods of the course of recurrent stromal herpetic keratitis

Keywords: recurrent stromal herpetic keratitis, adrenoreceptors, acetylcholine receptors, lymphocytes

DYNAMICS OF INTERCELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULE-1 (ICAM-1) IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEOVASCULAR GLAUCOMA

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Cyclophotocoagulation (CPC) is the most widely used treatment method for neovascular glaucoma (NVG). We hypothesized that significant inflammation in patients with diabetic NVG would predict poorer CPC outcomes.

Methods. 70 diabetes patients (75 cases) with painful NVG aged from 31 to 75 years were treated (pain syndrome was in 100% of cases; HbA1 was $7.8\pm 0.98\%$; type I diabetes was in 22 (29%) patients). The best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) before treatment was 0.06 ± 0.1 . IOP - 36.2 ± 4.52 mmHg, with maximum antihypertensive therapy (2.44 ± 5.37 drugs). A course of treatment with a diode laser ($\lambda=810$ nm, $P=0.9-1.3$ W, $t=2$ s) was carried out in all cases. 54 patients underwent infrared (940 nm) diaphanoscopy with transpalpebral illumination. After the course of CPC, patients were prescribed topical dexamethasone drops without preservatives in unit doses (1 month), taking into account the expression of the inflammatory cytokine ICAM-1 on peripheral blood lymphocytes. The CPC was repeated at $IOP \geq 28$ mm Hg. A new success was at $IOP \leq 21$ mm Hg.

Results. A course of CPC relieved pain in 100% of patients. After 3 months, IOP was 24.3 ± 6.88 mmHg, so a repeat course of treatment was carried out in 40% of eyes. IOP in these patients decreased by 30% to 22.9 ± 4.16 mmHg. Panretinal photocoagulation (PRP) of the retina - 39% of eyes. After 12 months, IOP decreased by 46% from the initial level (to 19.5 ± 3.22 mmHg, $p=0.000$), and complete success was achieved in 81.3% of cases. BCVA after treatment was 0.08 ± 0.12 . Patients who did not fully respond to the first CPC (30 eyes) and required additional laser procedure, had high expression values of the ICAM-1 (609.0 cells/ μ L). The need for a second course of CPC had a probable ($p<0.05$) relationship with baseline HbA1 data ($r_s=0.85$), duration of diabetes ($r_s=0.6$), IOP ($r_s=0.65$), ICAM-1 ($r_s=0.65$), PRP ($r_s=0.28$).

Conclusions. Repeated cyclophotocoagulation in patients with painful diabetic neovascular glaucoma is safe, effectively relieves pain, significantly reduces intraocular pressure (up to 19.5 mm Hg), and minimizes the risk of complications in the long-term follow-up period. Long-term local anti-inflammatory treatment in patients with high initial values of ICAM-1 expression in peripheral blood lymphocytes increases the effectiveness of procedures (in 81.3% of cases) for 12 months.

EVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS OF THE EX-PRESS® SHUNT IN PATIENTS WITH REFRACTORY GLAUCOMA UNDERGOING CATARACT SURGERY

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Keywords: Glaucoma, Cataract, EX-PRESS® Shunt