CONCLUSION
CONCLUSION

On behalf of our present study we make up following conclusions:

1. Dacryocystitis is the disease which is more common in young adults.

2. Females are more affected probably due to long and narrower lumen of the bony lacrimal canal.

3. Most common site of obstruction was found at the junction of lacrimal sac and naso-lacrimal duct. Second commonest site was found at the sinus of Maier.

    Anatomically the lacrimal sac slopes gently outward while the inward inclination of the duct leads to a slight narrow angulation and thus predisposing the passage for obstruction.

4. Diseases of conjunctival sac, nose and para-nasal sinuses also contribute in the obstruction of naso-lacrimal passages.

5. The nature of the sac was found dilated in most of the cases while contracted or normal sized sac were present in few cases. These findings were helpful in evaluating the effects of various diseases of different durations on the lacrimal sac and to plan the surgery.
6. Inefficiency of naso-lacrimal passages were noted because inspite of the passage of dye through lacrimal passages, patient had the complaint of epiphora.

7. Dimensions of the sac and naso-lacrimal duct were found similar to most of the standard literatures available on the subject.

8. The water soluble contrast media as conray 280 or conray 420 used in our present study were found to be good in radiographic density, non-toxic homogenous, non-irritant, eventually absorbed but little bit bitter in taste.

9. In few cases of chronic dacryocystitis, the block was found at sinus of maier and if DCR is performed in such cases patient will not be relieved from his complaints.

Thus the dacryocystography is an important pre-operative requisite for planning the surgery.

******