CONCLUSION

The present study "Clinical comparison of Conventional D.C.R. and D.C.R. Implant in chronic Dacryocystitis", was carried out in the Department of Ophthalmology, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi. In this study 100 cases were operated, out of which 30 cases were followed-up for a period of 3-6 months. Twenty cases were operated by conventional D.C.R. method and 60 cases were operated by D.C.R. implant method. On behalf of our present study, we make up following conclusions:

1. Chronic dacryocystitis is the disease which is more common in young adults ranging between 21 - 40 years.

2. The left side (55%) involvement is more than the right eye (33.75%).

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

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

5. Disease of conjunctival sac, nose and para-nasal sinuses also contribute in the obstruction of naso-lacrimal passage.
6. The mobility of patients was observed better where D.C.R. implant method was adopted than the conventional D.C.R. method.

7. Bleeding occurred during operation was much more in conventional D.C.R. (50%) method than D.C.R. implant method (4%).


9. D.C.R. implant method can also be adopted wherein patients D.C.T. was already done.

10. D.C.R. implants are very useful cosmetically than conventional D.C.R. method.

11. The patency of naso-lacrimal duct was observed. Much better results are seen in D.C.R. implant method than conventional D.C.R. method.