Summary
And
Conclusion
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This work is an experimental study where ECCE with PCIOL implantation was performed to control the intraocular pressure, complication and to provide good vision in cases of lens induced glaucoma.

From a total of 619 cataract cases undergoing surgery total cases recorded were 41 of which 36 underwent surgery. Hence incidence was calculated to be 6.62%. Phacolytic glaucoma was 70.7% of total lens induced glaucoma cases. Female predominence was observed.

The pre-operative usual acuity and intraocular pressure was related directly to the duration of attack.

ECCE with PCIOL was found to be safe and effective method of visual rehabilitation particularly when the duration of attack was less than 5 days.

Intra ocular pressure could be effectively controlled if the duration of attack is between 5-10 days.

From the study we came to the following conclusions.

1. Pre-operative intra ocular pressure was directly related to the duration of attack.

2. Pre-operative visual acuity was inversely related to the duration of attack.
3. Final visual outcome was related to the duration of attack and to the intraocular pressure.

4. Extra capsular cataract extraction with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation can be performed in cases of lens-induced glaucoma. Good visual acuity is expected if the duration of attack is less than 5 days.

5. Intra-ocular pressure can be effectively controlled if the duration of attack is between 5-10 days. Triple procedure may be done in cases having a duration more than this.

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