Case report

Cyclodialysis in the treatment of nonhealing secondary glaucoma

M. Lew, S. Lew

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Warmia and Mazury, Oczapowskiego 14, 10-957 Olsztyn, Poland
1 Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Biology, University of Warmia and Mazury, Oczapowskiego 1a, 10-957 Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract

In cases of glaucoma with elevated intraocular pressure, the first objective of treatment is its reduction and normalization. In cases when excessive pressure has resulted in a loss of vision, the aim of treatment is to attenuate the pain and to improve the comfort of the patient. This paper presents a case of glaucoma secondary to anterior uveitis, resistant to pharmacological treatment. A gonioscopic examination in both eyes revealed a narrowed filtration angle. An ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus showed partial retinal detachment. The cyclodialysis procedure was performed in both eyes. In the post-surgery period, intraocular pressure (IOP) in both eyes showed a downward tendency. The treatment of glaucoma secondary to anterior uveitis, particularly in its advanced state, often requires the combination of pharmacological treatment with a surgical procedure. Positive results in maintaining the patency of the fistula were observed after the application of a steroid therapy and a regular massage of filtration bleb, which significantly contributed to maintaining IOP at a desired level.

Key words: glaucoma, cyclodialysis, dog

Introduction

Glaucoma is a syndrome of ocular diseases often proceeding with severe pain, damage to ganglion cells of the retina and atrophy of the optic nerve head and, finally, loss of vision (Gelatt and Gelatt 2001). One of the fundamental characteristics of glaucoma includes elevated intraocular pressure (IOP); however, it is not a general rule, especially in humans. Glaucoma may proceed with a variety of non-specific clinical symptoms, which necessitates performing tonometric and gonioscopic examinations to reach a correct diagnosis. The most common clinical symptoms accompanying glaucoma include: pain manifested by blepharospasm, protrusion of the nictitating membrane, photophobia and lacrimation, as well as corneal oedema with vascularisation alongside the limbus, episcleral congestion, conjunctival chemosis, mydriasis, aqueous flare secondary to anterior uveitis, posterior synechiae, iris bombe, anterior lens capsule opacities, diminished or abolished pupillary light reflex, hyphema, secondary cataracts, optic disc cupping, blood vessel attenuation, tapetal hyperreflectivity, retinal detachment, and finally loss of vision (Gelatt and Gelatt 2001, Hasegawa et al. 2001, Peiffer Jr and Petersen-Jones 2001, Barnett et al. 2002, Barnett 2006).

This paper presents a case of non-healing glaucoma secondary to anterior uveitis. In cases of glau-