

The Relationship Between Cataract Surgery, AMD and PDT

Ayala Pollack, MD (Rehovot, Israel), Amir Bukelman, MD (Rehovot, Israel), Gennady Landa, MD (Ashkelon, Israel), Yoel Greenwald, MD (Jerusalem, Israel), Haya Katz, MD (Rishon Lezion, Israel), Hana Leiba, MD (Yavneh, Israel)

PURPOSE

To evaluate the relationship between cataract surgery, AMD, and PDT outcome.

METHODS

All patients underwent both PDT for wet AMD, and cataract surgery by phacoemulsification. They were divided into three separate subgroups: A: Eyes that underwent PDT for wet AMD, which became inactive following treatment, and remained stable for at least one year before undergoing cataract surgery. B: Eyes that had concomitant cataract and wet AMD, and underwent surgery to enable adequate visualization of the lesion prior to PDT treatment. C: Eyes that underwent cataract surgery and subsequently developed wet AMD within the first year post-operatively. These patients received PDT alone or in combination with intravitreal triamcinolone and/or bevacizumab.

RESULTS

A: In eyes that underwent PDT for wet AMD with lesion stabilization for at least one year before cataract surgery, the lesion remained stable during postoperative follow-up.

B: Eyes with both wet AMD and cataract, which underwent surgery to enable lesion visualization for PDT, responded well to PDT with good scar formation.

C: Eyes that underwent surgery and subsequently developed wet AMD within the first year post-operatively, required multiple PDT treatments and had a poorer clinical outcome. Some of these patients received adjuvant therapy such as intravitreal triamcinolone and/or bevacizumab.

CONCLUSION

The response of wet AMD to the available treatments varies with the onset of the neovascularization in relation to the cataract surgery. Eyes that develop wet AMD in the first year post phacoemulsification surgery may require multiple treatments.