

The effect of preoperative scatter photocoagulation on visual outcome on vitrectomized diabetic cases

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Purpose:

To evaluate the effect of preoperative scatter photocoagulation on visual outcome in vitrectomized diabetic cases.

Methods:

Retrospective review of 163 consecutive eyes undergoing vitrectomy for intravitreal/subhyaloid hemorrhages and macula threatening tractional/rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. The correlation between preoperative scatter photocoagulation and postoperative visual acuities were analyzed by Pearson test.

Results:

Mean patient age was 59.31 ± 11.18 years. Mean duration of diabetes was 14.08 ± 5.47 years. Mean follow up time was 8.5 ± 7.4 . There were intravitreal /subhyaloid hemorrhages in 119 eyes (73 %) and macula threatening tractional / rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in 48 eyes (7.9%). 37 cases (22.6%) have been performed preoperative scatter photocoagulation. Satisfactory postoperative best corrected visual acuity ($>5/200$) was not found to be statistically significant with preoperative scatter photocoagulation ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion:

Performing preoperative scatter photocoagulation in diabetic cases seems not to improve postoperative visual acuity but can decrease necessity of vitrectomy and intra / postoperative complications.

Take-home message:

Preoperative scatter photocoagulation should performed before vitrectomy to decrease intra/postoperative complications in diabetic cases but not improve final visual acuity.

