

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CATARACTS

S. Gazepov¹, G. Panova²,

Clinical Hospital- Stip

Faculty of Medicine - University Goce Delchev - Stip

ABSTRACT

Introduction : Cataract is the most common eye disease that severely compromised visual function.

Objective: Analysis of cataract in a defined time interval 5god (2008-2012) in the Municipality of Kocani.

Materijali and Methods : The methods of work used a statistical methodology in the study of cataract which includes descriptive and analytical statistics. Results : The total number of registered patients with cataracts in the period 2008 to 2012 is 2323 patients acienti . Of these, 1089 or 47 % were men , and 1234 or 53 % are women, 145pacientki or 6 % more women than men . In this time with congenital and juvenile cataracts presenilni recorded total 418pacienti or 18 % . In senile cataracts , recorded a total of ` 1908 patients or 82 % , which is 64 % more.

Discussion : The analysis of the data it can be concluded that cataract 6% more prevalent in women than in men . The prevalence of cataract grows with age , 82 % of patients have over 55god.

Conclusion : cataracts can be inherited factor , external influences or imflamatorni , ischemic or degenerative eye diseases . The number of patients with cataracts each year increases .

Keywords : *clouding of the eye lens , visual acuity , blindness , opertaiven treatment , visual function*

The term cataract is any clouding of the eye lens that reduces visual sharpness. Cataracts is the most common eye disease that severely compromised visual function . An estimated 30-45 million people worldwide are blind , and of that number at more than 45 % the cause is cataract . The incidence of cataracts besides heredity affect ultraviolet radiation , certain metabolic disorders , inadequate and unbalanced diet .

In most cases the onset of cataract can be connected to either a day of known factors . Understanding that cataract remains a segment of the general aging of the organism. The incidence of cataract grows with age and virtually everyone has some 65year after opacification of drugs.No evidence that the drug can prevent , delay or prevent the progression of Cataracts. Treatment of cataracts is exclusively operating . Cataract surgery is surgery that is commonly performed in ophthalmology and is one of the most practices general surgery operations . Today, thanks to the improvement of equipment , materials and techniques of cataract operations in the 95 % end up with success . Results are excellent comes to a complete rehabilitation of visual function . Objective: Analysis of cataract in a defined time interval 5 year (2008-2012) in the Municipality of Kocani , and to identify those factors or circumstances affecting the existence and quantum of change examined phenomenon.

Materijali and Methods : The methods of work used a statistical methodology in the study of cataract which includes descriptive statistics in whose domain includes methods of collecting , collating and presenting data , and methods of determining the parameters of the statistical table , and analytical statistics that covers methods of statistical analysis , whose task is to explain variability using correlations classifications and other statistical indicators, as well as statistical lock . The marks on the statistical units are quantitative and qualitative .

Results : The analysis of the data it can be concluded that cataract 6% more prevalent in women than in men . The prevalence of cataract grows with age , 82 % of patients have over 55 year

. In 2008 registered vupno 418 patients with cataracts . Of these, 197 or 47 % were men , and 221 or 53 % were women, 24 patients , or 6 % more women than men . Congenital , juvenile cataracts and presenilni (up 54god) has a total of 56 patients or 13 % . In senile cataracts recorded a total 362 patients or 87 % which is 74 % more .

In 2009 was recorded a total of 459 patients with cataracts of which 208 or 45 % were men , and 251 or 55 % were women and 43 patients or 10 % more women than men . Congenital , juvenile cataracts and presenislni a total of 79 or 17 % . In senile cataracts registered a total of 380 or 83 % which is 66 % more .

In 2010 recorded a total of 467 patients with cataracts . Of these, 217 or 46 % were men and 250 or 54 % are women , which is 33 pacienki or 8 % more women than men . Congenital and juvenile cataracts presenilni a total of 86 patients or 18 % . In senile cataracts recorded 381 patients or 82 % , which is 64 % more .

In 2011 recorded a total of 483 with cataracts . Of these, 228 or 47 % were men , and 255 or 53 % are women , which is about 27 patients or 6 % more women than men . Congenital and juvenile cataracts presenilni a total of 88 patients or 18 % . In senile cataracts , registered 395pacient or 82 % which is 64 % more .

In 2012 recorded a total of 496 with cataracts . Of these, 239 or 48 % were men , and 257 or 52 % are women , which is about 18 patients or 4 % more women than men . Congenital and juvenile cataracts presenilni a total of 106 patients or 21 % . In senile cataracts , registered 390pacient or 79 % which is 58 % more .

the total number of registered patients with cataracts in the period 2008 to 2012 is 2323patients . Of these, 1089 or 47 % were men , and 1234 or 53 % are women, 145 patients or 6 % more women than men . In this period with congenital and juvenile cataracts presenilni recorded total 418 patients or 18 % . In senile cataracts , recorded a total of ` 1908 patients or 82 % , which is 64 % more .

Based on the data obtained, the index is calculated dynamics . 2009 was the number of patients with cataract regarding 2008 increased by 9.8 %.

2010 the number of patients with cataract regarding 2008 increased to 11 , 7 % , and compared to the 1.74 % in 2009 .

In 2011 the number of patients with cataract regarding 2008 increased by 15.5 % in relation to 2010 of 3.42 %.

2012 the number of patients with cataract regarding 2008 increased by 18.6 % , and compared to the 2.69 % in 2011 .

From the analysis of the data it can be concluded that cataract 6% more prevalent in women than in men . The prevalence of cataract grows with age , 82 % of patients have over 55 . The number of patients with cataracts each year increases . This is due , first, for promoting health behavior of the population , so more people appear on the review . And secondly systematic reviews of the staff have become mandatory, so people with reduced visual acuity in the eye examination point where cataract dijagnostira. should timely to point out that the number of persons suffering from cataracts in the Municipality of Kocani is far greater. Some patients did not occur until the review seriously reduce visual acuity . Part of of patients treated in the other eye hospitals mostly in Skopje , thus not recorded in the medical center in Kocani . Conclusion : Cataract can be stationary and progredientna . Under stationary cataracts means clouding of the lens through which life is not advancing. In most cases it is congenital cataracts . In progredientnitate zamatu vanjata lens cataracts over time progress . The group progredientni most common cataracts or senile cataract starachkata , then Dogana cataracts with known etiology : traumatic , radiaciona , electricity , toxic ... cause of cataracts can be heredity , or external influences imflamatorni , ischemic or degenerative eye diseases . Cataracts are treated with medication , treatment is operating . There are 2 methods for cataract surgery : ekstrakapsularna intrakapsularna extraction and extraction . In ekstrakapsularna extraction detachable front capsule and core and back capsule is in place . In intrakapsularnata

extraction removes the entire lens , including the capsule back . Congenital cataract is removed through extraction ekstrakapsularna and should make the time to develop a fixation reflex (evolving to 3tiot month) and do not develop amblyopia and nystagmus . Forecasts largely depend on the treatment of ambliopijata. Afakija is a condition that occurs after cataract extraction , it is lack of eye lens . Corrected with glasses , contacts or intraocular lens . Pseudofakijata is a condition that occurs after cataract extraction , when replacing the natural eye lens is implanted artificial lens . Results are izvondredni , since coming to full rehabilitation of visual function . To deal successfully with cataract should accomplish the following objectives: identifying patients at risk for developing cataracts , cataract accurately diagnose , inform and educate patients about disability visual and functional disability caused by cataract and availability of treatment , quality improvement health care , which is given to patients with cataracts , effectively manage patients with cataracts , identifying and managing potential after surgical complications .

References

1. Kostadina G . Janev , General Ophthalmology , 2002 , Menora , Skopje - 604
2. Olga Litrichin Milan Blagojevic , Dobrosav Cvetkovic , elite - medicine medical book - Belgrade , 2004 , 360
3. Dr. Cynthia A . Bradford , Fundamentals of ophthalmology , Tabernakul - 2010-221
4. Golubovic S. XI Indikacija i kontraindikacije za nošenje kontaktnih sociva
5. Laban - Guchev , Kosturanova M, Contact Lenses 2 - UGD - FMN 2010 Stip
6. Cvetkovic D, III Klinika refrakcija 1995 Beograd
7. Gordana Panova communication skills UGD - FMN 2010 Stip
8. Gordana Panova Medical Ethics UGD - FMN 2010 Stip
9. George Shuman, Fundamentals of Public Health , UGD - FMN 2009 Stip
10. Marina Danilova , Biostatistics with Computer Exercises UGD - FMN - Stip
11. American Optometric Association-Care of the Adult Patient with Cataracta -2004
12. Wikipedia-Ocne bolesti, 14-11 overtaken the 2013th bs. Wikipedia.org / wiki / ocne _bolesti
13. Fiziologija oka Taken on 23 -11-2013 medskolatz com/clanak/766