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Abstracts

15 - Outcomes of goniotomy in childhood glaucomas in the Indian population

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Purpose: To study the outcomes of goniotomy in childhood glaucomas in the Indian population.

Methods: This prospective study included children with primary (PCG) or secondary childhood glaucomas. Goniotomy was performed as the primary or secondary (second) procedure in PCG and secondary glaucomas in children. The primary outcome measure was IOP control with (qualified success) or without medications (complete success).

Results: There were 35 eyes of 28 children. Mean age at goniotomy was 3.9±0.6 years. Thirteen out of 17 eyes with PCG underwent secondary goniotomy and 14 out of 18 eyes with secondary glaucoma underwent primary goniotomy. Sixteen out of 17 eyes that underwent secondary goniotomy had a prior combined trabeculectomy with trabeculotomy. Mean duration of follow-up was 2.1±0.3 years and 1.6±0.4 years in the primary and secondary goniotomy groups, respectively. At the end of 1 year, 16.3%±10.1% (n=3) and 8.3%±8% (n=2) achieved complete success and 61.8%±12.4% (n=6) and 49.2%±15.4% (n=5) of the eyes achieved qualified success in the primary and secondary goniotomy groups respectively. At the end of a year, 56.1%±9.8% achieved qualified success. Age at surgery, preoperative IOP and HCD, or number of antiglaucoma medications prior to surgery did not affect the success. Transient hyphaemia was noted in 32/35 eyes.

Conclusion: Primary goniotomy combined with anti-glaucoma medications achieved good IOP control in eyes with secondary childhood glaucomas. Goniotomy is a safe procedure and holds promise in secondary childhood glaucomas in the Indian population.