

INTISARI

EFEK INJEKSI TRIAMSIKOLON ASETONID INTRAKAMERA TERHADAP JUMLAH SEL ENDOTEL KORNEA SETELAH OPERASI KATARAK PADA PASIEN KATARAK DENGAN RIWAYAT UVEITIS

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Latar Belakang: Injeksi triamsinolon asetonid intrakamera dan dasar orbita di akhir operasi katarak pada pasien katarak dengan riwayat uveitis telah dilaporkan aman dan efektif mengontrol peradangan setelah operasi katarak, namun efek injeksi triamsinolon asetonid intrakamera terhadap jumlah sel endotel kornea setelah operasi katarak pada pasien katarak dengan riwayat uveitis belum tersedia.

Tujuan: Membandingkan efek injeksi triamsinolon asetonid intrakamera dan dasar orbita terhadap jumlah sel endotel kornea setelah operasi katarak dengan teknik fakoemulsifikasi atau SICS pada pasien katarak dengan riwayat uveitis.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan desain potong lintang. Penelitian dilakukan di Poliklinik Mata RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta mulai bulan Agustus 2016 hingga Desember 2016. Subjek katarak dengan riwayat uveitis yang menjalani operasi katarak dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok perlakuan injeksi triamsinolon asetonid intrakamera (n=16) dan kelompok perlakuan injeksi triamsinolon asetonid dasar orbita (n=16). Jumlah sel endotel kornea setelah operasi katarak diperiksa menggunakan mikroskop spektular.

Hasil: Pada hari ke-30 setelah operasi katarak, hilangnya sel endotel kornea pada kedua grup tidak berbeda signifikan secara statistik ($p = 0,052$).

Kesimpulan: Hilangnya sel endotel kornea setelah hari ke30 paska operasi antara kelompok injeksi triamsinolon asetonid intrakamera dengan triamsinolon asetonid dasar orbita tidak berbeda signifikan secara statistik.

Kata Kunci: uveitis, katarak dengan riwayat uveitis, fakoemulsifikasi, *Small Incision Cataract Surgery*, triamsinolon asetonid, dasar orbita, intrakamera, sel endotel kornea

ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF INTRACAMERAL TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE INJECTION ON CORNEAL ENDOTHELIAL CELL COUNT FOLLOWING CATARACT SURGERY IN PATIENTS WITH HISTORY OF UVEITIS

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Background: Intracameral and orbital floor triamcinolone acetate injection at the end of cataract surgery in uveitic eyes has been reported to be safe and effective to control post cataract surgery inflammation, but literature on the effects of intracameral triamcinolone acetate injection on corneal endothelial cell count following cataract surgery in patients with history of uveitis is not yet available.

Purpose: To compare the effects of orbital floor and intracameral triamcinolone acetate injection on corneal endothelial cell count following cataract surgery in patients with history of uveitis.

Method: This study was cross-sectional study design. Research conducted in Ophthalmology Ward of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta from August 2016 to December 2016. Subjects with a history of uveitis who underwent cataract surgery were divided into two groups, intracameral triamcinolone acetate injection group (n = 16) and orbital floor triamcinolone acetate injection group (n = 16). Endothelial cell count following cataract surgery was observed using specular microscope.

Result: On the 30th day following cataract surgery, corneal endothelial cell loss in intracameral triamcinolone acetate injection group and orbital floor triamcinolone acetate injection group were not statistically different (p = 0,052).

Conclusion: Corneal endothelial cell loss on the 30th day following cataract surgery between intracameral triamcinolone acetate injection group and orbital floor triamcinolone acetate injection group were not statistically different.

Keywords: uveitis, cataract with history of uveitis, phacoemulsification, *small incision cataract surgery*, triamcinolone acetate, orbital floor, intracameral, corneal endothelial cell.