

# ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

#### **Gender Distribution in RVO** Males were 11 and females were 4.



# Diabetic Macular Oedema

15 patients with Diabetic Retinopathy of which

9 eyes(60%) were NPDR and 6 eyes(40%) were PDR •



## Age Distribution of DME

The age group ranged from 45 to 64 years.

Age group	Number	%
41 to 50 years	5	33.33%
51 to 60 years	8	53.33%
61 to 70 years	2	13.33%



#### **Gender Distribution in DME** Males were 7 and females were 8.



#### **REDUCTION IN CMT**

	No. Of cases with CMT reduction		No. Of cases with CMT increase
RVO	15 (100%)		0
DME	14 ( 93.33%)		1 (6.66%)
THE MEAN REDUCTION IN CMT			
Retinal vein occlusions		259.3 μm	
DME		175.2 μm	

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## MEAN RANGE OF REDUCTION IN CMT (IN µm)

	Pre - IVA	Post - IVA	
Retinal Vein Occlusions	736 ± 368	365 ± 179	
Diabetic Macular Oedema	548.5 ± 174.5	422.5 ± 175.5	

#### **IMPROVEMENT IN VISION**

From	То	RVO	DME
CF 1 Mt	6/60	7	6
6/60	6/36	6	4
6/36	6/9	2	4
	Total	15	14



#### OCT images in DME before and after IVA



#### DISCUSSION

Diabetic Macular Oedema is a chronic disease where the vascular changes are well established and a single Anti-VEGF injection will not cause much reduction in the CMT.

Systemic glycemic control plays an important role in control of diabetic macular oedema.

Also other associated factors like hypertension, anaemia, renal function, lipid profile etc. influence the control of DME.

Retinal Vein occlusions: the vascular changes are acute and hence even with single Anti-VEGF injection, there is significant reduction in CMT.

### Comparison with other studies:

	Our Study	Pacores 2009	Shaaban A. Mahey
CMT Reduction Range in DMO (in	548.5 ± 174.5 to 422.5 ± 175.5	466.5 ± 145.2 to 332 ± 129.6	
CMT Reduction Range In RVO in (in µm)	736 ± 368 to 365 ± 179		455 ± 126 to 356 ± 118

### CONCLUSIONS

A single dose of intravitreal avastin can reduce macular oedema in both Diabetic retinopathy and retinal vascular occlusions.

But it is more effective (50% reduction in CMT) in Retinal Vein Occlusions when compared to Diabetic Macular Oedema which is statistically significant.

The authors have no financial interest in presenting this study.

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