

Clinical Characteristics of Eyelid Laceration in the Casualty



Medical Science

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ABSTRACT

Aim:TO assess etiological characteristics and visual outcomes Of eyelid lacerations.Methods:It is a cross sectional study,50 cases of isolated traumatic eyelid laceration were consecutively studied and its epidemiology,etiology and association with visual outcome were evaluated.Results:Men exhibited greater vulnerability and they were around 30 years of age.Motor vehicle accidents were the most important cause of trauma.Conclusion:Safety precaution on the road and workplaceare a must to reduce the casualty of eyelid lacerations.

Introduction:

Eyelid laceration are a common occurrence in the casualty department of any hospital.The aim of this study was to identify the risk factors of eyelid laceration and device safety precautions wherever possible.

Methods:

Patients attending the casualty dep.of Sheth.L.G.General Hospital between august 2014 to january2015 were enrolled in this case review study.Patients with eyelid trauma were eligible for inclusion into the study.Lid laceration was defined as any trauma to the external surface of the lids with or without evident tissue loss or other ocular comorbidities,but absolutely with such significant symptoms that require hospital care.

Results:

This study enrolled 50 patients.39 males and 11 females aged between 1 and 85 years old.16 patients were under 14 years of age.All of the patients had GCS 15/15.Of the motor vehicle accidents ---16 were with motor cycle and 4 with cars.The lacerations varied in length from 5-50mm and 1-10 mm in depth. The skin and subcutaneous tissue were involved in 36 cases,the skin,subcutaneous tissue and muscle were involved in 10 cases,remaining 4 cases involved upto palpebral conjunctiva.Of all cases 2 had such tissue loss requiring oculoplastic expertise.2 cases had canalicular injury.globe injury was present in 5 cases. Orbital wall fracture in 12 patients.The visual acuity was related to globe injuries ,with the 5 patients having globe injury having vision less than 6/60.Others had BCVA more than 6/60.



Discussion

The aim of this study was to provide the evidence and grounds to encourage health policy decision makers to address the subject of traumatic eye injuries,eye-lid lacerations in particular. The penetration of foreign body into the eye is not the only cause of damage to either eye-lids or its inner surfaces over the globe,whereby the removal of the object becomes essential if retained.The results showed a greater prevalence for eye-lid laceration among male patients(75.5%) of active age around 29 years old.This may be due to ---

---Men occupying more jobs in factories ,workshops and outdoors.

---Men participating in vigorous sports and also involved in assaults and violence.

---Men exhibit lack of concerns of safety and caution at the work and while operating motor vehicles on the road.

The study results revealed that the most common places where accidents occurred were the work place followed by home , a report that is consistent with other reports.Among motor vehicle accidents 80% were motor cycle accidents where people did not use helmets and were involved in dangerous errands such as fast delivery or transporting furniture on bike.

Among all the cases in this study only 3 were suspicious of infective cellulitis.Of the 5 patients with globe injuries ---2 had bulbar conjunctival laceration with sub -conjunctival haemorrhage,2 had sclera perforation and 1 had sclero-corneal perforation.Visual acuity was poor in patients with concomitant globe



injuries, this is consistent with other studies.

The limitations of this study were ----

----Patients with mild to moderate trauma were included (GCS-15).

----Small sample size.

----Single centre study.

----Cross sectional design of the study.

Conclusion

The high risk conditions should be modified.

---- Use of helmets

----Use of seat belts

----Use of safety gears

The high risk individuals should follow safety measures, as a little dose of precaution can go a long way in preventing such trauma.

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