Clinical assessment of valvular needling for the adequate control of intraocular pressure in patients with Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation. Results to a year of evolution

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**Purpose:** Determine the efficacy of the valvular needling a year of evolution in patients with glaucoma and Ahmed glaucoma valve (AGV) implantation.

**Methods:** Retrospective, longitudinal, observational, descriptive study.

We obtained all the records of the patients with glaucoma and AGV implant who had performed needling between 2006 and 2012. We collected data such as age, sex, visual acuity (VA), pachymetry, mean deviation presurgical and postsurgical, diagnosis, type and number of additional procedures performed, complications, number of medications presurgical and to a year after the surgery, preoperative intraocular pressure (IOP), and the following to a year. Took place a parametric analysis using a Student T test, using the statistical package Graph Pad Prism 5.0.

**Results:** 112 eyes, 47 male, 65 female, with an mean age of 55.31 years; the main diagnosis were primary-open angle Glaucoma in 42 patients; Mean pachymetry was 556.92; presurgical VA in LogMar was 0.61 and postsurgical 0.70; the mean deviation campimetric presurgical was 18.27 and postsurgical 18.98; the average of the number of presurgical medicines was 3.16 and postsurgical 2.5. In regard to the IOP the mean preoperative was 18.32. Statistically significant differences were found in the majority of the shots, except in the week 2 and the 2nd month.

**Conclusions:** The valve needling is an effective alternative to control IOP in patients with AGV implant, 30% of patients required the needling of the year has been the AGV implant; at two months is required hypotensive medication to control the IOP; 58 patients required a new intervention, being a second needling the most frequent; the number of drugs decreased a year of surgery; the majority of the patients had a severe campimetric damage, so there were no significant differences between the deviation mean campimetric, as well as not statistically significant changes in visual acuity presurgical and postsurgical.