

Program and Abstract Book

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(International Society of Manual Small Incision Cataract Surgeons)

ADVANCED SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY IN OPHTHALMOLOGY TOWARD **VISION 2020**

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Makassar, Indonesia



SVR-001
SURGICAL APPROACH FOR MACULAR DISEASE

Gilbert WS Simanjuntak, MD

There are several macular diseases which needs medical and surgical approach. In spite of progress in medical approach for treatable macular diseases, still there are several macular diseases which need surgical approach. Presentation will discuss about treatable macular diseases with surgical approach, and will be focused on macular hole, tractional macular edema and limited macular translocation. Surgical video be presented.

SVR-002
MANAGEMENT OF DRIFT LENS INTO THE VITREOUS

Iwan Sovani, MD

SVR-003
MANAGEMENT OF POSTERIOR SEGMENT OCULAR INJURY WITH / WITHOUT IOFB

Arief Kartasasmita, MD

SVR-004
SURGICAL APPROACH IN ENDOPTHALMITIS

Soedarman Sjamsoe, MD

SVR-005
INTRAVITREAL ANTI-VEGF TREATMENT IN RETINAL DISEASES

Rumita Kadarusman, MD

SVR-006
INFLAMMATION AS BACKGROUND MECHANISM IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

Habibah S. Muhiddin, MD

Background purpose: Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is one of chronic complications of diabetes mellitus that potential in causing blindness. To date, pathogenesis of DR is still unclear. Many factors are considered to have a role in background mechanism of DR, including inflammation process. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) and ICAM-1 are proinflammatory cytokines has been suggested responsible in pathogenesis of DR.

Material and methods: An observational case control study was performed to evaluate the association between promoter TNF- α -308 gene polymorphism,

serum TNF- α , aqueous humor TNF- α and metabolic factors in developing of DR.

Sixty eight DM patients were enrolled in this study, consisted of: 29 male and 39 female, the mean age was 54.51 ± 8.38 years old. History taking about DM and associated diseases, ophthalmology examinations were done to find the present of diabetic retinopathy. Serum TNF- α , aqueous humor TNF- α , fasting blood glucose, 2 hours after breakfast blood glucose and A1C were measured and tried to evaluate concurrent effects in diabetic retinopathy. The identification of TNF- α promoter gene polymorphism taken from patient's whole blood.

Results: There were 48 DM patients with DR, consisted of 32 (47,06%) NPDR, and 16 (23,53%) PDR as cases, and 20 (29,41%) OM patients without DR as controls. Promoter TNF- α -308A gene was found in 2 cases and 1 control. Mean serum TNF- α was $20,244 \pm 21,38$ pg/ml, in cases $22,271 \pm 22,257$ pg/ml and in controls $15,89 \pm 19,16$ pg/ml. However the mean aqueous humor TNF- α level was $0,49 - 0,36$ pg/ml, in case $0,51 \pm 0,36$ pg/ml and in control $0,46 \pm 0,38$ pg/ml. Mean of A1C was $8,85 \pm 1,8\%$, $9,21 \pm 1,68\%$ in case group and $7,59 \pm 1,78\%$ in control. increased of serum TNF- α had 2 times relative risk to develop DR (OR 2.03), $p < 0,05$. A1C level had significant correlation with the development of DR ($p = 0,0001$). Level of A1C $> 7\%$ has 2.75 times risk to have DR, while $> 8\%$ the risk increased to 4.5 times. Duration of diabetes also has significant correlation to DR ($p < 0,05$). OM > 5 years had relative risk 3.3 times to have DR, and in DM > 10 years increased to 6.8 times. TNF- α Promoter TNF- α -308 gene polymorphism was not a risk factor in development of DR in this study (OR 1,007). There is no significant correlation between serum TNF- α and aqueous humor TNF- α ($p = 0,53$).

SVR-007
VEGF GENE RESEARCH IN MAKASSAR: THE PROSPECT GENETICAL STUDY IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

Budu, MD

SVR-008
AVASTIN FOR DIABETIC MACULAR OEDEMA

Edmund Wong, MD

SVR-009
IMPROVEMENTS IN SURGICAL TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROLIFERATIVE DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

Edmund Wong, MD

SURGICAL APPROACH FOR MACULAR DISEASE

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