**Results:** Twenty eight eyes of 24 patients were operated. The mean age was 57.6 [18 - 79, \( \alpha = 18.3 \)], and 24 were female (85.6%). Uveitis origin was unknown for 6 patients (25%), due to Mycobacterium Tuberculosis hypersensitivity in 4 patients (16.7%) and Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease in 2 patients (8.3%). Other patients had a different etiology for each case. Preoperative mean best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 0.90 logMar [0.1 - 2.3, \( \sigma = 0.68 \)]. A week after surgery mean BCVA was improved to 0.26 logMar [0 - 1.3, \( \sigma = 0.37 \)]. A month later, mean BCVA was 0.26 logMar [0 - 1, \( \sigma = 0.34 \)]. BCVA was 0.38 logMar (19 patients) at 6 months and 0.27 logMar (11 patients) at one year. The mean preoperative flare value was 26.4 ph/ms [7 - 198, \( \alpha = 39.9 \)]. It increased to 42.8 ph/ms [7.3 - 178.2, \( \sigma = 47.7 \)] at one day and 35.0 ph/ms [7 - 313.3, \( \sigma = 63.9 \)] at one week. ME was noted postoperatively in 11 eyes (39%), of which 4 were preexistent. Four eyes (14.3%) had inflammatory glaucoma and ERM was noticed on OCT examination in 6 eyes (21.4%). There was no capsular rupture. Iris hooks were used in 7 procedures (25%). Oral prednisone was used prior to surgery in 6 patients (25%) and after surgery in 10 patients (41.6%).

**Conclusions:** Cataract surgery in adult patients with uveitis has a satisfactory outcome in most of the cases. It is important to achieve a strict preoperative control of ocular inflammation. The incidence of complications such as macular edema, epiretinal membrane or glaucoma has been dramatically reduced by an appropriate management of the disease.

**Commercial Relationships:** Jean-Louis Bacquet, None; Audrey Fel, None; Nathalie Butel, None; Anne-Laure Remond, None; Phuc L право Hoang, None; Bahram Bodaghi, None

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**Results:** Eighty-six eyes from 86 patients were included in the study. The mean IOP reduced significantly (16.24 ± 2.4 mmHg to 14.1 ± 2.6 mmHg at 1 week and 14.4 ± 2.3 mmHg at 1 month) (p < 0.001 for both) after phacoemulsification. The AOD500 increased significantly (0.46 ± 0.25 mm to 0.69 ± 0.17 mm at 1 week and 0.72 ± 0.18 mm at 1 month) after surgery (p < 0.001 for both). Anterior chamber depth increased significantly (2.89 ± 0.3 mm to 4.05 ± 0.35 mm at 1 week and 4.11 ± 0.30 mm) also (p < 0.001). Reduction in IOP correlated with the increase in AOD500 (r = 0.24, p = 0.035) at 1 month after surgery. In the multiple regression model, axial length was the only factor which correlated with percentage change in IOP (standardised beta=0.232, p=0.01) after adjusting for age and CCT.

**Conclusions:** This hospital based study shows that a higher axial length is independent predictor of intraocular pressure lowering post uncomplicated phacoemulsification.

**Commercial Relationships:** norlina ramli, None; Li Yen Chan, None; Amir Samsudin, None; mohammadreza peyman, None; Monisha E. Nongpiur, None; Mingguang He, None; mimivati zahari, None

**Program Number:** 681

**Poster Board Number:** B0247

**Presentation Time:** 1:30 PM–3:15 PM

**Safety and Efficacy of Phacorrefractive Surgery in a Hispanic Population**

Jose A. Nava. Instituto de Ophthalmologia - Catarata, Centro Medico Zambrano Héllion - Tec de Monterrey, San Pedro Garza García, Mexico.

**Purpose:** To analyze the outcomes (safety and efficacy) of phacorrefractive surgery (Clear Lens Extraction) in a Hispanic population and its correlation to age and axial length.

**Methods:** We selected a random sample of 500 files from patients 35 years to 55 years who underwent phacoemulsification during the years 2009 to 2012 in an ophthalmology service in Monterrey Mexico. 40 cases of Clear Lens Extraction were performed. Change in visual acuity, type of IOL, use of YAG laser and complications were evaluated.

**Results:** 40 cases were analyzed and followed. No cases of retinal detachment were found and improvement of visual acuity in all cases was observed. We observed 3 cases of PCO, all of them in the longest axial lengths. Comorbidities, IOL types and bio measures are described.

**Conclusions:** Increase availability of multifocal lenses has increased phacorrefractive procedures in younger patients without cataracts. Despite our results, safety and efficacy of this procedure in young adults is still to be determined.

**Commercial Relationships:** Jose A. Nava, None

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**Program Number:** 682

**Poster Board Number:** B0248

**Presentation Time:** 1:30 PM–3:15 PM

**Epidemiology of Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome in a Guatemalan Population**


**Purpose:** Pseudoexfoliation (PXE) syndrome is a condition that affects every population worldwide. It is associated with glaucoma, cataract formation, zonular weakness, and reduced pupil dilation. The purpose of this study is to report the results of the first epidemiologic study of PXE in a Central American population.

**Methods:** A retrospective review of medical records of patients undergoing cataract surgery at Hospital de la Familia, an outreach medical facility in Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala. 137 eyes that underwent cataract extraction in 2013 were reviewed for visual acuity, intraocular pressure, method of cataract extraction, density of...