091 Ophthalmic pathology in Down syndrome patients: characterization in chilean children. Bernardita Alamos, Pablo Musa, Macarena Lizama, Pablo Altschwager, Cristián Salgado

Introduction: The aim of this study is to describe the prevalence of different ophthalmic pathologies in chilean pediatric patients with Down syndrome (DS) and to evaluate whether those figures are comparable to internationally reported standards.

Methods: Retrospective descriptive study. Pediatric patients with DS were selected out of all patients attending their pediatric health supervision at a local hospital who underwent at least one ophthalmological evaluation between 2009 and 2013. Patients who were examined during hospitalization, had incomplete ophthalmological evaluations or were older than 17 years at the time of evaluation, were excluded. Patient records were examined in order to obtain the frequency of different ophthalmic pathologies.

Results: A total of 202 patients met the inclusion criteria. Median patient age was 2 years and 6 months (range, 1 month to 17 years), and 48.1% were male. Of the 202, 20.2% were presented with myopia (≥ −0.50 D), 58.9% had hyperopia (≥ 1.00 D), and 63.3% suffered from astigmatism (≥0.75D); 30.1% of patients were prescribed glasses. Horizontal strabismus was present in 19.8% of patients; vertical strabismus, in 0.9%. Of the total, 2.9% of patients underwent surgery for their strabismus; successful results were attained in 100% of cases. Nystagmus was present in 15.3% of patients; cataracts, in 2.5%; and nasolacrimal duct obstruction, in 21.2%. Overall, 94.5% of subjects presented ophthalmic pathology.

Discussion: Our research demonstrated a high prevalence of ophthalmic pathologies for this group, showing comparable figures to what has been previously reported in international literature.

Conclusions: These results confirm the importance of designing structured ophthalmological evaluation protocols for these patients.

092 Lash ptosis as a complication of patching for treatment of amblyopia. Moustafa S. Abdelhafez

Introduction: The aim is to report cases developed lash ptosis during management of amblyopia with patching.

Methods: This was a retrospective review of 10 cases, 2-10 years of age, who developed lash ptosis on using patches during management of amblyopia. None had previous history of lid disorder or eye allergy. Patients were patched 2-8 hours daily for 1-4 months. Eight patients were followed 2 months after patch was discontinued.

Results: Lash ptosis had been observed within 1 month of patching. Of the 8 patients, who discontinued patching, 4 (50%) showed improvement of lash ptosis. Improvement showed direct relation to time of exposure to patching.

Conclusions: Lash ptosis should be considered as a possible complication of patching. It is usually reversible. Shorter period of patching is associated with a shorter recovery period.

093 UK National survey of treatment for retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). Gillian G. Adams, Catey Bunce, Annegret Dahlmann-Noor

Introduction: ROP remains a leading cause of childhood blindness. Most countries have screening guidelines but there is little national data on ROP requiring treatment. Collecting epidemiological data on the incidence of treatable ROP, the treatment methods used and facilities for treatment allows for effective planning of resources and manpower.

Methods: A prospective epidemiological study of ROP treatment in the UK was started on 1 December 2013. Cases are identified through existing reporting systems by the British Ophthalmic Surveillance Unit BOSU, which sends out a monthly report card to every consultant ophthalmologist in the UK. A special interest collaborative study group (ROP SIG) was set up to facilitate information gathering. A questionnaire identifies ROP stage at time of treatment, treatment method, location, and time to treatment from making the decision to treat.

Results: A total of 174 cases (94 male, 79 female) were identified in the first 36 weeks. Mean gestational age was 24.9 weeks (range, 23-30 weeks); mean birthweight, 728.4 g (range, 360-1375g). Primary treatment was laser in 160 babies, antiVEGF in 11, and cryotherapy in 1 baby. Fifteen of 142 were IVF babies; 120 were singletons.

Discussion: A previous UK ROP treatment study in 1997-1999 reported on 131 treatments over 15 months. At that time 76% were treated with laser, and 22% with cryo. This study demonstrates an increase in babies undergoing ROP treatment and a significant move away from cryotherapy.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates the increased workload from using early treatment guidelines and shows the adoption of newer treatments in ROP management.

094 Endophthalmitis after cataract surgery in children. Sumita Agarkar, Roshni Desai

Introduction: Endophthalmitis following cataract surgery is a rare and devastating complication. There is a paucity of literature regarding postoperative endophthalmitis following cataract surgery in children. We present a retrospective case series of 9 cases of endophthalmitis following elective cataract surgery in children.

Methods: This was a retrospective chart review of all children with a diagnosis of postoperative endophthalmitis following cataract surgery by a single surgeon at a tertiary care hospital in India between 2000 and 2012. All children who had a diagnosis of traumatic cataract were excluded. Diagnosis of endophthalmitis was based on clinical signs and symptoms as well as diagnostic modalities like aqueous and vitreous culture, Gram staining, etc. Special note was made if patient had any symptoms suggestive of nasolacrimal duct obstruction (NLDO) prior to the cataract surgery.

Results: A total of 9 patients of 1,446 patients aged 5 months to 14 years (mean, 5.9 years) developed symptoms and signs suggestive of postoperative inflammation or infection following uneventful elective cataract surgery. None of the patients in this series had NLDO. All but one reported within 72 hours of cataract surgery. All patients received intravitreal antibiotics and steroids. Vitrectomy was required in 5 of 9 cases. Six patients tested positive for eubacterial genome on PCR. Only 4 patients had positive vitreous culture. Organisms isolated on culture were Staphylococcus, Acinetobacter, and Pseudomonas species. The mean follow-up was 5.10 years (range, 1.17-13 years). At the last follow-up, 7 of 9 eyes had visual acuity better than 6/24; 1 eye was amblyopic. Only 1 eye had no light perception and was prephthysical. Three patients required additional surgery for retinal detachment.

Discussion: There are few reports available on endophthalmitis following cataract surgery in children. Nasolacrimal duct block has been cited as a risk factor; however, none of the children in this series had any clinical evidence of NLDO. Visual outcome has been