

ABSTRACT
**CHARACTERISTIC OF PATIENT WITH CONGENITAL CATARACT IN
THE OUTPATIENT CLINIC OF RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA IN
JANUARY 2014 – JANUARY 2017**

Background: Congenital cataract is a leading cause of childhood blindness. Congenital cataract is characterized by an opacification of the lens that has existed from birth or shortly after birth. Congenital cataract can occur unilateral or bilateral. The most common causes are due to genetic mutations, usually autosomal dominant, other causes can be due to chromosomal abnormalities, metabolic disorders, and maternal disease disorders during pregnancy.

Purpose: To find out the characteristics of congenital cataract patients in the outpatient clinic of RSUD DR. Soetomo Surabaya.

Method: This research was a descriptive retrospective study. Samples were patients with congenital cataract diagnosis in Instalasi Rawat Jalan Kesehatan Mata RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 – January 2017.

Results: There are 21 samples of congenital cataract in Instalasi Rawat Jalan RSUD DR. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 – January 2017. Age group in which congenital cataract was most prevalent was <1 years old (57.14%) and the most common gender was female (52.38%). High School was the most common last education in parents of congenital cataract patients with a percentage of 28.57% for fathers and 28.57% for mothers. Private employees and laborer were the most common job in parents of congenital cataract patients (father) with each percentage of 14.28%. Housewife was the most common job in parents of congenital cataract patients (mother) with each percentage of 33.33%. IgM *Rubella* (57,14%), IgG *Rubella* (52,38%), and IgG *Cytomegalovirus* (57,14%) were TORCH tests that produced the most positive numbers. Congenital cataract (OS) patients who used planting lenses were 14 (70%), and for patients with congenital cataracts (OD) who used intraocular lens were 14 (77.77%). Patients with unilateral congenital cataract implanted IOL were 4 (100%) and highest at <6 months, that is 3. Whereas patients with bilateral congenital cataract implanted IOL were 14 (87.5%) and highest at >12 months, that is 6. Outcome of the patients with congenital cataract based on the most visual acuity was fix and follow positive, that is 12 (60%) for OS and 10 (55,55%) for OD. Whereas the outcome of PCO complications were 17 eyes (44.73%).

Conclusion: The most congenital cataracts suffered by the group <1 year with the highest gender was female. The number of parents of congenital cataract patients with bachelor degree education was low and the job of parent congenital cataract patients can affect the incidence of babies born with congenital abnormalities. Rubella is the most common congenital infection. Most patients with congenital cataracts use intraocular lens implantation and visual acuity improvement after surgery. And the most frequent complications after surgery are PCO.

Keywords: congenital cataract, characteristic of congenital cataract, intraocular lens, posterior capsule opacification, TORCH, visual acuity, descriptive retrospective study