

ABSTRACT

Effectiveness of Citicoline in Pediatric Patients with Refractive Amblyopia (Study at Surabaya Eye Clinic)

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Amblyopia was a decrease of visual acuity that could not be attributed to any structural abnormality of the eye or visual system, causing a partial or complete loss of vision due to inadequate stimulation in early life. The early detection might lead to increased effectiveness of amblyopia therapy at an early age. Refractive amblyopia could be treated by prescribing refractive glasses alone to correct any refractive error. The prescription refractive glasses could be followed by pharmacological therapy for further treatment. Citicoline had been reported to improve visual acuity in amblyopic eyes as adjuvant treatment. This research was a retrospective-descriptive that aimed to study the effectiveness of citicoline in pediatric patients with refractive amblyopia by analyzing visual acuity in early to final treatment recorded in medical records. The results showed a total of 17 patients (34 eyes) were the majority aged 5 years (41.2%) and 6 years (35.3%). The severity of amblyopia varied among patients, 21 eyes (61.76%) had mild amblyopia, 7 eyes (20.59%) had moderate amblyopia, and 2 eyes (5.88%) had severe amblyopia. The duration of given therapy also varied, 18 eyes (52.94%) were given 3 months therapy, 2 eyes were given 4 months therapy, 12 eyes were given 6 months therapy, and 2 eyes were given 8 months therapy. Based on the severity of amblyopia and duration of citicoline therapy factors, there was a clinically and statistically significant improvement in visual acuity ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Citicoline, Pediatric, Amblyopia, Refractive Error