

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION AXIAL LENGTH AND RETINAL DISEASES POSTERIOR POLE IN MODERATE AND HIGH MYOPIA

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PURPOSE: To determine the morphologic features of the posterior pole retinal disorder and to determine correlation of the axial length and the posterior pole retinal disorder in moderate and high myopia patients.

DESIGN: Observational analytic

METHODS: We evaluated 53 eyes with moderate myopia 10 eyes and high myopia 43 eyes. Myopia degree was determined from automated refraction keratometer. Axial length was determined from biometri immersion. Posterior pole retinal disorder was determine from fundal photo, ultrasonography B-scan and binocular stereoscopic ophthalmoscopy and was classified according to Avila et al. criteria.

RESULTS: Posterior pole retinal disorder in moderate myopia found tigroid fundus 100%, myopic crescent 80%, lacquer crack 20%, peripapillary atrophy 20%, chorioretinal atrophy 10% and retinal detachment 10. Posterior pole retinal disorder in high myopia found tigroid fundus 100%, myopic crescent 79,1%, peripapillary atrophy 69,8%, choroid atrophy 34,9%, posterior staphyloma 30,2%, lacquer crack 27,9%, chorioretinal atrophy 23,3%, tilt disc 13,9%, retinal detachment 9,3% dan CNV 4,6%. Correlation test the axial length and the degree of myopia showed significant result. Correlation test the axial length and the posterior pole retinal disorders showed significant result.

CONCLUSIONS: Posterior pole retinal disorder at moderate myopia lower than high myopia. Correlation test axial length and degree of myopia and correlation test axial length and posterior pole retinal disorders showed significant result.

KEYWORD: axial length, posterior pole retinal disorder, myopia.