

## A Clinical Study of Ocular Trauma in Paediatric patients attending Tertiary Care Centre

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### ABSTRACT

**Aims:** To study demographic parameters, modes of injury, its impact and relation to visual outcomes in paediatric ocular trauma. **Methods:** A prospective observational study was done at a tertiary centre for 120 eyes of 117 patients over a period of 2 years. **Results:** Mean age of patients in this study was,  $7.97 \pm 3.919$  years with males being predominance. No severe injuries were noted in children whose parents had college-level education. Mean distance between the place of injury and our centre had no significant correlation with final BCVA but it significantly correlated with delay in presentation. Wooden Stick and household items were the most common agents of injury, followed by iron wire/rod/nail and Chemical/Thermal agents. Most common pathology was Corneal tear followed by corneoscleral tear and Chemical / Thermal injuries. Posterior segment involvement was seen in 27.5 % of cases. Traumatic cataract was noted in 13 eyes. Open globe injuries exceeded closed globe ones. Prognostically closed globe injuries had better visual outcome and achieved higher BCVA than closed globe ones irrespective of mode of management being surgical/ nonsurgical. **Conclusion:** This study showed a demographic snapshot for the patients of ocular trauma, with the male child between the age group of 6-8 years most commonly affected. BCVA was related not to socioeconomic status, but educational status of the patients. Mode and type of injury strongly correlated with visual acuity. Final BCVA correlated to BCVA at presentation, and not to the treatment factors, thus making primary prevention of trauma of paramount importance.

**Keywords:** Ocular Trauma, Corneoscleral Tear, Paediatric Open Globe Injury