

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study is to calculate the rate of Posterior Capsular Rupture (PCR) and its correlation with age and hypertension.

Method: This retrospective study was conducted between Aug 31st,2016 to Dec 30th,2018 at the department of Ophthalmology, King Hamad University Hospital (KHUH) in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Collected data from medical records and the Theater Logbook depicted two types of procedures, Phacoemulsification and Extracapsular cataract extraction (ECCE), performed by a single surgeon. Data was analyzed using SPSS(Version 26.0).

Result: Total of 458 Bahraini patients, including 199(43.5%) women and 259(56.5%) men with mean age of 66.2 years \pm 9.186(SD), were studied. Out of the 10(2.1%) patients who developed complications, 4(0.8%) cases were PCR with no vitreous loss. On analysis, age was a significant risk factor for patients above 60 years old ($P=0.05$), whereas hypertension was not a significant ($P=0.760$) risk factor for developing any complications.

Conclusion: Low PCR rate was reported in this study. Identification of high-risk patients and number of years of experience of the surgeon could be the contributing reasons to this low occurrence of PCR. Results indicated that patients above 60 years of age are at higher risk of developing eye complications, whereas patient's with hypertension are not. These findings are consistent with other literatures.

Keywords: Phacoemulsification, Extracapsular Cataract Extraction, Posterior Capsule Rupture, Posterior Polar Opacity