

Original Article

Characteristics and Management of Pediatric Ocular Trauma

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ABSTRACT

Background: To describe the characteristics of patients with ocular trauma in Cicendo Eye Hospital (CEH) Bandung, West Java.

Methods: Data was taken from medical record of patients aged 0-14 between January to December 2011. The patient age, gender, visual acuity (before and after treatment), onset, types of trauma, laterality, location of trauma, causes and treatment were documented and analyzed

Results: We found 188 children recorded with eye injury, 130 boys (69.1%) and 58 girls(30.9%). Based on age distribution, eye trauma was mostly in group 2 - 7 years in 83 children (44.14%). The initial visual acuity obtained was mostly > 0.5 (Snellen chart) in 89 children (53,7%) and 0,02 – LP of 11 children (50%) of closed globe injury and open globe injury respectively. Most patient came to CEH between 1-3 days of onset. Laterality of ocular trauma was mostly on the right eye (53,2%) and occur at outdoor (53,2%). The most causes of injury was blunt trauma 166 cases (88,3%). Medical management was needed in 141 cases, 46 cases had to be operated, and 1 cases just conservative.

Conclusions: Ocular trauma was a common injury in preschool children, boys and right eye, mostly occur at outdoor; but there were no significant difference in both open and closed ocular trauma. Prognosis for visual function are mostly good in closed globe injury. We need more intensive supervision in the home especially outdoor environment, for that group of children.

Key word: open globe injury, closed globe injury, Children, Cicendo eye hospital

Trauma mata adalah salah satu dari penyebab tersering dari kebutaan monokular, morbiditas mata,^{1,2} serta penyebab gangguan penglihatan pada populasi anak setelah katarak.³ Persentasi ukuran mata sebesar 0,1% dari seluruh permukaan tubuh dan hanya 0,27% dari anterior permukaan badan. Namun manusia justru banyak memperoleh informasi dari penglihatan, sehingga trauma mata sangat mempengaruhi kehidupan sosial ekonomi seseorang.⁴

Frekuensi cedera mata pada anak sering terjadi dan tingkat kerusakannya dapat serius.

Trauma okular yang disebabkan oleh kecelakaan secara teoritis dapat dicegah, namun pencegahannya tidak mudah.⁵ Untuk mengetahui pencegahan trauma mata, perlu diketahui penyebab kecelakaan mata tersebut. Beberapa penelitian terdahulu menyatakan frekuensi dan penyebab trauma okular yang berbeda-beda, hal tersebut dimungkinkan karena setiap daerah atau negara memiliki kebiasaan keseharian yang berbeda, sehingga memberikan dampak yang beragam dan membutuhkan upaya pencegahan yang bervariasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menggambarkan