



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
University of Tehran



Iranian Veterinary Surgery
Association

Veterinary Surgery (ISVS)



The 13th Iranian Symposium of

Veterinary Surgery, Anesthesia and Diagnostic Imaging (ISVSAD)

Extracapsular Cataract Extraction in Dog

Ehsan Lajmiri¹, Ali Akbar Saber Moghadam², Sina Beyranvand¹, Hossein Kazemi Mehrjerdi^{3*}

¹Resident of Veterinary Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad-IRAN

²Associate Professor, Department of Strabismus and Oculoplastic. Deputy of Education and Research, Mashhad university of medical Science, Mashhad, Mashhad-IRAN

³Associate Professor, Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad-IRAN

MIS139

Objective - Cataract is the most common cause of blindness in dogs, and extraction the lens can be a very successful and rewarding technique for returning the vision to the patient. Postoperative consequence includes uveitis, retinal detachments, corneal endothelial damage, capsular opacities, glaucoma and hyphema. There are a number of techniques that are described for cataract surgery in dog. Due to the lack of phacoemulsification instrument, we used the extracapsular technique to investigate the implications of this method.

Design- Prospective study

Animals- We reviewed the medical records of 5 dogs with cataract that underwent extracapsular technique at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad.

Procedures- A total of 7 extracapsular cataract extractions were performed on 5 dogs. All dogs were operated under general anesthesia. At first larger corneal or limbal incision (about 180°) performed, then axial portion of the anterior lens capsule is excised, for cataractous cortices and nucleus extraction.

Results- four Terrier-breed and one Chihuahua-breed were represented both eyes affected. The mean age of the patients was 10 years (3.5 years to 15 years). Two male dogs and three female dogs. Restoration of functional vision was accomplished in all of the eyes with unilateral or bilateral extractions at two weeks postoperatively. For each dog, intraocular pressure was measured. No significant difference of mean intraocular pressure was observed at 2 and 4 weeks after surgery. No cases of endophthalmitis and glaucoma were observed after surgery.

Conclusion and Clinical Relevance- The extracapsular method was a very good technique due to the lack of facilities and phacoemulsification instrument.

Key words: cataract, extracapsular extractions, intraocular pressure, dog.

References

1. Bras, I.D., C.M. Colitz, W.J. Saville, et al., Posterior capsular opacification in diabetic and nondiabetic canine patients following cataract surgery. *Veterinary ophthalmology*, 2006. 9: p. 317-327.
2. Leasure, J., K.N. Gelatt, and E.O. MacKay, The relationship of cataract maturity to intraocular pressure in dogs. *Veterinary ophthalmology*, 2001. 4: p. 273-276.
3. Patil, V., P. Patil, P. Parikh, et al., EXTRA CAPSULAR CATARACT SURGERY IN CANINE—A PICTORIAL VIEW. *International Journal of Veterinary Science & Research*, 2014. 1: p. 1-6.