

Daily Ophthalmologist Blog

Alternative strategy for screening or screening of Retinopathy of the Premature through a wide field digital image. Pilot project (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/estrategia-alternativa-paratamizaje-o-screening-de-retinopatía-del-prematuro-medianteimagen-digital-de-campo-amplio.-proyecto-piloto)

lun 5, 2018 10:25:34 AM

Tweet	Compartir	Like 28 Share	G+

Authors: Dr. Paulina Ramírez Neria, Dr. Renata García Franco, Dr. Van Charles Lansingh, Dr. Ellery López Star, Dr. Miguel A. Vázquez Membrillo and Dr. Alejandro Arias Gómez.

Mexican Institute of Ophthalmology (IMO)

Introduction

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is a disease that affects the vascularity of the immature postnatal retina in the eyes of premature infants. Thanks to medical and technological advances and better neonatal care in nurseries, the survival of low birth weight children has increased considerably worldwide, thus increasing the incidence of this disease.

Retinopathy of prematurity can be mild or severe enough to cause significant damage to the retina or tractional detachment of the retina and lead to irreversible bilateral blindness. This entity is one of the few causes of childhood blindness that may be preventable if it is detected and treated in a timely manner. ¹

ROP was described by Terry in 1942 with the term "retrolental fibroplasia". Although this entity was rare, it gradually increased its frequency to become the first cause of blindness in children in the United States, this was attributed to the indiscriminate use of oxygen in the nursery, which today we know is a risk factor for the development of this entity. ²

Currently, we know that the determining factors to develop this entity are low birth weight and prematurity. There are other factors that may also be involved in the development of this entity such as: sepsis, hypercapnia, hypoxemia, apnea, oxygen in high doses, hyperglycemia, transfusions, among others.

Worldwide, the incidence of ROP is variable and depends on the quality of neonatal care, access to timely detection programs, trained personnel for its detection and treatment. In highly developed countries the incidence is lower and occurs in babies of lower weight or with concomitant systemic alterations, it is believed that two thirds of the 50,000 children with ROP blindness worldwide live in Latin America. ³

Oftalmólogo Dia Con (http://Creative%20Latin%20Media) ment in these children. Several organizations

Foto 1. Tamizaje ROP utilizando cámara 3nethra neo® (FORUS HEALTH).

anise of Batimpathy of the Property attrough a wide field digits, imaged Pilot waiset he CRYO-ROP and ET-ROP studies that demonstrated the benefit

such as the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and the American Association of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus consider screening criteria for babies weighing less than 1500 grams and gestational age less than or equal to 32 weeks, this with indirect ophthalmoscopy and under pupillary dilation. ⁴

Currently, screening criteria issued by the Ministry of Health in 2007 in Mexico, establish that all babies under 34 weeks of gestation and 1750 grams should be checked under pupillary dilatation.



Foto 2. Fondo de ojo recién nacido pretérmino sin patología.



Foto 3. ROP Estadio 2 en Zona II.

Usually the examination in most nurseries is performed under indirect ophthalmoscopy, pupillary dilation and scleral depression. This can be complicated especially for developing countries because it is necessary trained ophthalmologists, nurses and neonatologists at all times. An alternative method is the taking of digital images by means of wide field cameras, in this way it is possible to obtain very good quality photos for diagnosis, monitoring and telemedicine. ⁵

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the use of a portable 3nethra neo® wide field camera (FORUS HEALTH), through a telemedicine program as a pilot test.

Ottalmologos Dia continguare eative % 20 learno % 20 medita) of reading background photographs of 92 eyes corresponding to 46 pediatric patients over a period of 60 days that were acquired with the 3nethra neo® camera (FORUS HEALTH).

Study population

Premature babies were included from the Mexican Social Security Institute in the City of Querétaro who were in the neonatal care unit (NICU) with criteria or associated risk factors that justified screening.

Photo shooting

An explanation of the procedure was made to the parents or caregivers of the newborn and the obtaining of informed consent. The screening was carried out by ophthalmologists, retinologists from the Mexican Institute of Ophthalmology who went to the NICU for screening with all the guidelines of the nursery and in the presence of the neonatologist and nursing staff. Patients who attended the IMO were evaluated in the presence of their parents or guardians. The pupil was dilated pharmacologically in all cases with a dilution of tropicamide + phenylephrine (ophthalmological solution 50 mg / 8 mg / ml) at 50% (with artificial tears) after applying a drop of tetracaine hydrochloride 5mg / ml ophthalmological solution. The screening was performed without sedation, under topical anesthetic, Photographs of 7 fields were obtained with the 3nethra neo® camera (FORUS HEALTH).



Foto 4. ROP Estadio 2 zona II, doble cresta.



Foto 5. Enfermedad plus.

Data transfer

The data and images were sent via Internet to the MAILOR reading center (Mexican Advanced Imaging Laboratory for Ocular Research) located in the Mexican Institute of Ophthalmology IAP, where they were qualified by a retinologist expert in retinopathy of prematurity taking into account the Internal 🔨

OftalmólogoalDia.Com (http://Creative%20Latin%20Media)

Descriptive statistics were used to report the clinical and demographic characteristics of the study population.

Results

Fundus photographs were acquired with the 3nethra neo® (FORUS HEALTH) camera of 92 eyes corresponding to 46 pediatric patients in a period of 60 days. The 65.21% (n = 30) of the population was male, the average gestational age at birth was 31.6 weeks (SD = 2.4), the average post-menstrual age at the time of assessment was 36.4 weeks (SD = 3.2) and the average weight at birth was 1436.6 gr (SD = 386.2).

The 21.73% of the patients who were screened had some degree of retinopathy of prematurity. Of the 92 eyes of which wide field photographs were obtained, 14.1% presented corresponding findings with retinopathy of prematurity stage 1, 2.2% stage 2, 1.1% stage 3, 2.2% stage 4A and 1.1% stage 4B, no cases of stage 5 were diagnosed. 6.5% of the eyes evaluated (n = 6) presented findings of disease plus, of these 1 eye presented stage 4A, 1 eye stage 3, 1 eye stage 2 and 3 eyes stage 1 of the illness. The 13.04% of the eyes (n = 12) presented a complete vascularization of the retina (mature retina).

Discussion

The 8.7% of our screened babies required treatment according to the evaluation of the reading center, the 3nethra neo® camera (FORUS HEALTH), allows a visualization of 120 degrees of fundus, is light 720 grams and easy to transport, as well as easy to use by staff with minimal training. The photos obtained allow the reader to interpret and issue a therapeutic recommendation, although this study is pilot and it is necessary to compare the sensitivity and specificity of taking photos and compare it with indirect ophthalmoscopy (gold standard test), it is a useful tool, not As expensive as the use of large fixed machines with trained personnel, they can be read immediately by an expert and issue a recommendation for treatment.

Bibliography

Flick B, Mcintosh N. Pathogenesis of retinopathy or prematurity and possible preventive strategies. Early Human Development, 2008; 84:83-88

Terry TL. Retrolental Fibroplasia in Premature Infants. Further studies on fibroblastic overgrowth of túnica vasculosa lentis. Arch Ophthalmol 1945;33:203-208

Gilbert CE, Foster A. Childhood blindness in the context of VISION 2020 - The Right to Sight. Bull WHO. 2001;79: 227-232

Section on Ophthalmology American Academy of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus Screening examination of premature infants for retinopathy of prematurity. Pediatrics. 2006;117:572-576

Ann L. Jefferies; Retinopathy of prematurity; An update on screening and management. Paediatric Child Health 2016, vol 21 No. 2: 101-104

Topics: Digital Magazine (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/topic/revista-digital)



Ramírez

Neria

Written by Dra. Paulina Ramírez Neria (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/author/dra-paulina-ramírez-neria)

PREVIOUS POST



Detection and staging of patients with diabetic retinopathy (/detección-y-estadificación-depacientes-con-retinopatía-diabética)

First Name			
Last Name			
E-mail			
Website			
Comment			

Subscribe to follow-up comments for this post

protected by reCAPTCHA
Privacy-Terms

SUBMIT COMMENT

Start

(https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com)

Article

Refractive

Refractive

(https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/estado-actual-de-la-cirugia-de-glaucoma-minimamente-invasiva)

Article

(https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/estado-actual-de-la-cirugia-de-glaucoma-minimamente-invasiva)

Subscribe to Email Updates

Email

SUBSCRIBE

Recent Popular Categories



Foto 2. Fondo de ojo recién nacido pretérmino sin patología.



Foto 3. ROP Estadio 2 en Zona II.

Alternative strategy for screening or screening of Retinopathy of the Premature through a wide field digital image. Pilot project (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/estrategia-alternativa-para-tamizaje-o-screening-de-retinopatía-del-prematuro-mediante-imagen-digital-de-campo-amplio.proyecto-piloto)

posted at Jun 5, 2018





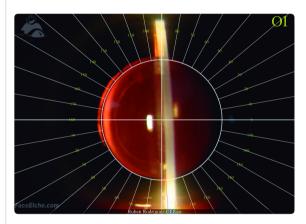
Detection and staging of patients with diabetic retinopathy (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/detección-y-estadificación-

posted at May 15, 2018



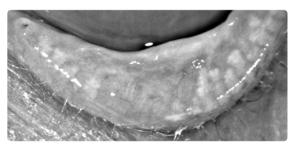
Future innovations in the previous segment (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/innovaciones-futuras-ensegmento-anterior)

posted at May 2, 2018



Formulas for the power of intraocular lenses: 10 questions answered (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/fórmulas-parala-potencia-de-los-lentes-intraoculares-10-preguntasresueltas)

posted at Apr 18, 2018



Dry eye should be treated immediately (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/el-ojo-seco-se-debe-tratarde-inmediato)

posted at Apr 5, 2018

Posts by Topic

Digital Magazine (18) (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/topic/revista-digital)

Insider (2) (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/topic/insider)

Refractive (1) (https://blog.oftalmologoaldia.com/topic/refractiva)

Recent Posts

Alternative strategy for screening or scr...

Detection and staging of patients with ... OftalmólogoalDia.Com (http://Creative%20Latin%20Media) Future innovations in the previous seg... Formulas for the power of intraocular l... Dry eye should be treated immediately ... Clinical Case: Ciliary body adenoma (htt... Pearl of the week Differentiate the type... Controversies: Cataract and Uveitis (htt... Clinical Case: Rhinosporidioma (https://... A diagnostic paradigm of TFOS DEWS II ...

CONTACT US

- **571 2144794**
- eaguilar@clatinmedia.com
- ★ 2901 Clint Moore Rd., Boca Raton Florida







