



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TOPICAL DICLOFENAC
VERSUS PREDNISOLONE FOR CONTROL
OF POST-CATARACT INFLAMMATION**

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master degree
In OPHTHALMOLOGY

By

Moataz Fayez El-Sawy

(Resident of Ophthalmology, Menoufiya University Hospital.)

Supervised by

Dr. SABER HAMED EL-SAYED

Assistant Professor & Head of Ophthalmology Department,
College of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Dr. ADEL HUSSEIN OMAR

Assistant Professor of Pharmacology
College of Medicine, Menoufiya University

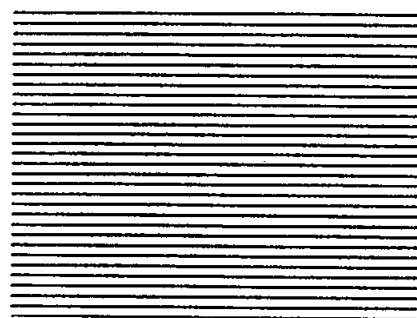
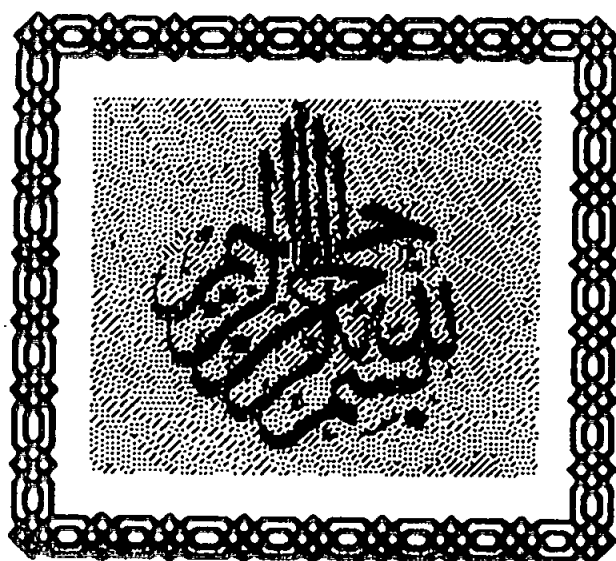
Dr. ABDEL KHALEK EL-SAADANY

Lecturer of Ophthalmology
College of Medicine, Menoufiya University

**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
MENOUIYA UNIVERSITY,
SHEBIN EL-KOM**

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To my beloved family

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Contents

□ Introduction	1
□ Aim of the work	2
□ Review of Literature	3
- Anatomy of the blood-aqueous barrier	3
- Pathophysiology of postoperative uveitis	5
- Pathogenesis of anterior uveitis	8
- Clinical picture of postoperative uveitis	13
- Factors affecting drug penetration	17
- Glucocorticoids, its action and topical use	20
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS)	32
- Diclofenac sodium	34
□ Patients and Methods	42
□ Results	49
□ Discussion	77
□ Summary	82
□ Conclusion	84
□ References	85
□ Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

<i>Table (1): Flare in group A (Diclofenac group) in the 1st day postoperatively</i>	50
<i>Table (2): Flare in group A (Diclofenac group) in the 1st week postoperatively</i>	51
<i>Table (3): Cells in group A (Diclofenac group) in the 1st day postoperatively</i>	54
<i>Table (4): Cells in group A (Diclofenac group) in the 1st week postoperatively</i>	55
<i>Table (5): IOP in group A (Diclofenac group)</i>	58
<i>Table (6): Flare in group B (Prednisolone group) in the 1st day postoperatively</i>	60
<i>Table (7): Flare in group B (Prednisolone group) in the 1st week postoperatively</i>	61
<i>Table (8): Cells in group B (Prednisolone group) in the 1st day postoperatively</i>	64
<i>Table (9): Cells in group B (Prednisolone group) in the 1st week postoperatively</i>	65
<i>Table (10): IOP in group B (Prednisolone group)</i>	67
<i>Table (11): Distribution of studied cases according to age</i>	68
<i>Table (12): Distribution of studied cases according to sex</i>	69
<i>Table (13): Comparison between group A and group B regarding flare</i>	70
<i>Table (14): Comparison between group A and group B regarding cells</i>	73
<i>Table (15): Comparison between group A and group B regarding IOP</i>	75

List of Figures

- Fig. (1):* Comparison between group A and group B regarding flare in the
1st day postoperatively 71
- Fig. (2):* Comparison between group A and group B regarding flare during
the 1st week postoperatively 72
- Fig. (3):* Comparison between group A and group B regarding cells in the
1st day and 1st week postoperatively 74
- Fig. (4):* Comparison between group A and group B regarding IOP 76

List of Photos

<i>Photo (1):</i> Photo-slit lamp	48
<i>Photo (2):</i> Flare in group A 1st day postoperatively	52
<i>Photo (3):</i> Flare in group A 1st week postoperatively	53
<i>Photo (4):</i> Cells in group A 1st day postoperatively	56
<i>Photo (5):</i> Cells in group A 1st week postoperatively	57
<i>Photo (6):</i> Flare in group B 1st day postoperatively	62
<i>Photo (7):</i> Flare in group B 1st week postoperatively	63
<i>Photo (8):</i> Cells in group B 1st day postoperatively	66
<i>Photo (9):</i> Cells in group B 1st week postoperatively	66

INTRODUCTION

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The application of topical and periocular steroids has made a great improvement in ophthalmic postoperative inflammation.

Locally used corticosteroids have many side effects including: delayed wound healing, delayed resistance to viral, bacterial and fungal infection. They also raise intraocular pressure (IOP) and may produce cataract.

In looking for anti-inflammatory agents that give benefits of corticosteroids therapy, avoiding its harmful side effects. The diclofenac sodium 0.1% eye drops - a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID)- is a potent inhibitor of cyclo-oxygenase which is involved in first step of prostaglandins synthesis. The drug reduces inflammation and maintains the blood-aqueous barrier. In 1987a, Bonomil et al. observed that surgically induced miosis that occur during extracapsular cataract extraction (ECCE) is partially due to prostaglandin synthesized as a resolve of surgical trauma and can be reduced by diclofenac sodium 0.1% eye drops.