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OPHTHALMOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS

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Objectives: The improved dialysis techniques has resulted in longer survival of dialysis patients and showed so many pathologies including ophthalmologic manifestations. This pathology eye interested in its various segments sensitive to abnormal mineral metabolism and cardiovascular abnormalities. The aim of our study is to describe the ophthalmologic manifestations observed in our chronic hemodialysis patients.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study over a period of three months from November 2019 to January 2020, on 26 chronic hemodialysis patients followed in the nephrology department of the University Hospital ibnrochd CASABLANCA in collaboration with the University Hospital Ophthalmology Department on August 20, we realized a complete eye examination in all patients with measurement of visual acuity, examination of the ocular surface and anterior segment, a measurement of intraocular pressure and a review of the fundus .

Results: Among our patients, 57% were male sex, the average age was 41 years+/- 10 years, the average time on hemodialysis was 17 years, the causal nephropathy was undetermined, glomerular vascular in 57.6%, 23%, 3.8% of cases.

The corrected distance visual acuity was <1/10 in 15.4%, between 1/10 and 5/10 in 46.9% and > 5/10 in 37.7% of cases.

The main lesions found were: conjunctival calcifications (46.15%), conjunctival hyperemia (53.8%), pterygoid lesions (15.3%), cataract (34.6%), dry eyes (23.07%), edema of the eyelids (3.84%), pterygoid and in 15% of cases, IOP was normal in all cases.

The fundus revealed chorionic retinal atrophy in 19.2%, retinal detachment in 7.6%, a myopic staphyloma at 3.8%, maculopathy in 11.5% of patients, hypertensive retinopathy was present in 23.07%, and diabetic retinopathy in 11.5% of cases.

Conclusions: Eye injuries are common among chronic hemodialysis and justify performing an ophthalmologic screening examination to avoid serious complications that can lead to blindness.