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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Epidemiology and Management of Oculoplastic Disorders at a Tertiary Hospital: A 4-Year Review

Épidémiologie et Gestion des Troubles Oculoplastiques dans un Hôpital Tertiaire : un Bilan de 4 Ans

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To describe the epidemiology and management of oculoplastic disorders at a tertiary hospital in Nigeria.

METHODS: This was a retrospective review of patients with oculoplastic disorders at the Department of Ophthalmology, Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife, Nigeria from January 2013 to December 2016. The general ophthalmology service records were reviewed to identify patients with oculoplastic disorders. Data retrieved from patient records included date of initial visit, age at presentation, gender, oculoplastic diagnosis and aetiology, modality of treatment given, and indications for patient referrals.

RESULTS: There were 563 (7.4%) patients with oculoplastic disorders, out of 7,575 ophthalmology department patients. They had 573 oculoplastic disorders in all. There were 281 (49.9%) males and 282 (50.1%) females. The median age at presentation was 28 years (range, 1 day to 100 years). Eyelid laceration (n=68; 11.9%) and chalazion (n=63; 11%) were the commonest disorders. Trauma (n=125; 21.8%) was the commonest aetiology, followed by inflammatory (n=121; 21.1%) and infective (n=108; 18.8%) causes. There were 162 (28.3%) surgical interventions; eyelid repair (n=67; 41.4%) was the commonest, followed by evisceration (n=25; 15.4%), and excisional biopsy (n=25; 15.4%). No patient had ptosis or lacrimal surgery. Orbital disorders (n=21; 42.9%) were the commonest indication for a referral elsewhere.

CONCLUSION: Eyelid laceration was the commonest oculoplastic disorder, trauma was the commonest aetiology, and eyelid repair was the commonest oculoplastic surgery done. Further training in oculoplastics with emphasis on ptosis, lacrimal and orbital surgery, as well as the provision of equipment needed for optimal oculoplastic service delivery are recommended. **WAJM 2022; 39(6): 635–640.**

Keywords: Oculoplastic disorders, prevalence, surgery, trauma.

RÉSUMÉ

OBJECTIF: Décrire l'épidémiologie et la gestion des troubles oculoplastiques dans un hôpital tertiaire du Nigeria.

MÉTHODES: Il s'agissait d'un examen rétrospectif des patients atteints de troubles oculoplastiques au département d'ophtalmologie, Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, de janvier 2013 à décembre 2016. Les dossiers du service d'ophtalmologie générale ont été examinés afin d'identifier les patients souffrant de troubles oculoplastiques. Les données extraites des dossiers des patients comprenaient la date de la première visite, l'âge au moment de la présentation, le sexe, le diagnostic oculoplastique et l'étiologie, la modalité du traitement administré et les indications pour le renvoi des patients.

RÉSULTATS: 563 (7,4 %) des 7 575 patients du service d'ophtalmologie présentaient des troubles oculoplastiques. Ils présentaient 573 troubles oculoplastiques au total. Il y avait 281 (49,9%) hommes et 282 (50,1%) femmes. L'âge médian à la présentation était de 28 ans (intervalle de 1 jour à 100 ans). Paupière (n=68 ; 11,9%) et le chalazion (n=63 ; 11%) étaient les troubles les plus courants. Le traumatisme (n=125 ; 21,8%) était l'étiologie la plus fréquente, suivie par les causes inflammatoires (n=121 ; 21,1%) et infectieuses (n=108 ; 18,8%). Il y a eu 162 (28,8 %) interventions chirurgicales ; la réparation de la paupière (n=67 ; 41,4 %) était la plus courante, suivie de l'éviscération (n=25 ; 15,4%) et de la biopsie excisionnelle (n=25 ; 15,4%). Aucun patient n'a subi de ptose ou de chirurgie lacrymale. Les troubles orbitaux (n=21 ; 42,9%) étaient l'indication la plus fréquente d'un renvoi ailleurs.

CONCLUSION: La lésion de la paupière était le trouble oculoplastique le plus courant, le traumatisme était l'étiologie la plus courante et la réparation de la paupière était la chirurgie oculoplastique la plus courante.

Il est recommandé de poursuivre la formation en oculoplastie en mettant l'accent sur le ptosis, la chirurgie lacrymale et orbitale, ainsi que de fournir l'équipement nécessaire à une prestation optimale des services oculoplastiques. **WAJM 2022; 39(6): 635–640.**

Mots clés: Troubles oculoplastiques, prévalence, chirurgie, traumatisme.

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