Dokumenttyp: journal article

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Abstract: Objective: To compare efficacy of intravitreal bevacizumab versus triamcinolone in the treatment of diffuse diabetic macular oedema (DME). Methods: This retrospective nonrandomized study includes 60 patients with diffuse DME treated with at least one intravitreal triamcinolone injection (ITA) or intravitreal bevacizumab injection (IBe). Regression analysis was performed for pretreatment, glycosylated haemoglobin level, visual acuity (VA) at baseline and central macular thickness (CMT) at baseline. Results: After 1-, 3-, 6- and 9-month follow-up, there was no significant change in either VA or CMT treatment in the ITA and IBe groups. There was no statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups. Changes in CMT and VA in the subgroups were not significant. Only predictive factor independent of HbA1c level and VA was CMT at baseline in both treatment groups. The thicker CMT at baseline, the higher was reduction in CMT. After 1 month, the IBe group had a significantly higher decrement than the ITA group. Conclusion: In our study collective, neither IBe nor ITA treatment was able to improve VA during follow-up, significantly. CMT was reduced in both treatment groups, however not significantly. Our data demonstrates that reduction in CMT with either IBe or ITA treatment was significantly influenced by degree of CMT at
baseline.

Zeitschriftentitel / Abkürzung:
Acta Ophthalmol

Jahr:
2011

Band:
89

Heft / Issue:
8

Seiten:
769-73

Sprache:
eng

Pubmed:

Print-ISSN:
1755-375X

TUM Einrichtung:
Augenklinik und Poliklinik; r Medizinische Statistik und Epidemiologie

Occurences:
- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Klinik und Poliklinik für Augenheilkunde > 2011
- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Institut für Medizinische Statistik und Epidemiologie > 2011

entries: