

## ABSTRACT

TITLE OF THE ABSTRACT :Efficacy of Mitomycin C in External Dacryocystorhinostomy-A Randomised Control trial

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DEGREE AND SUBJECT :MS Degree; Ophthalmology

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KEY WORDS : epiphora, nasolacrimal duct obstruction, external dacryosystorhinostomy,mitomycin C

OBJECTIVES: Describe the objectives of your study (maximum 30 words)

The aim of this study is to compare the success rates of External Dacryocystorhinostomy (Ext-DCR) with and without the intraoperative application of Mitomycin C (MMC) at the ostium site.

METHODS: Explain the clinical and statistical methods used (maximum 100 words)

60 cases of Primary Acquired Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction (PANDO) which met the inclusion criteria were randomized into 2 groups of 30 each.The MMC group received 0.4ml/mg of MMC intraoperatively at the ostium site while the Control group was given normal saline as placebo.The outcomes measured were subjective symptomatic grading by

Muck scoring system, functional success by Fluorescence Dye Disappearance Test (FDDT) and anatomical duct patency by syringing at 1 week, 1 month and 3 month follow up.

RESULTS: Summarise the findings and conclusions of your study (maximum 90 words)

There was female preponderance with 78.3%.

There was no statistically significant difference in the subjective, functional and anatomical success rates between the 2 groups at 1 week, 1 month and 3 month follow up ( $p > 0.1$ ).

The overall success rate was 96.7% in MMC group and 93.35 in Controls ( $p = 0.546$ )

There were no serious adverse effects seen with MMC use.

We conclude that Mitomycin C application may not show an added in Primary External DCR for Primary Adult Nasolacrimal Obstruction.