

Surgical Management of Scleral Perforation After Pterygium Excision

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摘要

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Scleral perforation is a rare complication occurring after pterygium excision often leading to scleral ulceration and loss of vision. Our purpose is to evaluate the long-term effectiveness and safety of tenonplasty and amniotic membrane transplantation in the management of scleral perforation after pterygium excision. **PATIENTS AND METHODS:** We performed a retrospective study on patients with scleral perforation after pterygium excision that underwent tenonplasty and amniotic membrane transplantation at Chang Gung Memorial Hospital from 1997 to 1999 and followed up for at least 12 months postoperatively. **RESULTS:** There were 6 patients, 1 male and 5 females ranging in ages from 46 to 71 years (mean, 63.3). The interval between pterygium excisions to scleral perforation ranged from 3 to 20 years. There were no recurrences during the follow-up period of 12 to 24 months (average, 18.3 months). **CONCLUSIONS:** Tenonplasty and amniotic membrane transplantation appears to be a relatively simple, safe, and effective method for treating scleral perforation after pterygium excision.