

Evaluasi perbandingan kualitas air mata dan densitas sel goblet pada pemakaian lensa kontak lunak silikon hidrogel (Lotrafilcon B) daily wear dan extended wear = Evaluation of tear film quality and density of goblet cells changes between silicone hydrogel contact lens (Lotrafilcon B) daily wear and extended wear

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kualitas air mata dan perubahan densitas sel goblet dengan penggunaan lensa kontak silikon hidrogel lotrafilcon B pada penggunaan daily wear dan extended wear 6 malam berturut-turut. Penelitian ini merupakan uji klinis intervensi randomisasi tersamar tunggal. Sebanyak lima puluh enam subyek yang telah di randomisasi dibagi menjadi dua kelompok $n = 28$ di masing-masing kelompok. Kedua kelompok memakai lensa kontak hidrogel silikon Lotrafilcon B secara daily wear vs extended wear. Parameter klinis Non-Invasif Break Up Time NIBUT, densitas sel goblet PAS, Interblink Interval IBI dan Ocular Protection Index OPI. Terdapat perbedaan NIBUT dan densitas sel goblet bermakna pada minggu ke 4 antara dua kelompok $p < 0,015$ dan $p < 0,015$.

<hr /><i>The purpose of this study is to evaluate tear film quality and goblet cell density changes with the use of soft contact lenses of silicone hydrogel lotrafilcon B on daily wear and extended wear in 1 month. This is single blind randomized clinical trial. A total of fifty six subjects who had been consecutively randomized were divided into two groups $n = 28$ in each. Both groups were wearing silicone hydrogel contact lenses Lotrafilcon B, the first group used daily wear and the second group used extended wear 6 consecutive nights. The clinical evaluation of the eyes in each group were performed on pre fitting, 1st week and 4th week after contact lens fitting. The clinical parameter were Non Invasive Break Up Time NIBUT using Tearscope PlusTM, goblet cell density using conjunctival impression cytology CIC with Periodic Acid Schiff PAS Staining, Interblink Interval IBI and Ocular Protection Index OPI. In this study obtained more female sex subjects than men with a ratio of 3.6 : 1. There was a significant mean NIBUT difference at week 4 between two groups $p < 0,015$. There was a decrease in goblet cell density in both groups with significant differences $p < 0,015$.</i>