

CHRONIC DACRYOCYSTITIS - A CLINICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE

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Abstract

In the present study the incidence of chronic dacryocystitis has been studied and was found to be more common in fifth decade of life, among the urban dwellers and in people belonging to middle and lower socio-economic status. Higher predilection was found for left side (69.4%) and the commonest site of block was seen at the junction of sac and nasolacrimal duct (92.87%). Commonest symptoms were found to be watering mucopurulent discharge and swelling at the site of lacrimal sac. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the commonest organism isolated in pure culture and in mixed culture *Staphylococcus albus* with *Ps. aeruginosa* was the commonest combination.

Key words : Chr. dacryocystitis, incidence, symptoms, site of block, culture analysis.

Introduction

Dacryocystitis a common ophthalmic ailment, is a manifestation of anatomical or functional occlusion of nasolacrimal duct. Chr. dacryocystitis is more common than its acute form and usually precedes the later. It presents as

epiphora, swelling over the site of sac and caruncle and the neighbouring part of conjunctiva may also get inflamed.

The clinical profile of dacryocystitis has been studied in terms of its incidence, age, sex distribution and socio-economic stratification. Habitats have also been studied with an aim to acknowledge their attribution as aetiological factors. The site of involvement, levels of blocks in nasolacrimal duct, common signs and symptoms and bacteriological profile in Chr. dacryocystitis was also studied.

Material and Methods

On the whole patients were taken from the out patient clinics of B R D Medical College, Gorakhpur during a period of 6 months from January to June, 1994. They were subjected to investigations after detailed history taking and examinations. Syringing was done in all the patients to establish the diagnosis and site of block. For the bacteriological study the content of sac on syringing was also inoculated for culture in the cases admitted for surgery (56 cases). They were also subjected to distension dacryocystography. For dacryocystography conray 280 has been used.

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