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ABSTRACT BOOK

not affect the final surgical outcome after orbital fracture repair.

Poster No.: EX2-187
Panel No.: 187, Session 2

Noninterventional Computed Tomographic Dacryocystography Using Iodixanol Drops

First Author: Vishal ***SHARMA***
Co-Author(s): Sonal ***CHAUGULE****, Raksha* ***RAO****, Sunitha* ***LINGAREDDY****, Sunitha* ***LINGAREDDY***

Purpose: To illustrate the role of computed tomography dacryocystography (CT-DCG) using iodixanol drops in the evaluation of the lacrimal drainage apparatus (LDA).

Methods: A prospective study of 18 LDA of 9 patients with clinical correlation. Baseline axial and coronal CT scan of the LDA was performed, followed by instillation of iodixanol (water-soluble nonionic contrast) drops in the conjunctival cul-de-sac every minute for 5 minutes, with immediate postcontrast CT scan and digital subtraction image processing.

Results: Age range was 5 to 61 years. Image quality was excellent in all cases. Ten of 18 LDA were patent, whereas the other 8 comprised 3 with block at the sac-nasolacrimal duct (NLD) junction, 2 with lacrimal sac fistula, and 1 each with traumatic NLD obstruction, encysted mucocele, and compressive medial canthal tumor. There was 100% correlation clinically and/or with intraoperative findings.

Conclusions: Drop CT-DCG using iodixanol is a simple, noninvasive, and effective mode of evaluating the LDA when indicated.

Poster No.: EX2-188
Panel No.: 188, Session 2

Orbital Dimensions—A Preliminary Direct Measurement Study Using Dry Skulls in a Sri Lankan Population

First Author: Sajith ***EDIRISINGHE***
Co-Author(s): Hasitha ***DISSANAYAKE****, Damitha DE* ***FONSEKA****, Surangi* ***YASEWARDENE****, Harsha* ***DISSANAYAKE***

Purpose: Anatomical proportion and osteometric measurements in orbits are vital for clinical assessment and treatment of patients, which vary considerably among nations worldwide. These measurements are of value in a variety of specialities such as craniofacial reconstructive surgery, genetic counseling, and forensic medicine. This study was carried out to assess the osteometric measurements of orbits of Sri Lankans.

Methods: Twenty-seven bony skulls were obtained from the Department of Anatomy of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, which were categorized into either sex according to external characteristics. Measurements were obtained using a manual vernier caliper by 2 authors independently. Each measurement was done 3 times, and the mean value was taken.

Results: Mean orbital index (MOI) varied from 0.84 ± 0.06 cm, with half of the sample [50% (27/54)] and 27.7% (15/54) belonging to the microsome and megasome categories, respectively. Both categories had equal sex distribution and were higher than the present literature. Microsome and megasome categories were commonly right [59.3% (16/27)] and left [66.7% (10/15)] orbits, respectively. Mean orbital width (3.83 ± 0.28 cm) was greater than mean orbital height (3.21 ± 0.16 cm). Biorbital distance and intraorbital distance had a mean value of 9.51 ± 0.47 cm and 2.09 ± 0.36 cm, respectively, with equal sex distribution. Interfronto-malare-temporal mean distance was 10.91 ± 0.41 cm with no sex difference.

Conclusions: Orbital parameters in the adult population provide a useful baseline and anthropometric data, which will be of clinical and surgical interest in ophthalmology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, and even neurosurgery. More extended research is needed to develop Sri Lankan reference values.

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A Novel Technique of Fornix Reformation

First Author: Anjali ***KIRAN***
Co-Author(s): Parvathi ***HARI****, Roshmi* ***GUPTA****, K Bhujang* ***SHETTY***

Purpose: To describe a new buried technique of fornix formation.

Methods: A prospective comparative interventional series of 21 anophthalmic eyes undergoing fornix formation from May 2015 to June 2015. Patients were randomized alternatively into group A and B. In group A, 10 eyes underwent fornix formation in the conventional way with bolsters and external sutures, and group B had 11 patients who received the new buried technique. Five eyes were anophthalmic postenucleation for retinoblastoma, of which 2 of them did not receive radiation. Fourteen patients were posttraumatic; 2 patients had undergone enucleation for panophthalmitis and painful blind eye. One had undergone earlier failed fornix formation. Mean follow-up was 12.7 weeks (2–63 weeks).

Results: Eighteen patients had good outcomes with good anatomical outcomes with well formed fornices and good retention of prosthesis. In group A, 1 patient required a repeat procedure. In group B, 1 patient underwent repeat fornix formation, and another patient had shallowing of the fornix but prosthesis fitting could be done. Two patients in the conventional group