



SIMASP 2014

37º oftalmologia em evolução

13 A 15 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2014

37º SIMASP 2014

Local: Maksoud Plaza Hotel - São Paulo | 10 a 15 de Fevereiro de 2014

[INSCRIÇÃO](#)
[TRABALHOS](#)
[PROGRAMAÇÃO](#)
[SAIR](#)

Inscrições Científicas » Trabalhos

Dados do Trabalho [\(editar\)](#)

Forma de Apresentação: e-POSTER

Arquivo Enviado: [Clique para visualizar](#)

Área: RETINA

Instituição: UFRGS - Rio Grande do Sul - Brasil

Autorizo a entidade promotora a publicar meu resumo em mídia impressa e eletrônica: Sim

Este trabalho já foi publicado anteriormente: Não

Dados de Autoria [\(editar\)](#)

Autores

Ordem	Nome Completo	Indice Remissivo	Interesse Comercial	Apresentador	Correspondente	E-mail
1	João Borges Fortes Filho	Fortes Filho, J B	Não	Sim	Sim	jbfortes@cursohbo.com.br
2	Gabriela Unchalo Eckert	Eckert, G U	Não	Não	Não	gabieckert@hotmail.com
3	Marcia Beatriz Tartarella	Tartarella, M B	Não	Não	Não	tartarella@yahoo.com
4	Bárbara Gastal Borges Fortes	Borges Fortes, B G	Não	Não	Não	barbara.bf@gmail.com
5			Não	Não	Não	renatosp@terra.com.br

Ordem	Nome Completo	Indice Remissivo	Interesse Comercial	Apresentador	Correspondente	E-mail
	Renato Soibelman Procyanoy	Procyanoy, R S				

Dados do Resumo [\(editar\)](#)

Título

Revisiting the ROPScore: New evidences and recommendations for users.

Introdução

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) remains the leading disease causing preventable blindness in preterm infants. This study aims to demonstrate the utility of ROPScore to predict risk to ROP earlier than 6 weeks of life.

Material e Método

A prospective institutional-based cohort study including all very low birth weight preterm infants admitted to the Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre and screened for ROP between July 2009 and July 2012 were included.

Resultados

Study included 235 patients. Mean BW and GA were 1230 ± 280 g and $30 \pm 2,2$ weeks. The prevalence of any stage ROP was 22% and of severe ROP needing treatment was 4%. ROPScore values at completed the 2nd week of life were helpful in reduce the number of unnecessary ocular examinations in around 20% when compared with the national guidelines recomendations. We developed a schedule diagrams to suggest periodical ophthalmological examinations according to the babies GA.

Discussão e Conclusões

As the neonatal intensive care for preterm infants improves many younger premature babies will survive and scores to predict ROP will be extremely necessary and useful worldwide in order to minimize unnecessary ocular examinations in preterm infants in risk to develop severe ROP. ROPScore was developed considering the variables BW, GA, weight of the baby measured after completing 6th week of life , use of oxygen therapy under mechanical ventilation and the necessity of blood transfusions. If the score is used only after the completed 6 weeks of life we estimated that around 18% of the infants will miss de opportunity to be screened using this tool because they were discharged before 6 weeks of life, especially the babies born with bigger BW or higher GA. In this way we tried to demonstrate the utility of ROPScore to predict risk to ROP earlier than 6 weeks of life in order reduce unnecessary ocular examination during screening by evaluating the ROPScore at the baby have completed the 2nd week of life. We collected data and recalculated the ROPscore applying the birth of the infants at completed the 2nd week of life. We developed a schedule diagram to perform ophthalmological examinations according to the GA.

Conclusions: ROPScore is easy to record and more accurate than BW and GA to predict ROP in preterm infants. ROPScore values obtained at babies completed the 2nd week of life this are helpful in order to reduce unnecessary ophthalmological exams.

Palavras Chaves

Retinopathy of prematurity; prevention of blindness; prematurity; scores

*Ciente que este é um processo automático e o texto por mim revisado não poderá ser corrigido pelos autores ou pela organização, após a data limite de envio (10/12/2013).