

Evaluation of Dacryoendoscopy for the Treatment of Lacrimal Duct Obstruction

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Aim: Dacryoendoscopy is used for finding the site of and treating lacrimal duct obstruction. The aim of this present study was to evaluate the success rate of silicon tube intubation with dacryoendoscopy for the treatment of acquired lacrimal duct obstruction.

Material & Methods: In this study, we prospectively investigated the success rate of silicon tube intubation with dacryoendoscopy for the treatment of acquired lacrimal duct obstruction, as well as patient background, between May 2014 to July 2015 at Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan. Of 53 eyes of 39 patients (9 males and 30 females, mean age: 69.9±11.6 years), 37 eyes of 28 patients diagnosed as nasolacrimal duct obstruction and 16 eyes of 11 patients diagnosed as canalicular or common canalicular obstruction were included in this study. A post operative success was defined by a lacrimal passage on irrigation.

Results: Of the 39 involved patients, 25 completed the 9-month follow-up course. The success rate was 89.3 % of the patients with nasolacrimal duct obstruction and 100% of the patients with canalicular or common canalicular obstruction, including 3 patients undergoing anti-cancer therapy. Among patients, 3 eyes of 2 patients with nasolacrimal duct obstruction, one with granulomatosis with polyangiitis and another with otolaryngology surgical history, were unable to be completed the treatment.

Conclusion: The findings of this study show that silicon tube intubation with dacryoendoscopy is effective for treating lacrimal duct obstruction, and even more so for treating canalicular or common canalicular obstruction, and that strict attention should be paid to patients with a history of nasal disorders.