

Efficacy of preoperative injection versus intraoperative application of mitomycin in recurrent pterygium surgery.

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Source

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Abstract

Purpose: To determine the efficacy of preoperative subconjunctival injection of mitomycin C a day before surgery in the management of recurrent pterygium. **Materials and Methods:** Randomized comparative case series. Fifty eyes with recurrent pterygium were randomly divided into two groups; the mitomycin injection group (25 eyes) and the mitomycin application group (25 eyes). The mitomycin injection group underwent preoperative subconjunctival injection of mitomycin C in low dose (0.1 ml of 0.15 mg/ml) a day before bare sclera pterygium excision surgery. The mitomycin application group underwent bare sclera pterygium excision with topical application of mitomycin C (same concentration). **Results:** At one year of follow-up, 24 of 25 (96%) in the mitomycin injection group and 23 of 25 (92%) eyes in the mitomycin application group were free of recurrence. The difference was statistically insignificant. As regards postoperative complications, delayed epithelization (more than two weeks) occurred in two eyes (8%) in the mitomycin injection group and in one eye (4%) in the mitomycin application group. Scleral thinning was reported in one eye (4%) in the mitomycin application group which resolved within three weeks after surgery, no other serious postoperative complications were reported. **Conclusion:** Preoperative subconjunctival injection of mitomycin C in low dose (0.1 ml of 0.15 mg/ml) a day before pterygium surgery is a simple and effective modality for management of recurrent pterygium. It has the advantage of low recurrence and complications' rate.