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## Using The SCENAR-Therapy At Glaucoma

“Glaucoma” unites a large group of diseases with a predominantly chronic development and grave prognosis. We might note its considerable diffusion, the great variety of clinical forms, the difficulties of the early diagnostics and treatment. The glaucoma affects people in able-bodied age. The frequency of blindness from glaucoma in our and other developed countries keeps a steady high level.

There were observed 15 patients with primary wide-angle glaucoma (n=7), secondary (phacomorphic and traumatic, n=8). Age of the patients – 42-72 years, (men – 10, women – 5). The treatment was conducted at rather late and terminal phases of the disease in pre- and postoperative period. The patients were operated on: sinustrabeculectomia (STEK) and extra capsule extraction of the cataract with implantation of ocular lens (EEC+IOL).

The influence was accomplished in permanent, individually dozed and modulated regimes while taking into account the indications of the little asymmetry every day or every other day; the quantity of the procedures- from 5 to 10. The methodics of treatment was chosen individually, depending on concomitant diseases and peculiarities of the pathological process from the aspect of the eyes.

The influence was accomplished in the periorbital region, the area of the outlet of the trigeminal and facial nerves, the retro occipital neck zone and in the area of projection of the liver and of the whole spinal column. Criteria for an estimate of the results: increase of the acuteness of visin, objective examination of the ocular organs, tonometry, and laboratory and immunologic findings.

It was observed that in the cases of primary glaucoma the acuteness of visin before and after the treatment practically did not change, which is explained by the gravity of circular and trophic disorders, the full atrophy of the ophthalmic nerve. In the cases of secondary glaucoma (phacomorphic) the acuteness of visin in comparison with the check group proved to be a little higher. The greatness of the intraocular pressure decreased considerably at the end of the treatment, particularly sharply in the postoperative period. The findings of the objective examination showed that the treatment helped for conducting more efficient preoperative preparation, improvement of the vascularity in the back part of the eye, anesthesia in the postoperative period.

