IS PSEUDOEXFOLIATION SYNDROME A RISK FACTOR FOR CEREBRO VASCULAR DISEASE
E. Kan1, A. Yılmaz2, M. D. Demirag3, M Çalık2
1Ophthalmology, Samsun Education and Training Hospital, Turkey
2Neurology, Samsun Education and Training Hospital, Turkey
3Rheumatology, Samsun Education and Training Hospital, Turkey

Purpose: To determine the relationship between cerebrovascular disease and pseudoexfoliation syndrome. Methods: This cross-sectional case control study consisted of 50 patients with ischemic-type cerebrovascular disease and 50 control subjects. Subjects were investigated for diabetes mellitus and hypertension status and underwent a detailed ophthalmic examination. A diagnosis of pseudo exfoliation syndrome was made if characteristic greyish particulate matter was found on the anterior lens capsule. All subjects were compared in terms of pseudo exfoliation syndrome, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension. Pearson Chi Square and Student’s t test were used for statistical analysis. Logistic regression analyses of the risk factors between groups were also made. Results: The presence of pseudo exfoliation syndrome was significantly higher in patients with cerebrovascular disease when compared to the control subjects (p = 0.02). The frequency of diabetes mellitus was similar between the two groups. Arterial hypertension was significantly more frequent in the patient group when compared to the control subjects (p=0.01). The logistic regression analysis showed that both pseudo exfoliation syndrome and hypertension were significantly associated with cerebrovascular disease. Conclusion: In the present study, we found that pseudo exfoliation syndrome frequency was found to be higher in patients with cerebrovascular disease than in control subjects. A slit-lamp examination of the eye could be an important marker that indicates the risk of cerebrovascular disease. We recommend an evaluation of all subjects with pseudo exfoliation syndrome for the presence of cerebrovascular disease. Financial Disclosure: No