

## The reduction of intraocular pressure after instillation of travoprost compared with timolol in chronic primary angle-closure glaucoma

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### Abstrak

Tujuan tulisan ini adalah untuk membandingkan penurunan tekanan intraokuler (TIO) setelah pemberian obat tetes mata Travoprost 0,004% dengan setelah pemberian timolol 0,5% pada glaukoma primer sudut tertutup kronik. Penelitian prospektif yang dilakukan dari April 2005 sampai Juli 2005 di Departemen Mata Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkitumo (RSCM) Jakarta pada pasien glaukoma primer sudut tertutup kronik. Subjek dibagi secara acak menjadi 2 grup: grup pertama diberi tetes mata Travoprost 0,004% sekali sehari, dan grup ke dua diberi timolol 0,5% dua kali sehari. Dua minggu sesudah pengobatan dengan obat yang pertama, obat diganti dengan obat yang kedua. Tekanan intraokuler dicatat sebelum pengobatan dimulai, pada hari 1, hari 7 dan hari 14. Masa wash out dilaksanakan selama tiga minggu sebelum terapi awal dan setelah dilakukan cross over. Enam belas pasien (32 mata) memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan diikutsertakan pada penelitian ini. Sebelum terapi, TIO pada grup Travoprost sebesar  $25.38 \pm 3.01$  sedangkan pada grup timolol sebesar  $25.88 \pm 2.55$  mmHg ( $p=0.354$ ). Pada hari ke 7 pengobatan, TIO untuk masing-masing sebesar  $16.75 \pm 1.92$  dan  $21.25 \pm 3.09$  ( $p=0.001$ ). Sedangkan pada hari ke 14 pengobatan, TIO untuk masing-masing grup sebesar  $13.94 \pm 2.02$  dan  $19.25 \pm 2.18$  ( $p=0.000$ ). Dengan demikian Travoprost secara statistik bermakna menurunkan TIO lebih cepat dan besar dari pada timolol ( $p<0.05$ ). Telex mala Travoprost 0,004% menurunkan tekanan intraokuler lebih cepai dan lebih besar daripada teles mata limolol 0,5%. (Med J Indones 2006; 15:242-5).

The objective of this study is to compare the reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) after instillation of Travoprost compared with timolol in chronic primary angle-closure glaucoma. A prospective randomized, crossover study was conducted from April 2005 to July 2005 at Department of Ophthalmology, National Central General Hospital (RSCM) Jakarta on subjects with chronic primary angle-closure glaucoma. Subjects were randomly divided into 2 groups: those taking Tmvoprost once daily and those taking timolol twice daily. Two weeks after treatment with the first drug, the second drug was substituted. Intraocular pressure was recorded before therapy, at day 1, day 7, and day 14. There was a wash out period of three weeks prior to initial treatment and after the cross over. Sixteen subjects (32 eyes) met the inclusion criteria and were included in this study. The mean baseline (OP in the Travoprost group was  $25.38 \pm 3.01$  mmHg, while in the timolol group it was  $25.88 \pm 2.55$  mmHg ( $p=0.354$ ). At dav 7, the IOP were consecutively  $16.75 \pm 1.92$  mmHg and  $21.25 \pm 3.09$  mmHg ( $p=0.00i$ ) and at day 14 IOP were  $13.94 + 2.02$  mmHg and  $19.25 + 2.18$  mmHg ( $p=000$ ). This showed that Travoprost decreased the IOP faster and greater than timolol. The mean baseline IOP was  $25.38 \pm 3.01$  mmHg was decreased to  $11.44 \pm 1.90$  mmHg with Travoprost. In the timolol group, the mean baseline IOP of  $25.88 \pm 2.55$  mmHg was decreased to  $6.63 \pm 2.25$  mmHg. Statistically, Travoprost significantly reduced the IOP faster and greater than timolol ( $p<0.05$ ). Travoprost eye drops reduced the IOP faster and greater than timolol. (Med J Indones 2006; 15:242-5).