

Jana Publication & Research

TO COMPARE THE EFFICACY OF ORAL ACETAZOLAMIDE VS EPLERENONE IN PATIENTS OF CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORE...

 VRC33

 BioTech

 Institut Seni Indonesia Surakarta

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::1:3429188404

Submission Date

Dec 1, 2025, 2:35 PM GMT+7

Download Date

Dec 1, 2025, 3:50 PM GMT+7

File Name

IJAR-55012.pdf

File Size

345.6 KB

13 Pages

569 Words

3,923 Characters





4% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.




Filtered from the Report

- Bibliography
- Quoted Text

Match Groups

-  **2 Not Cited or Quoted 4%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
-  **0 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
-  **0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
-  **0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 4%  Internet sources
- 0%  Publications
- 0%  Submitted works (Student Papers)

Match Groups

- 2 Not Cited or Quoted 4%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 0 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 4% Internet sources
- 0% Publications
- 0% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	Internet		
		discoveryjournals.org	2%
2	Internet		
		jcdr.net	1%

TO COMPARE THE EFFICACY OF ORAL ACETAZOLAMIDE VS EPLERENONE IN PATIENTS OF CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY

UNDER PEER REVIEW

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- MATERIALANDMETHODS
- DISCUSSION
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

- Serous detachment of the neurosensory retina due to one or more focal retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) lesions is a characteristic of the retinal disorder known as central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR).
- In 1866, von Graefe first recognized central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) as "relapsing central luetic retinitis."
- Males are more likely than females to develop CSCR, which is most common in midlife.
- CSCR is regarded as the fourth most frequent non-surgical retinopathy and a common cause of visual impairment in individuals of working age, behind diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration, and retinal vein occlusion.

- Major symptoms of CSCR includes
 - ✓ Impaired vision,
 - ✓ Usually Unilateral,
 - ✓ Concomitant micropsia and
 - ✓ Metamorphopsia, which the patient normally perceives as a dark area in the center of the visual field.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF CSCR

- Guyer et al. suggested ICG-video angiography (ICG-V) as a potential model for the pathophysiology of CSCR. They found that while FA did not exhibit diffuse hyperpermeability around active leakage sites, ICG-V did. They therefore concluded that hyperpermeability existed at the choroid level rather than the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) level.
- Choroidal hyperpermeability is hypothesized to be the source of serous detachments of the RPE, which can cause the RPE to tear or decompensate.
- This causes RPE leakage, which is the diffusion of proteins, water, and electrolytes and ultimately results in a neurosensory retinal separation.

- The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of oral eplerenone versus oral acetazolamide in the patients of Central Serous Chorioretinopathy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

- Randomized clinical trial with prospective comparative study design. The study was conducted at Rajshree Medical Research Institute Bareilly.

SAMPLE SIZE:

- A total of 50 subjects were included in the study who had Central Serous Chorioretinopathy. The sample size was calculated by G Power software (Effect size-0.65, error- α 0.05, power-0.45).
- Sample population for this study was divided into two groups—Group A and Group B.
- Group A-25 patients were given Oral Eplerenone 50mg/day
- Group B-25 patients were given Oral Acetazolamide 250mg thrice a day.
- Patients were followed up at 2 weeks, 6 weeks and 3 months.

RESULTS

Table1.Distributionofstudyparticipantsaccordingtoage.

Age	Group A	Group B
18-28	8(32.0%)	9(36.0%)
29-39	10(40.0%)	6(24.0%)
40-50	3(12.0%)	5(20.0%)
>50	2(8.0%)	5(20.0%)

Table2.Distributionofstudyparticipantsaccordingtogender.

Gender	GroupA	Group B
Male	10(40.0%)	14(56.0%)
Female	15(60.0%)	11(44.0%)

Table3.Changesinvisualacuityinallgroupsat2weeks,6weeksand3 months.

visualacuity	Group A	Group B
Baseline	0.52±0.17	0.55±0.20
At2Weeks	0.28±0.09	0.42±0.14
At6Weeks	0.11±0.05	0.28±0.11
At3Months	0.05±0.01	0.19±0.07

Table4DistributionofstudyparticipantswithleakageonFFA(Fundusfluorescence angiography)

FFA	Group A	Group B
Baseline	25(100.0%)	25(100.0%)
At2Weeks	20(80.0%)	22(88.0%)
At6Weeks	13(42.0%)	18(72.0%)
At3Months	3(12.0%)	10(40.0%)

Table5.Distributionofstudyparticipantsaccordingtorecurrencerateandcomplications.

	Group A	Group B
TotalNoofpatients	25(100.0%)	25(100.0%)

Noofrecurrence	2(8.0%)	7(28.0%)
Complications	0(0.0%)	4(16.0%)

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN J.

DISCUSSION

- The present study found that oral eplerenone significantly improves the visual acuity than the oral acetazolamide which was similar to the study conducted by Zhao et. al.
- This study showed that oral eplerenone significantly decreases the leakage on FFA as compared to acetazolamide. This similar result was showed in the study conducted by sampoo. et al.
- This study found that the recurrence rate was only 8% when patient was on oral eplerenone while the recurrence rate was 28% when the patient was on oral acetazolamide.

CONCLUSION

- The pathophysiology of CSCR is still unknown and complex, making it a difficult disease to comprehend and treat.
- This study shows that eplerenone is one of the promising pharmacologic methods that target many pathophysiological pathways that may improve visual acuity and speed up recovery.
- Patients with CSCR may be treated with oral acetazolamide or oral eplerenone waiting for the leak to stop on its own, but the oral eplerenone is considered a more effective than the oral acetazolamide for the treatment of CSCR patients.

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR