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## **Prevalence of Pseudoexfoliation (PEX) syndrome in a given population**

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**Objective:** To determine the prevalence of Pseudoexfoliation (PEX) syndrome in a given population.

**Design:** Hospital based prospective case study. Period: 2 years, from November 1999 to December 2001.

**Method:** This study was carried out at the department of Ophthalmology, Baqai Medical University Hospital, Karachi from November 1999 to December 2001. A total 1604 patients of 40 years and above were examined on -slit-lamp for evidence of PEX syndrome and those with the disease were subjected to further thorough examination including Visual acuity, Goldmann applanation tonometry, gonioscopy, slit lamp examination before and after dilation of the pupil and fundus examination. **Results:** Out of 1604 patient 32 (1.99%) were found to be having PEX syndrome, out of which 23 (71.87%) patients were males and 9 (28.13%) females Male to female ratio was 2.5:1. The disease was bilateral in 65.63% (21 cases) and unilateral in 34.37% (11 cases). The prevalence increased with advancing age. **Conclusions:** PEX syndrome is more common in males and increases with advancing age.