

한국천주교회 200주년 기념 영세민 무료개안수술사업 임상보고

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1784년 처음으로 이성훈 베드로가 중국에 가서 영세를 받고 귀국한 것이 계기가 되어 오늘날 한국 가톨릭 교회의 번영을 이룩하게 된 것이다. 이러한 한국 교회의 200주년을 기념하기 위해서 한국주교회의의 결정에 따라 기념사업의 하나로 극빈자에게 무료개안 수술을 전국 13개 가톨릭 병원(안과의 56명)이 주축이 되어 실시하기로 결정한 이후 1983년 5월에 백내장 수술이 처음 시작된 이래, 1988년 7월까지 5년 2개월간에 1,423명(1,664안)이 무료개안 수술을 받아 광명을 찾게 되었다.

(1) 이들 중에는 80.4%가 무직이었고, 나머지는 노동자, 농민, 학생들이 포함되고 있다. (2) 또 수술환자중에는 백내장 수술 환자가 가장 많았으며(95%), 그 다음이 녹내장 수술(4.1%)과 각막이식 수술(0.9%)의 순서였다. (3) 환자는 극빈자가 1,127명(79.2%)였으며, 의료보호 및 의료부조대상자 236명(16.6%), 또 나병원수용 환자도 60명(4.2%)이나 포함되어 있었다. (4) 수술후 시력이 개선(0.5 이상 정상)된 환자가 935명(56.2%)이었으며, 0.1이상 교정시력을 얻은 환자는 전체의 87.6%를 차지했다. (5) 시력 교정이 않된 환자들(165명)중에는 약시, 속발성 녹내장, 망막박리, 당뇨병성망막증, 및 후발성백내장 등이 원인이었다. (6) 이들 환자의 종교 분포는 가톨릭 신자가 33.7%로 가장 많았으며, 그의 기독교 신자가(13.2%), 불교신자(4.2%), 및 기타(0.1%), 불명(48.7%) 등으로 나타났다.

끝으로 한국 천주교 창립 200주년 기념사업으로 “이땅에 빛을” 실천하기 위한 사업으로서 벌린 무료개안수술사업은 한국천주교회 200주년 기념사업위원회의 뜻에 따라 한국가톨릭병원협회가 사업을 주관하여 전국 13개 가톨릭 병원의 안과와 일부 가톨릭 안과의원의 적극적인 협조로 성공적인 결과를 갖어 왔으며, 이를 위하여 협조해 주신 관계되는 여러분을 비롯 병원장님과 직접 수술에 임하신 안과 선생님의 희생적 봉사 정신에 깊은 감사를 드린다.

또 이사업을 위해 성금을 내주신 가톨릭 신앙인 여러분은 물론 그의 익명으로 성금을 보내신 분, 또 멀리 캐나다의 우리 교민후원회에서 여러차례 보내주신 성금등에 대해서도 광명을 찾은 환자들과 함께 깊은 감사를 드리는 바입니다.

-FULL TEXT-

Free-operations for Blind to Celebrate the Bicentennial Commemoration of Korean Catholic Church

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Introduction

Unlike the Roman Catholic Churches in most other countries, the Korean Catholic Church was primarily founded by the laity without priest in late 18th century. A scholar, Sung Hoon Lee, went to Beijing as a member of the Korean delegation to China in 1784. There, he as a first Korean was bagtized by Fr. Alexander de Gouvea, a member of the Paris Foreign Mission Society, who later became bishop of the Beijing Diocese, and bring back as many books and religious articles as possible. The mission was successful and he named peter returned in the spring of same year.

There after, the church in Korea had steady growed through persecution, an indispensable ingredient in its future course. As a result of the marthyr's sacrifices, Korean Catholics today number nearly 2.4 millions out of the population of 43 millions in seouth Korea alone. There

are three archdioceses, in Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju respectively, as well as fourteen other dioceses, including three in the North Korea.

Historians acknowledged that it was the Catholic Church which introduced western civilization to Korea. 1984 is th bicentennial year of the baptism of Sung Hoon Lee and of the arrival of the gospel to Korea. To celebrate it, Korean Bishops' conference made many projects to realize on the national level in five years leading to 1984. One of there projects is Free-operations for the blind.

The Bicentennial commemoration should be a celebration shared with the poor and needy. We can readily say that in our society, there are many poorer and more destitute people than the blind. However, there is a special meaning in concentrating on this special group of people to help.

It is felt that assisting the poorer blind to see, opening the eye to body by surgery, has a symbolic meaning for our bicentennial celebrations. For this good work, nation-wide 13 Catholic Hospitals including of Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital Catholic University Medical College in Seoul which belong to the Catholic Hospital

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Association of Korea were joined and first cataract surgery was performed on May 5th, 1983 by one of authors(JHK), and this project will be finished on end of 1988.

Here we have summarized grossly on our datas of free-eye-operations including of clinical findings and results collected until date of July 30th, 1988.

Methods and Subjects

Thirteen Catholic Hospitals in Korea were selected for this project on year of 1982(Fig. 1). And then We prepared and printed on booklet of some eye surgeries as a guide and consent for patients, and on application form with standard criteria for poor patient application recommendation from Town Halls, Churches, Hospitals and other social welfare societies and also

on surgery report form which should be filled up by eye surgeons and final confirmation by an administrator of their Catholic Hospitals.

All poor patients who were suffered chiefly from cataract, glaucoma and corneal scars are subjected as a first priority, and they were routinely examined their eyes and general body conditions. All indicated patients were advised to admission to the hospital as like as other insured or private patients and were received their eye operations under operating microscopy at welly equipped operating room.

After four to seven days of hospitalization, uncomplicated patients were egularly discharged from haspital and then they were recommended to visit oped of Eye Clinic(Department) periodically for 3 months or more according to their eye conditions.

(A) Some cataract patients were implanted

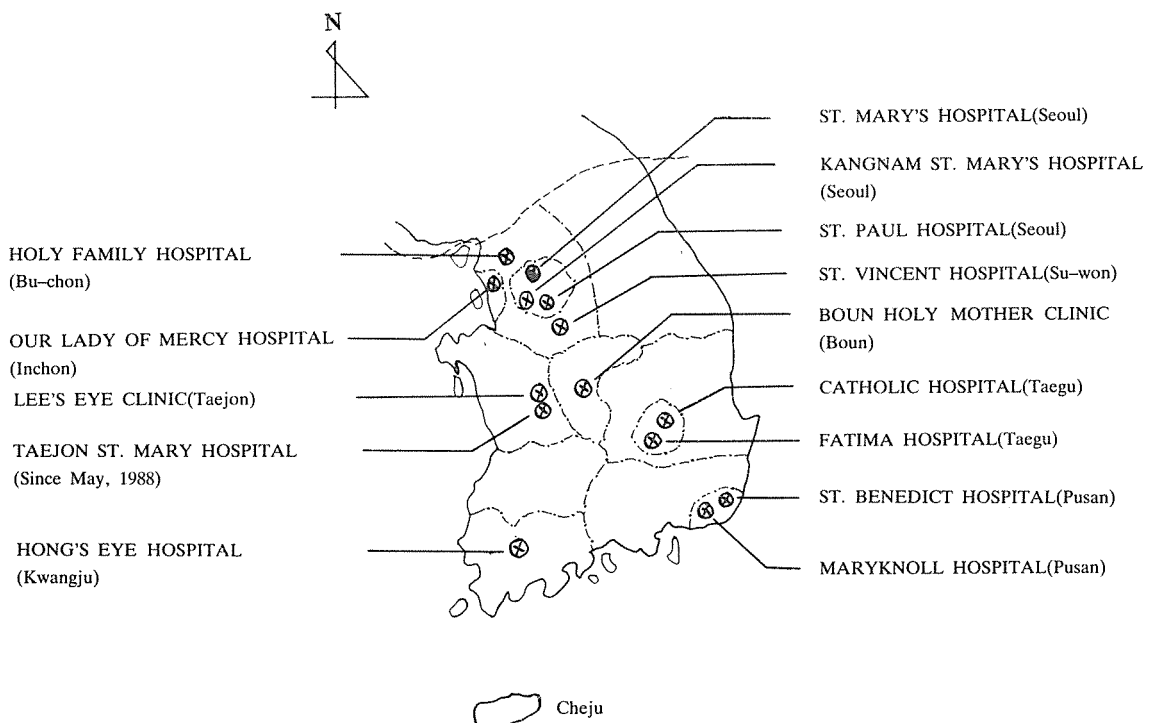


Fig. 1. Locations of Catholic Hospitals in Korea

intraocular lens(chiefly posterior chamber IOL, donated samples) simultaneously after cataract extraction(P-ECCE). In extracapsular cataract extraction, 1/A system or phacoemulsification also were used with routine procedures. In some local hospitals, intracapsular cataract extraction by a cryoextractor also was performed in early starting days. In most hospitals sutures were chiefly 10-0 nylon, with some cases by absorbing synthetic sutures in other hospitals.

(B) In glaucoma patients. According to the surgical indications, peripheral iridectomy or trabecular surgery(trabeculectomy, trabeculoplasty etc) was performed under operating microscope, By the way some cases also were treated with argon laser surgery with success.

(C) In corneal transplantation(keratoplasty) for corneal haziness(scar, keratitis, dystrophy, edema etc), we always used a fresh donor cornea stored in 4°C moist chamber and grafts were transplanted to indicated patients eye by an experienced eye surgeon. A case of Stevens-Johnson's disease with severe both dry eyes

which is not indicated corneal transplantation was subjected for prosthokeratoplasty by using of Cardona's bolt and nut model by one of authors(JHK). Minimal hospital charge of patients which is similar correspondance to average minimal charge according to Korean medical insurance regulation was paid directly by The Bicentennial Episcopal Commission of the Korean Catholic Church and its expenses could be partly resourced through the contribution of all our neighbors of the Church.

Results and Discussion

First project of free-eye operations was started form May of 1983 and finished the end of 1984. During this first project, our surgical team of total 54 eye surgeons(faculty 23, House staff 31) from eleven Catholic Hospitals(later thirteen Hospitals) in Korea were voluntarily joined and they performed these free eye operations for poor patients(916 patients, 1,083 eyes) in their good facilitated operating rooms

Table 1. Catholic hospitals in Korea and numbers of free-eye operations* for the blind from May, 1983 to July, 1988.

No.	Hospitals(sites)	No. of patients (Eyes)	%	Eye surgeons
1	St. Mary's (Seoul)	179(189)	12.6(11.4)	14
2	Kangnam St. Mary's (Seoul)	202(229)	14.2(13.8)	15
3	St. Paul's (Seoul)	60(73)	4.2(4.4)	2
4	Maryknoll (Pusan)	231(274)	16.2(16.4)	5
5	St. Benedict (Pusan)	85(86)	6.0(5.2)	2
6	Fatima (Taegu)	113(130)	8.0(7.8)	3
7	Catholic (Taegu)	126(151)	8.8(9.1)	5
8	St. Vincent (Su-won)	47(51)	3.3(3.1)	2
9	Hong's Eye (Kwangju)	141(198)	10(11.8)	2
10	Lee's Eye (Taëjon)	186(217)	13(13)	2
11	Boun Holy mother (Boun)	26(36)	1.8(2.2)	1
12	Holy Family (Bu-chon)	16(18)	1.1(1.1)	2
13	Our Lady of Mercy (Inchon)	11(12)	0.8(0.7)	1
Total		1,423(1,664)	100(100)	56

* Major operation is cataract extraction, with some glaucoma surgery and corneal transplantation.

Table 2. Correlation of sites of hospitals and patients' age-sex proportion(1983.5.-1988.7.)

Age/sites	Seoul	Pusan	Taegu	Inchon	Kyongki	Kangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Chunbuk	Chunnam	Kyungbuk	Kyungnam	Cheju	Male/Female	Total
0-9	11/4	3/5	3/0	1/2	4/3	1/0	0/2	3/0	1/0	1/2	2/0	3/1	2/0	35/19	54
10-19	6/1	11/8	4/2	1/1	3/1	1/0	4/3	4/5	2/0	7/5	1/2	6/3	5/1	55/32	87
20-29	14/3	6/1	6/0	3/2	1/1	2/2	2/3	6/4	2/1	6/2	6/2	9/2	1/0	64/23	87
30-39	14/5	8/6	3/1	3/0	4/2	7/1	5/2	6/0	1/0	7/5	8/0	8/2	0/0	74/24	98
40-49	35/6	42/10	12/5	2/1	9/2	4/5	4/4	19/6	6/0	13/3	9/5	12/3	1/0	168/50	218
50-59	31/21	21/16	10/6	3/3	15/4	3/2	3/3	17/13	9/2	18/5	12/11	14/7	1/1	157/94	251
60-	47/53	32/54	13/44	3/4	19/39	11/15	9/14	36/49	7/11	22/36	23/32	30/24	0/1	252/376	628
Male/Female	158/93	123/100	51/58	16/13	55/52	19/25	27/31	91/77	28/14	74/58	61/52	82/42	10/3	805/618	1,423
Total	251	223	109	29	107	54	58	168	42	132	113	124	13	1,423	

Table 3. Occupational distribution of eye patients(N=1,423)

Occupational sites	Seoul	Pusan	Taegu	Inchon	Kyongki	Kangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Chunbuk	Chunnam	Kyungbuk	Kyungnam	Cheju	Total(%)
No Job	189	154	96	24	90	48	44	156	41	107	104	87	5	1,145(80.4)
Student	13	26	8	.	2	1	6	9	1	8	4	14	6	98(6.9)
Farmer	1	2	3	.	5	4	3	.	.	13	3	10	2	46(3.3)
Laborer	38	34	1	4	8	1	3	3	.	4	1	10	.	107(7.5)
Employee	10	7	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	27(1.9)
Total	251	223	109	29	107	54	58	168	42	132	113	124	13	1,423(100)

of the hospital.

According this successful accomplishment of free-eye operations and also of continuing desired from newly onsetted eye patients, this project was extended up to the end of september 1988, by the agreement of the Korean Bishops Conference.

During the period of between May, 1983 and July, 1988, total 1,423 patients(1,664 eyes) were received their eye surgeries at different hospitals by different eye-surgeons. The distribution of these operated patients according to hospitals is listed on Table 1. Near one third(29.6%) of total eye operations was performed in Seoul, and next one-fifth(21.6%) in Pusan, second large city in Korea. 1,182 patients were undertaken eye surgery in one eye(unilateral side), while 241 patients were in both eyes.

In review of patient ages, sex and prefecture site relationship, we can point out the older eges group over 60yr old(44%) in more male group(57%) than female group was undertaken more eye surgeries especially in areas of Seoul and Pusan(Table 2),

And they were at time of surgery in no job and no employed state in majority group(80.4%)(Table 3 & 4).

In classification of religion status, the most patients showed Catholics(33.7%), protestants(13.2%), Buddhism(4.2%), other and unknown in order(Table 5).

Most of patients who were undertaken their

eye operation are due to cataract(1,358 patients, 95%), and remained patients are due to glaucoma(59 pts, 4.1%) and corneal transplantation due to corneal pathology(6pts, 0.9%)(Table 6).

Eye operations were performed near equal numbers in both right and left eyes. Ninety percent(1,499eyes) among entire cases could obtained useful vision improvement(Table 7) and among them good corrected visual acuity over 0.5 after operation in one to three months follow-up are shown in 935 eye cases(56.1%)(Table 8). Failure of vision improvement was encountered in 165 eye cases(9.9%) which were caused by pre-existing amblyopia, aphakic glaucoma, retinal detachment, diabetic retinopathy and after-cataract etc.

The success rate of postop. vision looks a little poor in comparing to that of private patients, but we know certainly through this good work, we could do more widely put into action the love that is our basic vocation as Christians.

Summary

Year of 1984 is two hundred years of the birth of Korean Catholic Church. Unlike the Churches in most other countries, the Korean Catholic Church was founded by the laity without priest despite severe oppression, the Korean Catholic Church sustained its vitality and blossomed out splendid flower of catholicism for the seeds of the blood of many martyrs.

By reasons of this, the bicentennial year(1784-1984) has special meaning for Korean Catholic Church.

So, to celebrate the bicentennial commemoration and to put into action the love which is basic vocation as Christians, the Korean Catholic Church decided to perform free eye opera-

Table 4. Living status of eye patients(N=1,423)

Living status	No. of patients(%)
The poor	1,127(79.2)
The destitute (Medicare)	236(16.6)
Leprosy sanatorium	60(4.2)
Total	1,423(100)

Table 5. Distribution of religion of patients who were undertaken free eye operation(N=1,423)

religion	sites										Total(%)			
	Seoul	Pusan	Taegu	Incheon	Kyongki	Kangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Chunbuk	Chunnam		Kyungbuk	Kyungnam	Cheju
Catholics	69	88	42	12	47	14	24	50	31	6	36	59	3	481(33.7)
protestant	35	32	13	7	15	2	4	28	7	9	16	18	2	188(13.2)
Buddhism	.	23	6	.	.	1	.	11	.	2	5	11	1	60(4.2)
Others	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1(0.1)
Unknown	147	79	48	10	45	37	30	79	29	90	56	36	7	693(48.7)
Total	251	223	109	29	107	54	58	168	42	132	113	124	13	1,423(100)

Table 6. Distribution of eye disease which were undertaken free-eye operation(N=1,423)

religion	sites										Total(%)			
	Seoul	Pusan	Taegu	Incheon	Kyongki	Kangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Chunbuk	Chunnam		Kyungbuk	Kyungnam	Cheju
Cataract:														
Congenital	17	18	8	4	2	1	8	8	1	3	3	9	1	87
Traumatic	1	4	2	.	2	.	4	4	.	.	3	4	.	25
Senile	31	34	28	3	20	7	7	42	2	17	39	8	.	239*
Other	11	10	20	6	14	2	13	11	1	1	34	22	7	145
Unknown	179	145	43	12	68	43	21	100	36	107	28	73	13	862
Subtotal	239	211	101	25	106	53	53	165	40	128	107	117		1,358(95)
Glaucoma:	8	12	8	3	1	1	5	3	2	3	6	7	.	59(4.1)
Corneal	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6(0.9)
diseases**														
(keratoplasty)														
Total	251	223	109	29	107	54	58	168	42	132	113	124	13	1,423(100)
%	17.6	15.7	7.7	2.0	7.5	3.8	4.1	11.8	3.0	9.3	7.9	8.7	0.9	100

* Intraocular lens(chiefly PCLs) implantations in 13 cases, ** Prosthio-keratoplasty by using of Cardonas bolt and nut model was successfully performed in a case(F/29) of Steven-Johnson syndrome(ou), post-op vision 0.5, follow-up, 5 yrs.

Table 7. Results of postoperative follow-up*(N=1,622)

Eye	Operated eyes	Results	
		success	failure
Right	817	738	79
Left	805	724	81
Total	1,622	1,462	160
%	100	90.1	9.9

* 42 eye cases were lost from follow-up

tions for the poor blind and assigned 13 Catholic Hospitals including of Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital in Seoul for this project.

During the last 5 years and 2 months from 5th of May 1983 to 30th of July, 1988, 1,423 patients(1,664 eyes) underwent operations such as cataract extraction(95%), glaucoma surgery(4.1%) and keratoplasty(0.9%) in these hospitals and the final outcome showed satisfactory results with the good vision improvement.

Table 8. Visual outcome in postoperative 7th day to 3 months

corrected vision	Before operation No. of eyes(%)	After operation No. of eyes(%)
1.0-	0	256(15.4)
0.5-0.9	0	679(40.3)
0.1-0.4	117(7.0)	522(31.4)
F.C.-L.P.	1,498(90.1)	165(9.9)
unknown	49(2.9)	42(2.5)*
Total	1,664(100)	1,664(100)

* Lost cases from follow-up

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2. Min, S.G. & Kim, J.H.: *Report of Free Operations for the Blind to Celebrate the Bicentennial of Korean Catholic Church*, *J. Korean Ophthalmol. Soc.*, 28(2):403-406, 1987.