Abstract

The aim is to det. the efficacy of ozone therapy in patients with Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP). A controlled, randomized, double blind clin. trial involving 68 patients was performed. Patients were divided into 2 groups: ozone, patients treated with ozone by rectal administration (dose 10 mg), during 15 sessions; control, as ozone group, but using O. The main outcome variable was the visual field area (VFA). Results demonstrated a significant improvement (SI) in 88.2 % of patients treated with ozone in comparison with 23.5% achieved in the control group. In the ozone group, VFA tend to stabilize beyond a mean time of 6.83 mo with a loose in SI afterward. A temporal pos. effect of ozone therapy, over the natural course of RP, was found.