

## **BRIEF INFORMATION ON UVEITIS**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

This paper describes Introduction to Uveitis, its types and its treatment.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Uveitis is a condition where Inflammation is present in Iris, Ciliary body and Choroid. Mostly this inflammation is present in isolated way means:

-  If it is present only in iris, then it is called Iritis.
-  If it is present in Ciliary body, then it is called Cyclitis
-  If it is present in Choroid, then it is called Choroiditis.

Most of the time this inflammation is associated with Iris and Ciliary body, which is known as Iridocyclitis.

### **CLINICAL FEATURES:**

- ✚ Deterioration of Visual Acuity
- ✚ Ciliary Congestion
- ✚ Pupillary shaped change
- ✚ In case of Iridocyclitis small pupil appear at first and after use of cycloplegic drugs Festooned shape pupil is developed.
- ✚ Keratic Precipitates are present. It is present at the lower part of the Endothelial layer of the Cornea due to Gravitational force.
- ✚ Aqueous Flare are present at the Anterior Chamber.
- ✚ Ocular pain may be present.
- ✚ Ocular Redness is present.
- ✚ Accommodation may be disturbed due to involvement of Ciliary body.
- ✚ Floaters are also present due to presence of inflamed cells.

### **CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF UVEA:**

- A. Pupillary Anomalies
- B. Aniridia
- C. Persistent Pupillary membrane
- D. Coloboma
- E. Heterochromia Iridum

#### **A. PUPILLARY ANOMALIES:**

It includes:

##### **I. Correctopia**

Displacement of the pupil from its normal position

##### **II. Polycoria**

More than one pupil.

It is again sub divided into two parts:

##### **i. True Polycoria**

Sphincter pupillae muscle is present

ii. Pseudo Polycoria

Sphincter pupillae muscle is absent

iii. Pear shape pupil

Due to coloboma of iris.

### **B. ANIRIDIA**

Bilaterally (both the eyes) whole Iris is absent.

### **C. PERSISTENT PUPILLARY MEMBRANE**

It is actually Anterior Vascular Sheath. In normal cases, it disappears at birth but in some cases it will not disappear.

### **D. COLOBOMA**

The common definition of the coloboma is incomplete closure of the embryonic fissure. In case of Iris Coloboma, Incomplete closure of the Embryonic Fissure of the Iris.

In case of abnormality of Uvea, “Rudimentary of Iris” term is used most of the time. Its meaning is Iris is conceal behind the cornea, sclera and limbus.

### **E. HETEROCHROMIA IRIDIS:**

Variation (difference) of color in one sector of the Iris to another sector of Iris.

✚ Sometimes Uveitis is associated with

- a) Endophthalmitis
- b) Pan ophthalmitis

#### **a. ENDOPHTHALMITIS**

It is the severe form of Intra Ocular Inflammation. It is associated with ocular cavities and inner coats of the eye ball. The meaning of the cavities is structural damage. The inner coats of the eye ball or nervous coat or Retina.

#### **b. PANOPHTHALMITIS**

It is a severe inflammation of the eye ball. This inflammation is associated with

- ✚ Ocular Cavities
- ✚ All coats of the eye ball
- ✚ Tenon’s Capsule

The meaning of the “All coats of the eye ball” is

- ✚ Outer coat of the eye ball includes Sclera and Cornea
- ✚ Vascular coat of the eye ball includes Iris, Ciliary body and Choroid
- ✚ Inner coat of eye ball includes Retina

### **PAN UVEITIS:**

It means Inflammation of the whole uveal tract.

### **SYMPATHETIC OPHTHALMITIS:**

It is a very dangerous condition for the eye’s vision purpose. It is a Granulomatous Pan Uveitis. It mainly occurs usually due to Trauma and create Uveitis. With example here describing of Sympathetic Ophthalmitis that is if Right eye is affected firstly and within few days Right eye is become blind and within 2 weeks Left eye is affected and Left eye becomes blind. So Right eye is called exciting eye and Left eye is called Exciting eye.

### **SYNECHIA:**

The meaning of the Synechia is Adhesion. It is divided into two types:

- ✚ Posterior Synechia
- ✚ Anterior Synechia

#### **POSTERIOR SYNECHIA:**

Here, adhesion is present with anterior surface of the lens and Iris.

#### **ANTERIOR SYNECHIA:**

Adhesion with Iris with corneal endothelial layer.

### **TREATMENT:**

The common treatment methodology of Uveitis is:

- ✚ Cycloplegic drugs (Atropine)
- ✚ Steroids
- ✚ Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

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