

TITLE: A CLINICAL STUDY ON VISUAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING UVEITIS

ABSTRACT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1.* To evaluate the etiology, clinical features, systemic associations and severity of uveitis.
- 2.* To analyse the visual outcome following uveitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This is a prospective study which includes 80 patients with anterior uveitis of various etiologies presented to our department at Thanjavur medical college from July 2014 – September 2015. They were subjected to detailed clinical examination and relevant investigations.

A proforma was drawn up and following details were recorded for each patient :age and sex, history related to trauma, surgery and specific systemic associations of uveitis, clinical examination of signs and symptoms of uveitis including general systemic examination.

They were reviewed according to the severity of uveitis and followed up for a period of 15 months. According to improvement/worsening of the disease activity they were managed.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS:

The ratio of uveitis in male to female is 1.6:1 with 96.25% bilateral and 3.75% unilateral presentation. With regard to etiology 17.5% had idiopathic 8.75% infective, 47.50% traumatic, 5% lens induced and 21.25% post operative uveitis. Vision loss accounted 7.50% due to cataract, 6.25% macular edema and 10% due to glaucoma. Visual outcome improved in 91.50% of the patients. Blindness due to anterior uveitis is 1.25%

CONCLUSION:

To conclude the study, uveitis threatens to become the major cause of ocular morbidity but patients gets good final visual outcome with detailed clinical examination and initiation of proper management.

Cases presented earlier even with severe uveitis had favorable response to treatment and good prognosis in visual outcome than those presented late with uveitic sequelae and with co-morbid risk factors irrespective of etiology.

KEY WORDS: anterior uveitis, visual outcome, Idiopathic, traumatic uveitis