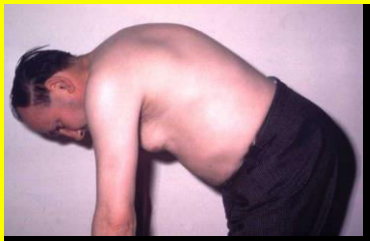
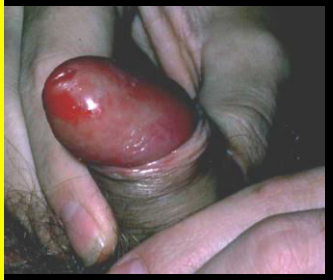
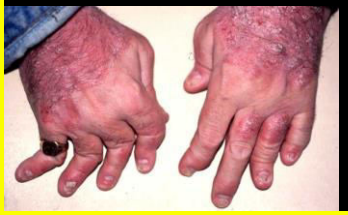
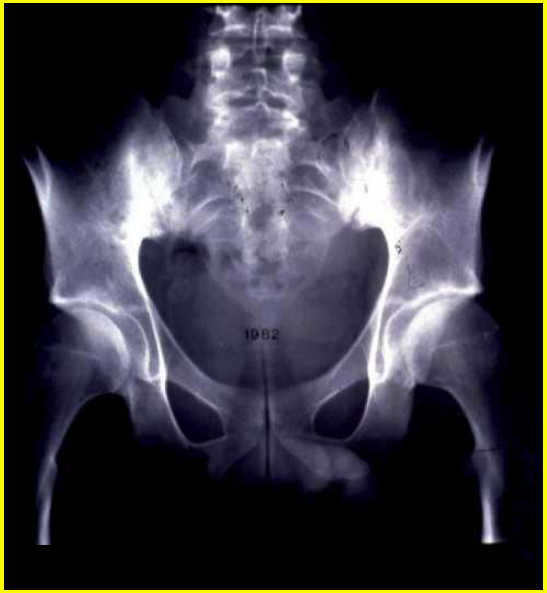
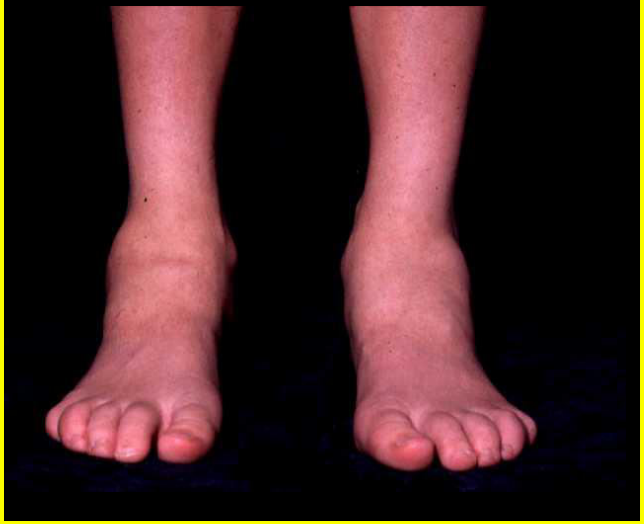
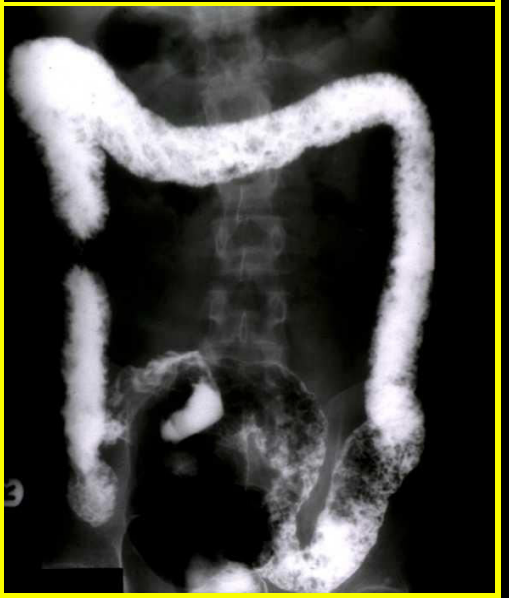
IMPORTANT SYSTEMIC ASSOCIATIONS OF UVEITIS

1. **Spondylarthropathies**
2. **Juvenile idiopathic arthritis**
3. **Sarcoidosis**
   - Systemic features
   - Ocular features
4. **Behçet disease**
   - Systemic features
   - Ocular features
5. **Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome**
6. **Inflammatory bowel disease**
   - Ulcerative colitis
   - Crohn disease
7. **Tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis**

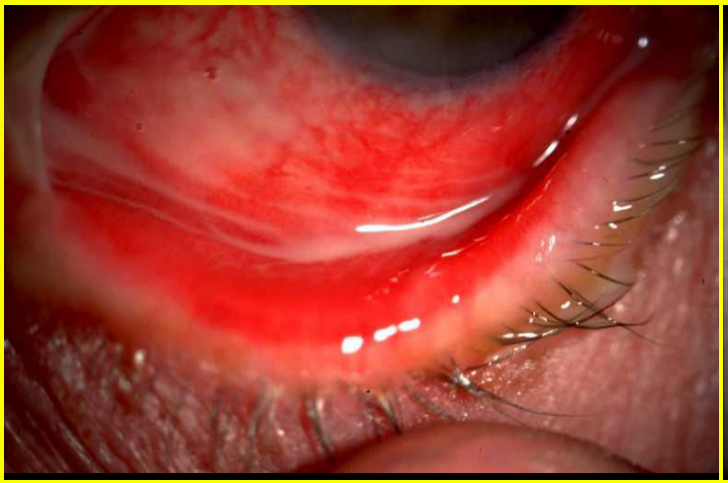
Spondylarthropathies

	Gender	HLA-B27	Acute iritis
 Ankylosing spondylitis	70% males	95%	30%
 Reiter syndrome	90% males	60%	20%
 Psoriatic arthritis	equal	30%	10%

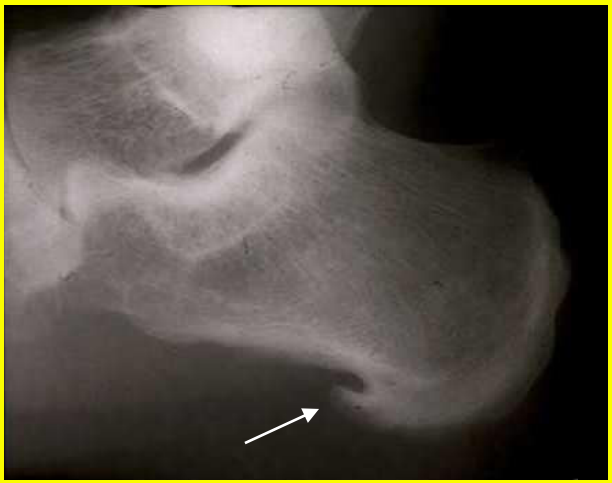
Spondylarthropathies

	Sacroiliitis	Peripheral arthritis	Bowel inflammation
			
Ankylosing spondylitis	100%	20%	Common
Reiter syndrome	60%	100%	Uncommon
Psoriatic arthritis	30%	100%	Occasional

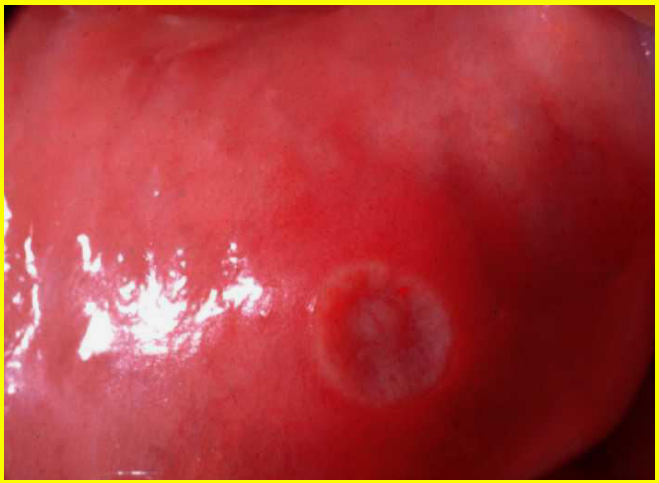
Clinical features of Reiter syndrome



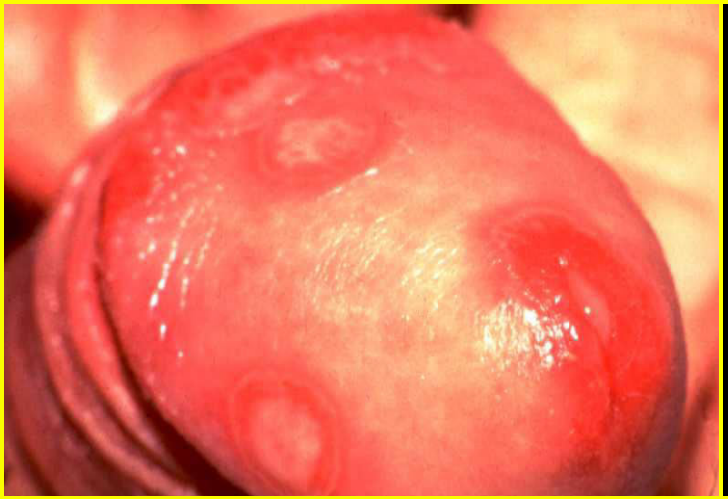
Conjunctivitis



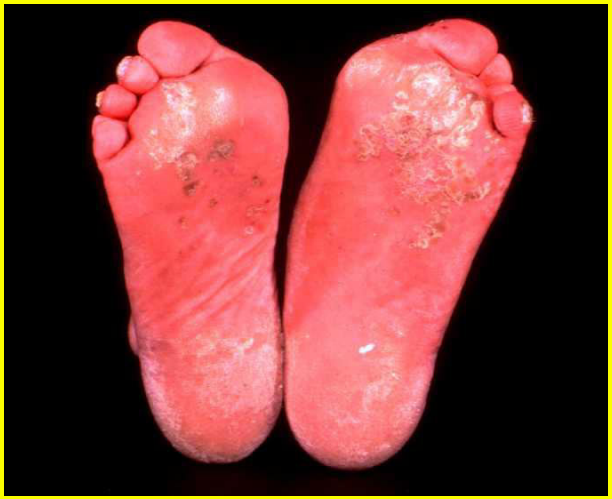
Plantar fasciitis



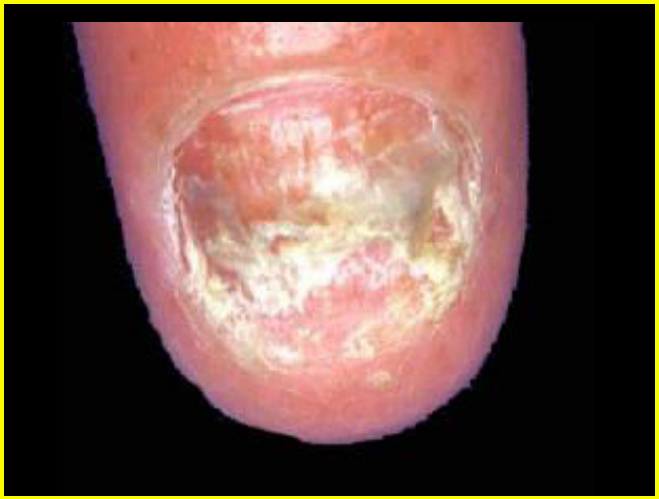
Painless oral ulceration



Urethritis and circinate balanitis

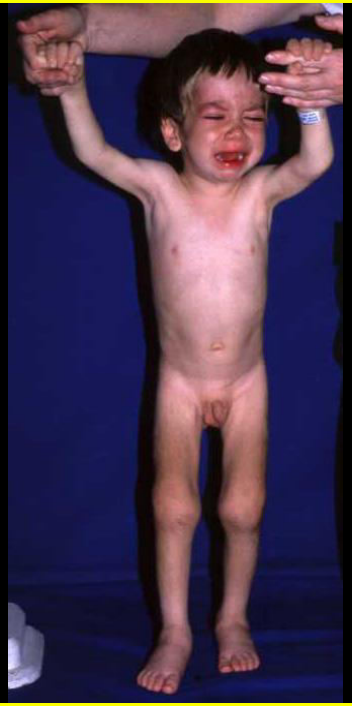
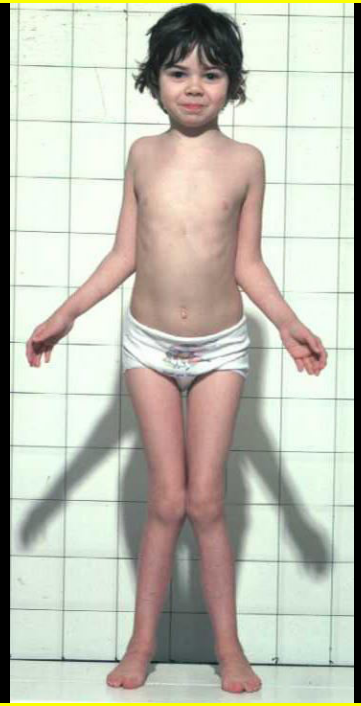
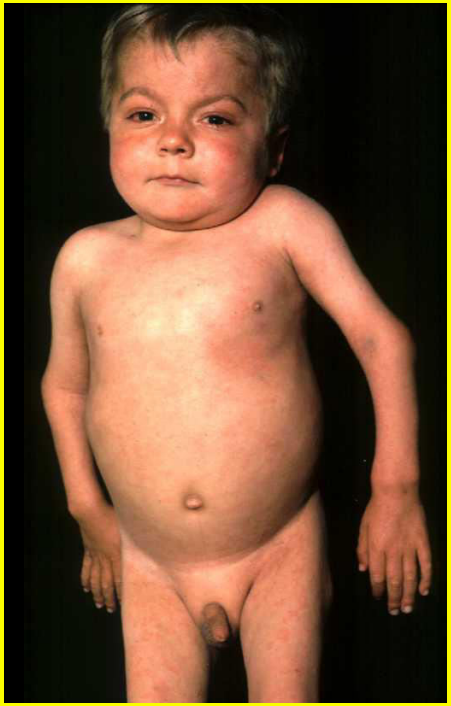


Keratoderma blenorrhagica

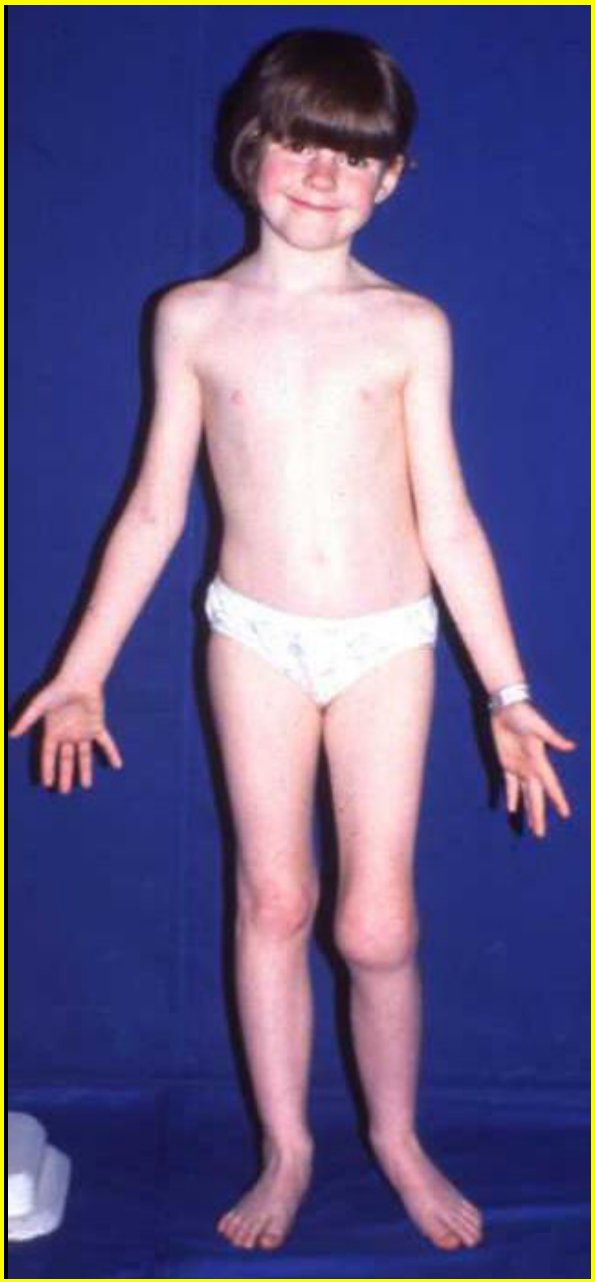


Nail dystrophy

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis

	Pauciarticular (60%)	Polyarticular (20%)	Systemic (20%)
			
Joints no.	< 5	> 4	Variable
Onset	< 6 years	Variable	Variable
Systemic features	Absent	Mild or absent	Severe
Positive ANA	75%	40%	10%
Iridocyclitis	20%	5%	Absent

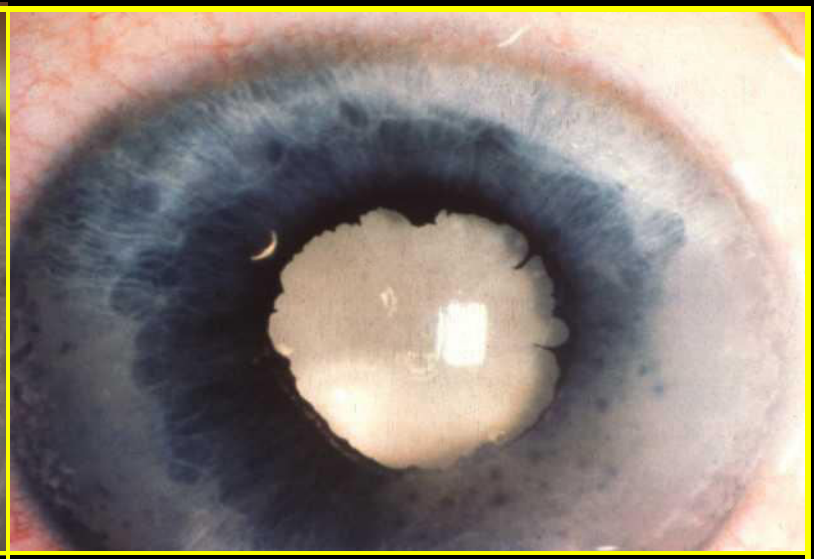
High risk factors for uveitis in JIA



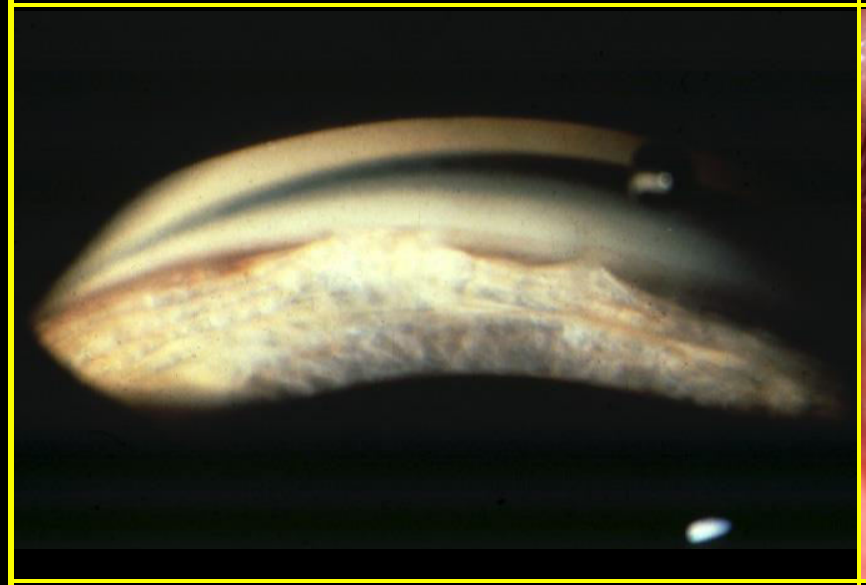
- Girls
- Early onset
- Pauciarticular onset
- ANA
- HLA-DR5

Complications of uveitis

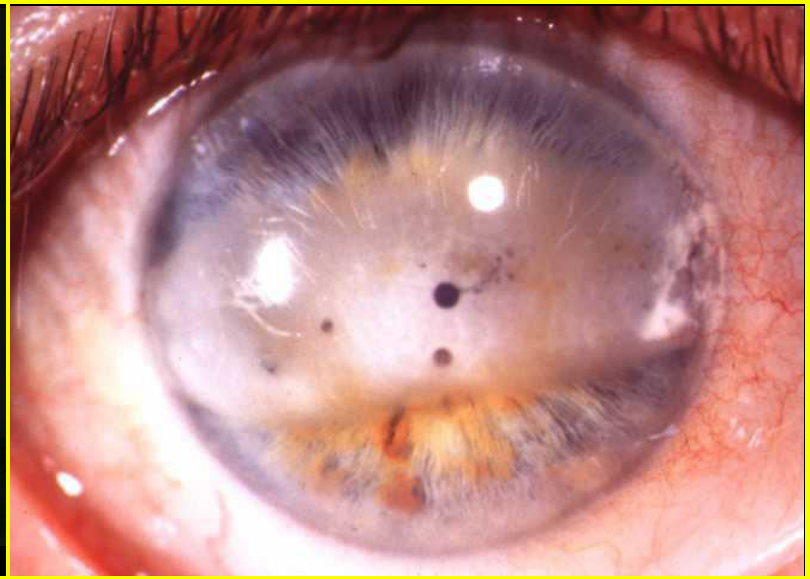
Posterior synechiae - 30%



Cataract -20%



Glaucoma due to PAS - 15%

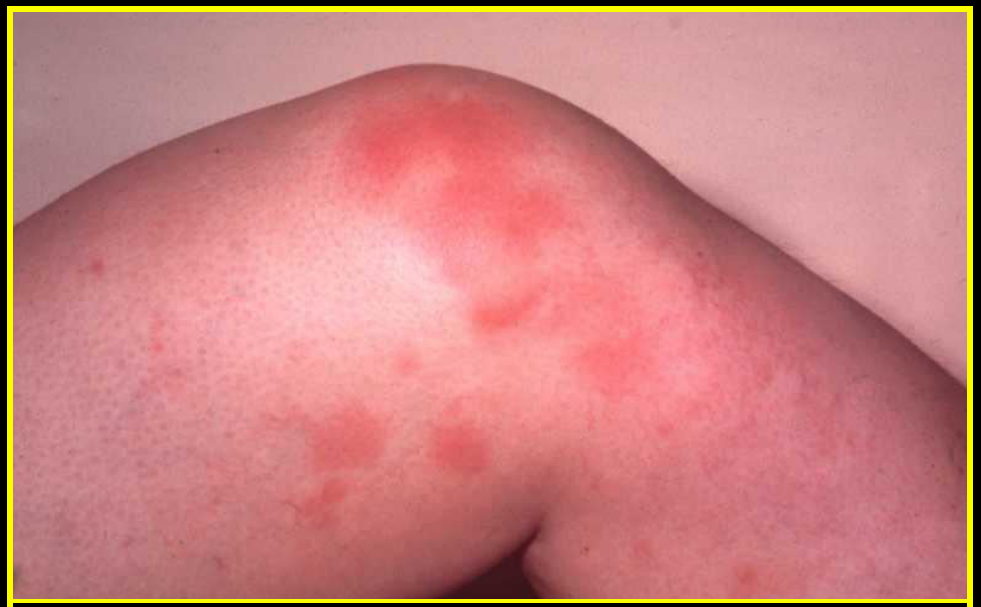


Band keratopathy - 10%

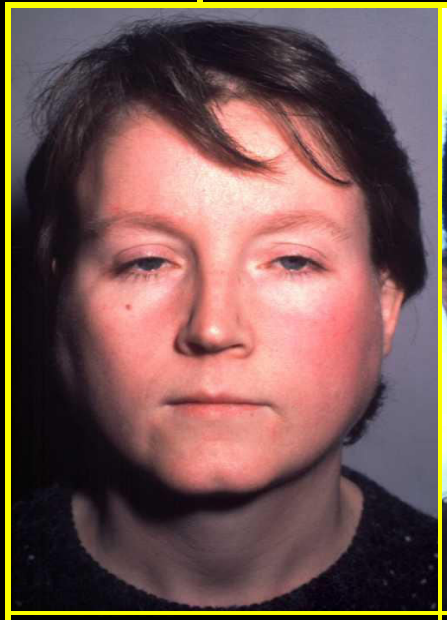
Systemic Features of Sarcoidosis

1. Idiopathic, multisystem non-caseating granuloma
2. More common in blacks than whites
3. Presentation
   - Acute - third decade
   - Insidious - fifth decade
4. Organ involvement
   - Lungs - 95%
   - Thoracic lymph nodes - 50%
   - Skin - 30%
   - Eyes - 30%

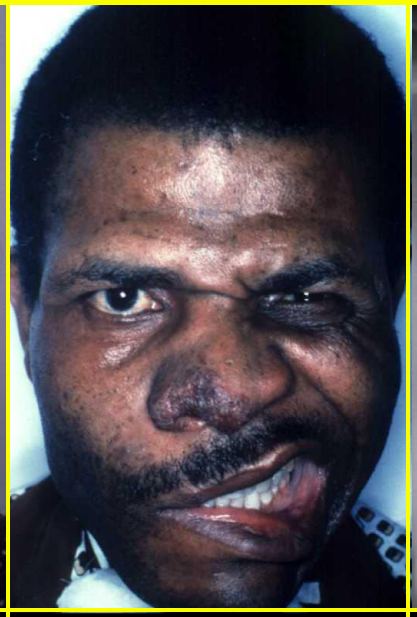
Acute sarcoidosis



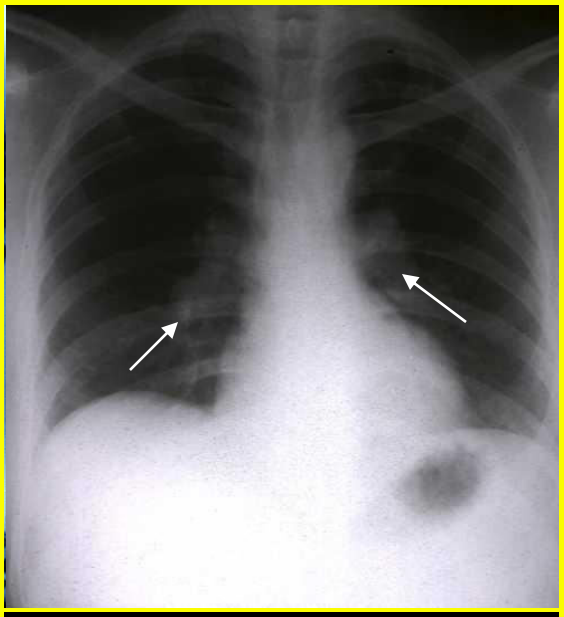
Erythema nodosum



Parotid enlargement

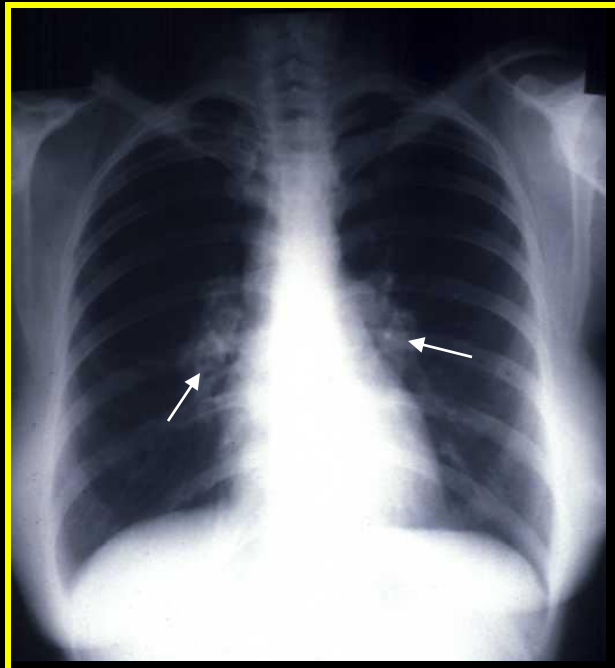


Facial palsy

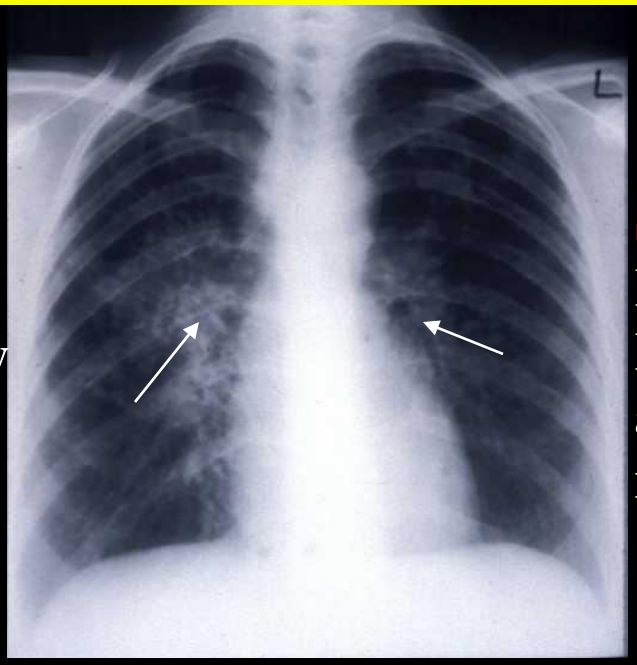


Hilar lymphadenopathy

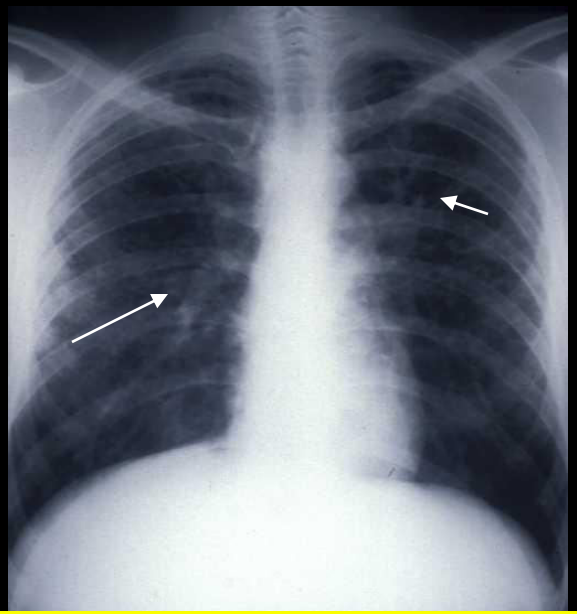
Classification of sarcoid lung lesions



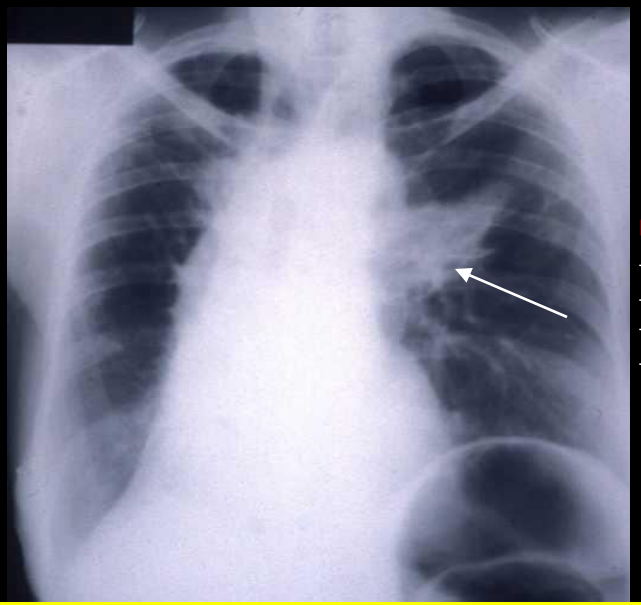
Stage 1
Hilar
Lymphadenopathy



Stage 2
Hilar
Lymphadenopathy
and parenchymal
infiltrates

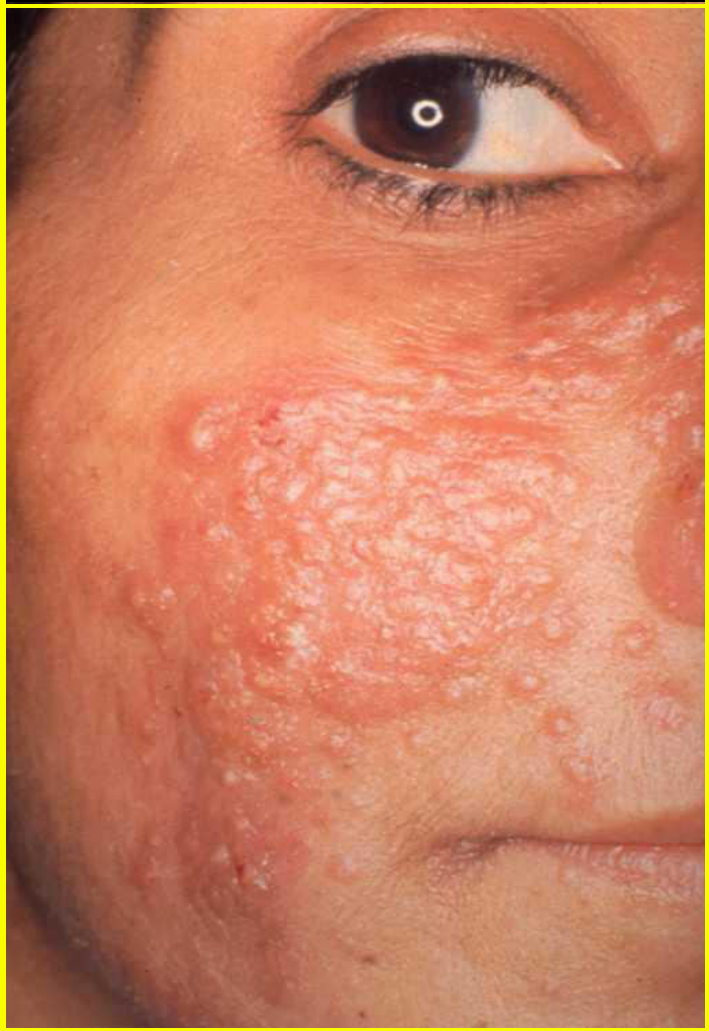
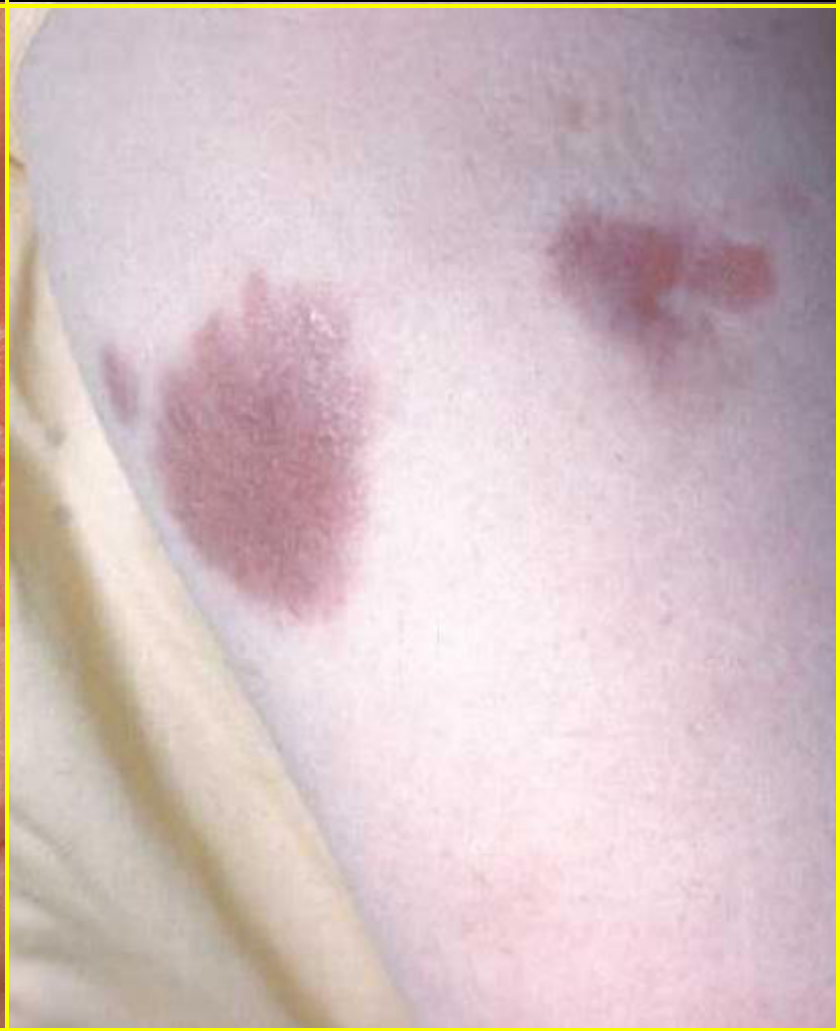


Stage 3
Parenchymal
Infiltrates alone

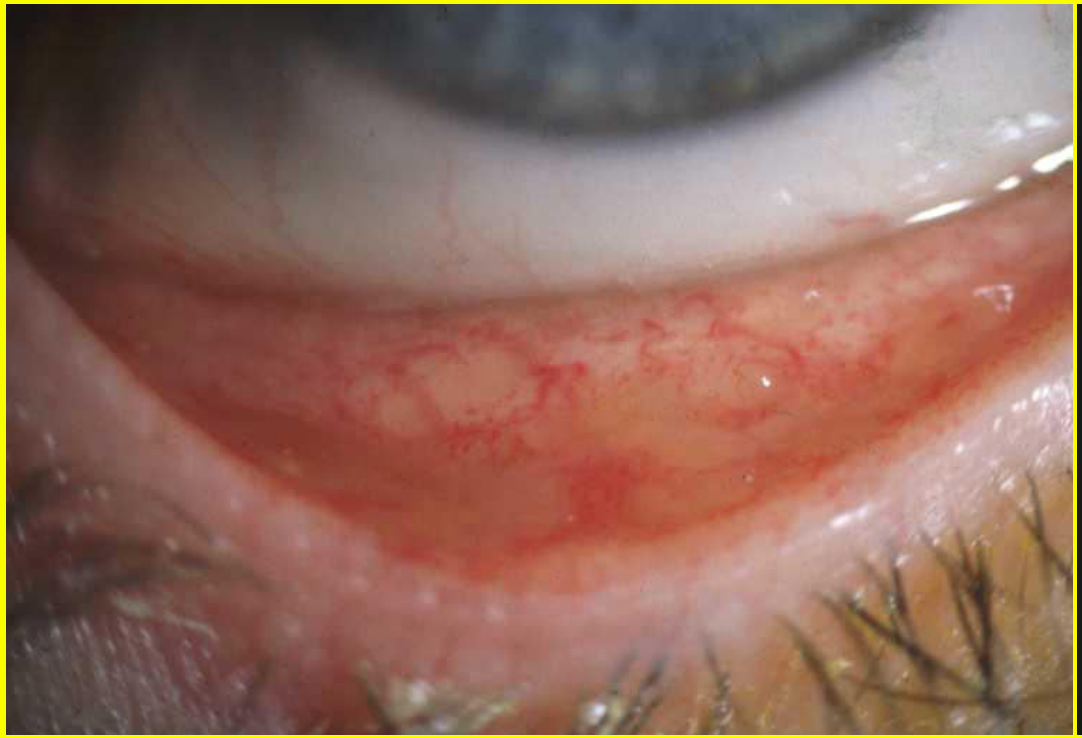


Stage 4
Fibrosis and
Bronchiectasis

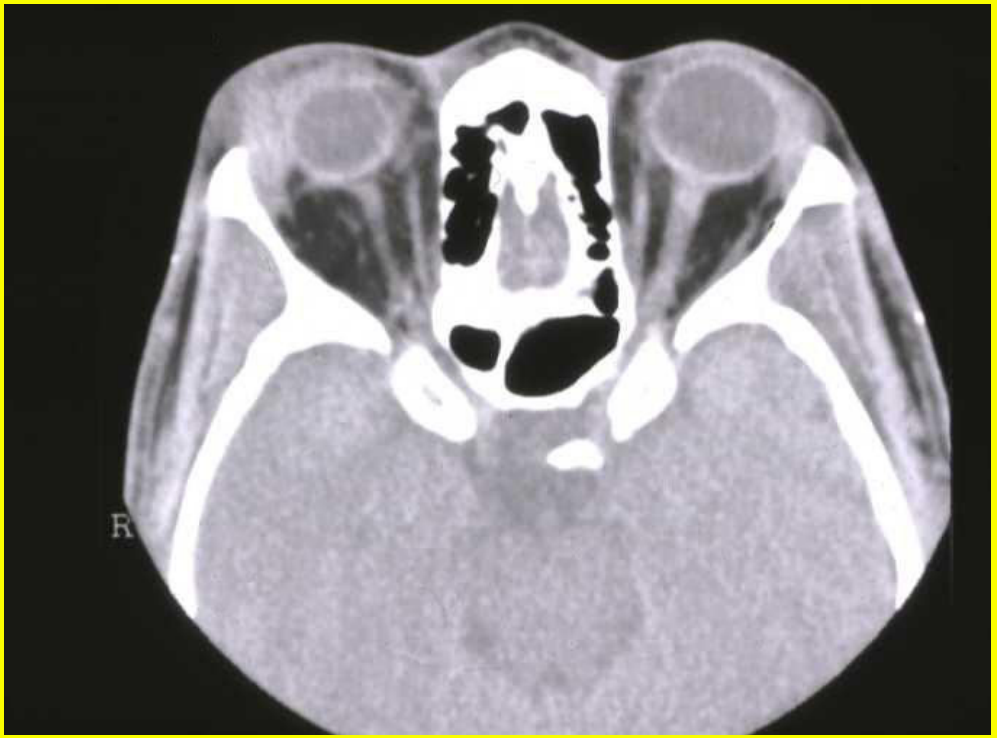
Sarcoid skin lesions

Granulomata	Lupus pernio
	
On face, buttocks and extremities	Indurated, purple-blue lesions

Anterior segment lesions in sarcoidosis

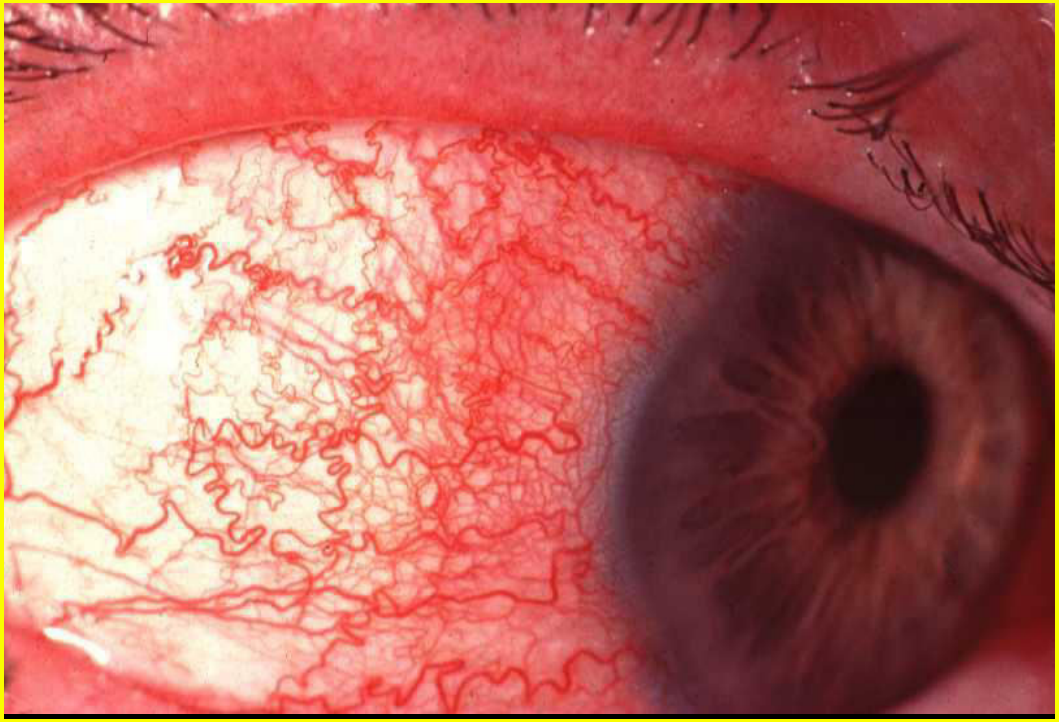
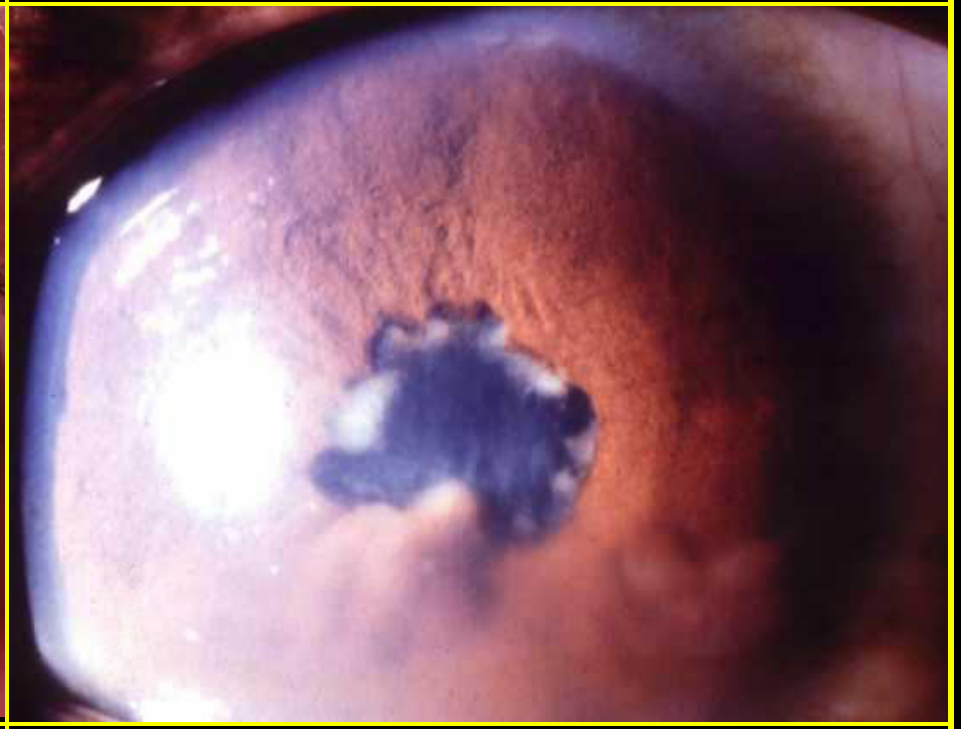


Conjunctival granuloma

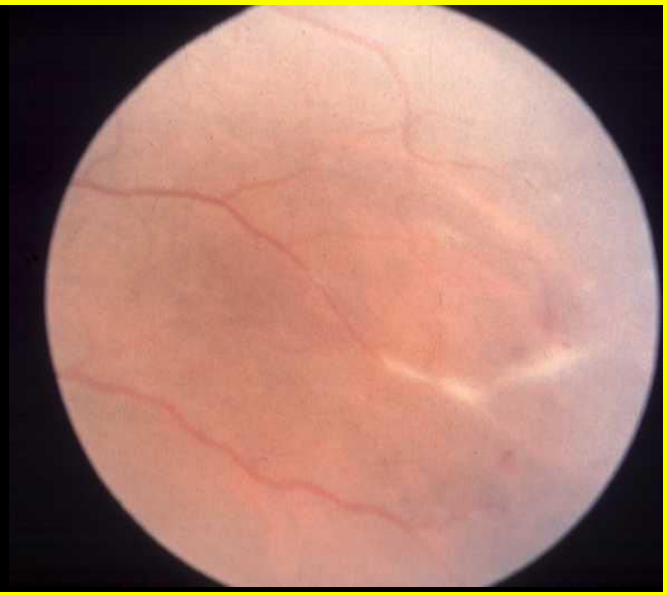


Lacrimal gland involvement and dry eyes

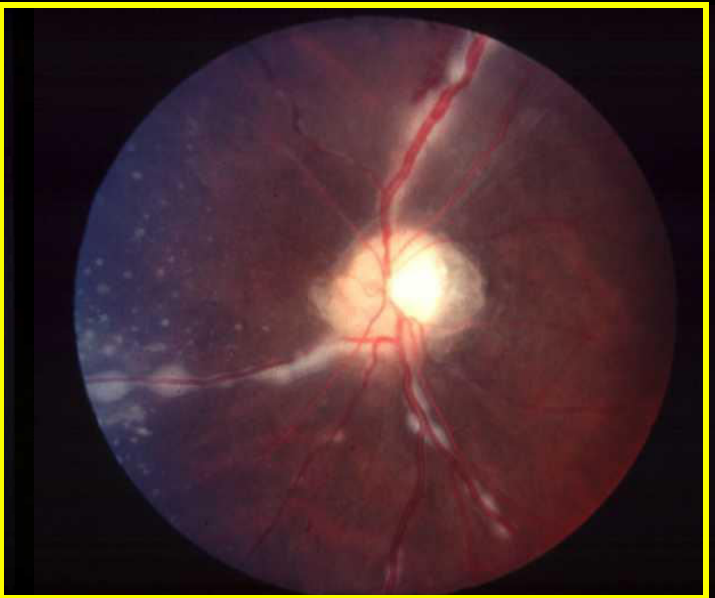
Iridocyclitis in sarcoidosis

Acute non-granulomatous	Chronic granulomatous
	
In young patients with acute sarcoid	In older patients with chronic sarcoid

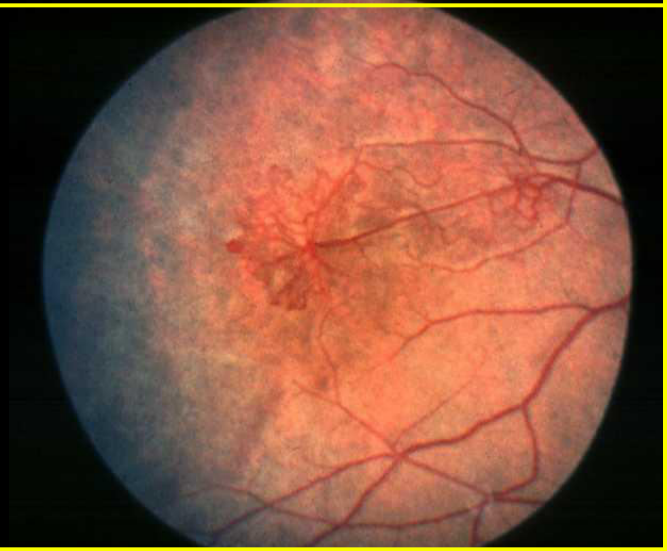
Posterior segment lesions in sarcoidosis



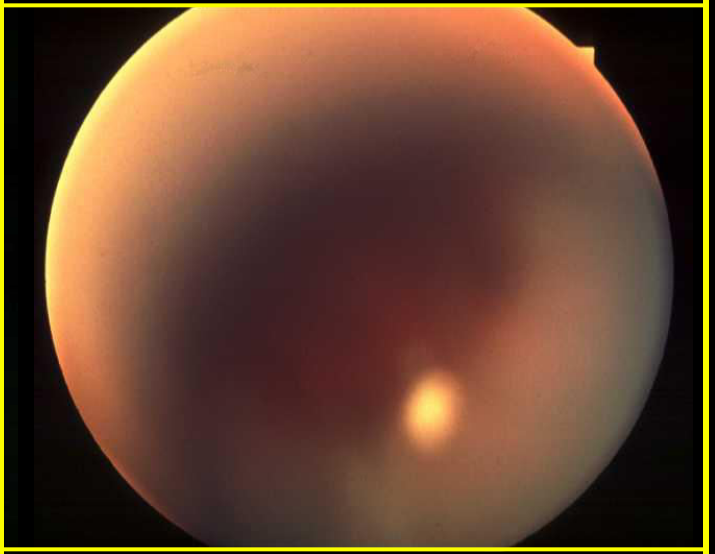
Subtle periphlebitis



Candlewax drippings

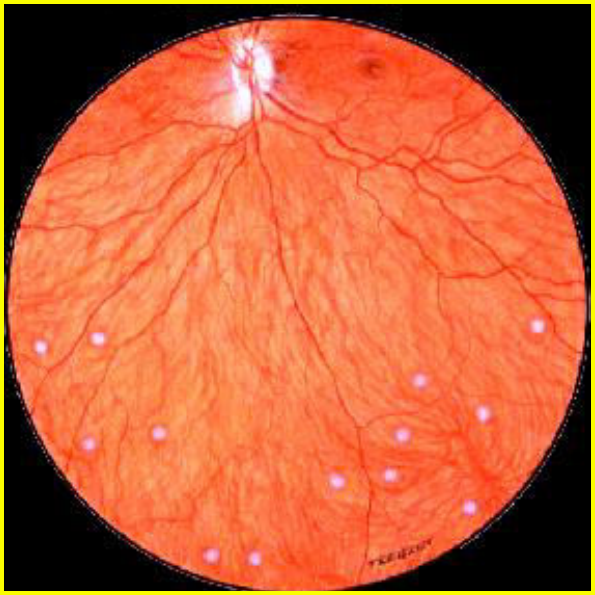
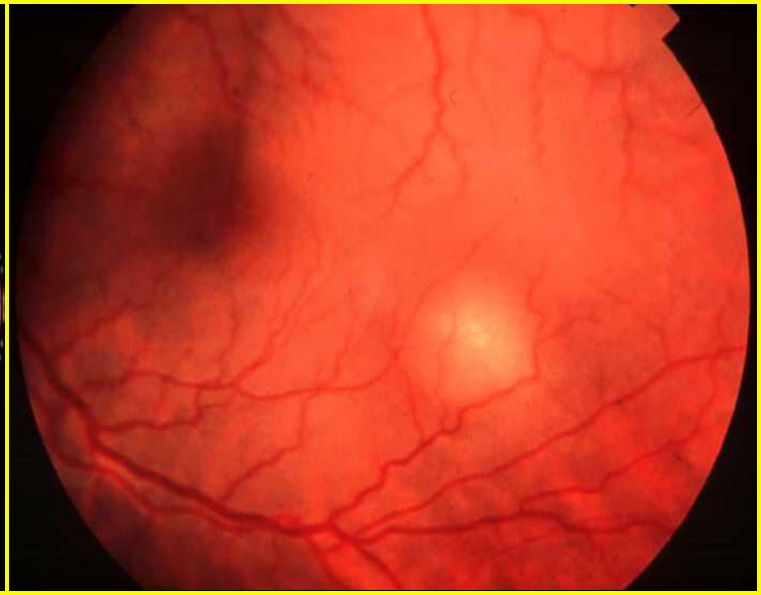
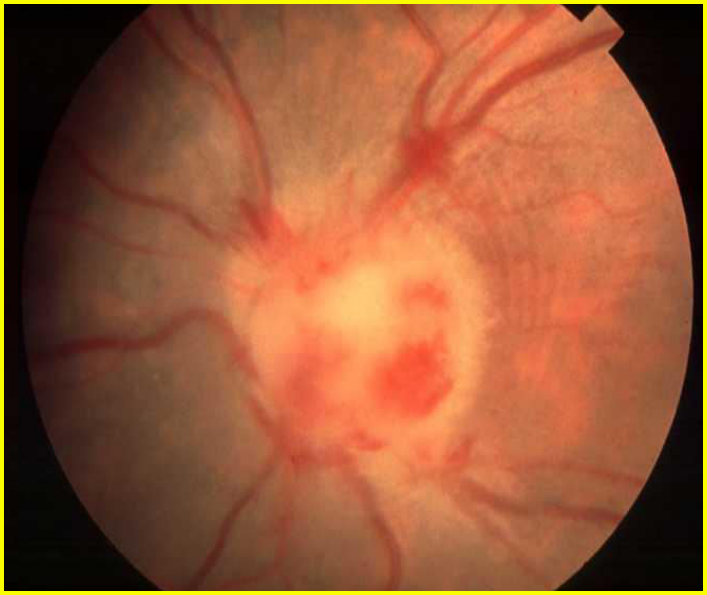


Peripheral neovascularization



Vitritis and snowballs

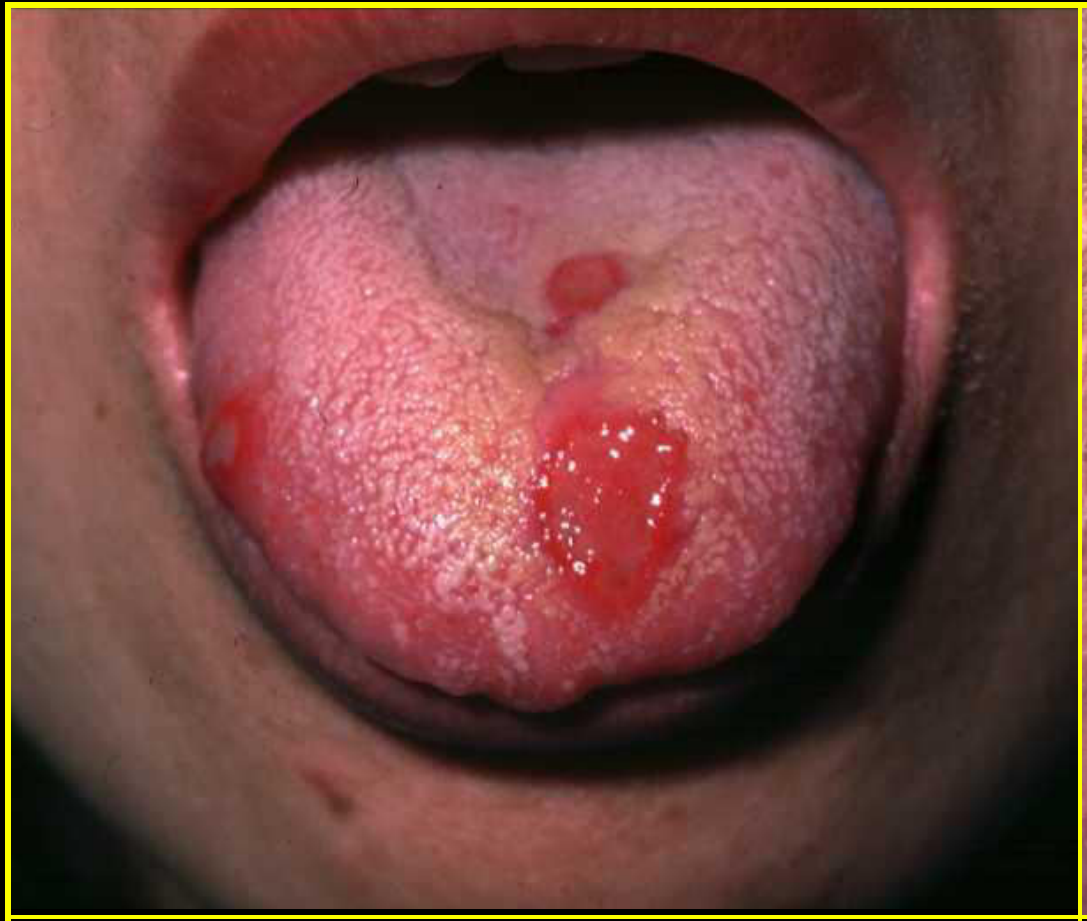
Fundus granulomata in sarcoidosis

		
Retinal and preretinal	Choroidal	Optic nerve head

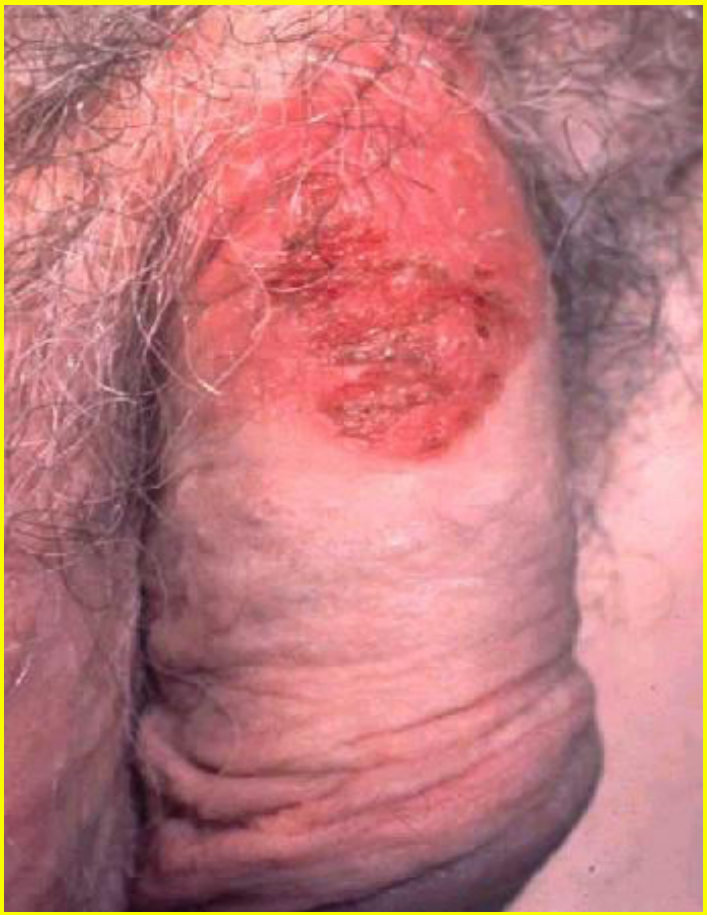
Behçet Disease

1. Idiopathic multisystem disease
2. Presentation - third to fourth decade
3. Most prevalent in Mediterranean region and Japan
4. Associated with HLA-B5 in Turkey and Japan
5. Major diagnostic criteria
   - Oral aphthous ulceration (100%)
   - Genital ulceration (90%)
   - Skin lesions (80%)
   - Uveitis (70%)

Mucocutaneous ulceration in Behçet disease

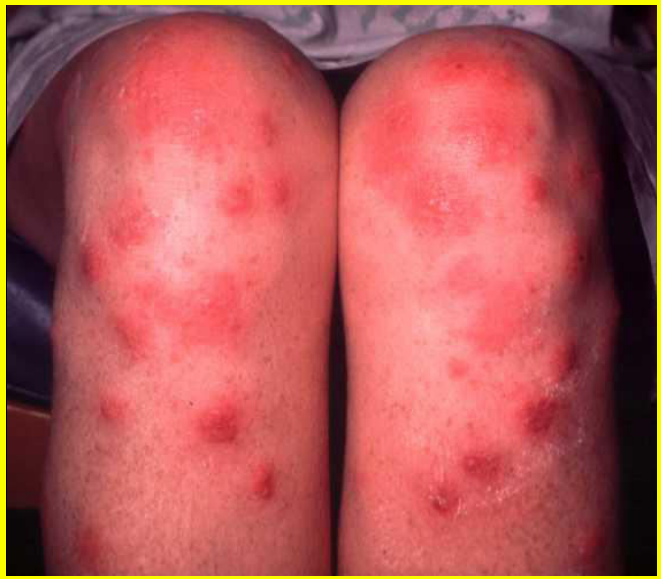


Oral aphthous ulceration - painful, recurrent

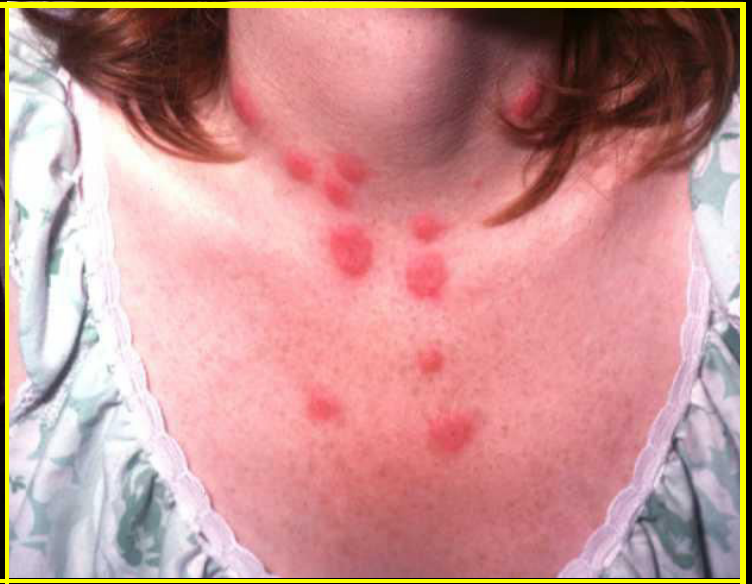


Genital ulceration

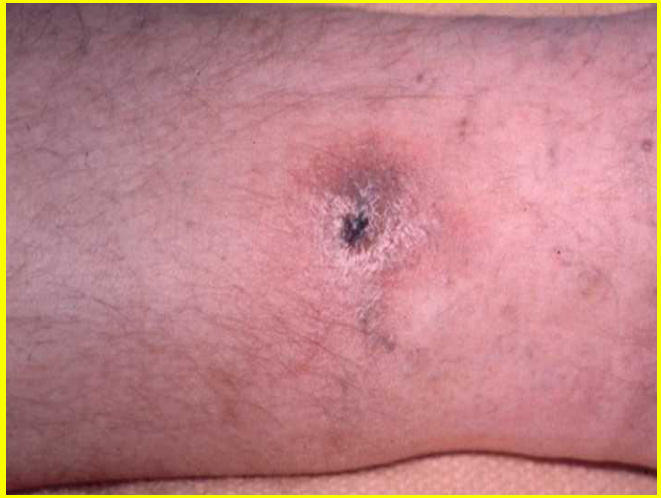
Skin lesions in Behçet disease



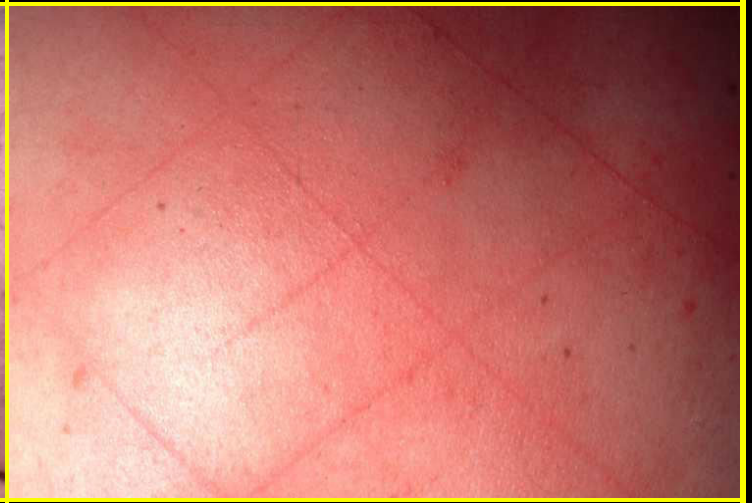
Erythema nodosum



Acneiform

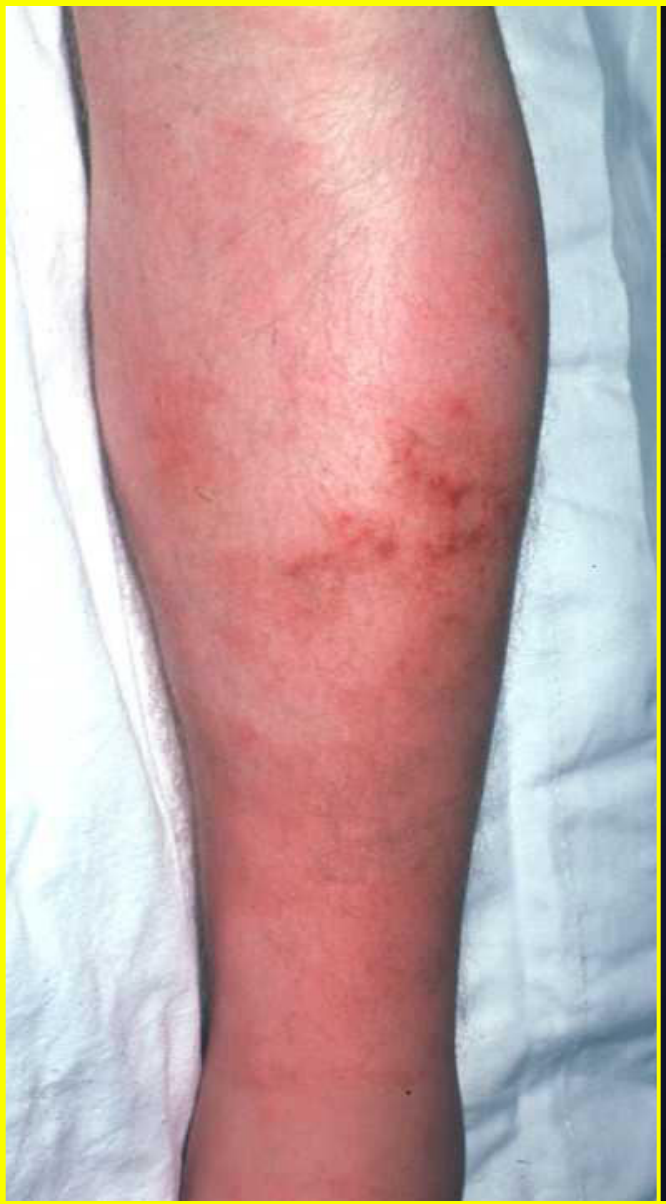


Pustule after scratching skin (pathergy test)

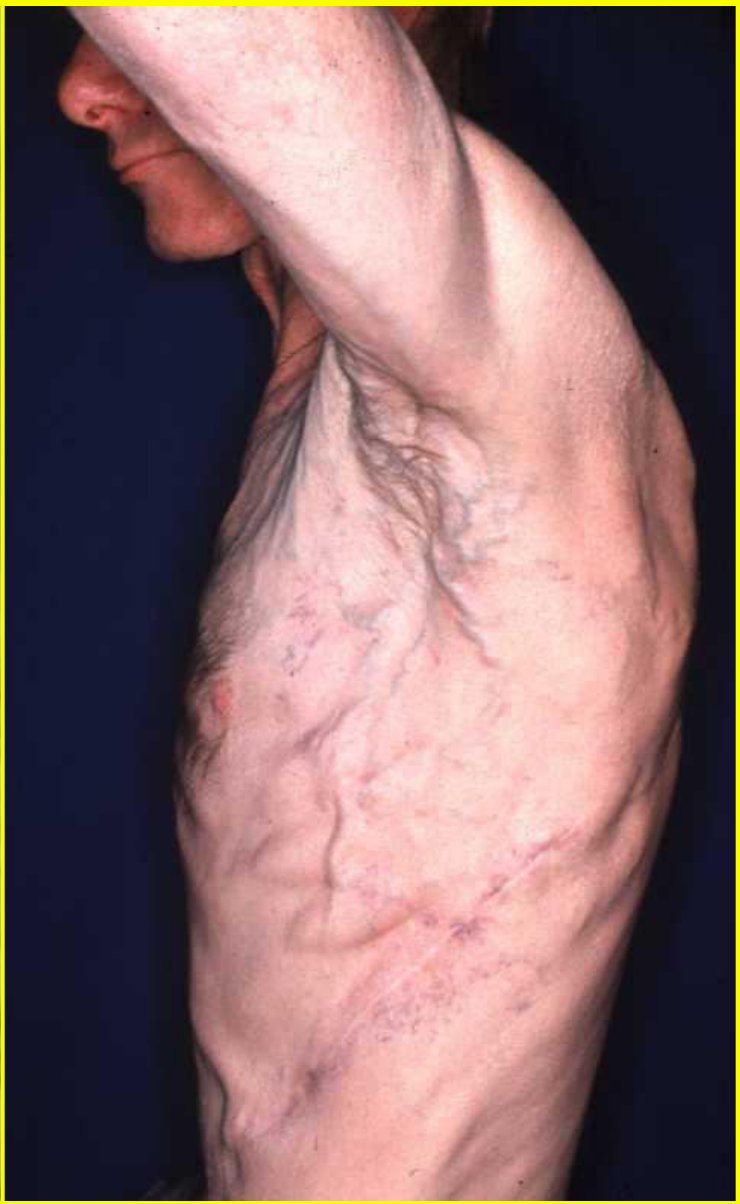


Lines after stroking skin (dermatographism)

Vascular lesions in Behçet disease

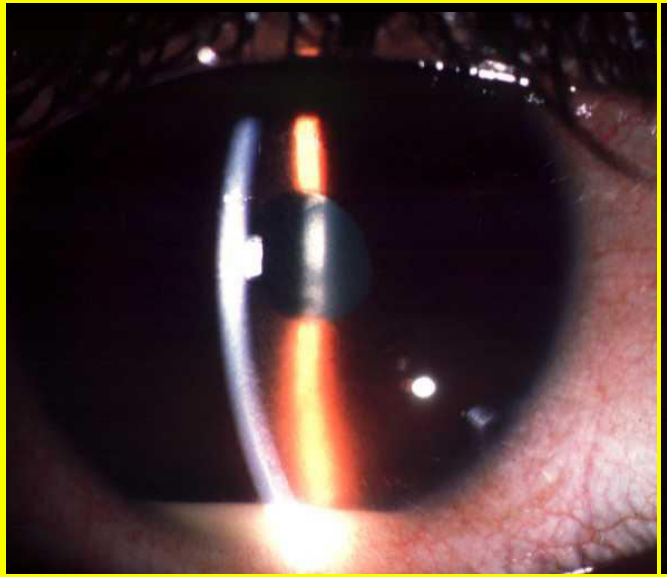


Migratory thrombophlebitis of extremities

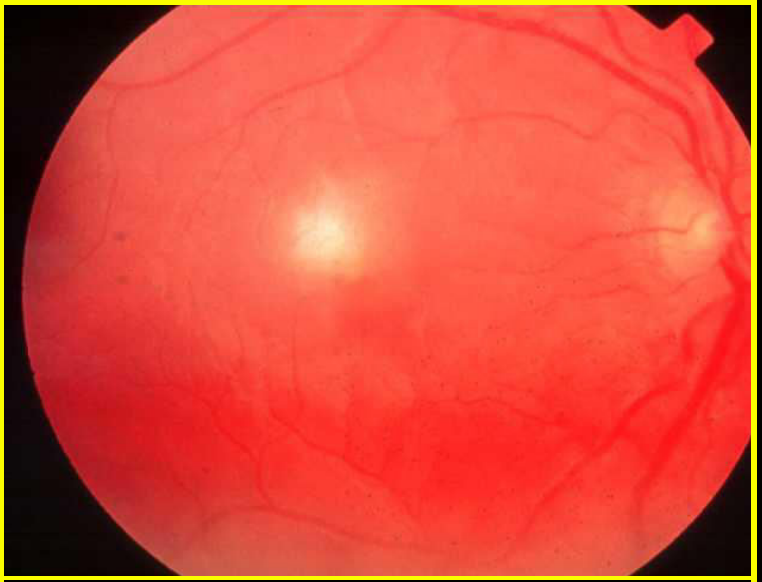


Obliterative thrombophlebitis of major internal veins

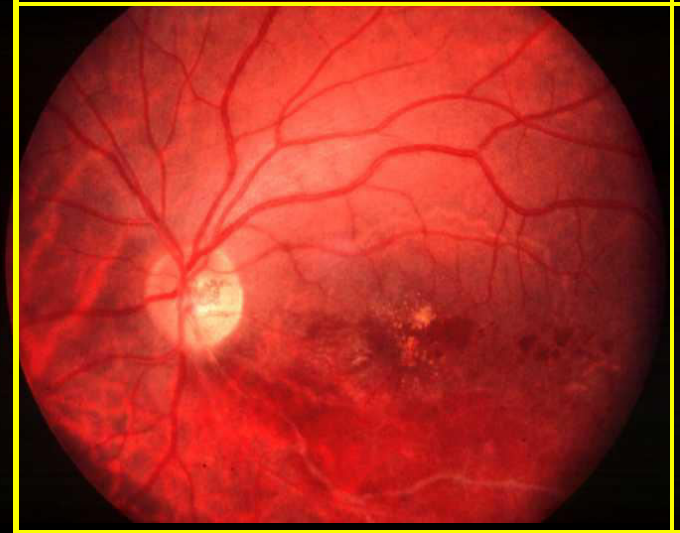
Uveitis in Behçet disease



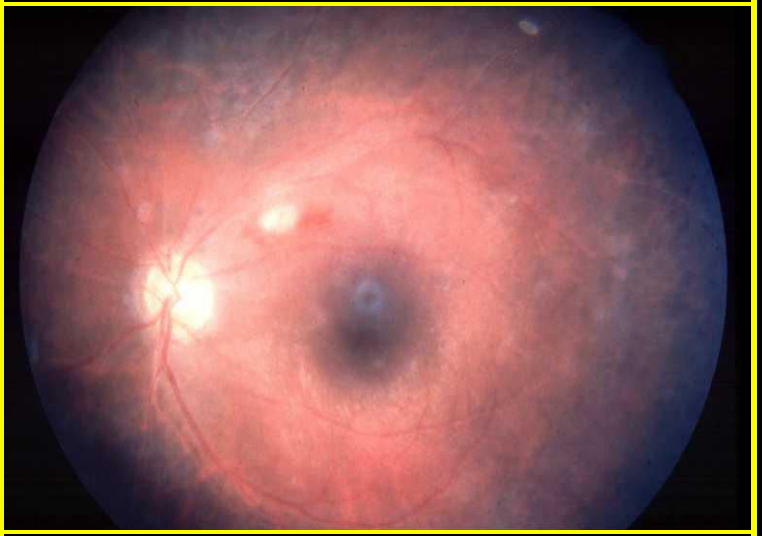
Acute iritis



Retinitis

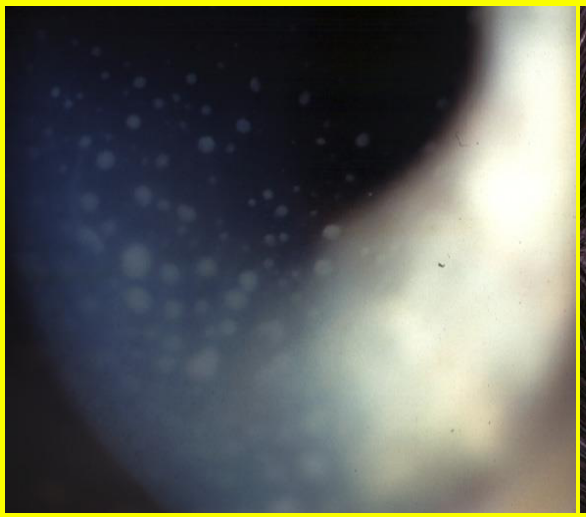


Occlusive periphlebitis

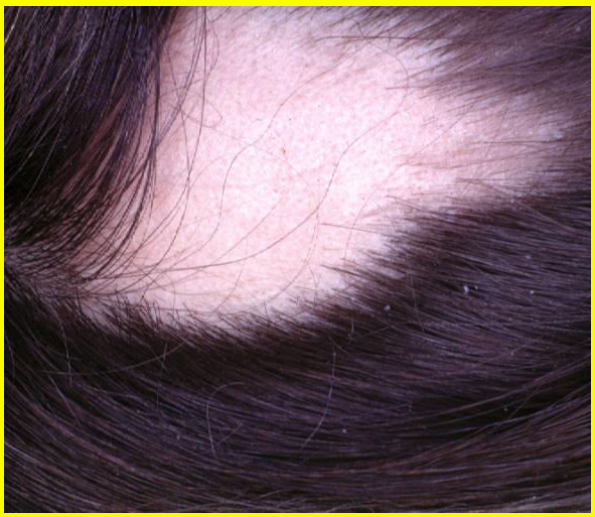


Diffuse leakage

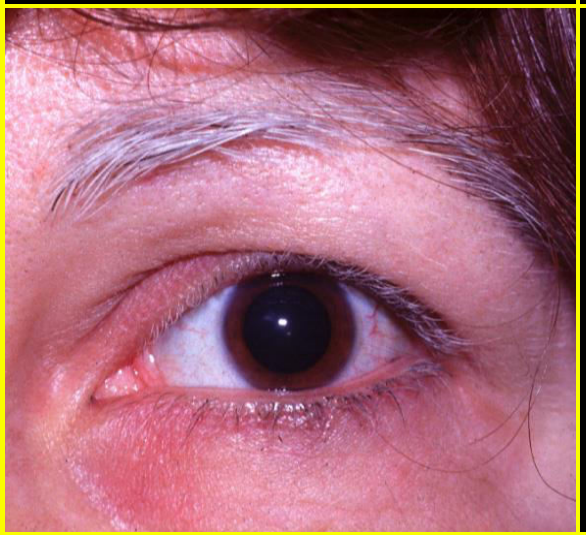
Signs of Vogt-Koyanagi syndrome



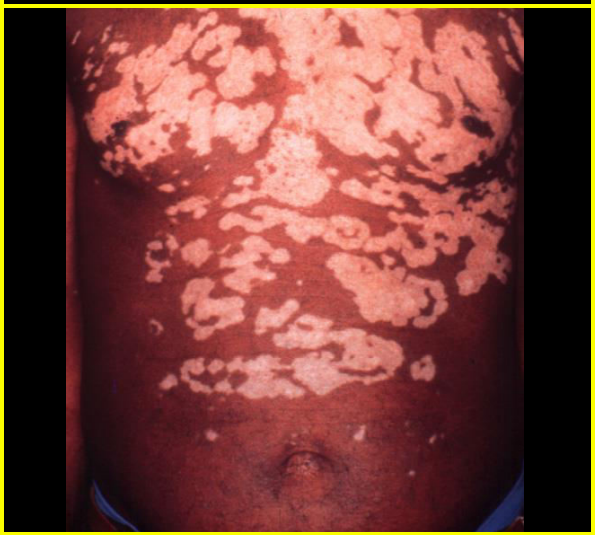
Granulomatous iridocyclitis



Alopecia

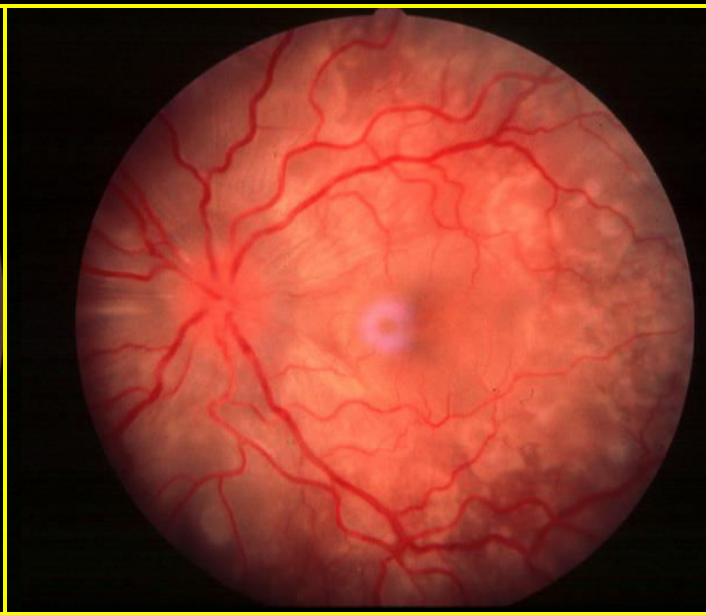
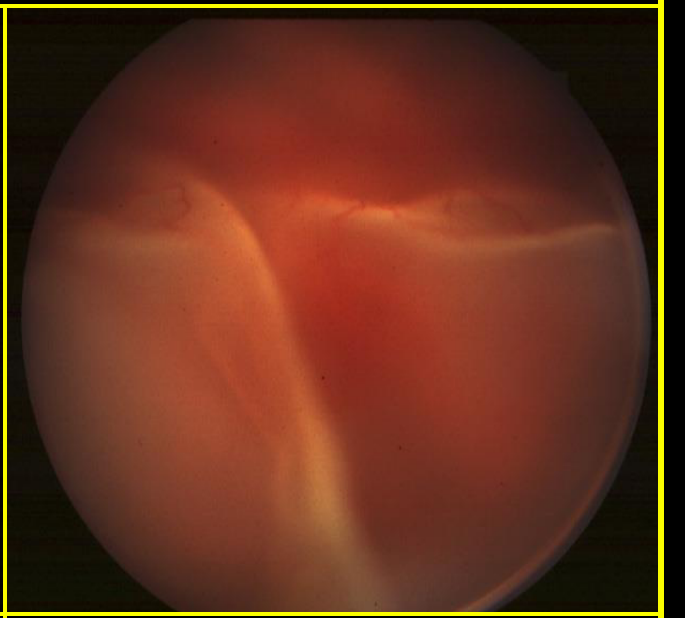


Poliosis

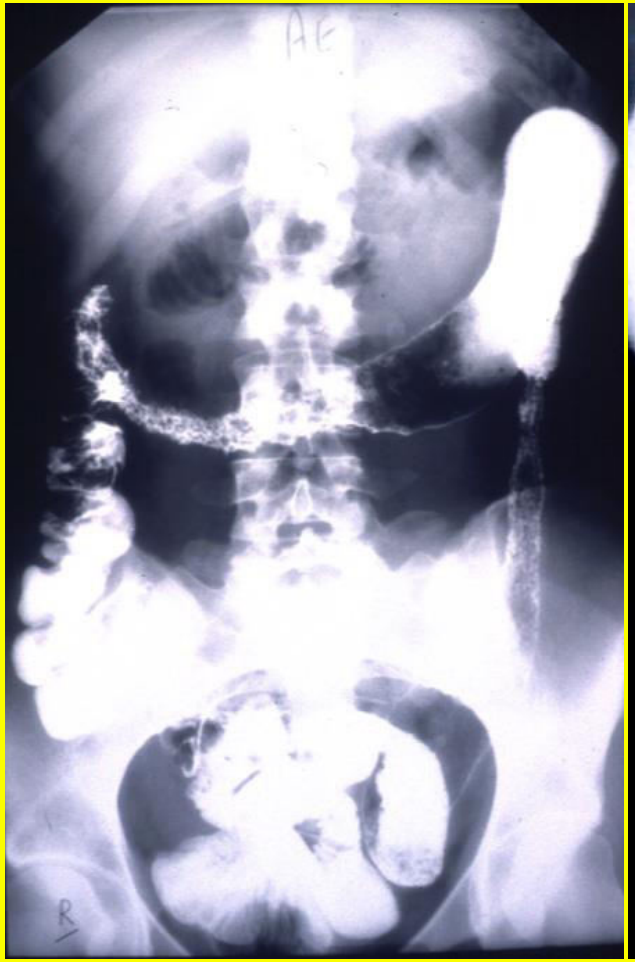
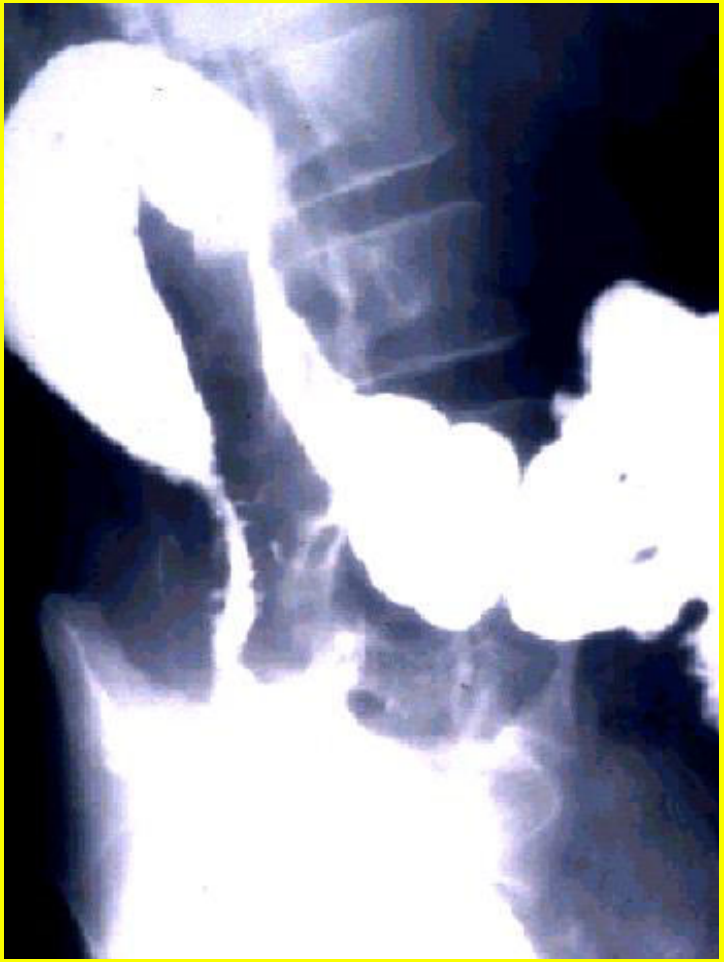


Vitiligo

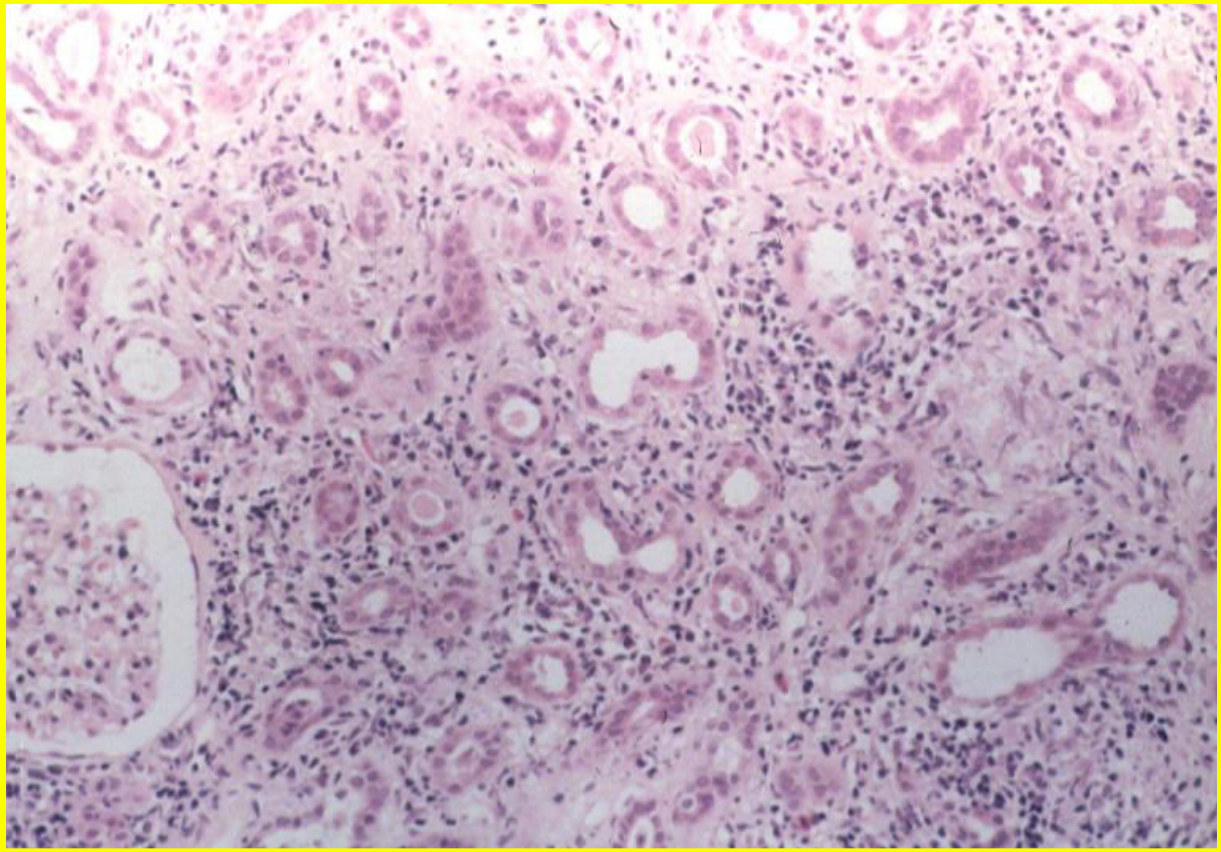
Harada syndrome

Progression of Harada disease		
		
Multifocal choroiditis	Multifocal sensory retinal detachments	Exudative retinal detachment

Inflammatory bowel disease

Ulcerative colitis	Crohn disease
	
· Large bowel ulceration Acute iritis - uncommon	· Stricture and ‘rose thorn’ ulceration · Acute iritis - uncommon

Tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis (TINU)

Renal histology	Urine
	
• Most frequently affects women and children • Hypersensitivity reaction to drugs • Bilateral, recurrent anterior uveitis	• Proteinuria and renal failure • Good response to systemic steroids