Hypertensive Eye diseases

Dr UMER KHAN ORAKZAI Associate Professor KGMC/HMC

Hypertension

- ACC and AHA
- Blood pressure more than 120 systolic and 80 diastolic labelled as high
- Changes in life style
- Medications

- Retinopathy
- Choroidopathy
- Optic neuropathy
- Vein occlusion
- Artery occlusion

RETINOPATHY

- Arteriolar narrowing
- Cotton wool spots
- Vascular leakage

flame-shaped retinal haemorrhages and retinal oedema

Arteriolosclerosis

 involves thickening of the vessel wall characterized histologically by intimal hyalinization, medial hypertrophy and endothelial hyperplasia

Pathophysiology

Vasoconstrictive Phase:

 due to the elevated luminal pressures, local autoregulatory mechanisms cause retinal arteriole narrowing and vasospasm to reduce flow.

Sclerotic Phase:

• the layers of the endothelial wall undergo changes such as intimal thickening, medial hyperplasia, worsening arteriolar narrowing, AV crossing changes, and silver and copper wiring.

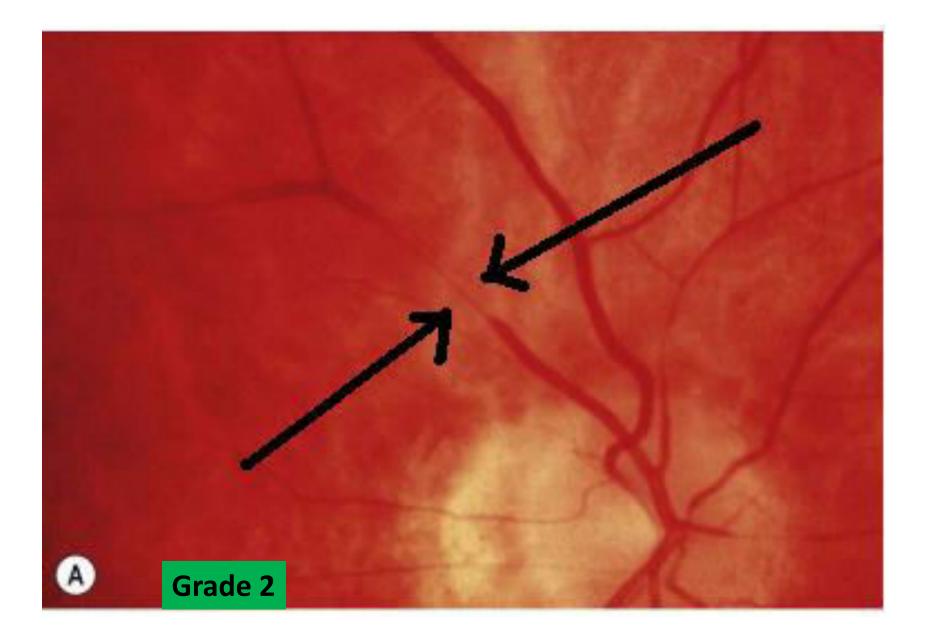
Exudative Phase:

 there is a disruption of the blood-retinal barrier and leakage of plasma and blood causing retinal hemorrhages, hard exudates, retinal ischemia, and necrosis of smooth muscle.

Grading

Grading of hypertensive changes

Grade 0: No changes Grade 1: Barely detectable arterial narrowing Grade 2: Obvious arterial narrowing with focal irregularities (Figure 1) Grade 3: Grade 2 plus retinal hemorrhages, exudates, cotton wool spots, or retinal edema (Figure 3) Grade 4: Grade 3 plus papilledema (Figure 4)





HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY : GRADE 3-4

GENERALISED ARTERIOLAR ATTENUATION

A-V CROSSING CHANGES

COTTON WOOL SPOTS

EARLY MACULAR STAR

FOCAL ARTERIOLAR ATTENUATION



DR. CHARUDUTT KALAMKAR SHRI GANESH VINAYAK EYE HOSPITAL RAIPUR, INDIA.



| RISK FACTORS |
|--|
| duration of elevated blood pressure |
| degree of blood pressure elevation over normal |
| high salt diet, |
| obesity, |
| tobacco use, |
| alcohol, |
| family history, |
| stress. |

INVESTIGATIONS

- FFA
- OCT MACULA

TREATMENT

- Control blood pressure and other associated risk factors
- Treatment of occular complications if any.

OTHER EFFECTS OF HYPERTENSION ON EYE

• Choroidopathy

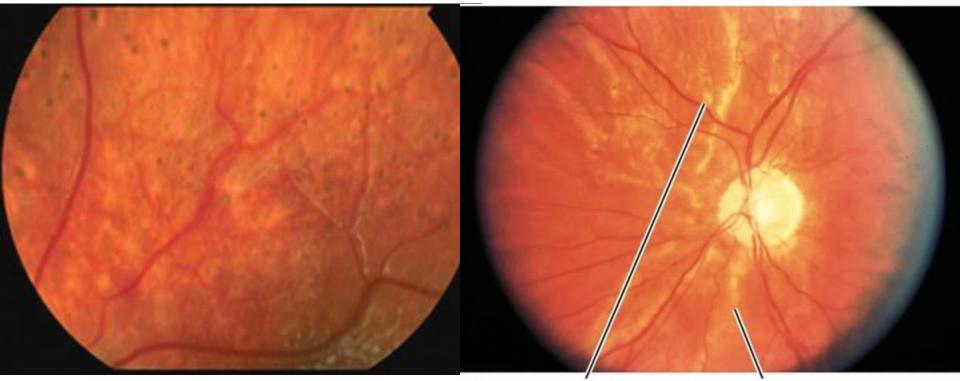
• Optic neuropathy

• Artery occlusion

• Vein occlusion

Choroidopathy

- Choroidopathy is rare but may occur as the result of an acute hypertensive crisis in young adults.
- Elschnig spots are small black spots surrounded by yellow halos which represent focal choroidal infarcts.
- Siegrist streaks are flecks arranged linearly along choroidal vessels indicative of fibrinoid necrosis associated with malignant hypertension
- **Exudative retinal detachment,** sometimes bilateral, may occur in severe acute hypertension such as that associated with toxaemia of pregnancy.



Elschnig spots Siegrist streaks

Elschnig spots

OPTIC NEUROPATHIES

OPTIC DISC SWELLING

- flame shaped hemorrhages at the disc margin,
- blurred disc margins,
- congested retinal veins,
- papilledema



secondary macular exudates

Non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION)

- Sudden painless loss of vision or visual field problem
- Sectoral or total swollens disc with hemorrhages



ARTERY OCCLUSIONS







SYMPTOMS

• PAINLESS SUDDEN UNILATERAL LOSS OF VISION. (PL or NPL)

• AMAUROSIS FUGAX

SIGNS

• LARGER ARTERIES THREAD LIKE AND ARTERIOLES ARE INVISIBLE.

• VEINS NORMAL .

• FEW HOURS THE RETINAL LOSES ITS TRANSPARENCY AND BECOME MILKY WHITE.

• CHERRY RED SPOT

VEIN OCCLUSIONS







SYMPTOMS

• PAINLESS SUDDEN UNILATERAL LOSS OF VISION.

FUNDUS

- MILD TORTUOSITY AND DILTATION .
- H'AGES-DOT n BLOT , FLAME SHAPED H' GES.
- COTTON WOOL SPOTS
- DISC EDEMA.
- MACULAR EDEMA

Thank you