

00:00:27

Insight ophthalmology

UVIETIS SERIES

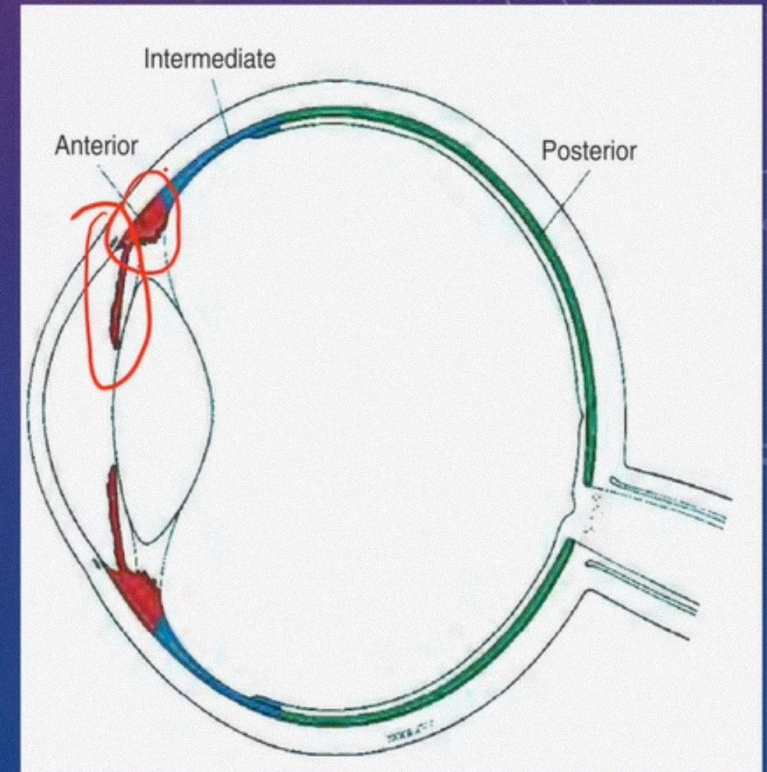
**INTRODUCTION AND
CLASSIFICATIONS**



WHAT IS UVEA?

- Highly vascular layer that lines the sclera
- Principal function is to provide nutrition to the eye.
- **IRIS** :-metabolism of the anterior segment, by diffusion of metabolites through the aqueous.
- **CILIARY BODY** :- secretes aqueous which bathes the avascular structures of the anterior segment
- **CHOROIOD** :-supplies the retina

00:01:02



VASCULARISATION

SYSTEMIC VASCULAR
DISEASES

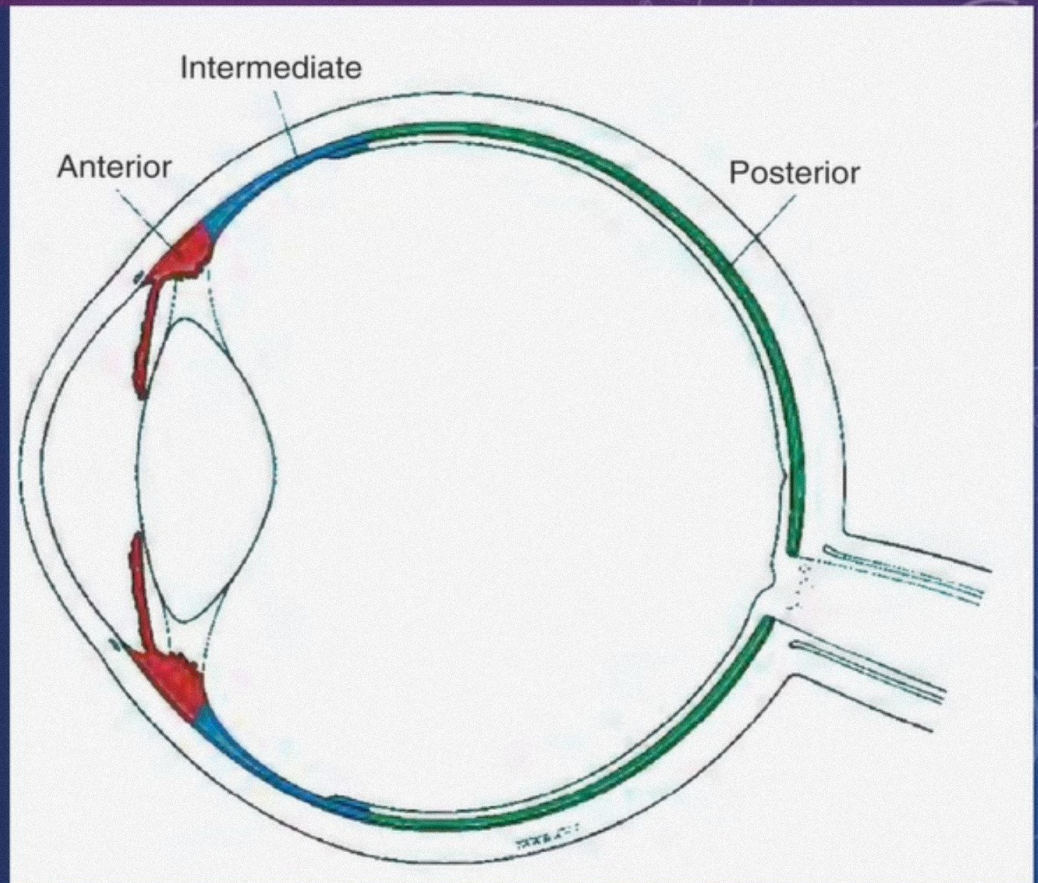
- SYSTEMIC
INFECTIONS

SYSTEMIC
INFLAMMATIONS

00:00:18



- Inflammation of uvea is **UVEITIS**



00:01:14



**SUN GROUP :-
STANDARDISATION OF
UVEITIS NOMENCLATURE**

- ANTERIOR
- INTERMEDIATE
- POSTERIOR
- PAN UVEITIS

TABLE 1. The SUN* Working Group **Anatomic** Classification of Uveitis

Type	Primary Site of Inflammation [†]	Includes
<u>Anterior uveitis</u>	Anterior chamber	Iritis Iridocyclitis Anterior cyclitis
<u>Intermediate uveitis</u>	Vitreous	Pars planitis Posterior cyclitis Hyalitis
<u>Posterior uveitis</u>	Retina or choroid	Focal, multifocal, or diffuse choroiditis Chorioretinitis Retinochoroiditis Retinitis Neuroretinitis
Panuveitis	Anterior chamber, vitreous, and retina or choroid	

00:02:28



TABLE 2. The SUN* Working Group Descriptors of Uveitis

Category	Descriptor	Comment
Onset	Sudden ✓	
	Insidious	
Duration	Limited	≤3 months duration
	Persistent	>3 months duration
Course	Acute	Episode characterized by sudden onset and limited duration
	Recurrent	Repeated episodes separated by periods of inactivity without treatment ≥3 months in duration
	Chronic	Persistent uveitis with relapse in <3 months after discontinuing treatment

00:05:25

*SUN = Standardization of uveitis nomenclature



PATHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

1.

SUPPURATIVE ✓

2.

NON
SUPPURATIVE

NON GRANULOMATOUS UVIETIS

GRANULOMATOUS UVIETIS

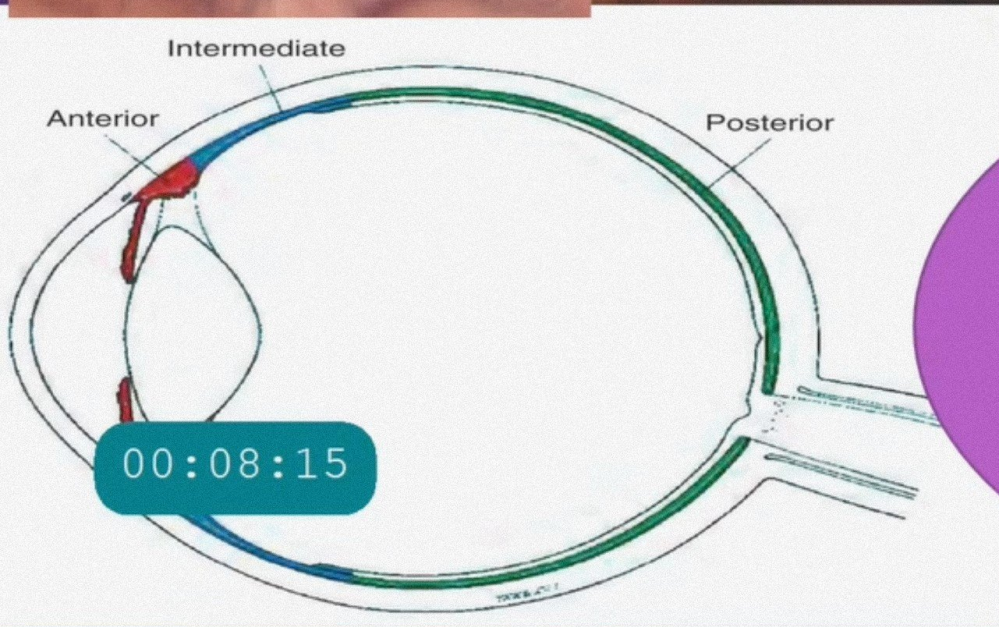
00:08:01





PURULENT/ SUPPURATIVE UVIETIS :-

- Endophthalmitis or pan ophthalmitis
- Exogenous infection by pyogenic organisms which include staphylococcus, streptococcus, psuedomonas, pneumococcus and gonococcus.



OUTPOURING OF PURULENT EXUDATE AND INFILTRATION BY POLYMORPHONUCLEAR CELLS

- Thickened uveal tissue
- Necrosis
- Pus filled cavities



PATHOLOGY (NON SUPPURATIVE UVIITIS CLASSIFICATION)

GRANULOMATOUS UVIITIS

- Chronic inflammation
- Response to anything which acts as an irritant foreign body,
- Inorganic or organic material introduced from outside
- Haemorrhage or necrotic tissue within the eye.
- 00:00:28 certain specific organisms of non-pyogenic and relatively nonvirulent character

- Tuberculosis
- Leprosy
- Syphilis
- Brucellosis,
- Leptospirosis,
- Most viral
- Mycotic
- Protozoal
- Helminthic infections

- Sarcoidosis, sympathetic ophthalmitis and vogt-koyanagi-harada's disease.



PATHOLOGY (NON SUPPURATIVE UVIETIS) (WOODS CLASSIFICATION)

GRANULOMATOUS UVIETIS

- Chronic inflammation
- Response to anything which acts as an irritant foreign body,
- Inorganic or organic material introduced from outside
- Haemorrhage or necrotic tissue within the eye.
- 00:00:25 certain specific organisms of non-pyogenic and relatively nonvirulent character

NON GRANULOMATOUS UVIETIS

- physical and toxic insult ;
different hypersensitivity
reaction



PATHOLOGY (NON SUPPURATIVE UVIITIS CLASSIFICATION)

GRANULOMATOUS UVIITIS

- Chronic inflammation
- Response to anything which acts as an irritant foreign body,
- Inorganic or organic material introduced from outside
- Haemorrhage or necrotic tissue within the eye.
- 00:00:31 certain specific organisms of non-pyogenic and relatively nonvirulent character

- Tuberculosis
- Leprosy
- Syphilis
- Brucellosis,
- Leptospirosis,
- Most viral
- Mycotic
- Protozoal
- Helminthic infections

- Sarcoidosis, sympathetic ophthalmitis and vogt-koyanagi-harada's disease.



IRIDOCYCLITIS (WOODS)

NON GRANULOMATOUS IRIDOCYCLITIS

- physical and toxic insult ;
different hypersensitivity
reaction

- Hla b27 associated
- Bechet's disease
- Lens induced glaucoma
- Ugh syndrome
- Corneal graft rejection
- Glaucomatocyclitic crises
- Trauma
- Secondary syphilis

- Chronic
- Juvenile chronic arthritis
- Fuchs heterochromic iridocyclitis

00:01:55



GRANULOMATOUS

- Lymphocytes, plasma cells, with large mononuclear cells which eventually become epithelioid and giant cells and aggregate into nodules
- Iris nodules are usually formed near pupillary border (**koeppe's & busaccas nodules**).
- Nodular collection of the cells is deposited at the back of cornea in the form of **mutton fat keratic precipitates** .

00:04:09

Aqueous flare is minimal.

NON GRANULOMATOUS

- Dilatation and increased permeability of vessels
- Breakdown of blood aqueous barrier with an outpouring of fibrinous exudate and infiltration by lymphocytes, plasma cells and large macrophages of the uveal tissue.
- More diffuse inflammation
- Aqueous flare



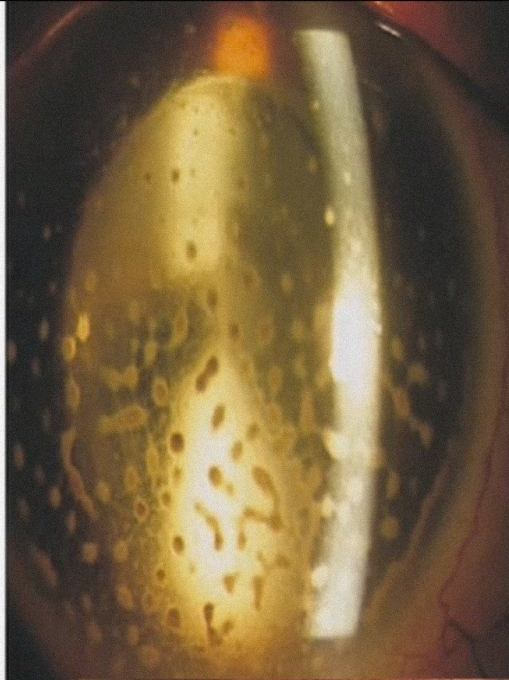
<i>Feature</i>	<i>Granulomatous</i>	<i>Non-granulomatous</i>
Onset	Insidious	Acute
Pain	Minimal	Marked
Photophobia	Slight	Marked
Ciliary congestion	Minimal	Marked
Keratic precipitates (KPs)	Mutton fat	Small
Aqueous flare	Mild	Marked
Iris nodules	Usually present	Absent
Posterior synechiae	Thick and broad based	Thin and tenuous
Fundus	Nodular lesions	Diffuse involvement

00:06:29

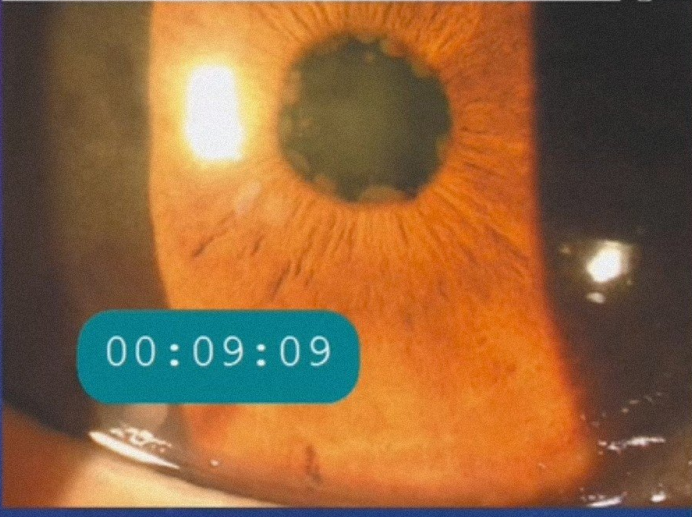
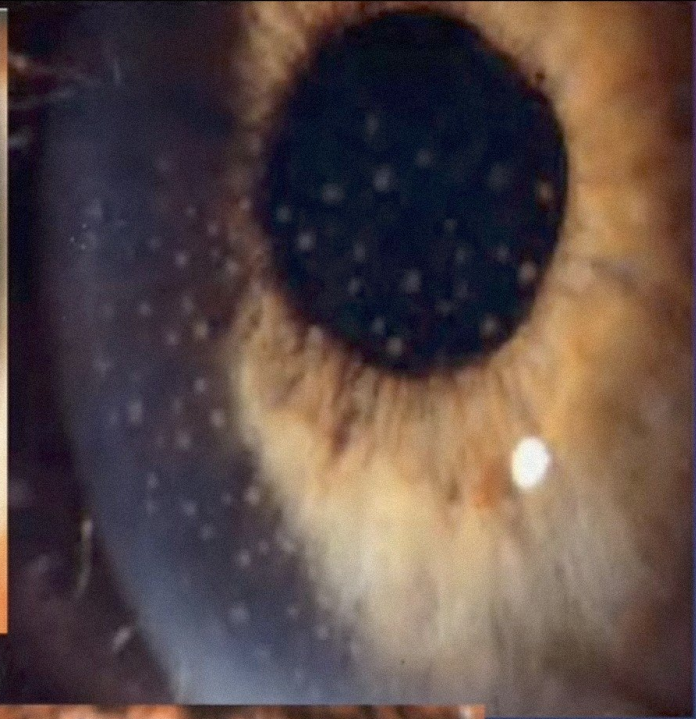




B



D



00:09:09



ETIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION (DUKE AND ELDER)

- IDIOPATHIC
- INFLAMMATORY
- INFECTIVE
- TRAUMATIC
- NEOPLASTIC / masquerade. :- (Neoplastic, e.g. lymphoma, anterior segment melanoma Non-neoplastic, e.g. juvenile xanthogranuloma)

00:11:49

