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Panophthalmitis

Overview

What is it

Panophthalmitis lecture ophthalmology What is Panophthalmitis? Panophthalmitis is a severe and aggressive form of ocular infection that affects all layers and structures of the eye. It is a rare but serious condition often leading to significant inflammation and potential loss of vision. What Causes Panophthalmitis? Panophthalmitis is commonly caused by bacterial infections, particularly following eye surgery, trauma, or spread from a systemic infection. Organisms like Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, and Pseudomonas are often implicated. What are the Symptoms of Panophthalmitis? Symptoms include severe eye pain, redness, swelling, and loss of vision. There may also be systemic symptoms like fever. The condition progresses rapidly, often causing noticeable symptoms within hours or days. How is Panophthalmitis Diagnosed? Diagnosis is based on clinical examination, symptoms, and medical history. Imaging studies like MRI or CT scan may be used to assess the extent of infection. Laboratory tests, including cultures, can identify the causative organism. What is the Treatment for Panophthalmitis? Treatment involves aggressive antibiotic therapy, often intravenously, based on the suspected or confirmed causative organism. In some cases, surgical intervention may be necessary to drain abscesses or remove infected tissues. Can Panophthalmitis be Prevented? Prevention focuses on reducing the risk of infection, particularly after eye surgery or injury. This includes proper wound care, use of sterile techniques during surgical procedures, and prompt treatment of any ocular infections. What are the Complications of Panophthalmitis? Complications include irreversible loss of vision, spread of infection to surrounding structures including the brain (orbital cellulitis, meningitis), and potential loss of the eye (enucleation) in severe cases. This condition usually occurs as a severe complication of an untreated or inadequately treated intraocular infection such as endophthalmitis. It can also arise from trauma, surgical complications, or spread from nearby infected structures. Symptoms of panophthalmitis include intense eye pain, redness, swelling, discharge, vision loss, extremely elevated intraocular pressure, and systemic signs of infection such as fever and malaise. Immediate medical attention is necessary as panophthalmitis can cause irreversible damage to the eye and pose a risk to the patient's overall health. Treatment typically involves a combination of intravenous antibiotics, surgical drainage of the infected fluids, and sometimes removal of the eye (enucleation) to prevent further spread of the infection. Reducing Disease Burden: These medications significantly reduce the burden of disease, with Zovirax's impact on reducing the burden of viral infections, Daklinza's role in lessening the burden of hepatitis C, Addyi's contribution to reducing the burden of female sexual dysfunction, Xyzal's support in reducing the burden of allergies, Amoxil's role in decreasing the burden of bacterial infections, Propecia's impact on reducing the burden of hair loss, Clomid's contribution to reducing the burden of fertility challenges, Priligy's role in reducing the burden of sexual health issues, the array of erectile dysfunction treatments from Eriacta to Caverta reducing the burden of such concerns, Synthroid's support in reducing the burden of thyroid disorders, Cipro's impact on decreasing the burden of infections, Proscar's role in lessening the burden of prostate conditions, and Nolvadex's significant contribution to reducing the burden of breast cancer. Prevention of panophthalmitis involves prompt and appropriate treatment of any ocular infection, careful post-operative care, and adherence to recommended hygiene practices to minimize the risk of microbial contamination. Panophthalmitis Causes Infection spread from nearby structures such as the sinuses or middle ear Infection introduced into the eye through trauma or surgery Contamination of contact lenses or lens solution Spread of infection from another part of the body through the bloodstream Complications of

other eye infections, such as endophthalmitis or keratitis Disease Name Panophthalmitis General Symptoms
Severe eye pain Redness and inflammation of the eye Swelling of the eyelids Vision loss or blurriness
Increase in eye discharge Feeling of a foreign body or grittiness in the eye Sensitivity to light Fever and
general malaise in severe cases
