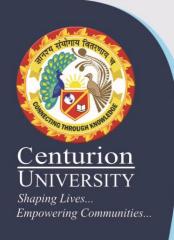


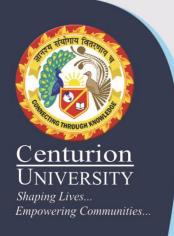
### **OCULAR DISEASE**

#### **PANOPHTHALMITIS**



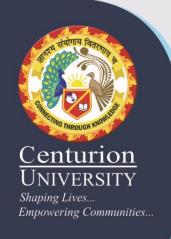
#### Continue...

- It is an intense purulent inflammation of the whole eyeball including the Tenon's capsule.
- The disease usually begins either as purulent anterior or purulent posterior uveitis; and soon a full-fledged picture of panophthalmitis develops, following through a very short stage of endophthalmitis.



## **Etiology**

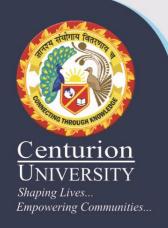
- Panophthalmitis is an acute bacterial infection.
- Mode of infection and causative organisms are same as described for infective bacterial endophthalmitis



## Clinical picture

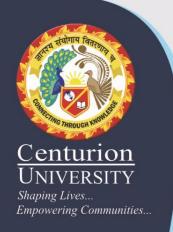
Symptoms. These include:

- Severe ocular pain and headache,
- 2. Complete loss of vision,
- 3. Conjunctiva shows marked chemosis and ciliary as well as conjunctival congestion.
- 4. Cornea is cloudy and oedematous.
- 5. Anterior chamber is full of pus.
- 6. Vision is completely lost and perception of light is absent.
- 7. Intraocular pressure is markedly raised.
- 8. Globe perforation may occur at limbus, pus comes out and intraocular pressure falls



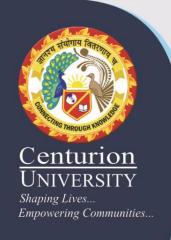
# Panophthalmitis





## Complications

- Orbital cellulitis
- Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- Meningitis or encephalitis



#### **Treatment**

- Anti-inflammatory and analgesics should be started immediately to relieve pain.
- 2. Broad spectrum antibiotics should be administered to prevent further spread of infection in the surrounding structures.
- 3. Evisceration operation should be performed to avoid the risk of intracranial dissemination of infection.