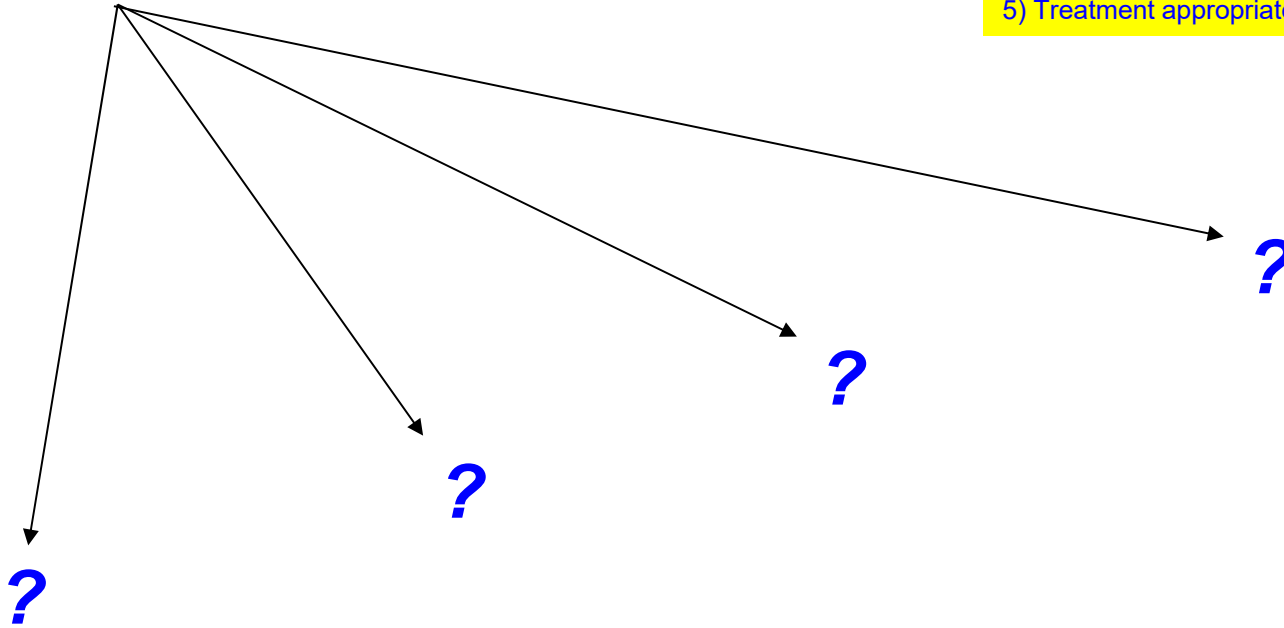


Uveitis

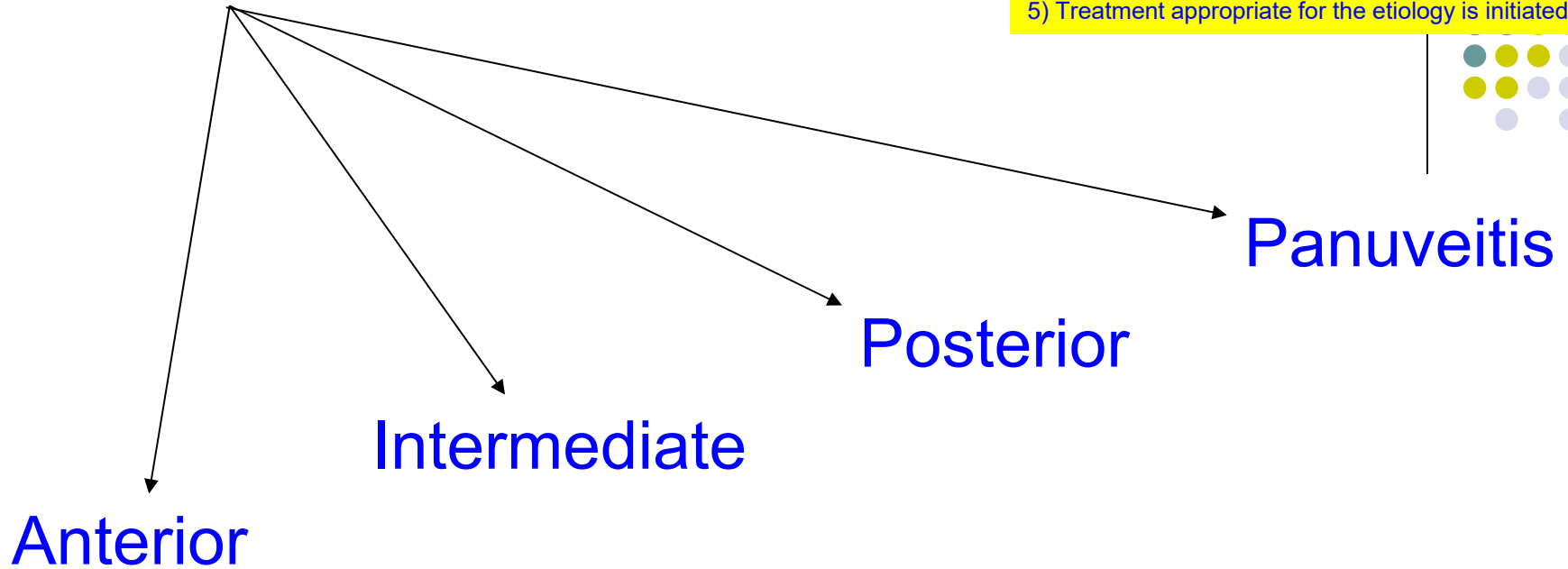
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What are the four basic anatomic locations in which uveitis can originate?

Uveitis

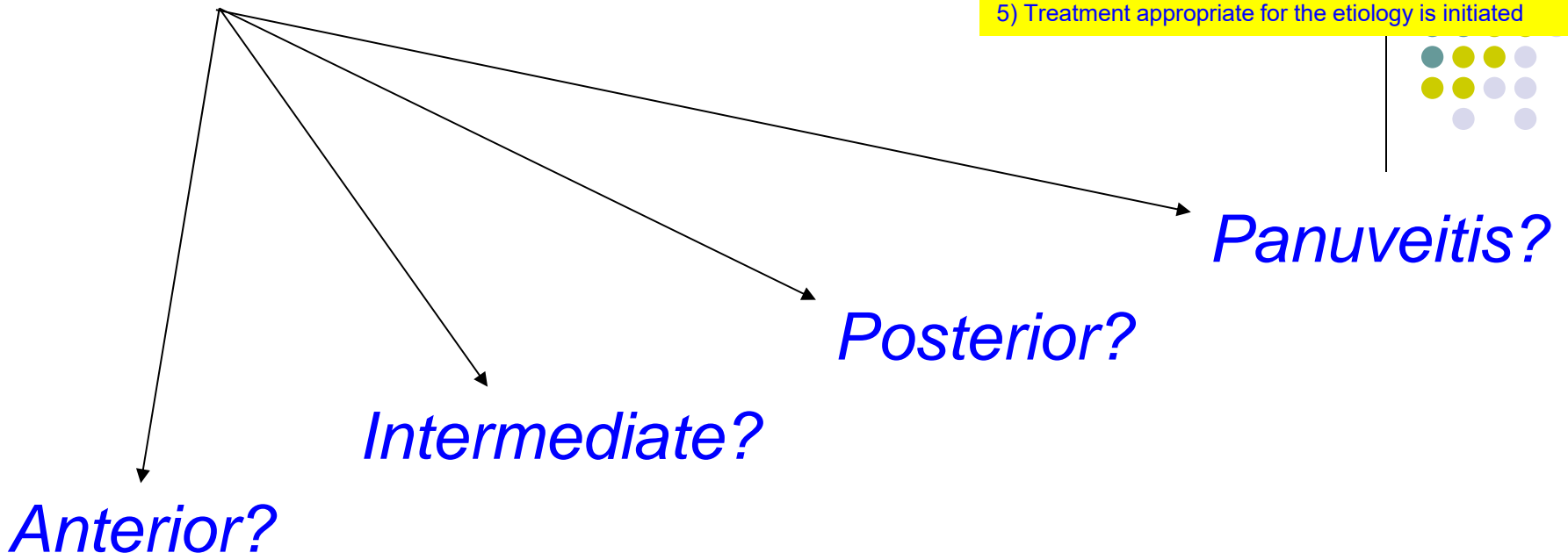
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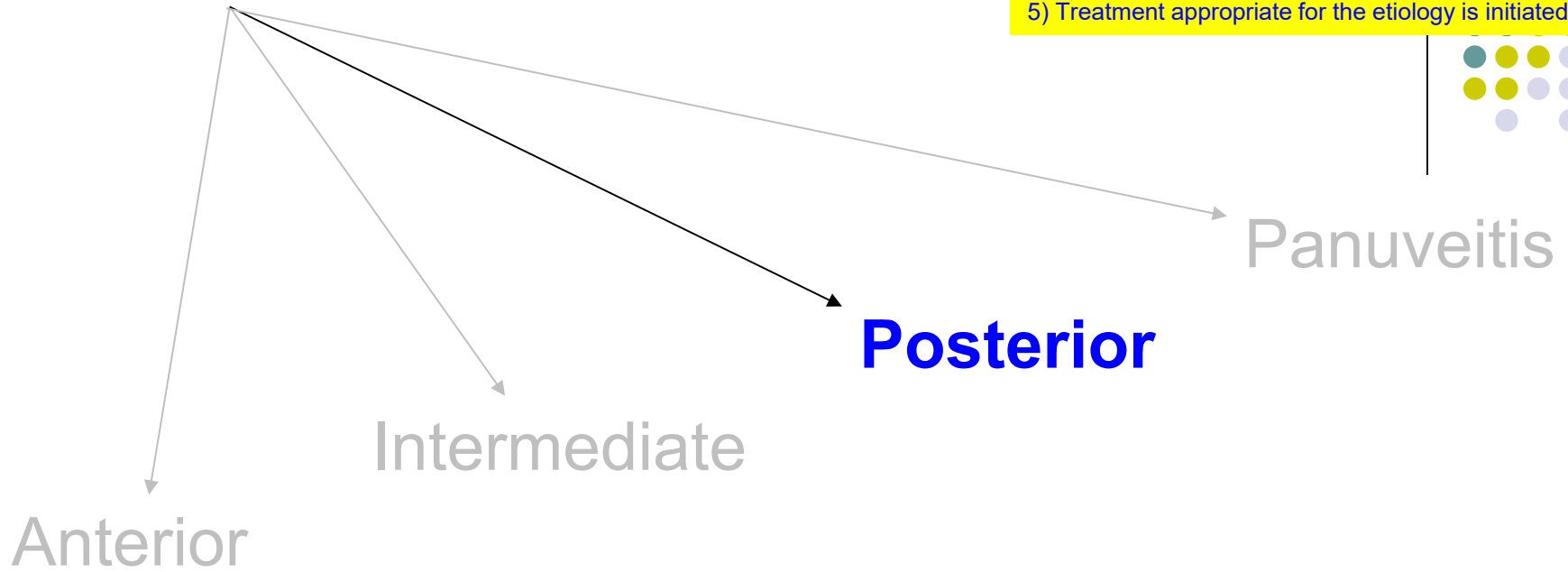
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Which location is most likely to manifest uveitis caused by Toxocara?

Uveitis

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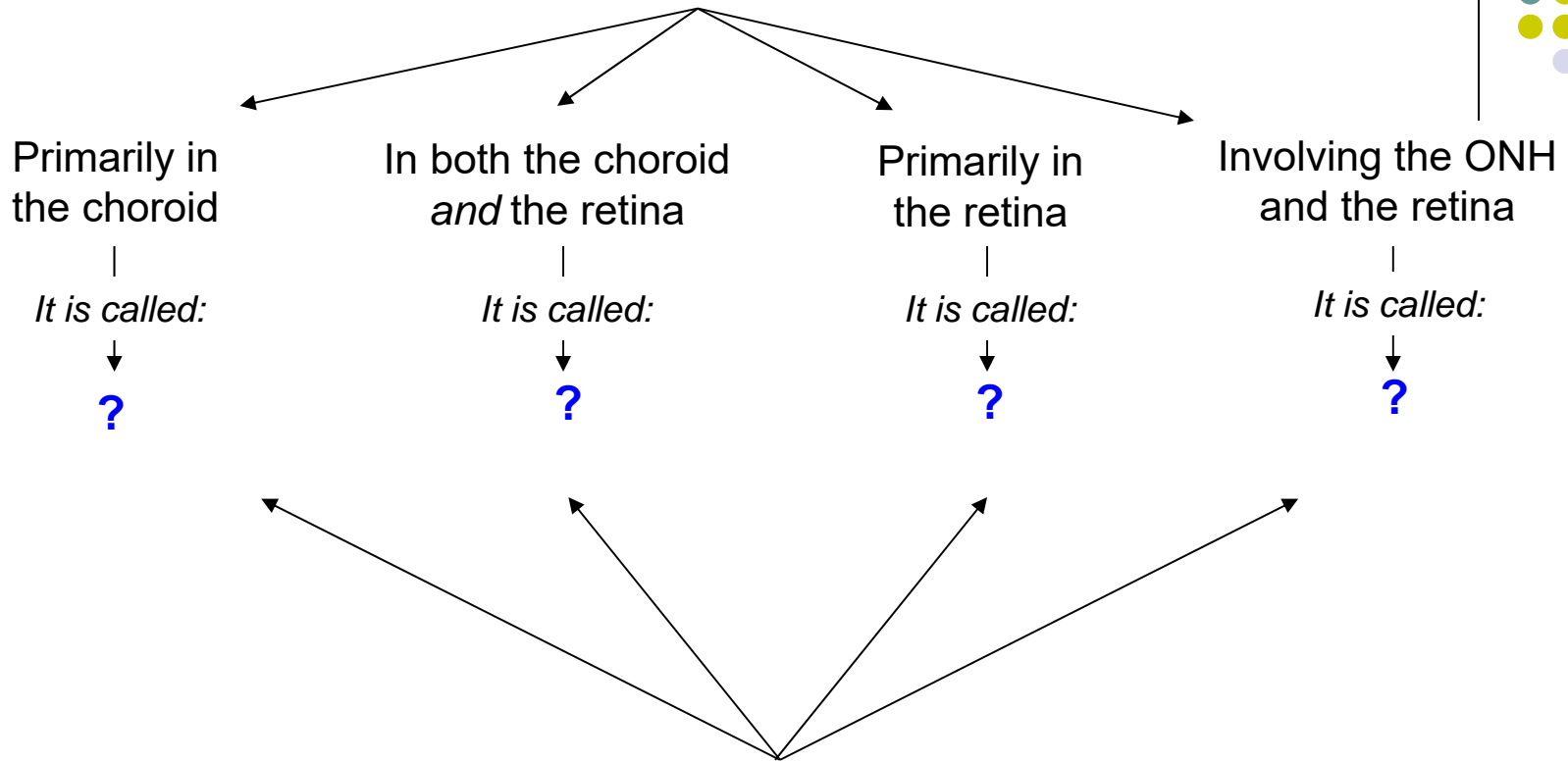


Which location is most likely to manifest uveitis caused by Toxocara?

Uveitis: *Posterior*

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
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If inflammation is located...

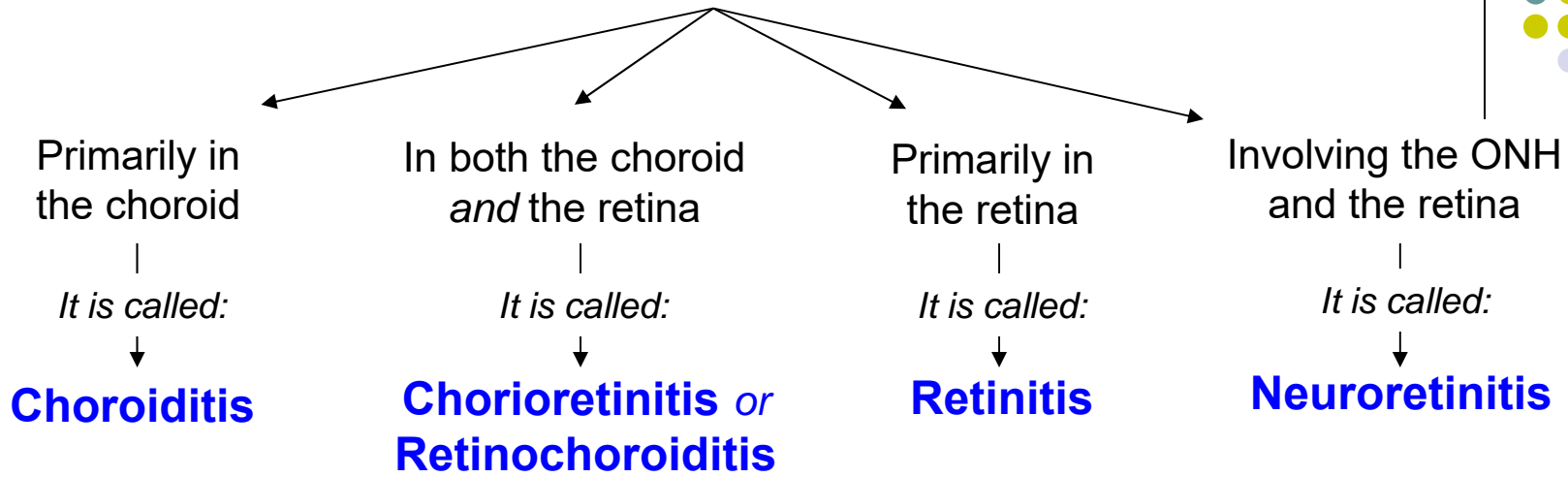


What do we call each form of uveitis?

Uveitis: *Posterior*

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Choroiditis



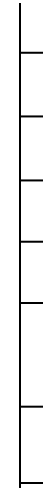
**Chorioretinitis or
Retinochoroiditis**



Retinitis



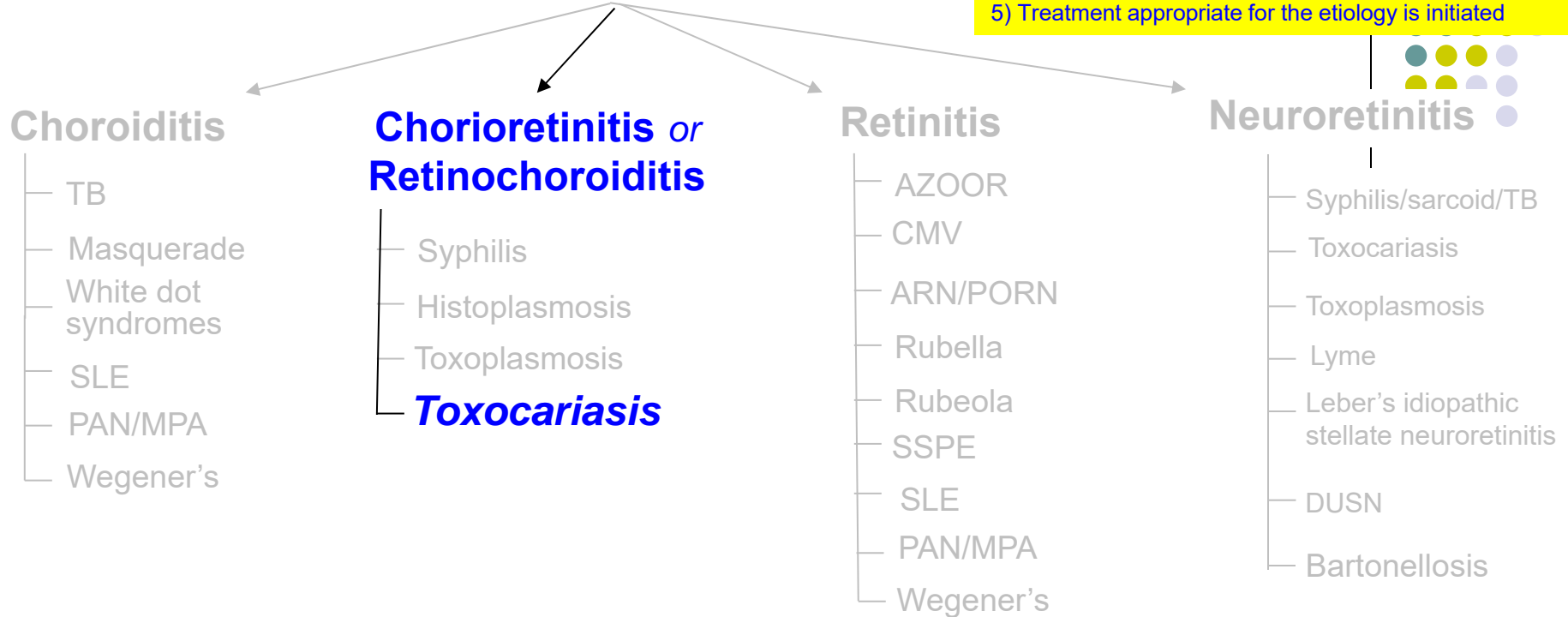
Neuroretinitis



With which form is Toxocara most likely to present?

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With which form is Toxocara most likely to present?

Uveitis: *Toxocariasis*

Overview

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Uveitis: *Toxocariasis*

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A non-Hispanic white child (or much less commonly, young adult)

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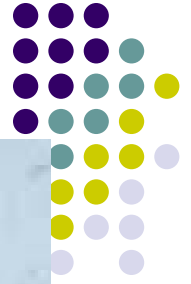
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In layman's terms, what is a 'nematode'?

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Toxocara canis

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--Peripheral granuloma

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--Chronic endophthalmitis: 25%

--Macular granuloma: 25%

--Peripheral granuloma: 50%

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What is the hallmark finding in Toxocara endophthalmitis?

Uveitis: *Toxocariasis*

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Who is the typical ocular toxocariasis pt in the US?

A non-Hispanic white child (or much less commonly, young adult)

What sort of bug is Toxocara?

A nematode

In layman's terms, what is a 'nematode'?

A roundworm

What animals are the principal hosts?

Dogs and cats

How is the worm acquired by humans?

Usually via consumption of contaminated soil

Is there a systemic form of toxocariasis?

Yes; it's called **visceral larvae migrans** (VLM)

Do VLM and ocular dz occur simultaneously?

Essentially never

At what point in the Toxocara life-cycle

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--**Chronic endophthalmitis: 25%**

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What is the hallmark finding in the peripheral granuloma form?

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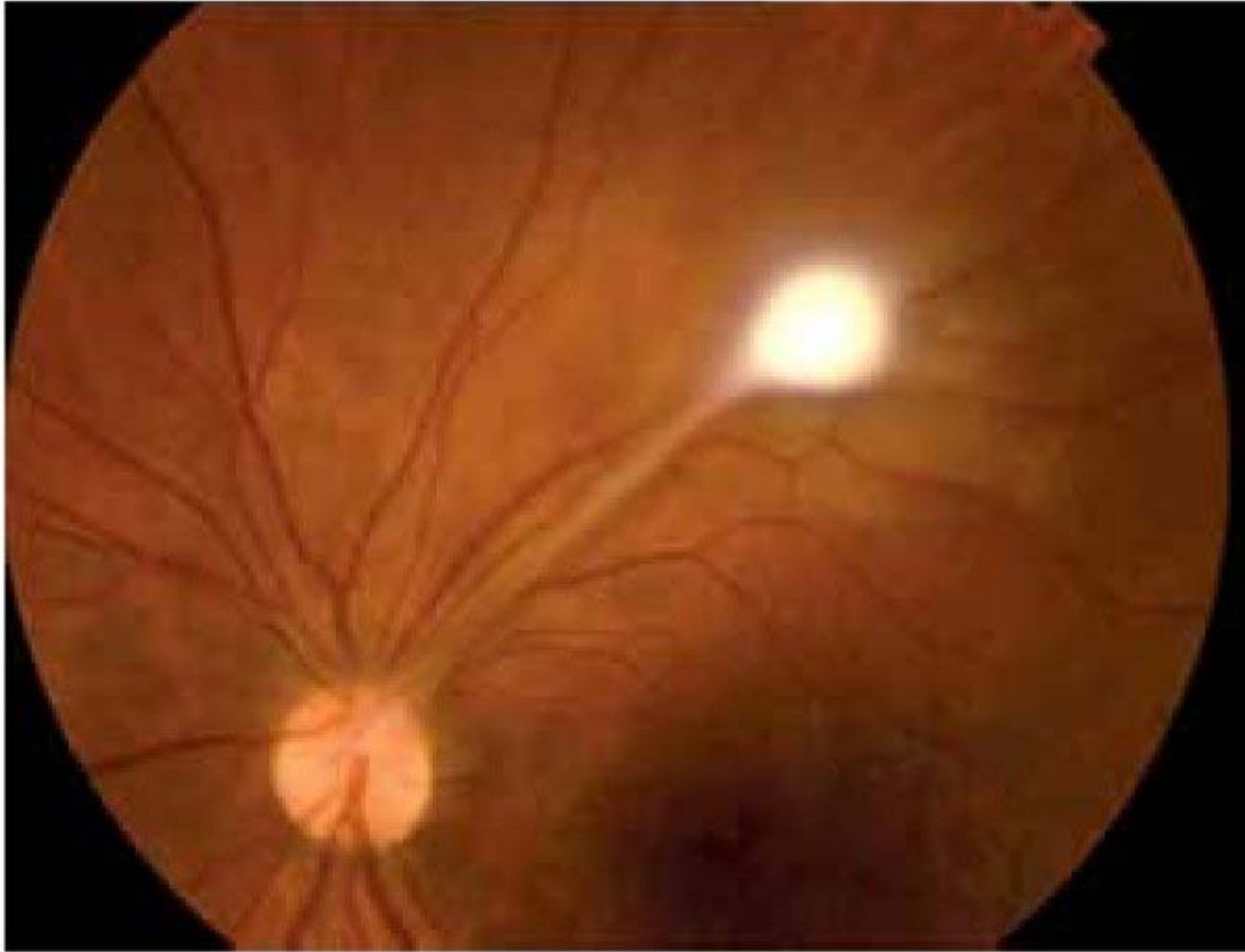
--**Peripheral granuloma: 50%**

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What is the hallmark finding in the peripheral granuloma form?

A peripheral retinal mass connected by dense fibrous strands to the optic disc, resulting in a 'dragged disc' appearance



Toxocariasis: Peripheral granuloma



Toxocariasis: Peripheral granuloma: Disc dragging

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Two other conditions are known to present with a dragged-disc appearance. What are they?

--Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)

--Familial exudative vitreoretinopathy (FEVR)

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In a nutshell, what sort of condition is FEVR?

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Despite the similarity in appearances, one key attribute of FEVR will usually distinguish it from ocular toxocariasis. What is this attribute?

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FEVR is usually bilateral (albeit often asymmetrically so), whereas as mentioned, ocular toxocariasis is almost always unilateral

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Ocular toxocariasis presents three ways. What are they? What are the percentages?

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Do VLM patients have ocular toxocariasis?

Essent

There is fourth, very uncommon presentation of Toxocara of which you should be aware. What is it?

At wha

When the larvae die

Ocular toxocariasis presents ^{four} ~~three~~ ways. What are they? What % of cases comprise each?

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At what age does it present?
When the larvae die **three nematodes implicated in causing DUSN**

What are the other two worms known to cause DUSN?
--Toxocara
--?
--?



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A nematode

In layman's terms, what is a 'nematode'?

A roundworm

What animals are the principal hosts?

Dogs and cats

How is the worm acquired by humans?

Usually via consumption of contaminated soil

Is there a systemic form of toxocariasis?

Yes; it's called **visceral larvae migrans** (VLM)

Do VLM patients have ocular toxocariasis?

Essent *There is fourth, very uncommon presentation of Toxocara of which you should be aware. What is it?*

At what *It is one of **three nematodes implicated in causing DUSN***

When the larvae die

What are the other two worms known to cause DUSN?
--Toxocara
--Baylisascaris
--Ancylostoma



three nematodes implicated in causing DUSN

four

Ocular toxocariasis presents ~~three~~ ^{four} ways. What are they? What % of cases comprise each?

--Chronic endophthalmitis: 25%

--Macular granuloma: 25%

--Peripheral granuloma: 50%

--Diffuse unilateral subacute neuroretinitis (DUSN)



Toxocara canis causing DUSN

Uveitis: *Toxocariasis*

Diagnosis

How is the diagnosis of ocular toxocariasis made?

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
- 2) The profiled case is meshed
- 3) A differential diagnosis list is generated
- 4) Studies are obtained to identify the etiology
- 5) Treatment appropriate for the etiology is initiated



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B-scan and/or CT. In the case of Rb, both will reveal the one word that inevitably occur (and that are not found in toxocariasis).

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The primary goal is to reduce the inflammation (and its sequelae) via local and/or systemic steroids

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It has not proven to be definitively helpful

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