Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called _______.

- The most feared bug is _______. Onset is typically in ___ days, but can be delayed up to ____ weeks. Staining reveals ______; the best stain is _____. Two culture media are used; the selective media is _______, the nonselective ____. Treatment is with________. You should also treat for _____, and you should check ____ for _____ as well.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.

*Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.

_is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?_
That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care.
Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called __________.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in __________ live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in __________.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______.

**ophthalmia neonatorum**

*Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?*

That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs** and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10.

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?

- The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal.
Fill in the blanks:

● Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition? That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it's as high as 1 in 10.

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted? The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.

Is *ophthalmia neonatorum* a common condition? That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10. When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted? The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal. Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based *ophthalmia neonatorum*?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition? That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10.

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted? The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal.

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum? They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged rupture of membranes.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum.

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10.

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal.

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum?
They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged rupture of membranes.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**.

Is *ophthalmia neonatorum* a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of *STDs* and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it’s as high as 1 in 10.

When an *STD* is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal.

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an *STD*-based *ophthalmia neonatorum*?
They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged rupture of membranes. The point being, cesarean delivery is not 100% effective in preventing *ophthalmia neonatorum*. 
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is __________.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2o to silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical to silver nitrate**; it presents within __ and improves within ___.

```
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2º to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24º** and improves within **48º**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ___________. The most common cause is ________; it presents within ___ and improves within ____.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2º to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

*Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?*

*Not in resource-rich countries*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

*Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?*
Not in resource-rich countries

*Why was it used in the first place?*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

**Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?**
- Not in resource-rich countries

**Why was it used in the first place?**
- It is effective against **bug**
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2º to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24º** and improves within **48º**.

*Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?*
Not in resource-rich countries

*Why was it used in the first place?*
It is effective against **gonococcus**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called [ophthalmia neonatorum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ophthalmia_neonatorum). The most common cause is [chemical 2º to silver nitrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_nitrate); it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

**Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?**
Not in resource-rich countries

**Why was it used in the first place?**
It is effective against *gonococcus*

**Why did it fall out of favor?**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

**Q/A**

*Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?*
- Not in resource-rich countries

*Why was it used in the first place?*
- It is effective against **gonococcus**

*Why did it fall out of favor?*
- It is ineffective against **Chlamydia**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is silver nitrate; it presents within 24h and improves within 48h.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against gonococcus

Why did it fall out of favor?
It is ineffective against Chlamydia
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called [ophthalmia neonatorum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ophthalmia_neonatorum). The most common cause is [hom](chemically) silver nitrate; it presents within __24__ and improves within __48__.

---

**Q**

- **Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?** Not in resource-rich countries

- **Why was it used in the first place?** Effective against [gonococcus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N gonorrhoeae)

- **Why did it fall out of favor?** Ineffective against [Chlamydia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chlamydia)

- **Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?** Erythromycin and tetracycline

- **Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia?** Yes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

- **Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?**
  - Erythromycin and tetracycline

- **Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?**
  - Not in resource-rich countries

- **Why was it used in the first place?**
  - It is effective against **gonococcus**

- **Why did it fall out of favor?**
  - It is ineffective against **Chlamydia**

- **Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?**
  - Erythromycin and tetracycline

- **Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia?**
  - Yes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**.

- Is silver nitrate currently in common usage? **Not in resource-rich countries**

- Why was it used in the first place? It is effective against **gonococcus**

- Why did it fall out of favor? It is ineffective against **Chlamydia**

- Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries? **Erythromycin and tetracycline**

- Are these effective against both **gonococcus and Chlamydia**? **Yes**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is *Neonatal Chlamydia trachomatis*; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage? Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place? It is effective against *Neonatal gonococcus*

Why did it fall out of favor? It is ineffective against *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries? Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both *gonococcus* and *Chlamydia*? Yes
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______. The most common cause is ______; it presents within __48o and improves within __48o.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage? Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place? It is effective against gonococcus

Why did it fall out of favor? It is ineffective against Chlamydia

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries? Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia? Yes

Is silver nitrate still used in resource-poor countries? Yes
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical**; it presents within **24o** and improves within **48o**.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

**Not in resource-rich countries**

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?

Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia?

Yes

Is silver nitrate still used in resource-poor countries?

Yes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is ____.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **silver nitrate**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*  
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2° to silver nitrate; it presents within 24° and improves within 48°. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*

It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here...

(No question—proceed when ready)
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an **obligate intracellular bacteria**.

Let's take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?

- --?
- --?
- --?
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is silver nitrate; it presents within 24o and improves within 48o. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here...

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?

--Trachoma
--Inclusion conjunctivitis
--Lymphogranuloma venereum
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is Chlamydia; it presents within 24 hours and improves within 48 hours. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here...

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?
What determines which condition the bug will cause?

--Trachoma: ?
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: ?
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: ?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*  
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

---

Let’s take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here…

*First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection*

---

-- **Trachoma**: Serotypes  
-- **Inclusion conjunctivitis**: Serotypes  
-- **Lymphogranuloma venereum**: Serotypes
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______. The most common cause is ______; it presents within ______ and improves within ______. The most common bug in the US is ______.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties? It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

Let's take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?
What determines which condition the bug will cause? The serotype causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes ?
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is Chlamydia; it presents within 24 hours and improves within 48 hours. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties? It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause? The serotype causing the infection. Which serotypes are associated with each condition?

--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize *Chlamydia trachomatis* with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here...

*First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions* *Chlamydia trachomatis* *causes in humans?*

*What determines which condition the bug will cause?* The **serotype** causing the infection

*Which serotypes are associated with each condition?*

--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C

--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes ?

--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2⁰ to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24⁰** and improves within **48⁰**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

Let’s take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here...

**First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?**

**What determines which condition the bug will cause?** The **serotype** causing the infection

**Which serotypes are associated with each condition?**

--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes D - K
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called \( ophthalmia\) \( neonatorum\). The most common cause is \( \text{chemical} 2^\circ\ \text{to silver nitrate}\); it presents within \( 24^\circ\) and improves within \( 48^\circ\). The most common \( bug\) in the US is \( Chlamydia\). In two words, how would you characterize \( Chlamydia\) \( trachomatis\) with respect to its fundamental biologic properties? It is an \( \text{obligate intracellular bacterium}\). Let’s take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions \( Chlamydia\) \( trachomatis\) causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause? The \( \text{serotype}\) causing the infection Which serotypes are associated with each condition?

--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes D - K
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes ?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*  
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

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**Let’s take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here…**

**First:** *What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?*  
**What determines which condition the bug will cause?** The **serotype** causing the infection  
**Which serotypes are associated with each condition?**  
--**Trachoma:** Serotypes A, B, C  
--**Inclusion conjunctivitis:** Serotypes D - K  
--**Lymphogranuloma venereum:** Serotypes L1, L2, L3
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** hours and improves within **48** hours. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

Let’s take a step back and make sure we’re on the same page here...

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection. Which serotypes are associated with each condition?

-- **Trachoma**: Serotypes A, B, C?
-- **Inclusion conjunctivitis**: Serotypes D – K?
-- **Lymphogranuloma venereum**: Serotypes L1, L2, L3?

Of the three, which are we referring to when we talk about Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **silver nitrate**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*  
It is an *obligate intracellular bacterium*.

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here...  

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis causes in humans?  
What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection  
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?  
--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C  
--**Inclusion conjunctivitis**: Serotypes D - K  
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes L1, L2, L3  

*Of the three, which are we referring to when we talk about Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum*?  
(Neonatal) inclusion conjunctivitis
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **silver nitrate**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*

It is an *obligate intracellular bacterium*.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called opthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2° to silver nitrate; it presents within 24° and improves within 48°. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

How does Chlamydial opthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a histologic type reaction.
Fill in the blanks:

-Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?*
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

- It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?*

- With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.
Severe case of *Chlamydia* ophthalmia neonatorum with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation. Note also the papillary conj reaction
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**, it presents within **24h** and improves within **48h**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize *Chlamydia trachomatis* with respect to its fundamental biologic properties? It is an *obligate intracellular bacterium*.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?* With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the **eyelids**, and conjunctival hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and **pseudomembrane** formation can occur.

*Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they’re peeled from the ocular surface?* The underlying epithelial bed bleeds when a membrane is peeled, but doesn’t when a pseudomembrane is peeled.
**Q/A**

**Fill in the blanks:**

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*  
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?*  
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conjunctival hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and **pseudomembrane** formation can occur.

*Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they’re peeled from the ocular surface?*  
The underlying epithelial bed **bleeds** when a membrane is peeled, but doesn't when a pseudomembrane is peeled.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize *Chlamydia trachomatis* with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conjunctival hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, **severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.**

Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they’re peeled from the ocular surface?
The underlying epithelial bed **bleeds** when a membrane is peeled, but it **doesn’t** when a pseudomembrane is**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia trachomatis**; it presents within **24 o** and improves within **48 o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

*In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

*How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?*
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

*How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?*
--?
--?
--?
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize *Chlamydia trachomatis* with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

How does *Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum* typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--?
--?
Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**.

**In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?**

It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

**How does Chlamydial ophthalma neonatorum typically present?**

With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

**How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?**

--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--?
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called [ophthalmia neonatorum]. The most common cause is [chemical 2° to silver nitrate]; it presents within [24°] and improves within [48°]. The most common bug in the US is [Chlamydia].

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--?
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is Chlamydia; it presents within 24h and improves within 48h. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium.

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is follicular, not papillary
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called \( \text{ophthalmia neonatorum} \). The most common cause is \( \text{chemical 2° to silver nitrate} \); it presents within \( 24^\circ \) and improves within \( 48^\circ \). The most common bug in the US is \( \text{Chlamydia} \).

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an \( \text{obligate intracellular bacterium} \).

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is follicular, not papillary
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?
It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge and **pseudomembrane formation** can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is **follicular**, not **papillary**

There are three sorts of conj inflammatory responses. Two are follicular and papillary. What is the third?
--Follicular
--Papillary
--?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **chemical 2º to silver nitrate**; it presents within **24º** and improves within **48º**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**.

In two words, how would you characterize *Chlamydia trachomatis* with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?

It is an **obligate intracellular bacterium**.

How does *Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum* typically present?

With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction. That said, severe cases with copious discharge, edema, and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?

--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is **follicular**, not papillary

There are three sorts of conj inflammatory responses. **Two are follicular and papillary. What is the third?**

--Follicular
--Papillary
--Granulomatous
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **____** days.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24o** and improves within **48o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chemical 2° to silver nitrate**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **_________**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**.
Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsia**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**.

**In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?**
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**.

*In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?*

It looks like a prominent ‘cap’ resting on the *structure* of a conjunctival *type* cell.
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called A**ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24o** and improves within **48o**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**.

*In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?*
It looks like a prominent ‘cap’ resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell.
*Chlamydia*, conjunctival scraping, Giemsa stain. The cytoplasmic inclusion body (*asterisk*) can be seen capping the epithelial cell nucleus (N).
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is Chlamydia; it presents within 24h and improves within 48h. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia. Onset is typically in 7 days. Staining reveals inclusion bodies; the best stain is Giemsa.

In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?
It looks like a prominent ‘cap’ resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell

What are inclusion bodies composed of?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is Chlamydia; it presents within 7 days and improves within 24-48 days. The most common bug in the US is Chlamydia. Onset is typically in 7 days. Staining reveals inclusion bodies; the best stain is Giemsa.

In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?
It looks like a prominent ‘cap’ resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell.

What are inclusion bodies composed of?
Chlamydia organisms.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **chemical 2^o to silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E’mycin**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **systemic** and/or **chemical 2° to silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsas**. Treatment is **systemic E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called *ophthalmia neonatorum*. The most common cause is *Chlamydia*; it presents within *24°* and improves within *48°*. The most common *bug* in the US is *Chlamydia*. Onset is typically in *7* days. Staining reveals *inclusion bodies*; the best stain is *Giemsa*. Treatment is *E'mycin*; improper treatment can lead to *otitis media* and/or *pneumonitis*.

- The most *feared* bug is ______.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsia**. Treatment is **systemic E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**

*How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**.

*How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?*
*On a spectrum ranging from mild conj injection/discharge to chemosis + hyperacute, copious discharge*
Severe *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* conjunctivitis
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**.

How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?
On a spectrum ranging from mild conj injection/discharge to chemosis + hyperacute, copious discharge. Of particular concern is the possibility of corneal involvement, which can evolve rapidly from ulceration to perforation.
Peripheral corneal ulceration and perforation occurring several days after onset of hyperacute conjunctivitis caused by *N gonorrhoeae*
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giems**. Treatment is **Gentamicin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **2** days.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Giemsia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days.
Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most *feared* bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **90** weeks.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks.
Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24^o** and improves within **48^o**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals _______.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **diplococci**.
Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **diplococci**; the best stain is **silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**.
*Neisseria gonorrhoeae* ophthalmia neonatorum: Gram stain showing PMNs and Gram negative intracellular diplococci (*arrows*).
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **systemic chemical 2° to silver nitrate**, the nonselective **24° to 48°**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **Giemsa**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **Gram's**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **E'mycin**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone** and irrigation**.**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation** + **topical abx**.

In what circumstance should topical antibiotics be used as well?
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **Giems**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone** and irrigation + **topical abx**.

*In what circumstance should topical antibiotics be used as well?* If/when there is corneal involvement
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______. The most common cause is _______; it presents within _______ and improves within _______. The most common bug in the US is _______. Onset is typically in _______ days. Staining reveals _______; the best stain is _______. Treatment is _______; improper treatment can lead to _______ and/or _______.

- The most feared bug is _______. Onset is typically in _______ days, but can be delayed up to _______ weeks. Staining reveals _______; the best stain is _______. Two culture media are used: the selective media is _______, the nonselective _______. Treatment is with _______; you should also treat for _______.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** and improves within **48**. The most common **bug** in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check ____ for ____ as well.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24o** and improves within **48o**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chemical 2o to silver nitrate** as well.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **systemic E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most *feared* bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **inclusion bodies**; the best stain is **Gram's intracellular**. Treatment is **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

This speaks to a point that bears emphasis: Because a mother may have multiple sexually transmitted diseases, **infants with one type should be screened for others**.
Fill in the blanks:

1. Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **gonococci**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

2. The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **ophthalmia neonatorum** as a conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **gonococci**. For any other conjunctivitis occurring in the first month (28 days, to be specific), the WHO term is **conjunctivitis of the newborn**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Gonococcus**; it presents within **24°** and improves within **48°**. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone** and **irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone** and **irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **ophthalmia neonatorum** as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **gonococci**. For any other conjunctivitis occurring in the first month (28 days, to be specific), the WHO term is **conjunctivitis of the newborn**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **gonococci**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E’mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **otitis media** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **ophthalmia neonatorum** as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **Gonococcus**.

  - The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

  - Chemical **2° to silver nitrate**.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **pneumonitis** and/or **otitis media**.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **ophthalmia neonatorum** as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **gonococci**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **GC and Chlamydia** for **2o to 48o chemical** as well.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **gonococci**; it presents within **24** days and improves within **48** days. The most common bug in the US is **Chlamydia**. Onset is typically in **7** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **pneumonitis**.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **ophthalmia neonatorum** as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **gonococci**. For any **other** conjunctivitis occurring in the first month (7 to 28 days, to be specific), the WHO term is **conjunctivitis of the newborn**.

- The most **feared** bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used: the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ______. The most common cause is _______; it presents within __48o and improves within ___. The most common bug in the US is ______. Onset is typically in __ days. Staining reveals ______ ; the best stain is _______. Treatment is ______; improper treatment can lead to ______ and/or ______.

- The most feared bug is ______. Onset is typically in ___ days, but can be delayed up to ____ weeks. Staining reveals ______; the best stain is _______. Two culture media are used: the selective media is ______, the nonselective ______. Treatment is with ______ and irrigation. You should also treat for ______, and you should check ______ for ______ as well.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines ophthalmia neonatorum as a hyperacute purulent conjunctivitis occurring in the first 10 days of life, usually caused by gonococci. For any other conjunctivitis occurring in the first month (28 days, to be specific), the WHO term is conjunctivitis of the newborn.
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** days and improves within **3** days. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **Garamycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci Gram’s stain**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin chocolate**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- For **24 hours?**
- For **3-4 days?**
- For **7 days?**
- For **10-14 days?**

However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** intracytoplasmic inclusions and improves within **3-4** days. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

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**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **Chemical**
- 7 days? **Chemical**
- 10-14 days?: **Chemical**
Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called _ophthalmia neonatorum_. The most common cause is _Chlamydia_; it presents within _7_ intracytoplasmic inclusions and improves within _3-4_ days. The most common bug in the US is _Gonococcus_. Onset is typically in _3-4_ days. Staining reveals _Gram's_; the best stain is _Giemsa_. Treatment is _E'mycin_; improper treatment can lead to _gastritis pneumonitis_.

The most feared bug is _Gonococcus_. Onset is typically in _3-4_ days, but can be delayed up to _3_ weeks. Staining reveals _intracellular diplococci_; the best stain is _Gram's_. Two culture media are used; the selective media is _Thayer-Martin chocolate_, the nonselective _chocolate_. Treatment is with _systemic ceftriaxone_ and _irrigation_. You should also treat for _Chlamydia_, and you should check _mom_ for _Chlamydia_ as well.

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- **24 hours?** _Chemical_
- **3-4 days?**
- **7 days?**
- **10-14 days?:**
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** days and improves within **3** days. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is with **Gentamicin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3** days, but can be delayed up to **4** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's staining**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin chocolate**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone** and **irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **GC**
- 7 days? **GC**
- 10-14 days? **Chemical 2° to silver nitrate**
Fill in the blanks:

Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** days and improves within **3-4** days. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis** and/or **pneumonitis**.

The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **2** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- **24 hours?** **Chemical**
- **3-4 days?** **GC**
- **7 days?**
- **10-14 days?:**

However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** and improves within **3-4**. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **10-14** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram’s**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **GC**
- 7 days? **Chlamydia**
- 10-14 days? **GC and Chlamydia**

However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!
**Fill in the blanks:**

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** and improves within **days**. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis** and/or **pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3** weeks. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

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### **Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **GC**
- 7 days? **Chlamydia**
- 10-14 days? **Chlamydia**

For 20º to 48º chemical silver nitrate irrigation. However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!
Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**. The most common cause is **Chlamydia**; it presents within **7** days and improves within **2 weeks**. The most common bug in the US is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days. Staining reveals **intracytoplasmic inclusions**; the best stain is **Giemsa**. Treatment is with **E'mycin**; improper treatment can lead to **gastritis pneumonitis**.

- The most feared bug is **Gonococcus**. Onset is typically in **3-4** days, but can be delayed up to **3 weeks**. Staining reveals **intracellular diplococci**; the best stain is **Gram's**. Two culture media are used; the selective media is **Thayer-Martin**, the nonselective **chocolate**. Treatment is with **systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation**. You should also treat for **Chlamydia**, and you should check **mom** for **Chlamydia** as well.

**Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr**

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **GC**
- 7 days? **Chlamydia**
- 10-14 days? **HSV**
For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

- 24 hours? **Chemical**
- 3-4 days? **GC**
- 7 days? **Chlamydia**
- 10-14 days? **HSV**

However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!