In a nutshell, what is scleritis?
In a nutshell, what is scleritis?
An inflammatory condition characterized by painful infiltrative scleral edema.
In a nutshell, what is scleritis?
An inflammatory condition characterized by painful infiltrative scleral edema

Is it serious, or more of a nuisance?
In a nutshell, what is scleritis?
An inflammatory condition characterized by painful infiltrative scleral edema

Is it serious, or more of a nuisance?
Very serious--it can be extremely painful, can lead to blindness and loss of the eye, and can be associated with systemic conditions that are potentially lethal
Scleritis

Very basic anatomic division
Scleritis

Anterior  Posterior

Very basic anatomic division
Scleritis

Scleritis

Anterior

Posterior
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
  - Necrotizing
- Posterior
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
  - Necrotizing

- Posterior
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
  - Necrotizing
    - w/ inflammation
    - w/o inflammation

- Posterior
Scleritis

Scleritis demographics:
- Children ≈ Adults
- Men < Women

Scleritis

Anterior
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation

Posterior
Scleritis demographics:
Children << Adults
Scleritis

Scleritis demographics:
- Children << Adults
- Men ≈ Women

Scleritis

Anterior

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing

Posterior

w/ inflammation
w/o inflammation
Scleritis

Anterior
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation

Posterior

Scleritis demographics:
- Children << Adults
- Men < Women
Scleritis

Scleritis demographics:
- Children << Adults
- Men < Women
- Unilateral ≠ Bilateral

15

(Not necessarily simultaneously; just at some point during the disease course)
Scleritis demographics:
- Children << Adults
- Men < Women
- Unilateral ≈ Bilateral

(Not necessarily simultaneously; just at some point during the disease course)
Scleritis

Anterior

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation

Posterior

What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?

-- Scleral edema
-- Sclera has a violaceous hue
-- Inflamed vasculature has a criss-cross pattern
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?
--Scleral edema
--Sclera has a violaceous hue
--Inflamed vasculature has a criss-cross pattern
Scleral edema in nodular scleritis
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?

--Scleral edema
--Sclera has a violaceous hue
--Inflamed vasculature has a criss-cross pattern
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?
--Scleral edema
--Sclera has a violaceous hue
--
Violaceous hue in diffuse scleritis
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?
--Scleral edema
--Sclera has a violaceous hue
--Inflamed vasculature has a classic pattern description
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?
--Scleral edema
--Sclera has a violaceous hue
--Inflamed vasculature has a criss-cross pattern
Criss-cross deep vasculature in scleritis (look for it until you see it)
Scleritis

**Anterior**
- Diffuse
- **Nodular**

**Posterior**
- Necrotizing

*Is the nodule of nodular scleritis mobile?*
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
  - Necrotizing

- Posterior

Is the nodule of nodular scleritis mobile?
No
Scleritis

Anterior
- Diffuse
- Nodular
  - Necrotizing
    - w/ inflammation
    - w/o inflammation

Posterior
Necrotizing scleritis with inflammation
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis w/ inflammation, it's a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis w/ inflammation, it's a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?
A vasculitis
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with inflammation, it’s a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit? A **vasculitis**

Is the vasculitis always systemic?
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with inflammation, it’s a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?

A vasculitis

Is the vasculitis always systemic?

No, but it certainly can be
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with inflammation, it’s a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?

A vasculitis

Is the vasculitis always systemic?

No, but it certainly can be

*Eye dentist (slang) Derisive nickname for an ophthalmologist
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with inflammation, it's a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?

A vasculitis

Is the vasculitis always systemic?

No, but it certainly can be

Here is where the eye dentist can save someone's life. The discovery of an ocular vasculitic process should prompt a thorough investigation into whether the ocular disease is a manifestation of a systemic process.

Why is this so important?
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis w/ inflammation, it's a virtual lock that what sort of disease is the culprit?

A vasculitis

Is the vasculitis always systemic?

No, but it certainly can be

Why is this so important?
The presence of ocular vasculitis in systemic dz portends a dismal prognosis for the pt. Five-year mortality for such pts approaches 50%!
Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

Necrotizing

w/ inflammation

w/o inflammation

Posterior
Necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?

Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies?

No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

How does its presentation differ from that of its 'w/ inflammation' cousin?

Scleromalacia perforans is typically painless, and the eye is not inflamed.
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known? Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies? No; inflammation is present on biopsy.

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated? RA.

How does its presentation differ from that of its 'w/ inflammation' cousin? Scleromalacia perforans is typically painless, and the eye is not inflamed.
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?
Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies?
No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?
RA

How does its presentation differ from that of its 'w/ inflammation' cousin?
Scleromalacia perforans is typically painless, and the eye is not inflamed.
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Rheumatoid arthritis

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With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?
RA

How does its presentation differ from that of its ‘w/ inflammation’ cousin?
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By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known? Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies? No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated? Rheumatoid arthritis

Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
    - w/ inflammation
    - w/o inflammation

Scleromalacia perforans

Scleritis

- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?
Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies?
No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?
Rheumatoid arthritis

Does scleromalacia perforans occur early in the RA dz course?
No, it tends to occur in longstanding cases
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known? 
Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies? 
No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated? 
Rheumatoid arthritis

Does scleromalacia perforans occur early in the RA dz course? 
No, it tends to occur in longstanding cases

classified as 
Scleritis

Anterior

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?
Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies?
No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?
Rheumatoid arthritis

How does its presentation differ from that of its ‘w/ inflammation’ cousin?
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Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

Scleritis

By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?  
Scleromalacia perforans

Is it in fact a noninflammatory disease, as the name implies?  
No; inflammation is present on biopsy

With what systemic disease is it most commonly associated?  
Rheumatoid arthritis

How does its presentation differ from that of its ‘w/ inflammation’ cousin?  
Scleromalacia perforans is typically painless, and the eye is not inflamed
Is this scleromalacia perforans?
No--this is blue sclera in Ehlers-Danlos
Is this scleromalacia perforans?
No--this is blue sclera in OI*

*Osteogenesis imperfecta
Is this scleromalacia perforans?
No--this is **ocular melanocytosis**
Is this scleromalacia perforans?
No--this is oculodermal melanocytosis (aka Nevus of Ota)
Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

w/ inflammation

w/o inflammation

From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?

Scleritis

Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?

Scleritis is painful—the eye hurts, and is usually quite tender.

In contrast, episcleritis is not painful (other than perhaps a mild foreign-body sensation), and the globe is not tender.
From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

w/ inflammation

w/o inflammation
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
    - w/ inflammation
    - w/o inflammation

From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?

From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?
Scleritis

Scleritis

Episcleritis

From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?
Scleritis is painful—the eye hurts, and is usually quite tender. In contrast, episcleritis is not painful (other than perhaps a mild foreign-body sensation), and the globe is not tender.
Scleritis

From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?

Scleritis is **painful**—the eye hurts, and is usually quite tender.
In contrast, episcleritis is not painful (other than perhaps a mild foreign-body sensation), and the globe is not tender.

Necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation *is a notable exception to this rule*
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation

Posterior

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

More specifically, what proportion of Diffuse vs Nodular vs Necrotizing pts have an identifiable systemic condition?
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

More specifically, what proportion of Diffuse vs Nodular vs Necrotizing pts have an identifiable systemic condition? 1/3, 1/3 and 2/3, respectively
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

(2 most common classes?)
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

(3 most common CT diseases?)
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

CT Disease Vasculitis
- RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
- SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
- SNSAs (seronegative spondyloarthropathies)

To what does the term seronegative spondyloarthropathies refer?
It is an umbrella term for a group of related rheumatologic conditions.

To what does the word seronegative refer?
To the fact that the rheumatoid factor test is negative in these conditions.

Name three common seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
-- Ankylosing spondylitis
-- Reactive arthritis
-- Psoriatic arthritis
**Scleritis**

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

½ no systemic condition
½ with systemic condition

CT Disease Vasculitis
- RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
- SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
- SNSAs (seronegative spondyloarthropathies)

To what does the term seronegative spondyloarthropathies refer? It is an umbrella term for a group of related rheumatologic conditions.
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

½ no systemic condition
½ w/ systemic condition

CT Disease Vasculitis
RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
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To what does the word seronegative refer?
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

½ no systemic condition
½ w/ systemic condition

CT Disease

Vasculitis

RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
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Name three common seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
--
--
--
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?
About 1/2

½ no systemic condition
½ w/ systemic condition

CT Disease Vasculitis

RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
SNSAs (seronegative spondyloarthropathies)

To what does the term seronegative spondyloarthropathies refer?
It is an umbrella term for a group of related rheumatologic conditions

To what does the word seronegative refer?
To the fact that the rheumatoid factor test is negative in these conditions

Name three common seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
--Ankylosing spondylitis
--Reactive arthritis
--Psoriatic arthritis
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

½ w/ systemic condition
½ no systemic condition

CT Disease
RA
SLE
SNSAs

Vasculitis

(3 most common vasculitides?)
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

- ½ w/ systemic condition
- ½ no systemic condition

Scleritis

CT Disease
- RA
- SLE
- SNSAs

Vasculitis
- Wegener’s
- PAN (polyarteritis nodosa)
- GCA (giant-cell arteritis)
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

Which of these diseases are associated with episcleritis?

Episcleritis
- Anterior
- Posterior
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing
- CT Disease
- Vasculitis
  - RA
  - SLE
  - SNSAs
  - Wegener’s
  - PAN
  - GCA

½ w/ systemic condition
½ no systemic condition
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

½ no systemic condition
½ w/ systemic condition

CT Disease
- RA
- SLE
- SNSAs

Vasculitis
- Wegener’s
- PAN
- GCA

What of these disease are associated with episcleritis? All of them! The DDx for episcleritis is the same as that for scleritis. The difference between these conditions concerns disease probability--the likelihood of an underlying condition is far lower in episcleritis.
What important-but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned?

Infectious scleritis

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts?

About 7%—yikes! Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients.

Scleritis

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing

- w/ inflammation
- w/o inflammation
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?

About 1/2

Anterior Posterior

Diffuse Nodular Necrotizing

w/ inflammation w/o inflammation

What important-but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned?

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What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

What important-but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned? Infectious scleritis

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts? About 7%—yikes! Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients.

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing
w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2.

What important-but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned? **Infectious** scleritis.

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts? About 7%. Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients!

Scleritis can be classified by:

- **Diffuse**
- **Nodular**
- **Necrotizing**

With or without inflammation:

- **w/ inflammation**
- **w/o inflammation**
Scleritis

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis?

Infectious scleritis

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed an infection rate among scleritis patients of about 7%. Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients!

What important but often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned?

Infectious scleritis

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis?

Pterygium surgery (other surgeries, and trauma, are common inciting incidents as well)

What bug is most commonly implicated?

Pseudomonas

How should infectious scleritis be treated?

With both antibiotics and surgical debridement
**Scleritis**

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?

About 1/2

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis?

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**Category of Scleritis**

- Diffuse
- Nodular

**Scleritis Types**

- w/ inflammation
- w/o inflammation
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

Anterior Posterior

Diffuse Nodular

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Scleritis

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About 1/2

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With both antibiotics and surgical debridement

Diffuse Nodular

w/ inflammation w/o inflammation
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2.

What important—but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned? Infectious scleritis.

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts? About 7%. Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients!

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis? Pterygium surgery (other surgeries, and trauma, are common inciting incidents as well).

What bug is most commonly implicated? Pseudomonas.

How should infectious scleritis be treated? With both antibiotics and surgical debridement.
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?

About 1/2

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**Scleritis**

**What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?**
About 1/2

**What important—but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned?**
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**What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis?**
Pterygium surgery (other surgeries, and trauma, are common inciting incidents as well)

**What bug is most commonly implicated?**
*Pseudomonas*

**How should infectious scleritis be treated?**
With both antibiotics and surgical debridement

**Diffuse**

**Nodular**

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

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What bug is most commonly implicated? Pseudomonas

How should infectious scleritis be treated? With both antibiotics and surgical debridement

Scleritis

Diffuse Nodular w/ inflammation w/o inflammation
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2

What important but often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned? Infectious scleritis

A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts? About 7%. Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients!

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis? Pterygium surgery (other surgeries, and trauma, are common inciting incidents as well)

What bug is most commonly implicated? Pseudomonas

How should infectious scleritis be treated? With both antibiotics and surgical debridement

Why surgical debridement? That is, why aren't abx enough?
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?
About 1/2

What important-but-often-overlooked source of local scleritis has yet to be mentioned?
Infectious scleritis
A review by Foster and colleagues revealed what infection rate among scleritis pts?
About 7%. Make sure you keep infectious processes in the back of your mind when working up scleritis patients!

What is the most common event leading to the development of infectious scleritis?
Ptterygium surgery (other surgeries, and trauma, are common inciting incidents as well)

What bug is most commonly implicated?
Pseudomonas

How should infectious scleritis be treated?
With both antibiotics and surgical debridement

Why surgical debridement? That is, why aren’t abx enough?
The sclera is essentially avascular, so it is difficult to achieve adequate abx concentrations within it
Scleritis

What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?
--

What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?
Proptosis, Disc edema, Motility disorders, Retinal/choroidal findings

Is posterior scleritis more likely or less likely than anterior uveitis to be associated with a systemic condition?
Less likely
Scleritis

What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?

--The eye is not red
--No nodules are present

What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?

Less likely to be associated with a systemic condition.
What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?
--The eye is not red
--No nodules are present

What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?
--
--
--
What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?
--The eye is not red
--No nodules are present

What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?
--Proptosis
--Disc edema
--Motility disorders
--Retinal/choroidal findings

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

w/ inflammation

Posterior
Posterior scleritis OD: Optic nerve edema
Posterior scleritis: Scleral thickening
**Scleritis**

**Anterior**
- Diffuse
- Nodular

**Posterior**
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation

---

**What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?**
- The eye is not red
- No nodules are present

**What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?**
- Proptosis
- Disc edema
- Motility disorders
- Retinal/choroidal findings

**Is posterior scleritis more likely or less likely than anterior scleritis to be associated with a systemic condition?**
What signs/symptoms of anterior scleritis do not typically appear in isolated posterior scleritis?
--The eye is not red
--No nodules are present

What signs/symptoms of posterior scleritis do not typically occur in anterior scleritis?
--Proptosis
--Disc edema
--Motility disorders
--Retinal/choroidal findings

Is posterior scleritis more likely or less likely than anterior scleritis to be associated with a systemic condition?
Less likely
Scleritis

What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

- 
- 
- 

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

Anterior

Posterior

What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?
--The pain radiates to the
--
--

w/ inflammation
w/o inflammation
What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

--The pain radiates to the **brow**

--

--

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

--The pain radiates to the **brow**

--The pain is aggravated by **two words**
Scleritis

What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?
--The pain radiates to the **brow**
--The pain is aggravated by **eye movements**
--
What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

--The pain radiates to the **brow**

--The pain is aggravated by **eye movements**

--The pain **awakens the pt at night**
What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

--The pain radiates to the **brow**
--The pain is aggravated by **eye movements**
--The pain **awakens the pt at night**
What easy-to-obtain imaging study can cinch the diagnosis?

- Ultrasound

What will ultrasound reveal?

- Choroidal thickening
- Sub-Tenon's edema

When sub-Tenon's edema involves the space around the optic nerve, what ultrasound finding will result?

The classic T sign
What easy-to-obtain imaging study can cinch the diagnosis? *b*-scan ultrasonography

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**Diffuse**

**Nodular**

**w/ inflammation**

**w/o inflammation**

**Sub-Tenon’s edema**

When sub-Tenon’s edema involves the space around the optic nerve, what *b*-scan finding will result? The classic **T sign**.
Scleritis

Anterior
- Diffuse
- Nodular w/ inflammation

Posterior

What easy-to-obtain imaging study can cinch the diagnosis? 
b-scan ultrasonography

What will b-scan reveal?
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Posterior scleritis: Sub-Tenon’s edema
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Posterior

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The classic T sign
Posterior scleritis: T-sign
Scleritis

What studies are included in a scleritis work-up?

-- Serum autoantibodies (RF, ANA, ANCA, Anti-DNA)
-- CBC with diff
-- UA
-- Syphilis studies
-- PPD
-- Serum uric acid
-- Sarcoid screening (CXR, ACE, lysozyme)

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Necrotizing

w/ inflammation

w/o inflammation
Scleritis

What studies are included in a scleritis work-up?
--Serum autoantibodies (RF, ANA, ANCA, Anti-DNA)
--Complete blood count with differential
--Urinalysis
--Syphilis labs
--PPD (ie, tuberculin skin test)
--Serum uric acid
--Sarcoid screening (chest X-ray, ACE, lysozyme)

RF = rheumatoid factor
ANA = antinuclear antibody
ANCA = antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody

ACE = angiotensin converting enzyme
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But remember—the most important source of diagnostic clues for any sort of ocular inflammation (scleritis, uveitis, PUK, etc) is a very careful and very thorough review of systems.
Scleritis

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But remember—the most important source of diagnostic clues for any sort of ocular inflammation (scleritis, uveitis, PUK, etc) is a very careful and very thorough review of systems.
Scleritis

How is scleritis treated?

Systemically

With what?

Diffuse scleritis might respond to PO NSAIDs—try these first. For the others, PO steroids are usually the first-line med. More powerful immunosuppression is frequently required.

What about depot steroids?

Long considered contraindicated, subconjunctival depot steroids have gained wide acceptance as a treatment for scleritis.
Scleritis

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