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
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Does it tend to be unilateral, or bilateral?
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Both are equally likely over the course of the disease (although many bilateral cases present unilaterally initially)
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Is there an age predilection?
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Yes, adults are much more likely to affected than children
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Is there a gender predilection?
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Both are equally likely over the course of the disease (although many bilateral cases present unilaterally initially)

Is there an age predilection?
Yes, adults are much more likely to affected than children

Is there a gender predilection?
Yes, men are less likely to be affected than women
Scleritis

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An inflammatory condition characterized by painful infiltrative scleral edema

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Yes, adults are much more likely to be affected than children

Is there a gender predilection?
Yes, men are less likely to be affected than women
Scleritis

Very basic anatomic division

?  ?
Scleritis

Very basic anatomic division

Anterior

Posterior
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - ?
  - ?
- Posterior
  - ?
Scleritis

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

Necrotizing

Posterior
Scleritis

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

Necrotizing

Posterior

?

?
Scleritis

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

- Posterior
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?
--?
--?
--?
What are three classic signs of anterior scleritis?

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

- Scleral edema
- Sclera has a violaceous hue
- ?
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 criss-cross pattern
Scleritis

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

Nodular

Is the nodule of nodular scleritis mobile?

Posterior

Necrotizing

w/o inflammation
Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse

Nodular

Necrotizing

Posterior

Is the nodule of nodular scleritis mobile?

No

w/o inflammation
If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with 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
Scleritis

Necrotizing scleritis with inflammation
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
Scleritis

Anterior

- Diffuse
- Nodular

Posterior

- Necrotizing
  - w/ inflammation
  - w/o inflammation

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

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.

*Eye dentist (slang) Derisive nickname for an ophthalmologist
Scleritis

If a patient has a necrotizing scleritis with inflammation, 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

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?
The presence of ocular vasculitis in systemic dz portends a dismal prognosis for the pt. Five-year mortality for such pts approaches 50%! 
By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation

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

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation

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

**Anterior**
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- 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

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

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Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  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

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  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

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse Nodular Necrotizing

w/ inflammation w/o inflammation
Scleritis

By what other name is necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation known?
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No; inflammation is present on biopsy

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

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/o inflammation

w/ inflammation

44
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

Does scleromalacia perforans tend to occur early, or late in the RA dz course?

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
    - 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 tend to occur early, or late in the RA dz course?
It tends to occur late, in longstanding cases
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?

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
Scleritis

Anterior Scleritis

Diffuse Nodular Necrotizing

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
Scleritis

Necrotizing scleritis w/o inflammation
Scleritis

Is this scleromalacia perforans?
Scleritis

No--this is blue sclera in Ehlers-Danlos
Scleritis

Is this scleromalacia perforans?
Scleritis

No--this is blue sclera in OI
Scleritis

Is this scleromalacia perforans?
Scleritis

No--this is **ocular melanocytosis**
Is this scleromalacia perforans?
No--this is **oculodermal melanocytosis** (aka *Nevus of Ota*)
From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?

Scleritis

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular

w/ inflammation  w/o inflammation
From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated? Episcleritis

Scleritis

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

Episcleritis
From what related disease must scleritis be differentiated?
Episcleritis

What is the hallmark feature that separates the two?

Scleritis

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

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.
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
Scleritis

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

Posterior

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
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

Half with systemic condition
Half with no systemic condition

CT Disease
Vasculitis

(CT = connective tissue)
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

Anterior

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing

Posterior

½ w/ inflammation
½ w/o inflammation

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

Vasculitis
Scleritis

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

- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Necrotizing

Scleritis

Anterior

Posterior

To what does the term seronegative spondyloarthropathies refer?

- RA (rheumatoid arthritis)
- SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus)
- SNSAs (seronegative spondyloarthropathies)
**What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition?**
About 1/2

**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)
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?
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
Anterior: Diffuse, Nodular, Necrotizing
Posterior:

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.
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

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

Which of these diseases are associated with episcleritis?

½ w/ systemic condition
½ no systemic condition

CT Disease
- RA
- SLE
- SNSAs

Vasculitis
- Wegener’s
- PAN
- GCA
What proportion of scleritis patients have an identifiable systemic condition? About 1/2 very low.

Which 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.
Scleritis

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

About 1/2

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

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

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

Scleritis can be classified into:
- 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

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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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About 1/2

Anterior Posterior

Diffuse Nodular

w/o inflammation w/ inflammation

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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

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What bug is most commonly implicated? *Pseudomonas*

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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? 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

Anterior Posterior

Diffuse Nodular

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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

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

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

Anterior Posterior

Diffuse Nodular Necrotizing w/ inflammation

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 patients? 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? The sclera is essentially avascular, so it is difficult to achieve adequate abx concentrations within it.
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
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?

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

### Anterior Scleritis
- Diffuse
- Nodular
- Neovascularization

### Posterior 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

---

Less likely
Scleritis

Posterior scleritis OD: Optic nerve edema
Scleritis

Posterior scleritis: Scleral thickening
Scleritis

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

Posterior

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?
**Scleritis**

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

- **Posterior**
  - Nodular Necrotizing 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?**
Less likely
What three characteristics of the pain are a tipoff that you’re dealing with posterior scleritis?

--?

--?

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

- The pain radiates to the [location]
- ?
- ?

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**
--?
--?
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
--?
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**
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Scleritis

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

- Anterior
  - Diffuse
  - Nodular
    - w/ inflammation

- Posterior

-- Choroidal thickening
-- 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
Scleritis

Anterior
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- b-scan ultrasonography

What will b-scan reveal?
- Sub-Tenon's edema
  - ?
- ?

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Posterior
Scleritis

Posterior scleritis: Sub-Tenon’s edema
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_b-scans_ ultrasonography

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When sub-Tenon’s edema involves the space around the optic nerve, what _b_-scan finding will result?  
The classic _T_ sign
Scleritis

Posterior scleritis: T-sign
What studies are included in a scleritis work-up?

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

Anterior

Diffuse  Nodular  Necrotizing

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