

Uveitis

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

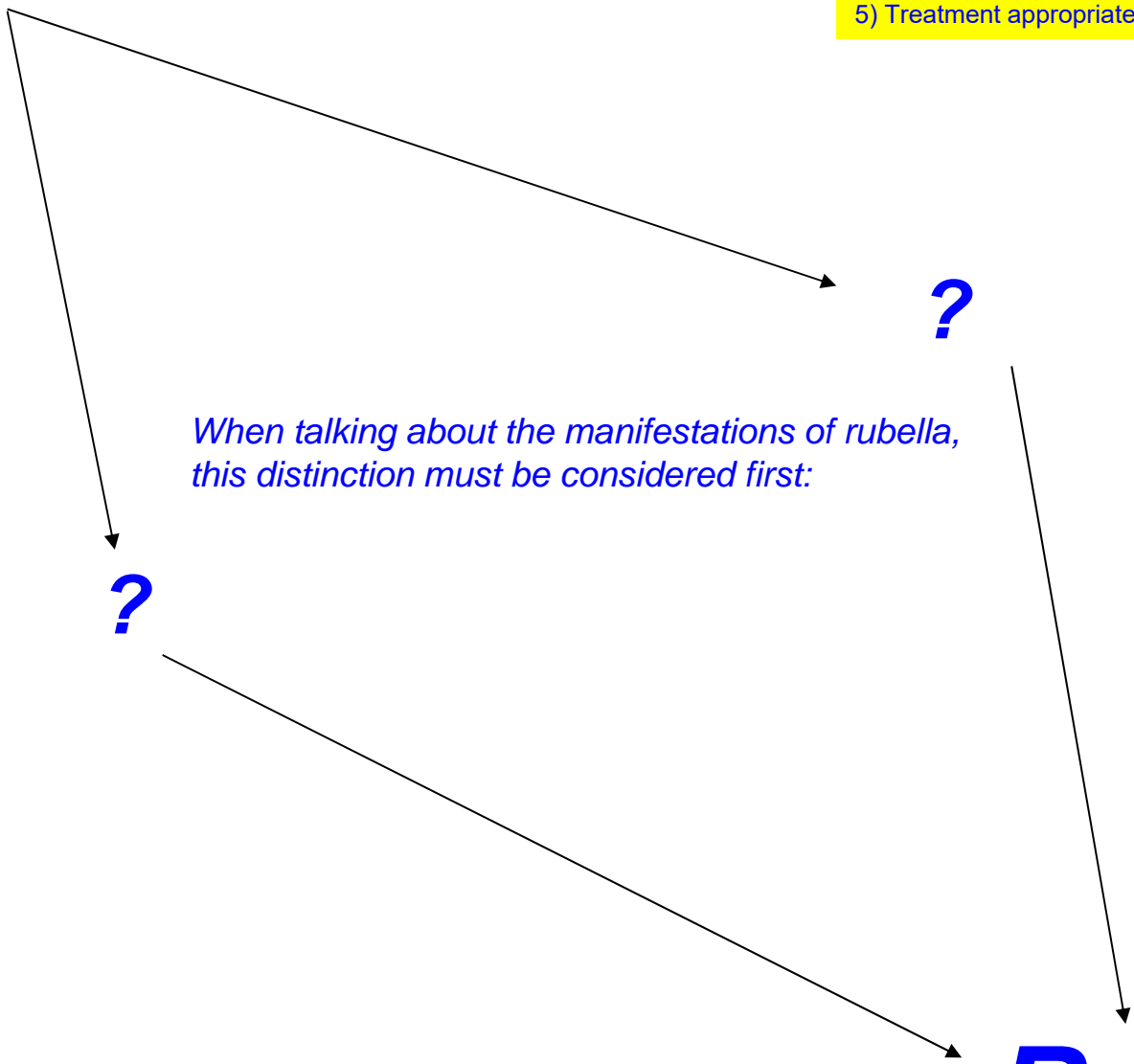


?

*When talking about the manifestations of rubella,
this distinction must be considered first:*

?

Rubella



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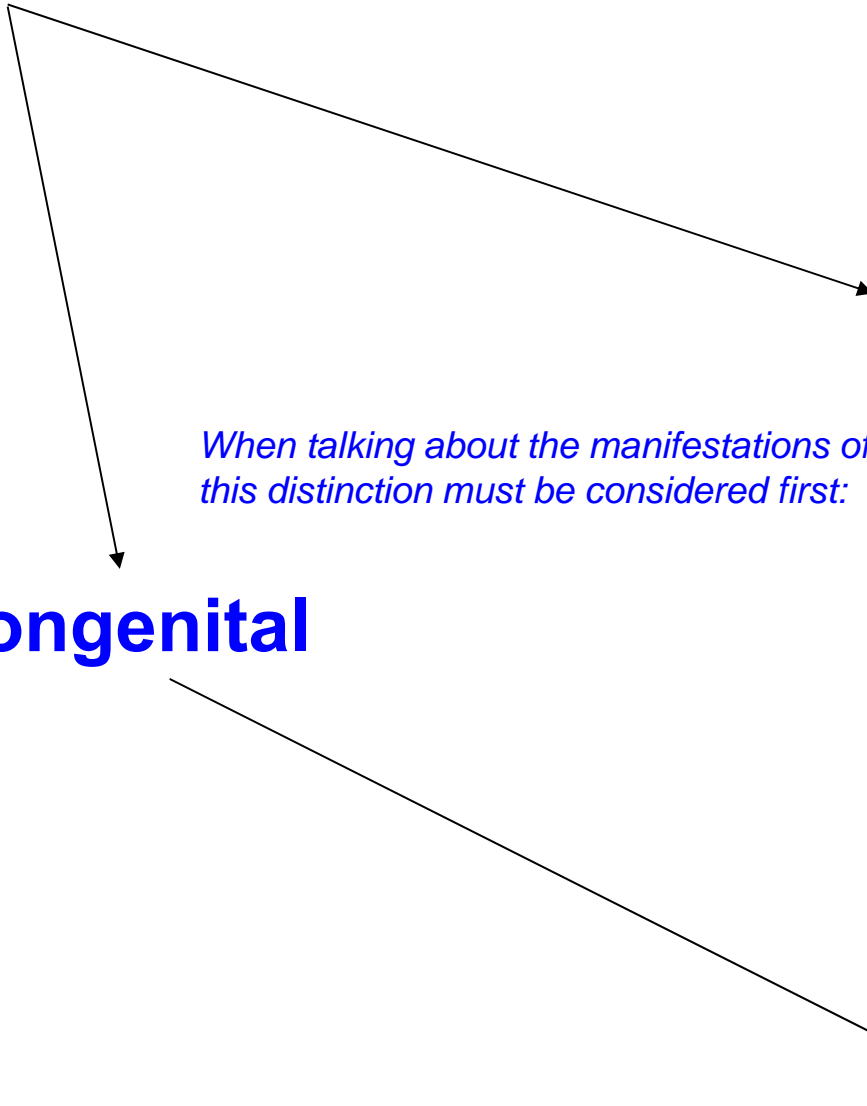


Acquired

When talking about the manifestations of rubella, this distinction must be considered first:

Congenital

Rubella



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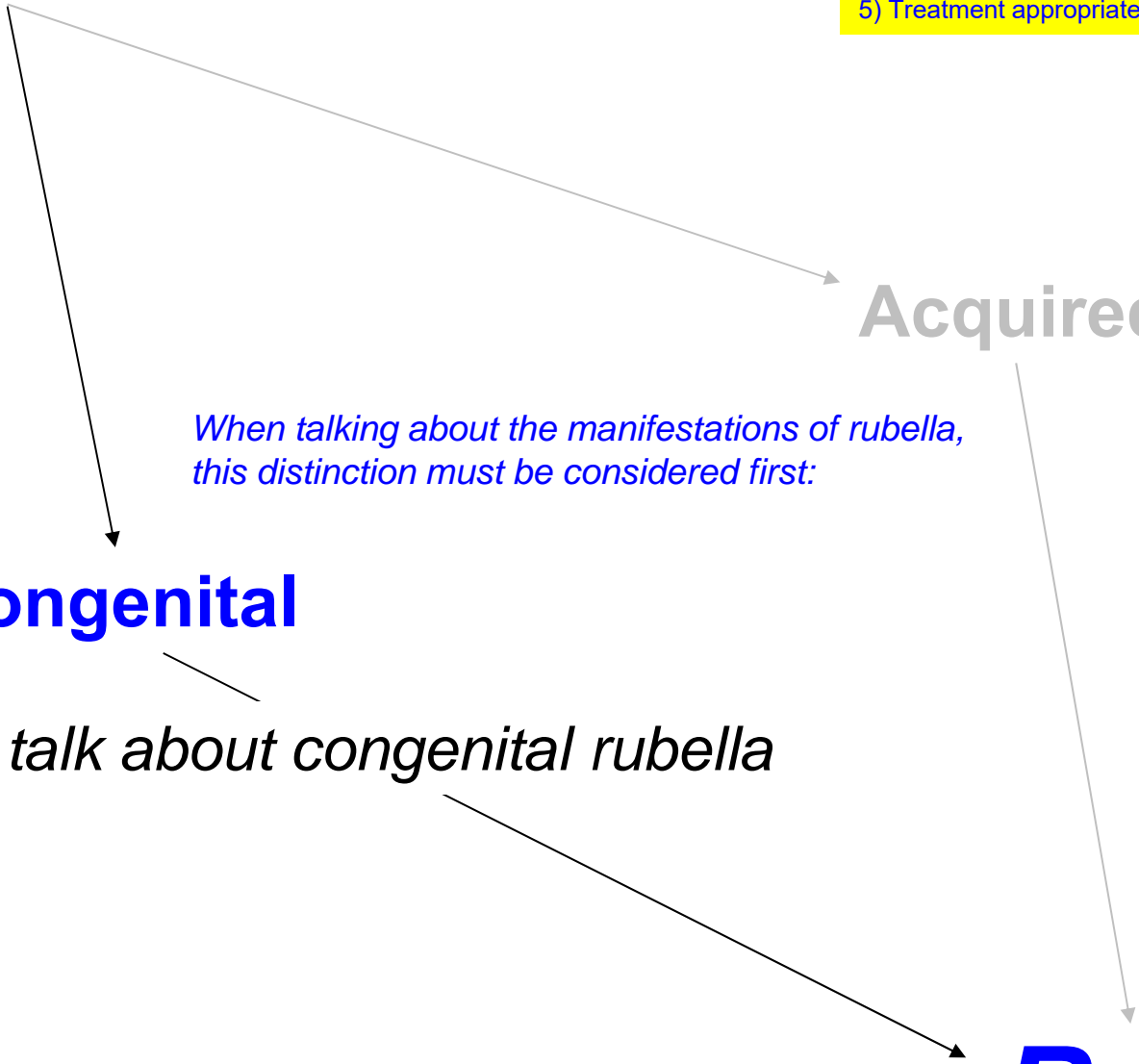
Acquired

When talking about the manifestations of rubella, this distinction must be considered first:

Congenital

Let's talk about congenital rubella

Rubella



Uveitis: *Rubella*

Congenital Rubella Syndrome

What are the ocular manifestations of congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)?

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} Three 'Cs'
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} Three 'Es'

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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Congenital Rubella Syndrome

What are the ocular manifestations of congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)?

- Chorioretinitis
 - Cataracts
 - Cloudy cornea
 - Eye is small (microphthalmia)
 - Esotropia
 - Elevated IOP (glaucoma)
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Congenital Rubella Syndrome

What are the ocular manifestations?

--Chorioretinitis

--**Cataracts**

--Cloudy cornea

--Eye is small (microphthalmia)

--Esotropia

--Elevated IOP (glaucoma)

What sort of cataract is associated with congenital rubella (ie, nuclear, PSC, polar, suture, etc)?

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Nuclear

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What two words are often used to describe the NSCs associated with congenital rubella?

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'Pearly white'

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Uveitis: *Rubella*



Congenital rubella: Cataracts

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Congenital rubella: Cloudy corneas

Uveitis: *Rubella*

Congenital Rubella Syndrome

What are the ocular manifestations? Which ocular manifestation is most common?

- Chorioretinitis?
- Cataracts?
- Cloudy cornea?
- Eye is small (*microphthalmia*)?
- Esotropia?
- Elevated IOP (*glaucoma*)?

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Which ocular manifestation is most common?

The chorioretinitis; it is found in up to half of CRS pts

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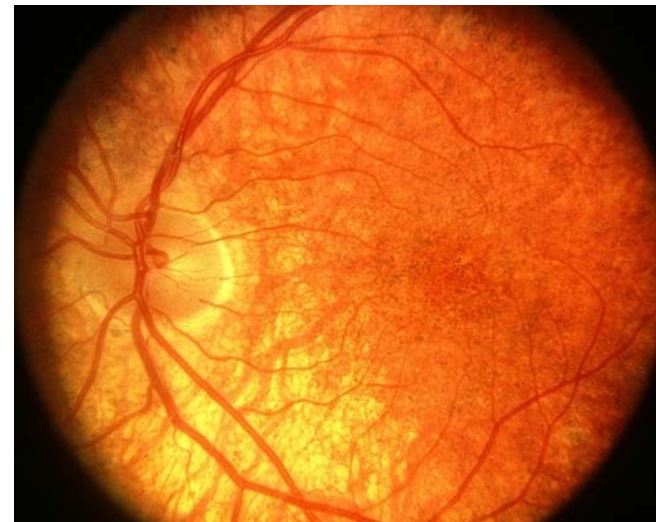
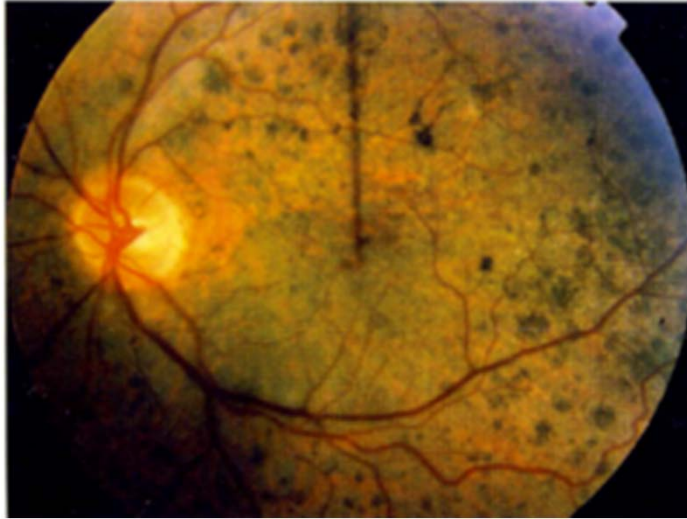
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Uveitis: *Rubella*



Congenital rubella retinopathy

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No--the chorioretinal changes generally are not visually significant. Cataract and/or microphthalmos are the more likely culprits.

Uveitis: *Rubella*

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- Deafness
- Mental retardation

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What is the well-known acronym for the DDx of a set of intrauterine infectious agents (including rubella) that present with a similar constellation of congenital anomalies?

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What does TORCHES stand for (besides the R for rubella, duh)?

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Rubella
C
H
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TORCHES

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Toxoplasmosis

Other agents

Rubella

CMV

Herpesviruses, including

EBV

Syphilis

Uveitis

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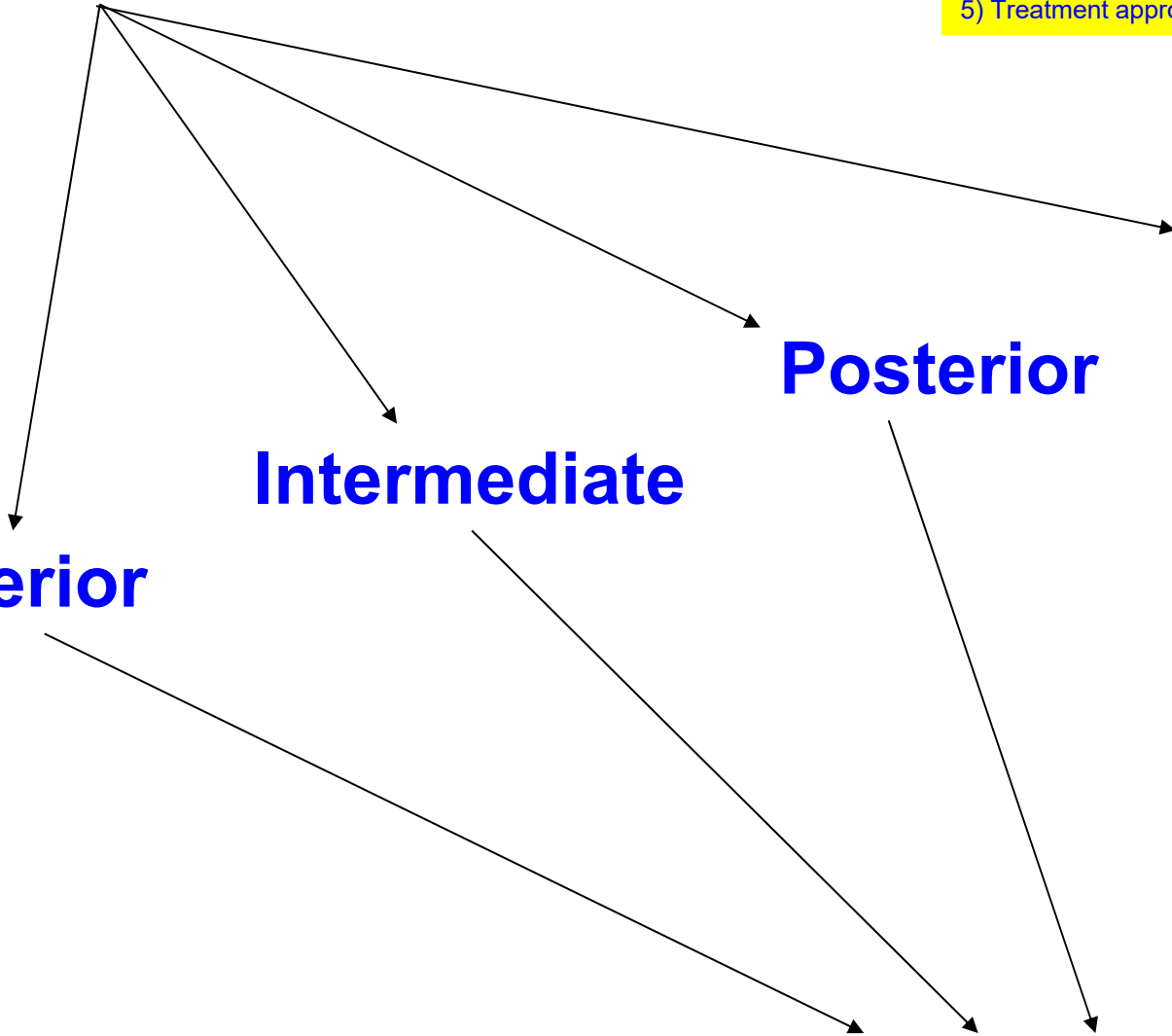
Panuveitis

Posterior

Intermediate

Anterior

Acquired Rubella



Uveitis: *Rubella*

Acquired Rubella: Overview

What is the layman's term for the common form of acquired rubella?

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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Acquired Rubella: Overview

What is the layman's term for the common form of acquired rubella?
German measles

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How does German measles present?

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--A prodromal phase of fatigue and fever, followed shortly by...

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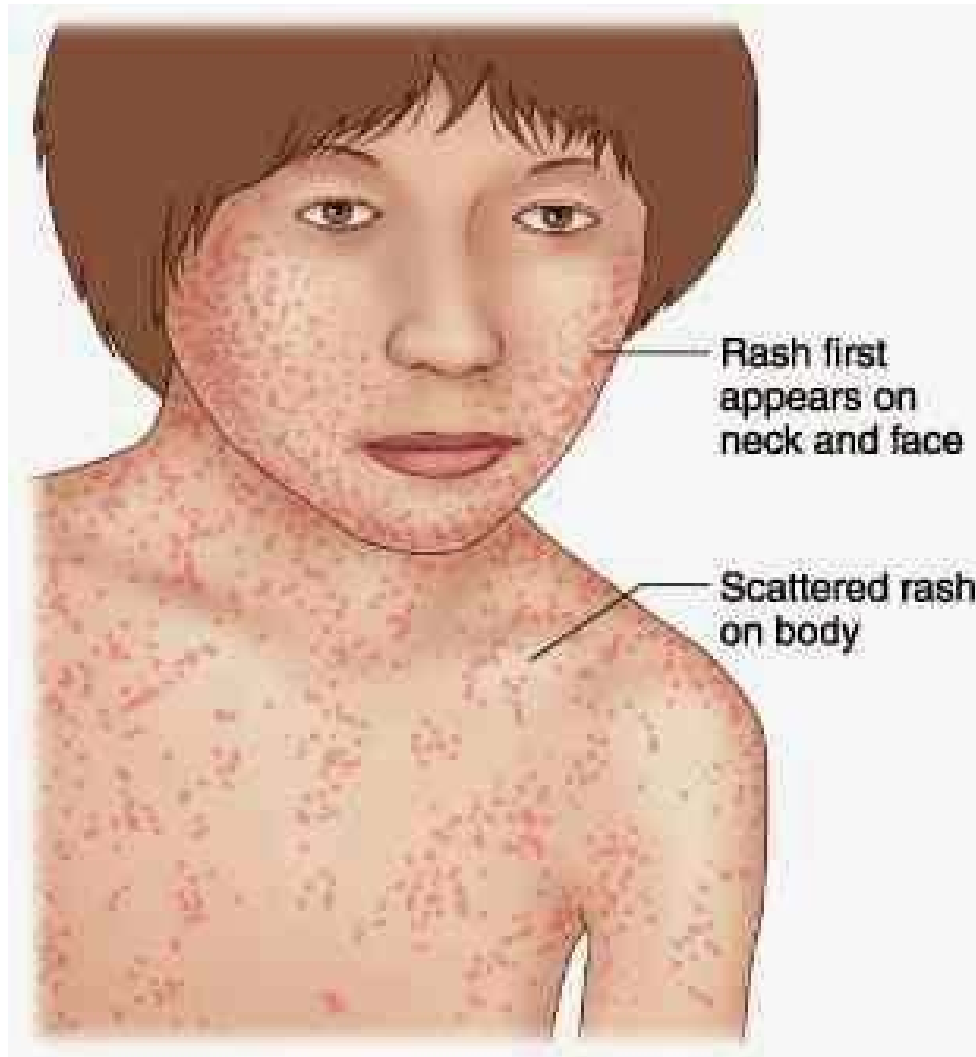
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--The appearance of the measles rash--first on the face, then spreading to involve the entire body

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Uveitis: *Rubella*



Acquired rubella (German measles): Rash

Uveitis: *Rubella*

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Conjunctivitis

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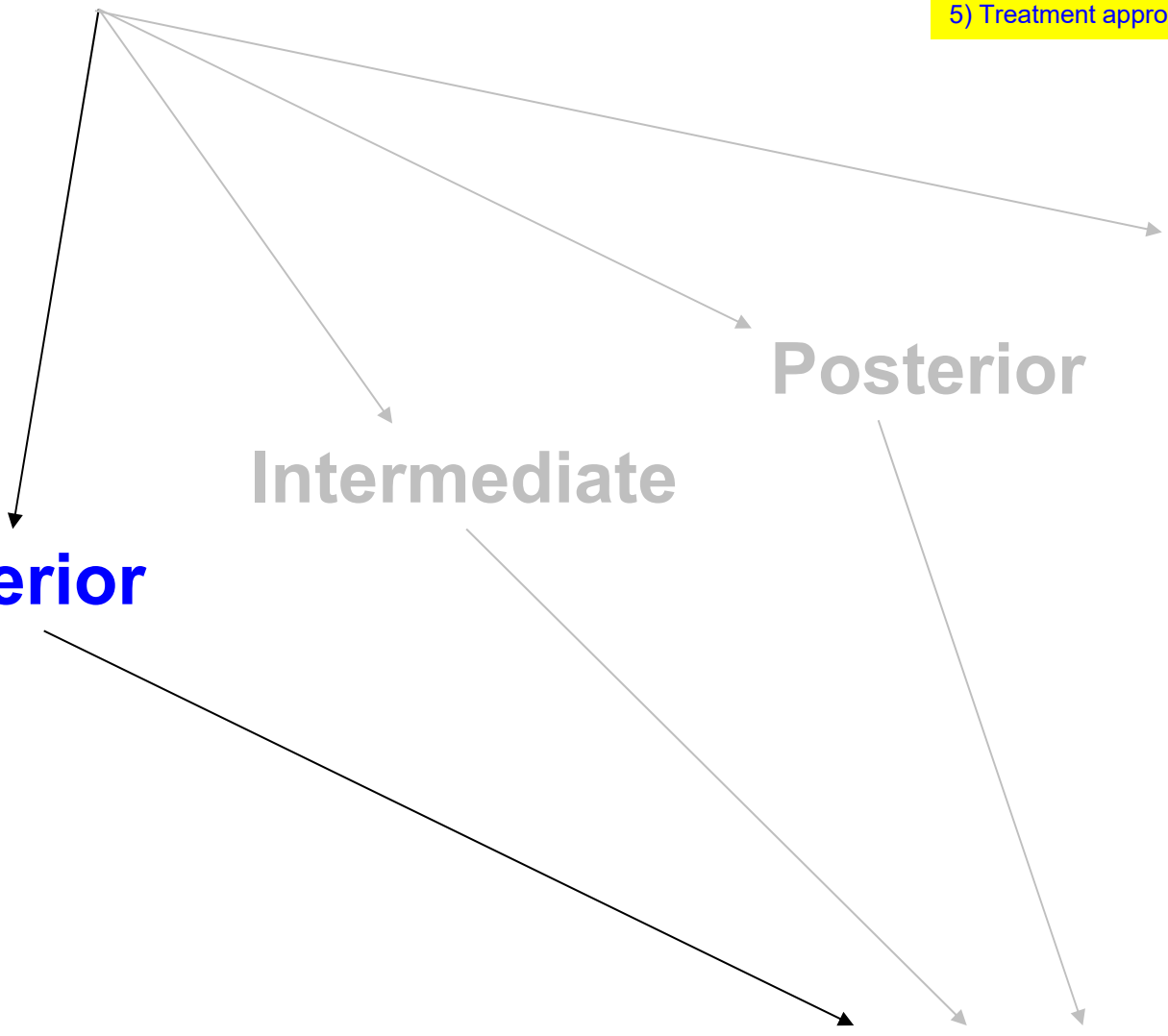
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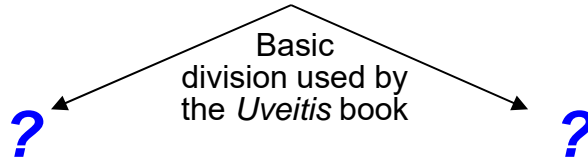
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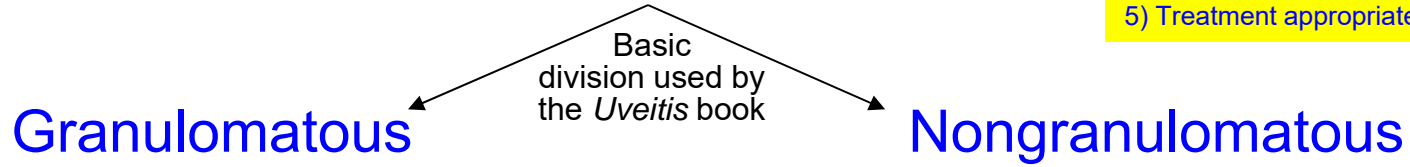
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Granulomatous

Nongranulomatous

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Uveitis: *Anterior*

Granulomatous

Nongranulomatous

Acute

Basic
division used by
the *Uveitis* book

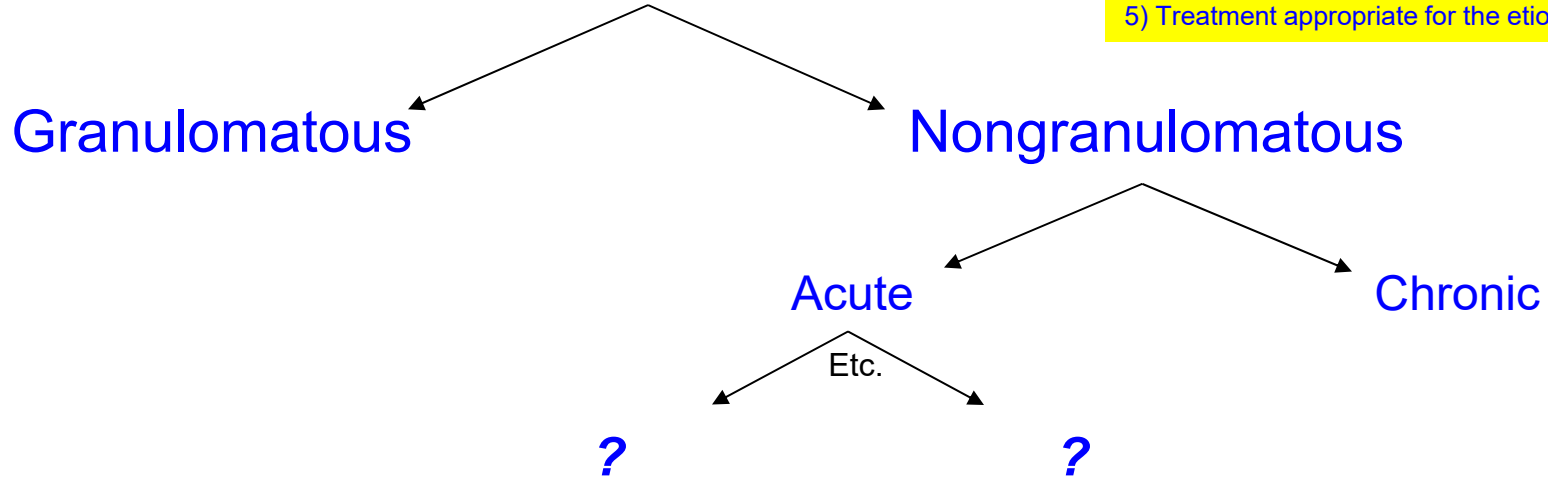
Chronic

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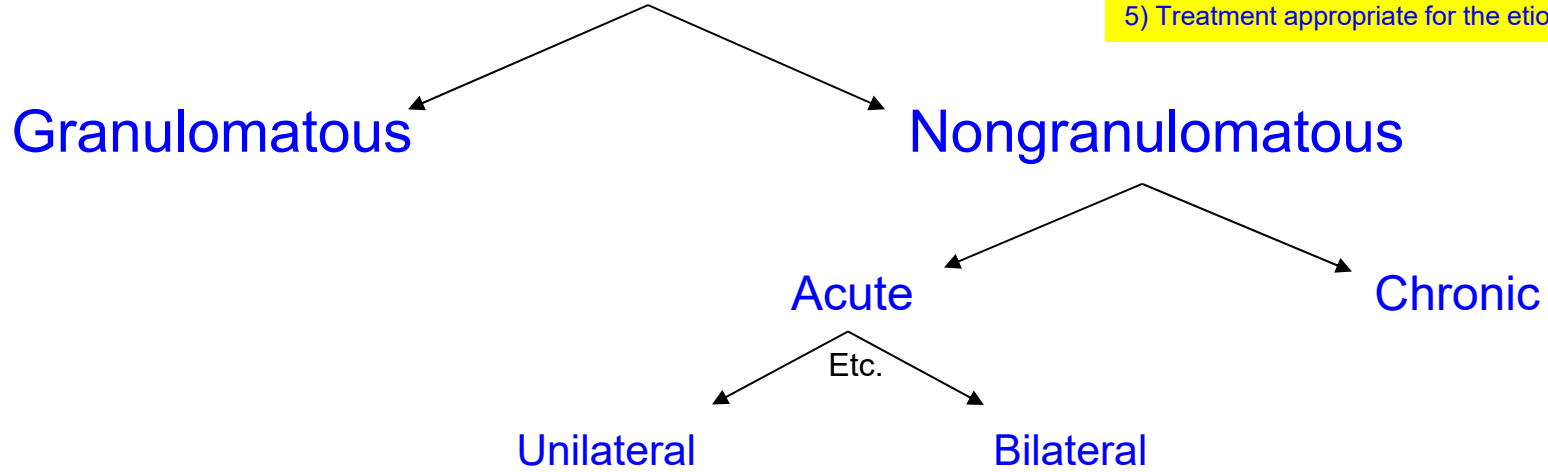
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Granulomatous

- TB
- Syphilis
- Sarcoid
- HSV
- VKH
- Toxoplasmosis
- Lyme

Nongranulomatous

Acute

Unilateral

- HLA-B27 dz
- Posner-Schlossman
- Sarcoid
- Syphilis
- HSV/VZV
- TB

Bilateral

- TINU
- Behçet
- Drug rxn
- Leptospirosis
- Sarcoid
- Syphilis
- IBD/PA
- TB

Chronic

- JIA
- FHI
- IBD/PA
- Sarcoid
- Syphilis
- TB

Chronic rubella infection has been implicated (not proven) as the cause of which of these uveitides?

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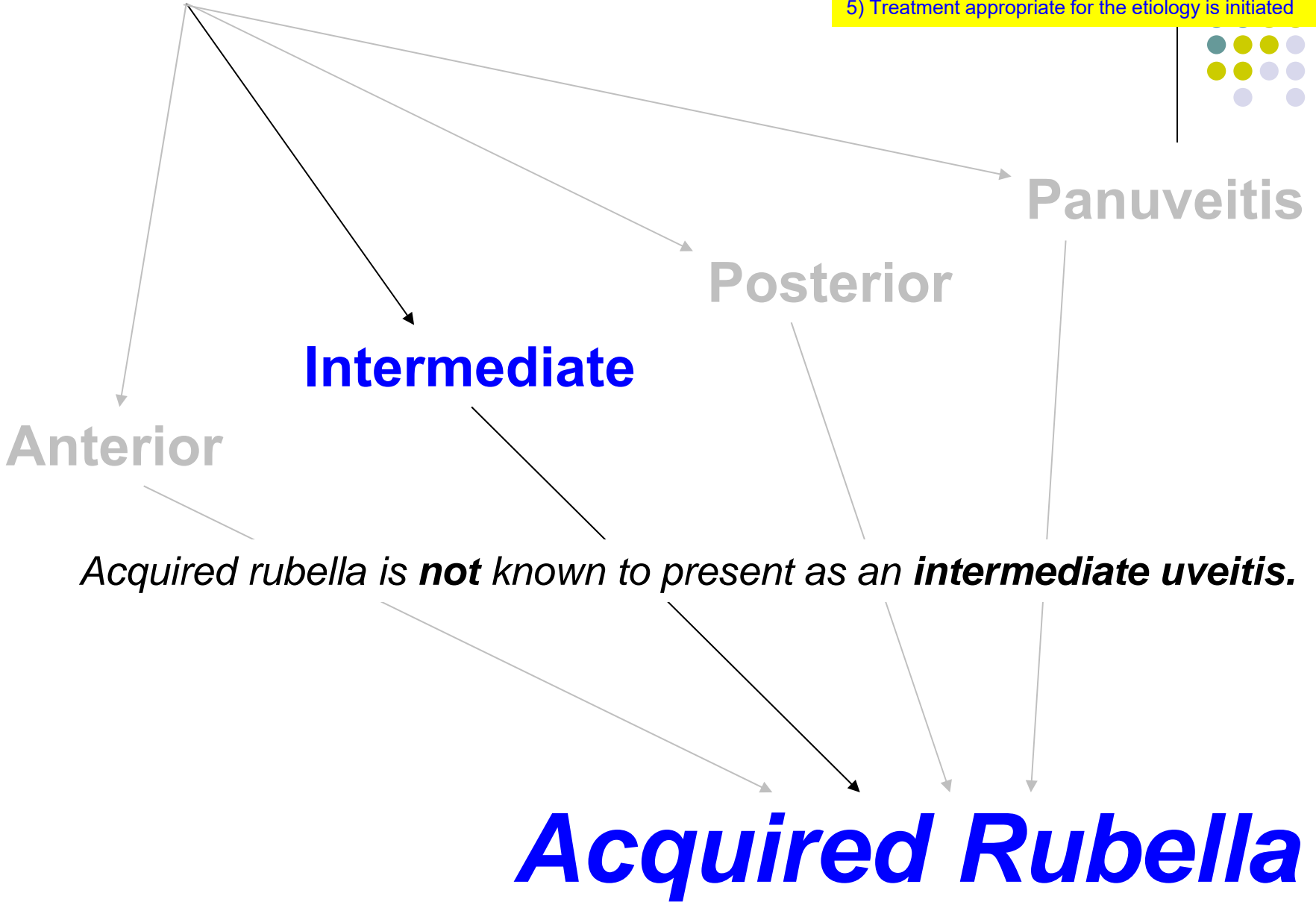
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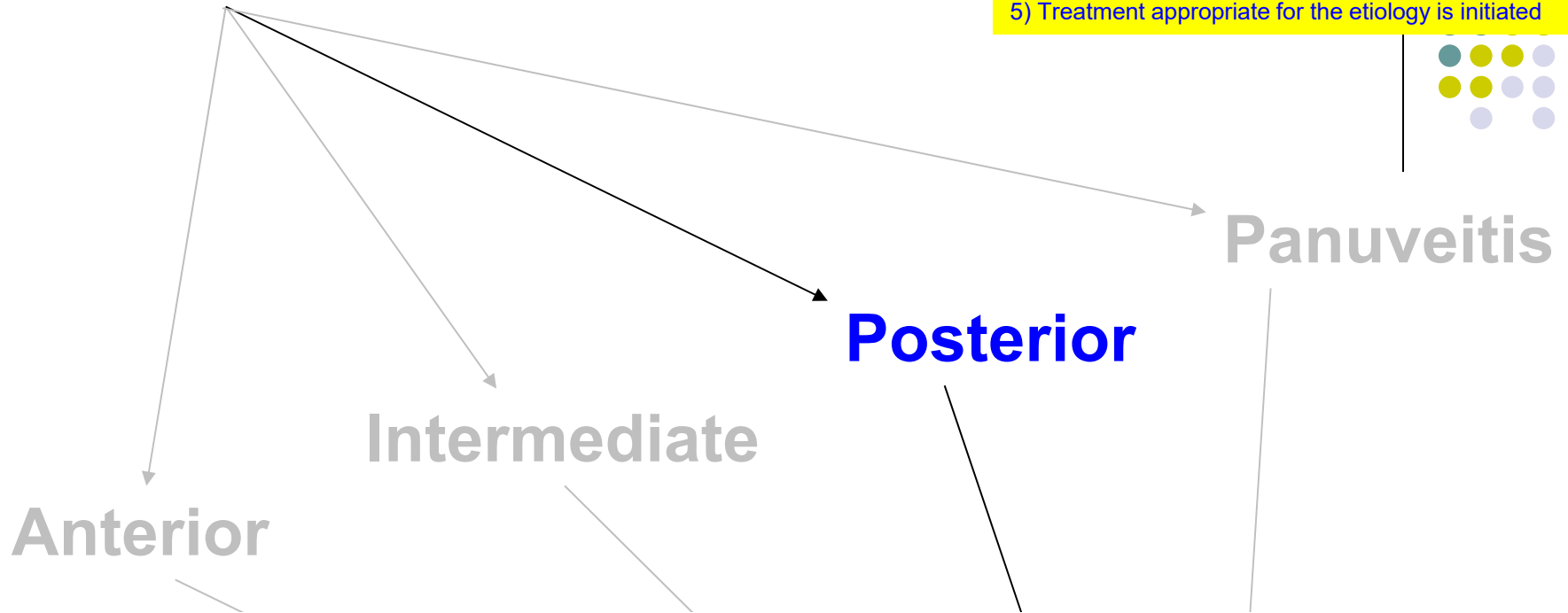
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- 4) Studies are obtained to identify the etiology
- 5) Treatment appropriate for the etiology is initiated



Uveitis

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
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*There are reports of acquired rubella causing a **posterior uveitis** (specifically, a multifocal chorioretinitis with serous RD) in adults. However, as this entity is not common (it isn't mentioned in the BCSC Retina book), we will not dwell on it here.*

Arrows from the text above point to the following text:

Acquired Rubella

Uveitis

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
- 2) The profiled case is meshed
- 3) A differential diagnosis list is generated
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Panuveitis

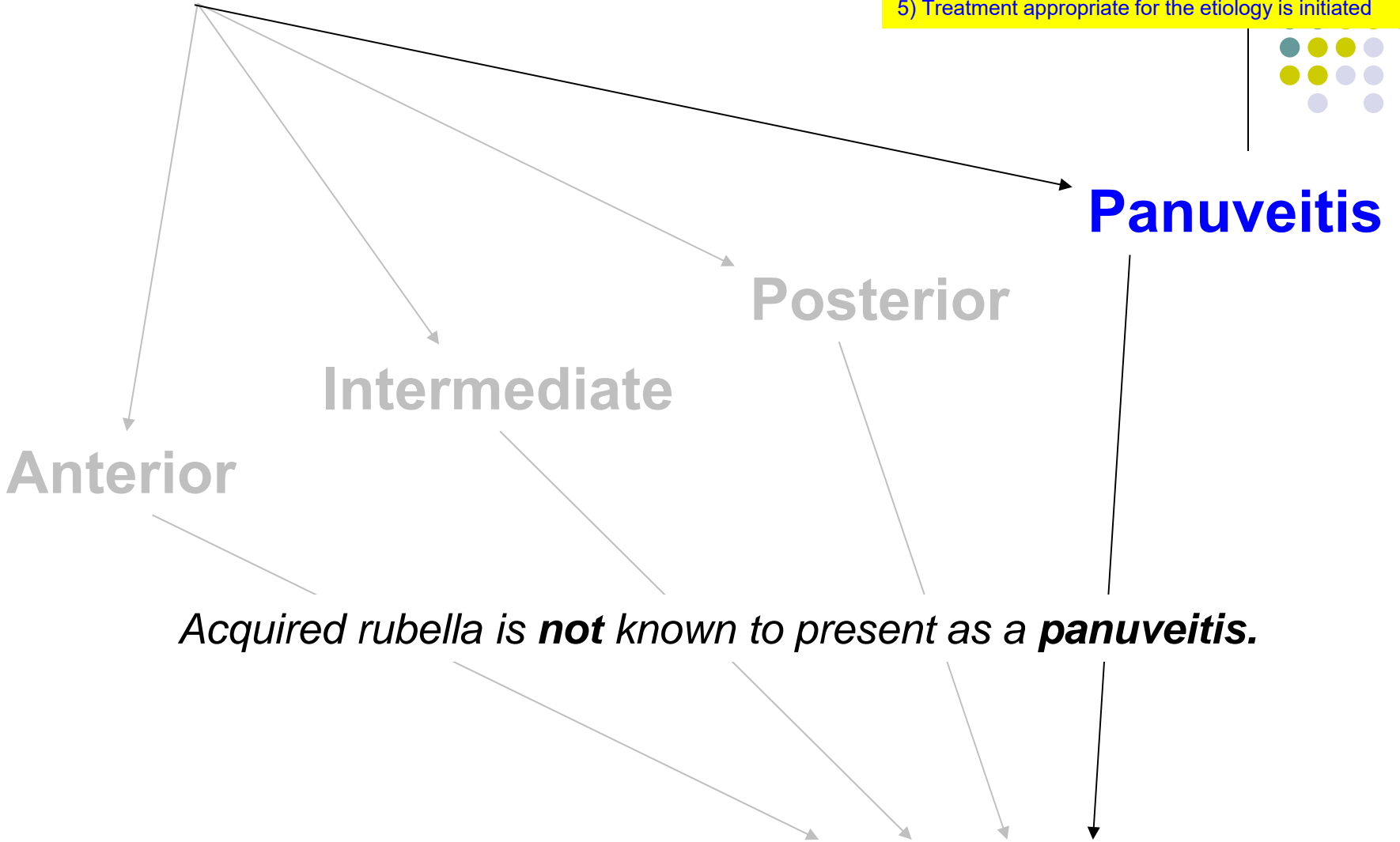
Posterior

Intermediate

Anterior

*Acquired rubella is **not** known to present as a **panuveitis**.*

Acquired Rubella



Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
- 2) The profiled case is meshed
- 3) A differential diagnosis list is generated
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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

By the constellation of findings coupled with a history of maternal exposure

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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

By the constellation of findings coupled with a history of maternal exposure

Are serologic tests useful in diagnosing rubella?

- 1) The uveitis is profiled
- 2) The profiled case is meshed
- 3) A differential diagnosis list is generated
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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

By the constellation of findings coupled with a history of maternal exposure

Are serologic tests useful in diagnosing rubella?

Yes--Immunoglobulin studies, specifically IgG and IgM

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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

By the constellation of findings coupled with a history of maternal exposure

Are serologic tests useful in diagnosing rubella?

Yes--Immunoglobulin studies, specifically IgG and IgM

Rubella: Treatment

What is the preferred antiviral treatment for rubella?

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- 2) The profiled case is meshed
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Uveitis: *Rubella*

Rubella: Diagnosis

How is CRS diagnosed?

By the constellation of findings coupled with a history of maternal exposure

Are serologic tests useful in diagnosing rubella?

Yes--Immunoglobulin studies, specifically IgG and IgM

Rubella: Treatment

What is the preferred antiviral treatment for rubella?

There is none

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- 2) The profiled case is meshed
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Uveitis

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There is a sound-alike viral condition that can affect the eye in manners similar to rubella. What is it?



Uveitis

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Rubeola

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There is a sound-alike viral condition that can affect the eye in manners similar to rubella. What is it?

What is the common name for rubeola?

Rubeola

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There is a sound-alike viral condition that can affect the eye in manners similar to rubella. What is it?

What is the common name for rubeola?

Measles (**not** German measles--remember, that's acquired rubella!)

Rubeola

Uveitis

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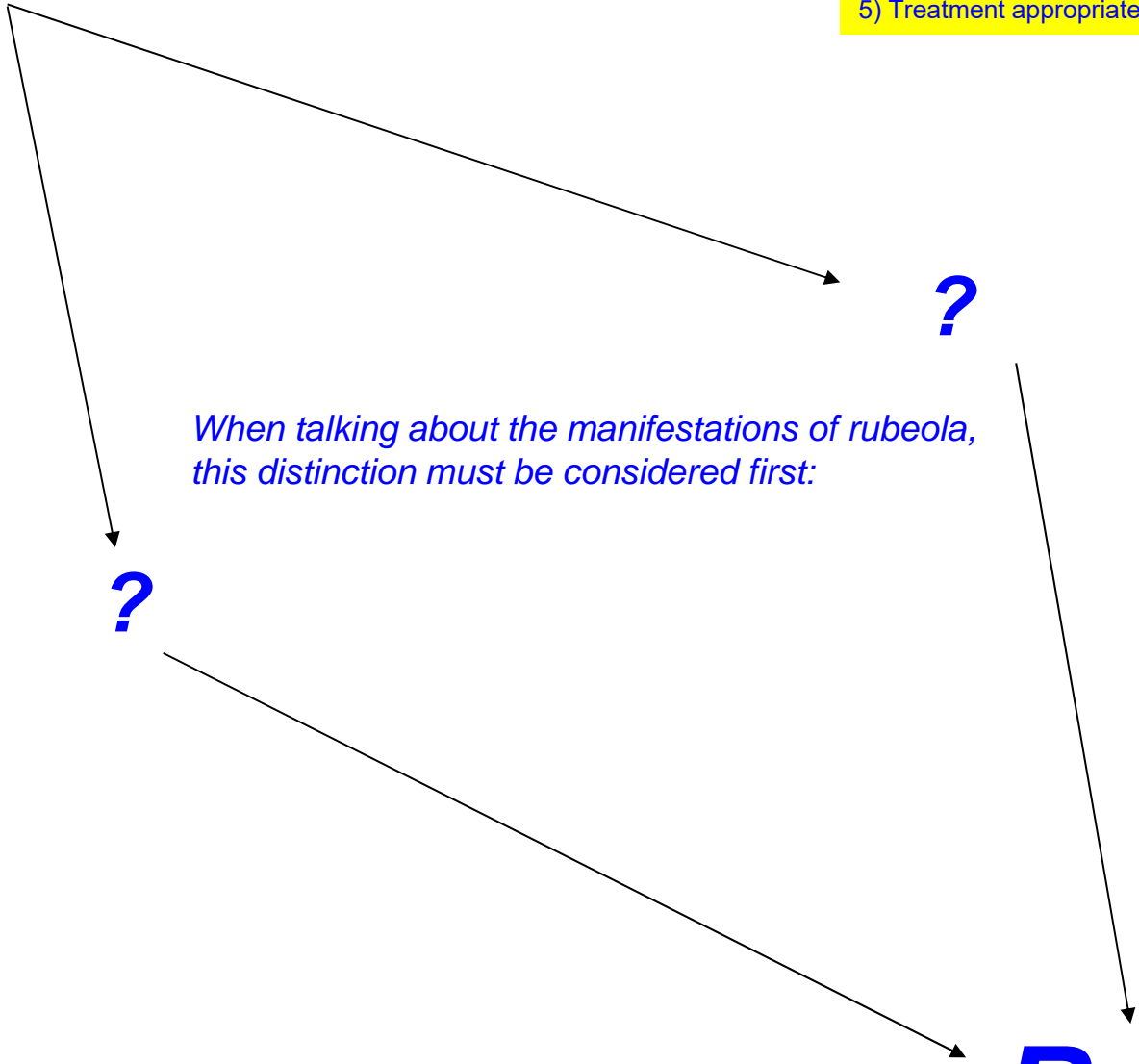


?

When talking about the manifestations of rubeola, this distinction must be considered first:

?

Rubeola



Uveitis

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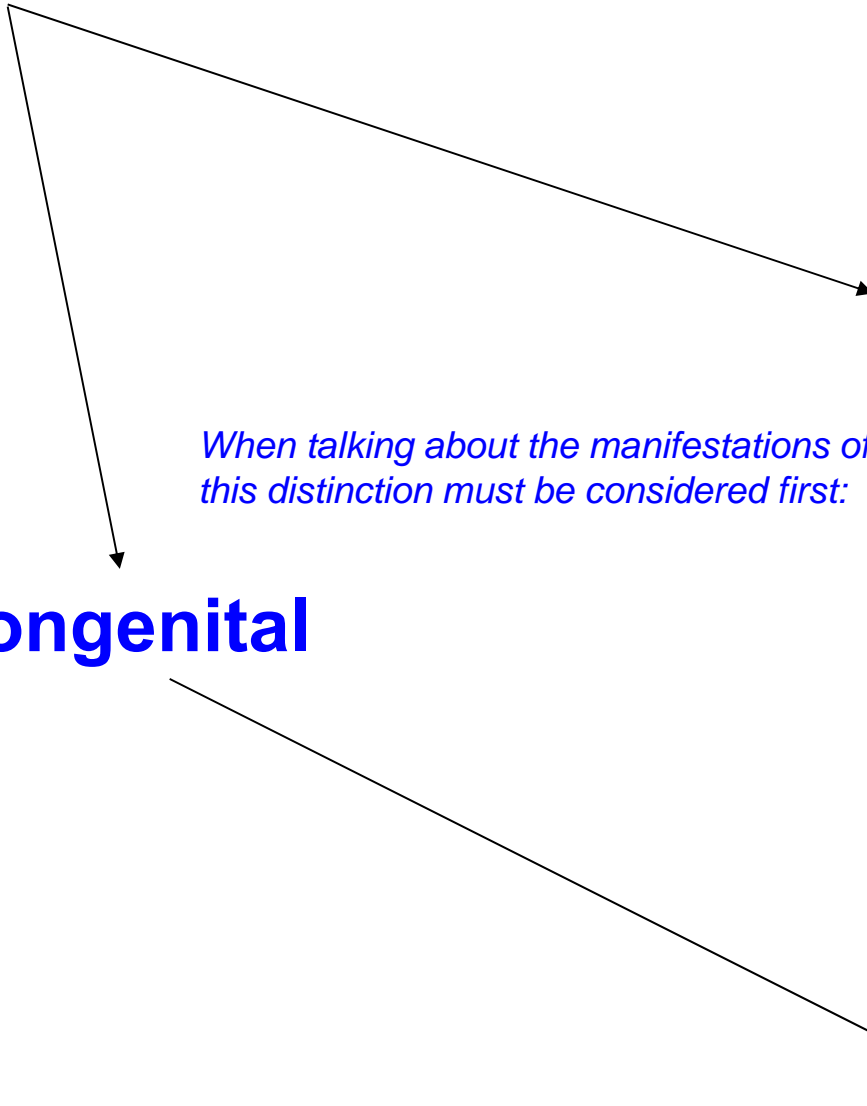


Acquired

When talking about the manifestations of rubeola, this distinction must be considered first:

Congenital

Rubeola



Uveitis

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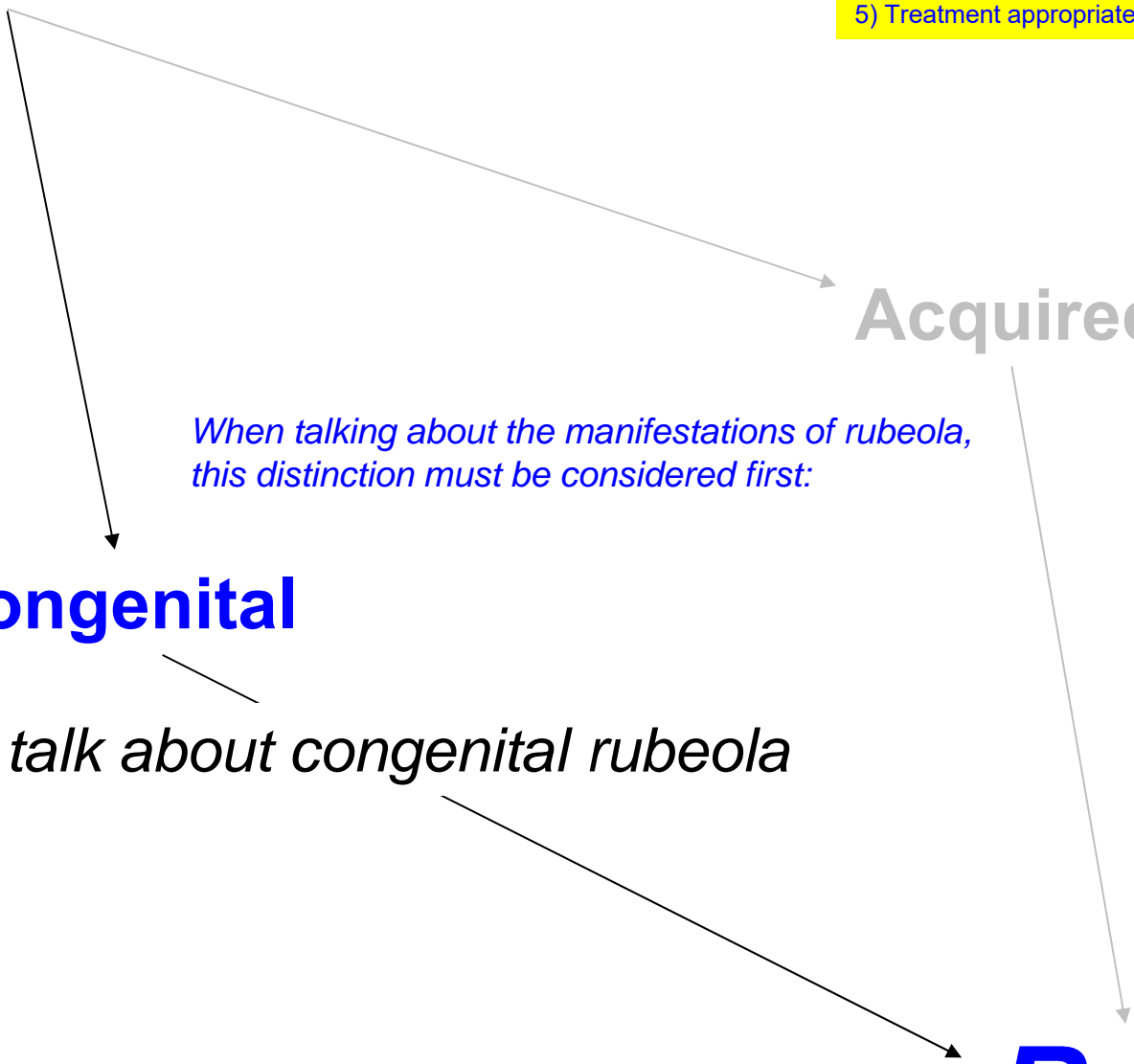
Acquired

When talking about the manifestations of rubeola, this distinction must be considered first:

Congenital

Let's talk about congenital rubeola

Rubeola



Uveitis: *Rubeola*

Congenital Measles

What are the ocular manifestations of congenital measles?

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*

Congenital Measles

What are the ocular manifestations of congenital measles?

- Bilateral widespread pigmentary retinopathy
- Cataracts
- Optic nerve head drusen

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*

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What are the ocular manifestations of congenital measles?

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Should it be considered as one of the Other Agents in the TORCHES differential?

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*

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Yes

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*

Acquired Rubeola: Overview

What is the layman's term for the common form of acquired rubeola?

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*



Early



Late

Acquired rubeola (measles): Rash

Uveitis: *Rubeola*

Acquired Rubeola: Overview

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Which three mucosal surfaces are commonly affected?

-
-
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- The oral cavity

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How would you characterize the conjunctivitis (eg, mild/severe; papillary/follicular; watery/purulent)?

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How would you characterize the conjunctivitis (eg, mild/severe; papillary/follicular; watery/purulent)?
It is typically a mild, watery, papillary conjunctivitis

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How does the respiratory-tract mucosal disease manifest?

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How does the respiratory-tract mucosal disease manifest?
As a cough

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Koplik spots

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What do Koplik spots look like?

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What do Koplik spots look like?
Small whitish lesions with a red ring

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How small?
Think 'grain of sand' or 'grain of salt'

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Where are they typically found?

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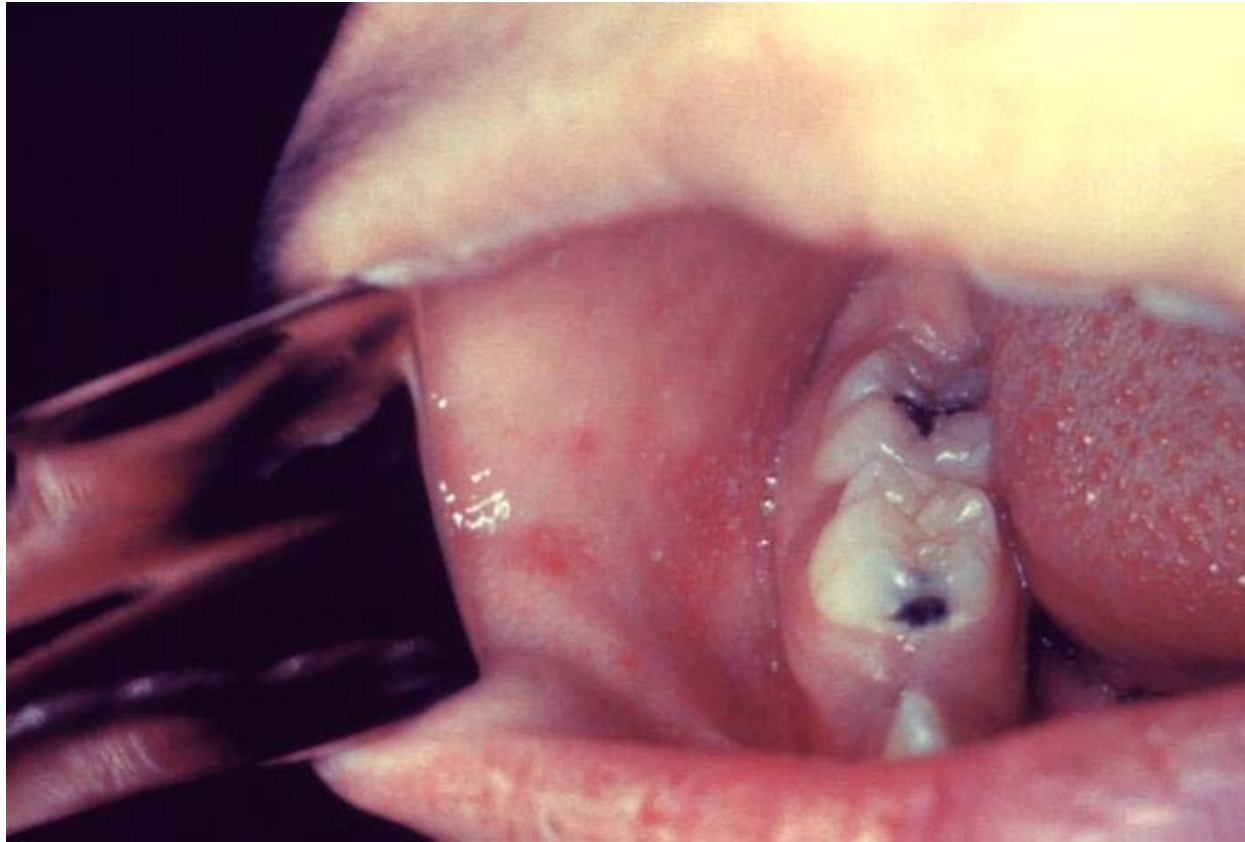
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Uveitis: *Rubeola*



Acquired rubeola: Koplik spots

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Are Koplik spots pathognomonic for measles?

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What is the classic triad of measles (think '3 C's')?

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Cough, coryza and **conjunctivitis**, all of which precede the skin eruption

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What is coryza?

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What is coryza?

A stuffy/runny nose

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What is the most common ocular manifestation of measles?

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What is the most common ocular manifestation of measles?

Keratitis (even though the conjunctivitis is considered part of the classic triad)

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Uveitis: *Rubeola*

Acquired Rubeola: Overview

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What is the layman's term for the common form of acquired rubeola?

Measles (again, **not** German measles)

How does measles present?

--A prodromal phase of fatigue, fever, and mucosal lesions (followed shortly by)

--The appearance of the measles rash on the head, then spreading downward

What is the classic triad of measles (think '3 C's')?

Cough, coryza and **conjunctivitis**, all of which precede the skin eruption

What is the most common ocular manifestation of measles?

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What is the most common cause of severe vision loss in measles?

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Can the retina be affected?

Yes but only rarely so

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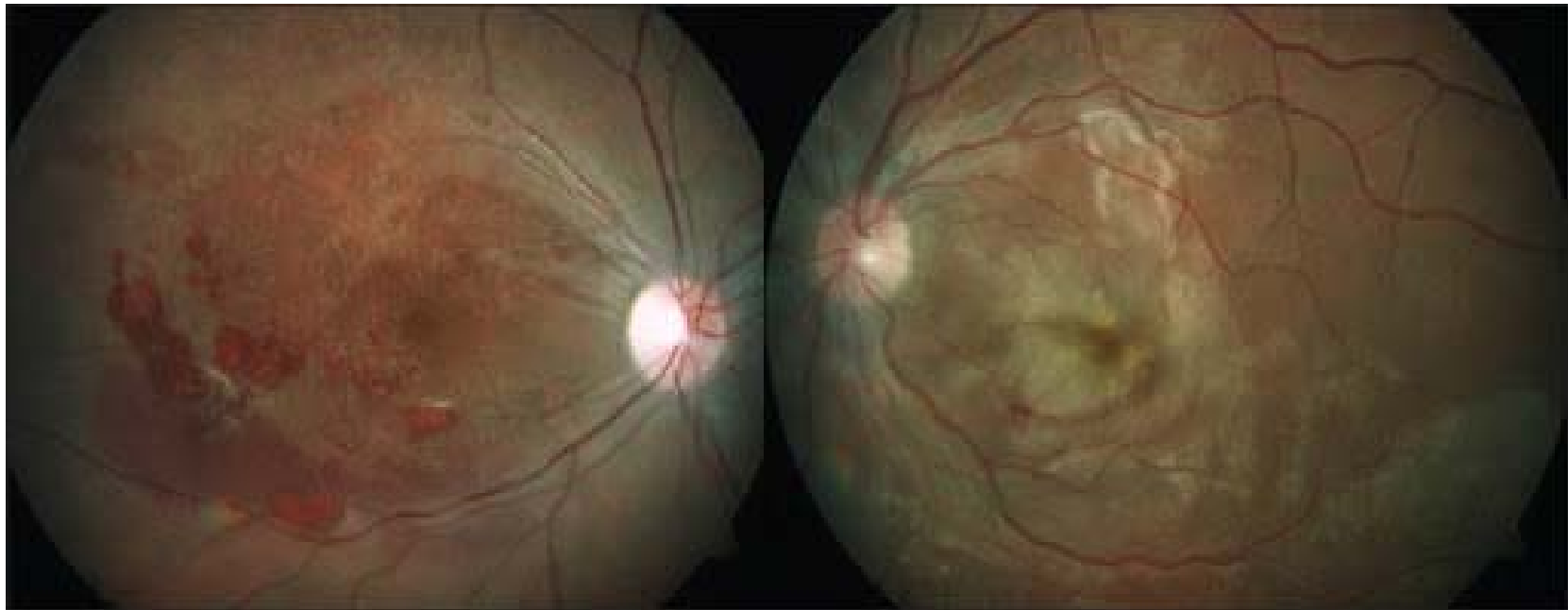
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Inflammatory lesions of the retina, RPE and ONH. These lead to retinal edema, retinal infiltrates, disc edema, serous RD, and other complications.

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Early. They precede the neurological manifestations by at least weeks, and can be by years



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Rubeola: Diagnosis

How is measles diagnosed?

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By the constellation of clinical findings

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What is the preferred antiviral treatment for rubeola?

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