

Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust

Miss Rajni Jain FRCOphth

- Consultant Ophthalmologist
- Western Eye Hospital London
- rajnijain@mac.com



Western Eye Hospital A&E

Open 24 hrs

• Advice line 020-331-23247 (Dr's room)

 Onward referral possible if GP letter accompanies patient

RED EYE

- 2-5% GP consultations ophthalmic in nature
- Red eye most common Ophthalmic presentation
- 70% of primary care red eye consist of:
 - Bacterial, viral and allergic conjunctivitis
 - **Episcleritis**
 - Subconjunctival haemorrhage

NICE 'Red Eye' Clinical Knowledge Summary

- Always document the history and findings including negative findings of:
 - Visual acuity

 - Photophobia
 - Unilateral or bilateral
- If any red flag is present then a same day specialist referral should be made

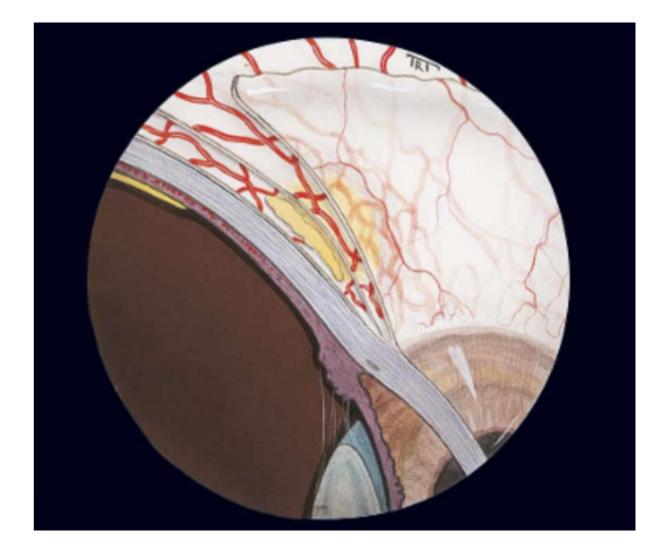
Red Eye

- Important to differentiate between
 - LOCALISED redness (patterns will lead to Dx)
 - GENERALISED redness (history will Dx)

 Ensure no corneal opacity - if so REFER urgently (keratitis)

Localised Red Eye

- Sub-conjunctival haemorrhage
- Episcleritis
- Pterygium
- Pingueculum
- Marginal keratitis
- Iritis
- Scleritis



Generalised Red Eye

- Bacterial conjunctivitis
- Viral conjunctivitis
- Allergic conjunctivitis
- Foreign body
- Acute anterior uveitis
- Acute Glaucoma

Sub-conj haemorrhage

- Looks like spilt blood!
- No view of sclera
- Treatment
 - Exclude bleeding tendency
 - Check BP
 - Allow to clear





Episcleritis

- Usually one sector of redness
- Usually idiopathic
 - ? connective tissue disease
- Painful, tender
- Dilated vessels over white sclera



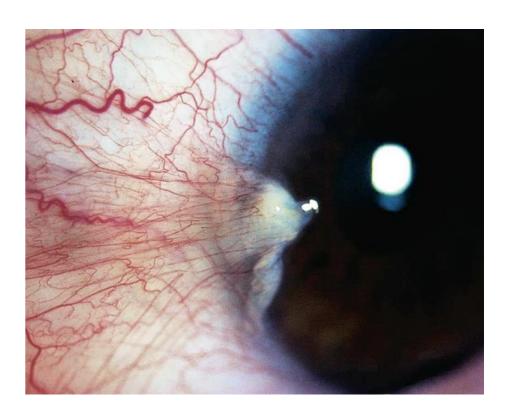


Pterygium

- Triangular, fleshy area of redness
- Usually progressing from nasal side onto cornea
- Often residence in tropical climates

Iubricants if dry FML drops tds 1/52 if inflamed



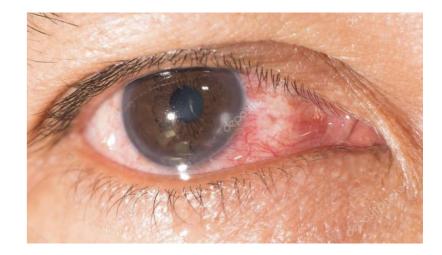


Pingueculum

- Area of yellowish lipid with vessels
- Not reaching cornea
- Sometimes elevated



Marginal keratitis



- Redness in area where lid crosses cornea (10 or 2 o'clock, 5 to 7 o'clock)
- Peripheral corneal opacity may be visible

Treatment - early referral



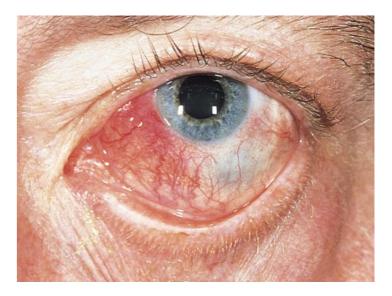
Contact Lens Related Keratitis

- Visual acuity normal or reduced
- Pain painful or painless
- Photophobia yes
- Unilateral or bilateral unilateral

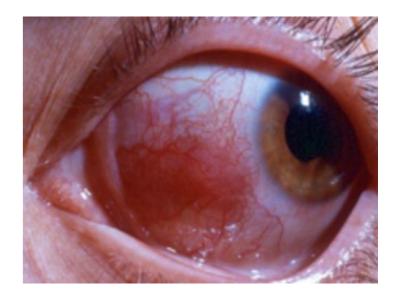


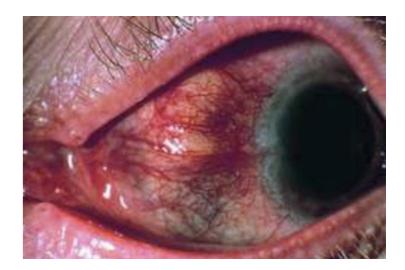


Scleritis



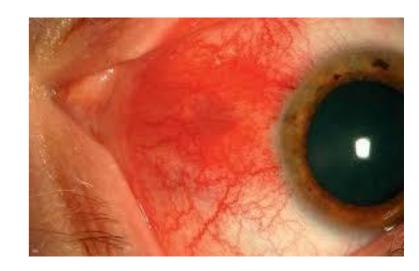
- Redness localised
- But deep scleral layer is pink
- Sometimes scleral necrosis
- Often history RhA, ANCA, ANF +ve
- Treatment urgent referral





Scleritis

- Visual acuity normal or reduced
- Pain painful cannot sleep
- Photophobia occasional
- Unilateral or bilateral unilateral



Clinical

Episcleritis
 Abrupt -Days to weeks Redness without irritation Mild ocular discomfort -Burning, FB sensation, irritation Localized

Generalised Red Eye

Bacterial conjunctivitis



- Visual acuity normal
- Pain discomfort, no pain on eye movement
- Photophobia none
- Unilateral or bilateral unilateral then bilateral

Viral conjunctivitis



- Often starts unilateral and progresses to involve both
- ? Recent URTI or contact (family, school)
- Short duration of symptoms
- Generalised redness +/- lid swelling
- Lower lid conjunctiva red, "velvety"
- ? Pre-auricular lymph node palpable
 - Treatment ? topical antibiotic, hygiene (highly contagious)

Allergic conjunctivitis

- Usually bilateral
- Itchy, irritable eyes
- Watery discharge
- Coexistent allergy,



Treatment

- refer for topical steroid
- cromoglycate prophylaxis (3/52 to work)
- Opatanol tds

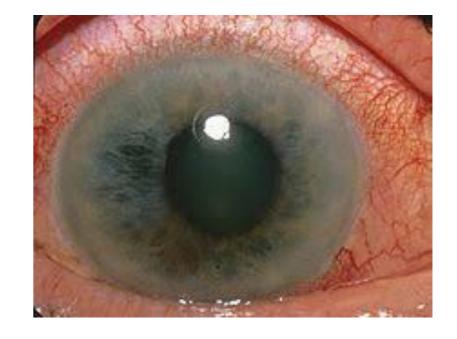
Painful Red Eye

- Acute angle-closure
- usually 60yrs +
- debilitating
- globe hard to palpation
- nausea /vomiting



Acute glaucoma

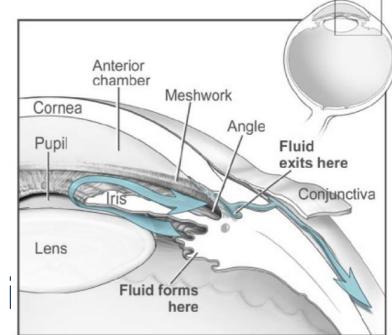
- Visual acuity reduced
- Pain painful
- Photophobia no



Unilateral or bilateral - unilateral

Iritis (acute anterior uveitis)

 Redness is particularly intense around the (PERILIMBAL injection)



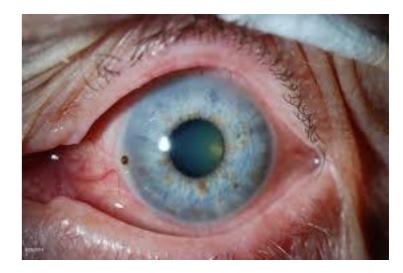
- Often pain increases with light or accommodation
- ? Association with arthritis, GI disturbance, HLA-B27
- ? Irregular pupil previous attacks



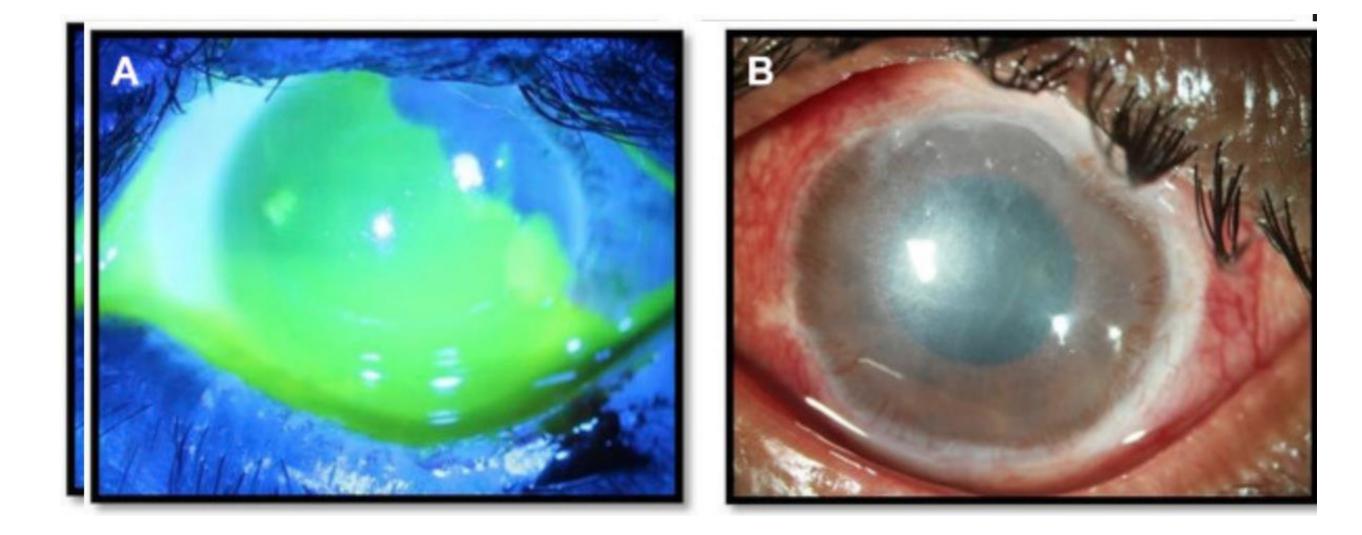


Foreign body trauma

- Visual acuity normal or reduced
- Pain painful
- Photophobia occasional
- Unilateral or bilateral unilateral



Chemical Burns

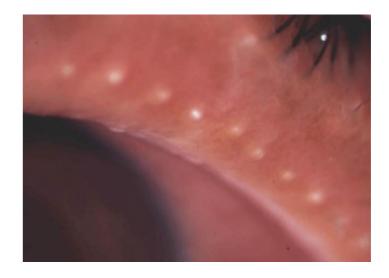


Blepharitis - 2 distinct types

- Anterior
 - Due to dry skin on lashes (collarettes)



- Posterior
 - Due to plugging of meibomian glands

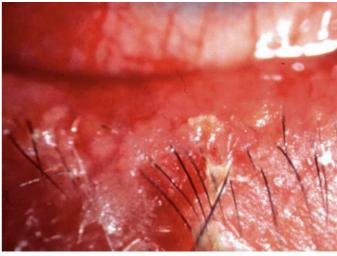




Anterior Blepharitis

- Due to dry skin on lashes (collarettes)
- Treatment
 - Daily cleaning of lids with warm water and cotton wool
 - Try to twist skin off from base of lashes







Posterior Blepharitis

- Due to plugging of Meibomian gland orifices
- Treatment
 - Hot compresses nocte to soften lipid secretions
 - EyeBag
 - If eyelid margins erythematous consider doxycycline 100mg od 1/52





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Details

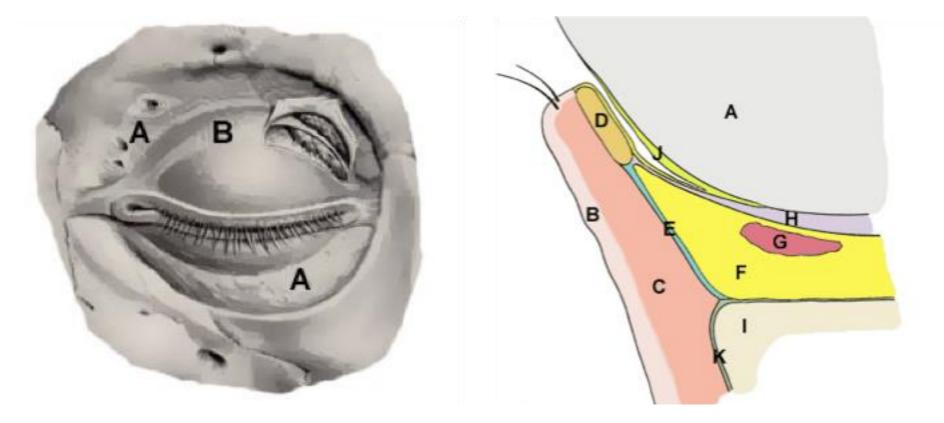


Unilateral swollen eyelids

- Possible orbital cellulitis
- Usually preseptal cellulitis due to chalazion



Orbital septum - demarcates the orbit from the eyelids



the orbit is involved, the function of the orbital structures will be affected

pupil, extraocular movement, (conjunctiva)

Orbital Cellulitis

- Acute onset lid swelling
- Malaise
- Fever
- Infection involves tissues within orbit
- Orbital signs
- Emergency



Orbital cellulitis

- Visual acuity normal or reduced
- Pain painful
- Photophobia no



Unilateral or bilateral - unilateral

Preseptal vs Orbital Cellulitis

PRESEPTAL

Infection confined to eyelids

- White eye
- Normal eye movements
- Normal vision
- Responds to antibiotics
- Observe adults
- Refer children may progress rapidly

ORBITAL

Infection involves orbital tissues

- Red eye
- Restricted mobility
- Vision reduced
- Abnormal pupil reaction
- Fever, malaise
- Observe adults
- Requires urgent admission

Questions?

Refer any person with a red eye who wears contact lenses urgently to ophthalmology to exclude corneal ulcer.

- Refer any person with a high-velocity injury immediately to the emergency eye service. Imaging of the orbit is needed to check for intraocular foreign body.
- For people with chemical eye injury immediately irrigate the eye with water or 0.9% saline, and arrange urgent transfer for ophthalmology assessment.
- Refer any serious, and potentially sight-threatening case