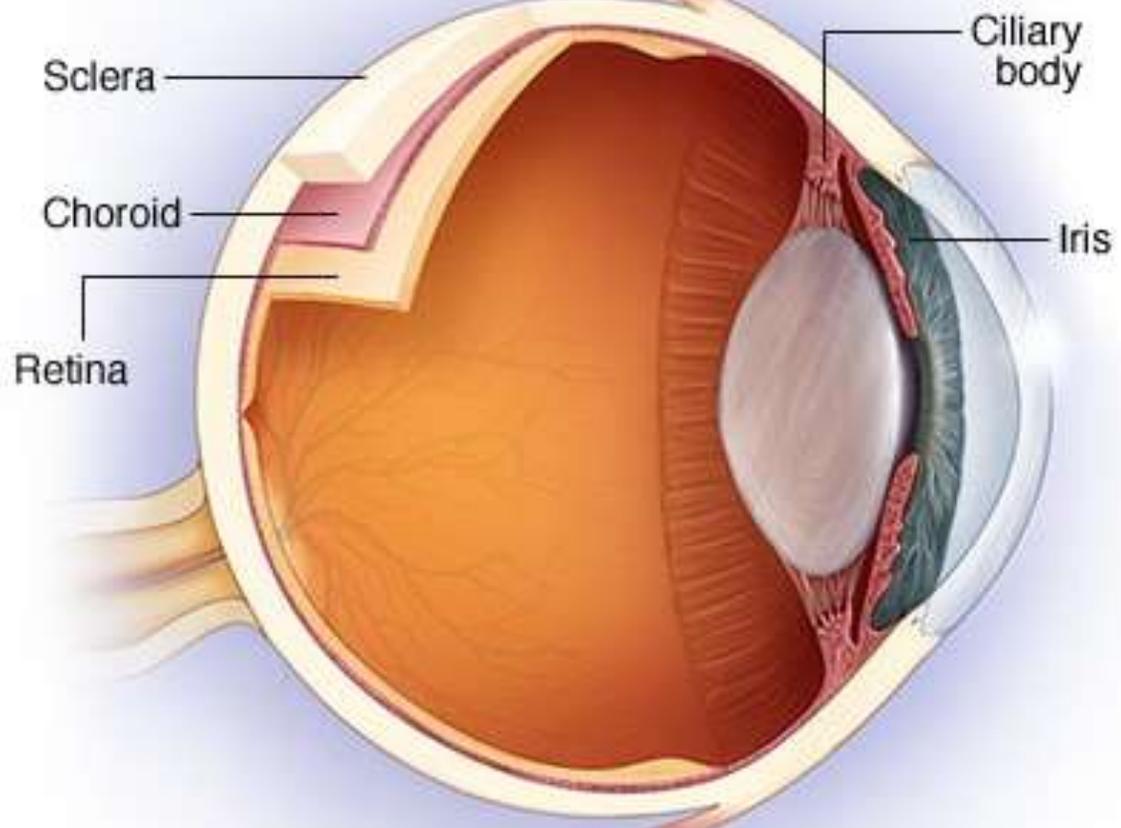


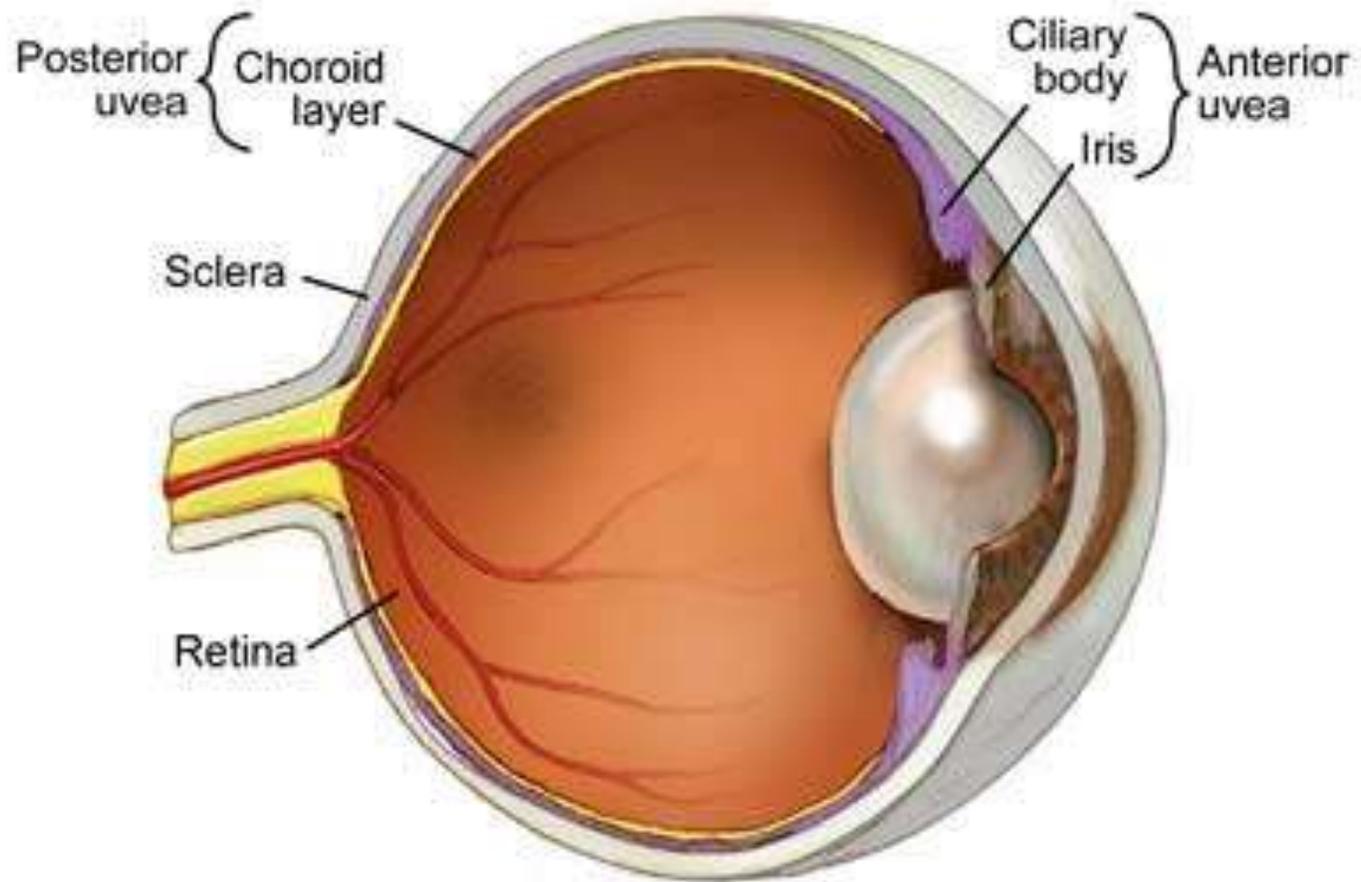


UVEITIS

Dr. J. Eduardo Rivera Arévalo

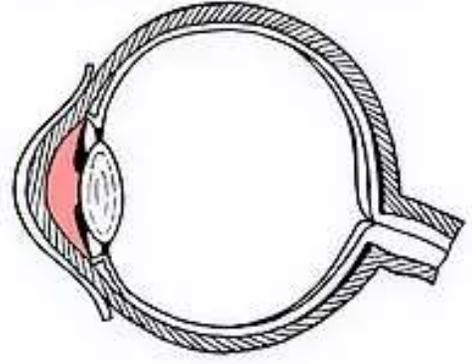


ANATOMIA

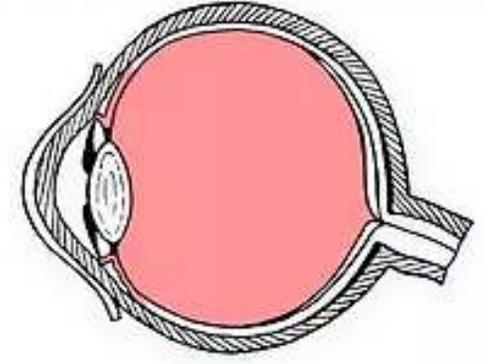


El tipo de uveítis dependerá de las partes del ojo que estén inflamadas:

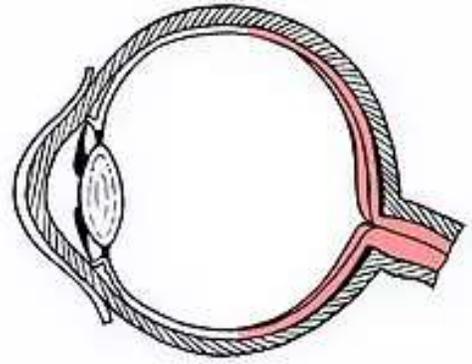
Uveítis anterior



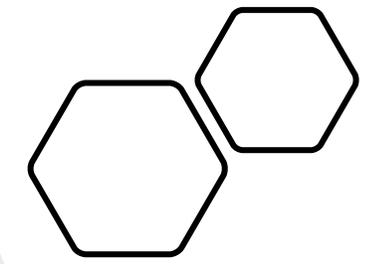
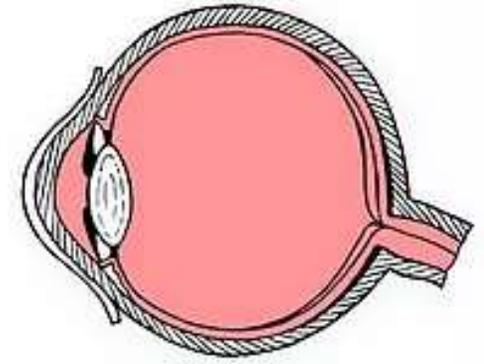
Uveítis intermedia



Uveítis posterior



Uveítis difusa (panuveítis)





Descripción general

Es una forma de inflamación ocular.

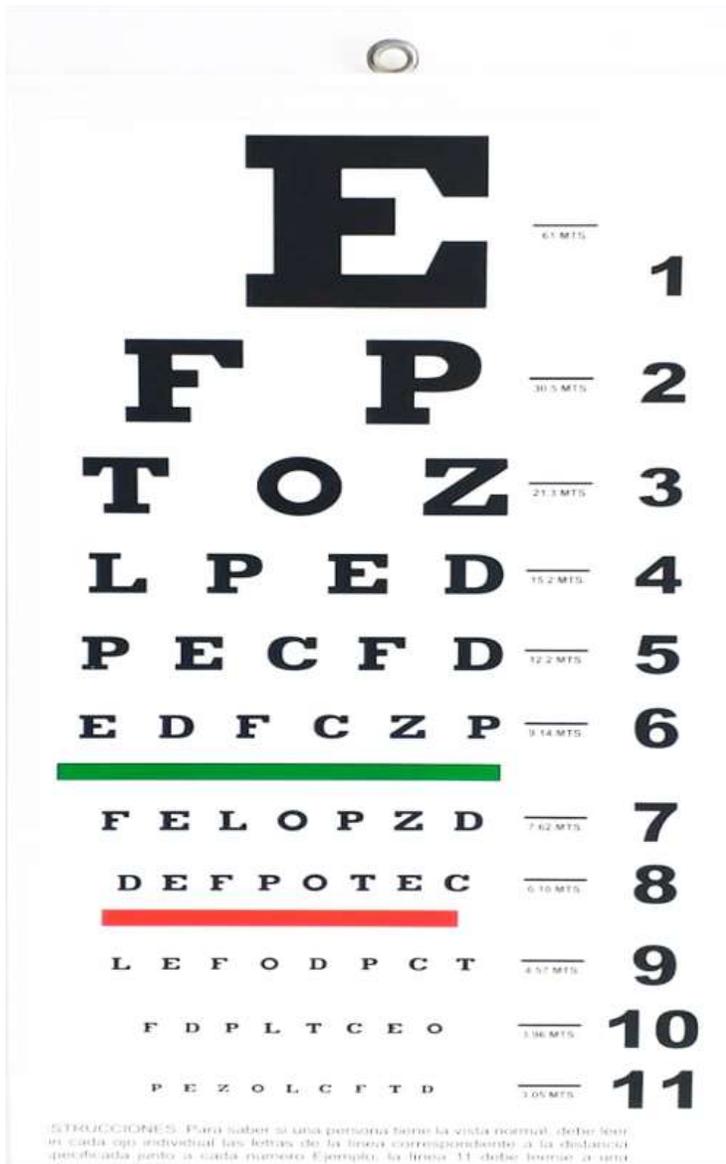
De inicio brusco y establecimiento incidioso.

Sintomas:

- Mono o bilateral
- Enrojecimiento de los ojos
- Dolor ocular
- Sensibilidad a la luz
- Visión borrosa
- Puntos oscuros que flotan en el campo de visión (moscas volantes)
- Visión reducida

LOS ANTECEDENTES??

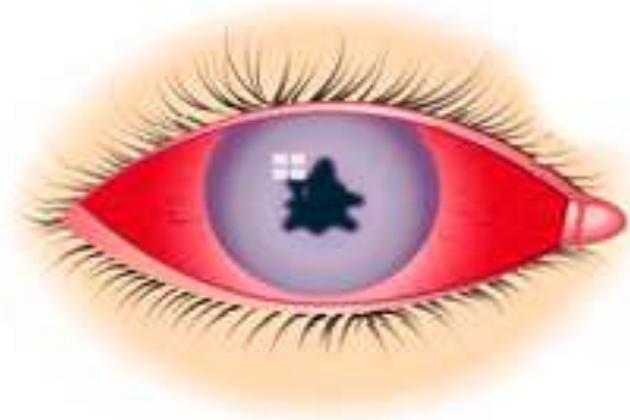
ES UNA PREGUNTA MUY
IMPORTANTE



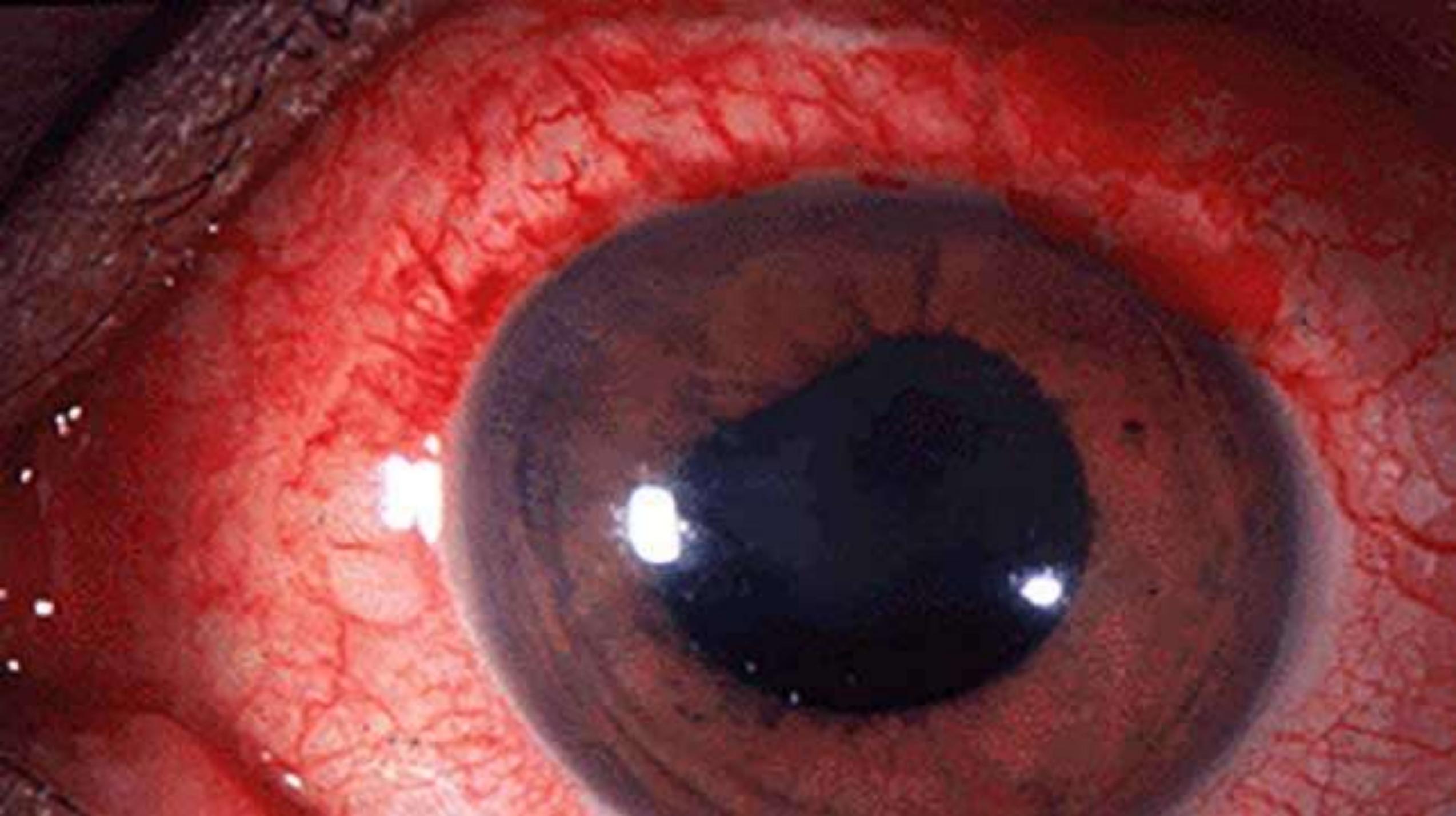
GOOD EYE

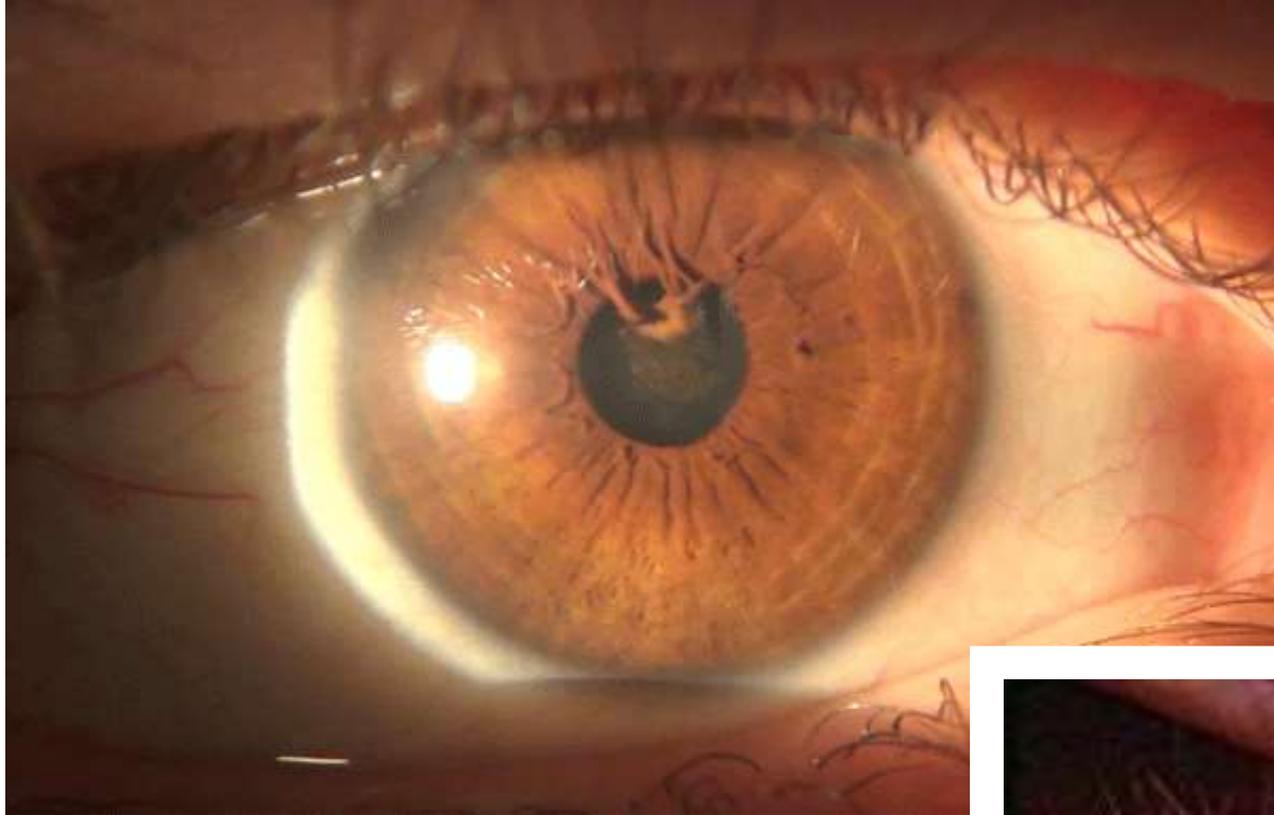


UVEITIS





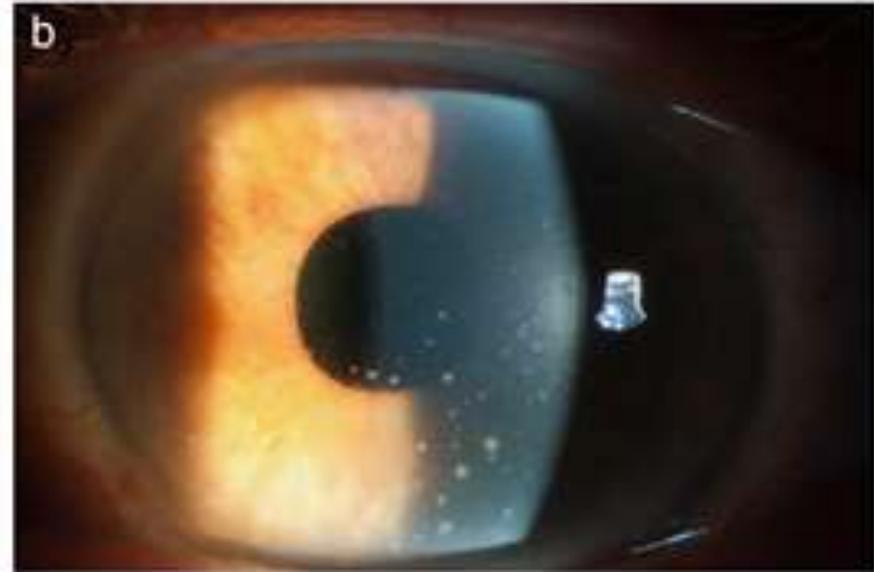
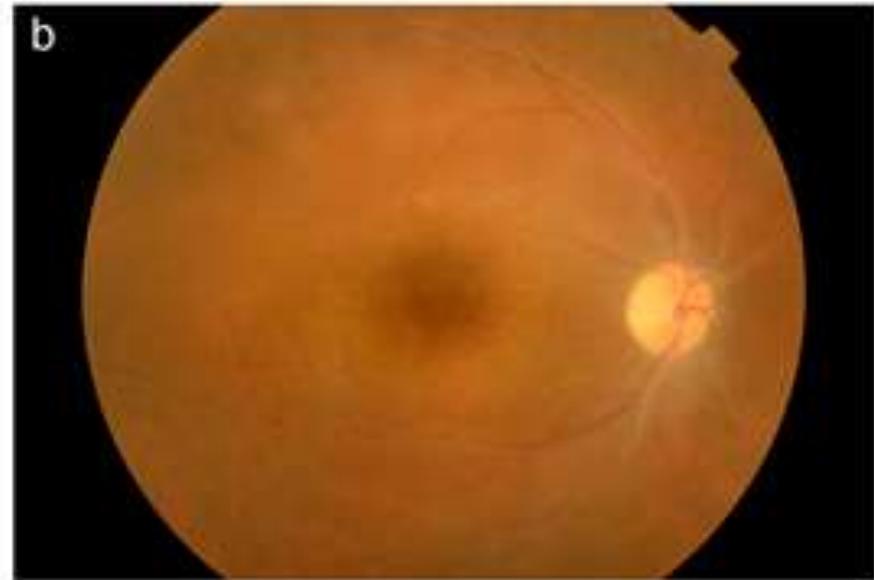
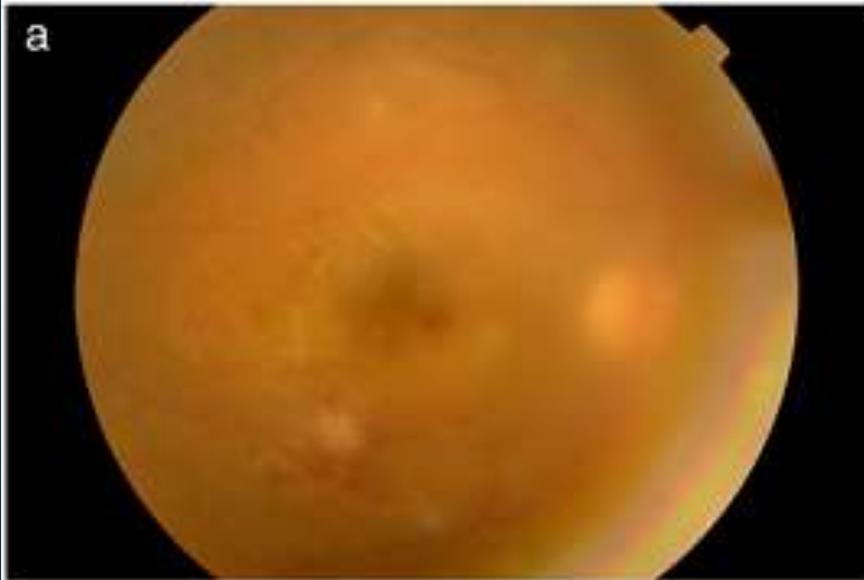






CLÍNICA OFTALMOLÓGICA
SANTO DOMINGO



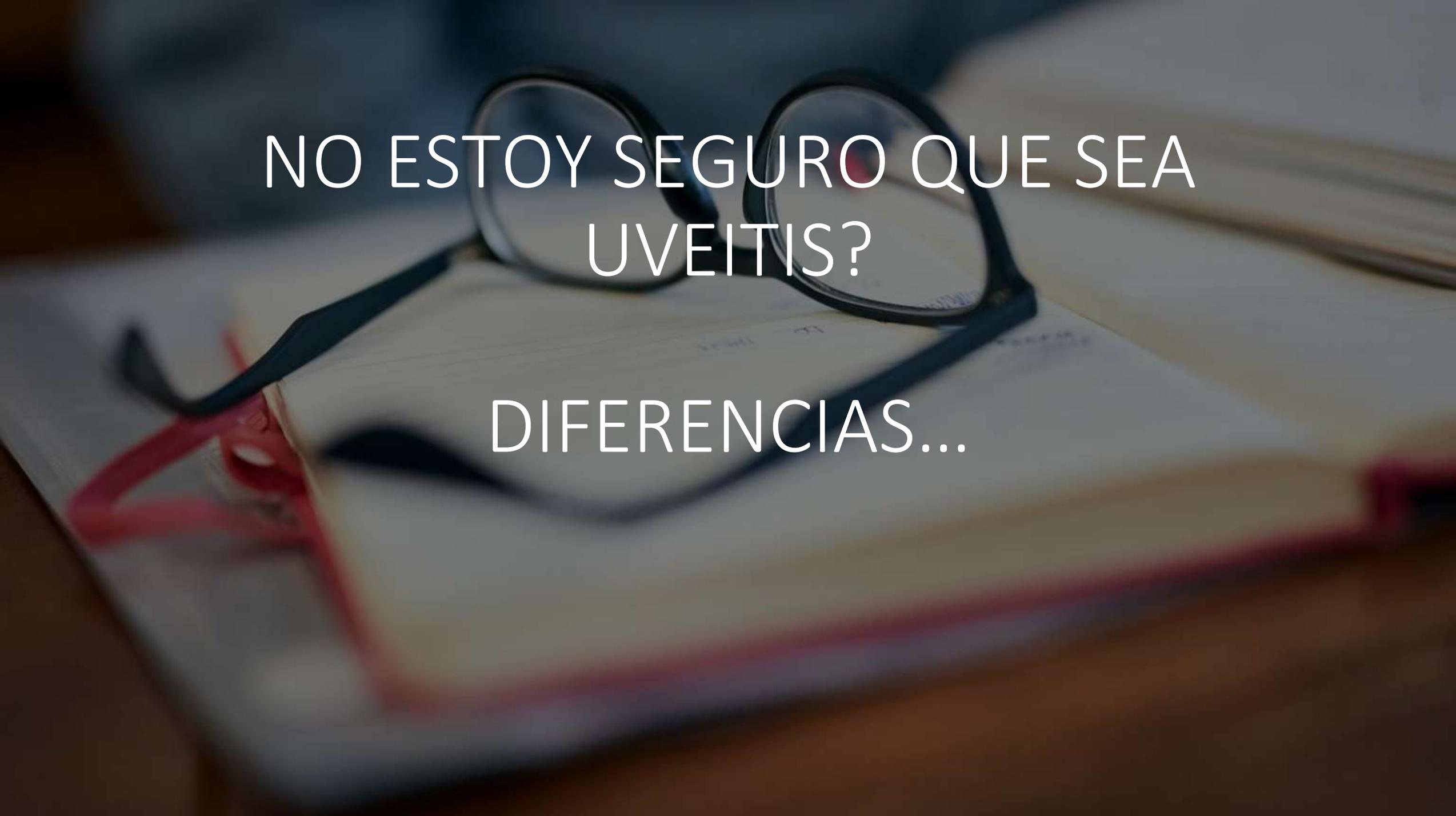
B**C**

Causas:

- Infección
- Lesión o enfermedad autoinmunitaria o inflamatoria.
- IDIOPATICA

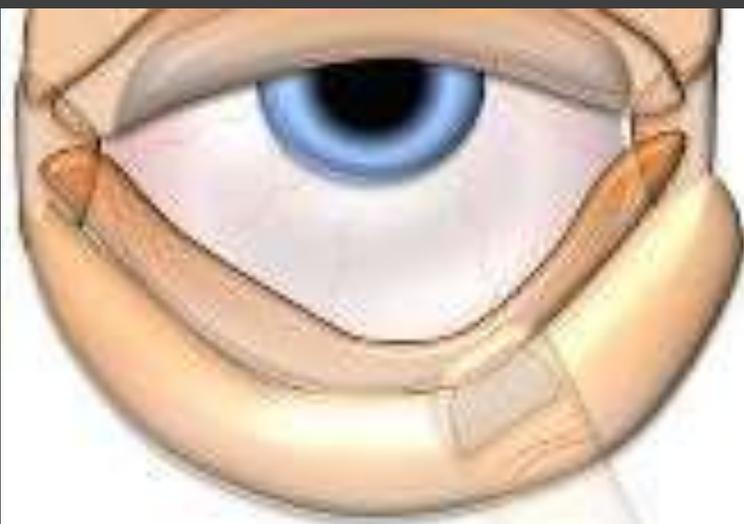
Puede ser grave y causar ceguera.

El diagnóstico y el tratamiento tempranos son importantes para prevenir complicaciones y preservar la visión.

A pair of black-rimmed glasses is resting on an open book. The book has a red bookmark. The background is a wooden surface. The text is overlaid on the image in white, sans-serif font.

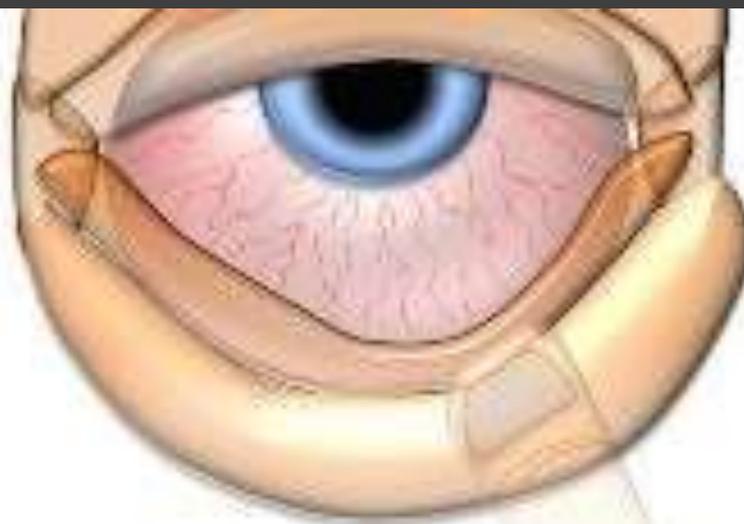
NO ESTOY SEGURO QUE SEA
UVEITIS?

DIFERENCIAS...



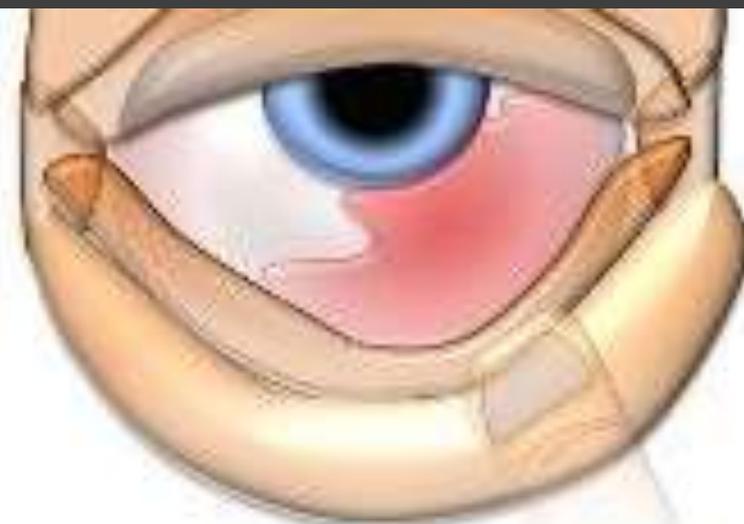
Healthy Eye

The normal conjunctiva has few, very fine red vessels.



Red Inflamed Eye

When an eye is inflamed (e.g. from conjunctivitis or uveitis) the conjunctiva and the sclera become very red due to the presence of many enlarged red vessels.



Subconjunctival Haemorrhage

In some cases, the eye is not inflamed but a stain of blood is visible on the white of the eye.

**SI LO IDENTIFICO EN
MI UCSF O EN MI
CLÍNICA, QUE HAGO?**

Referir de
inmediato al
Oftalmólogo



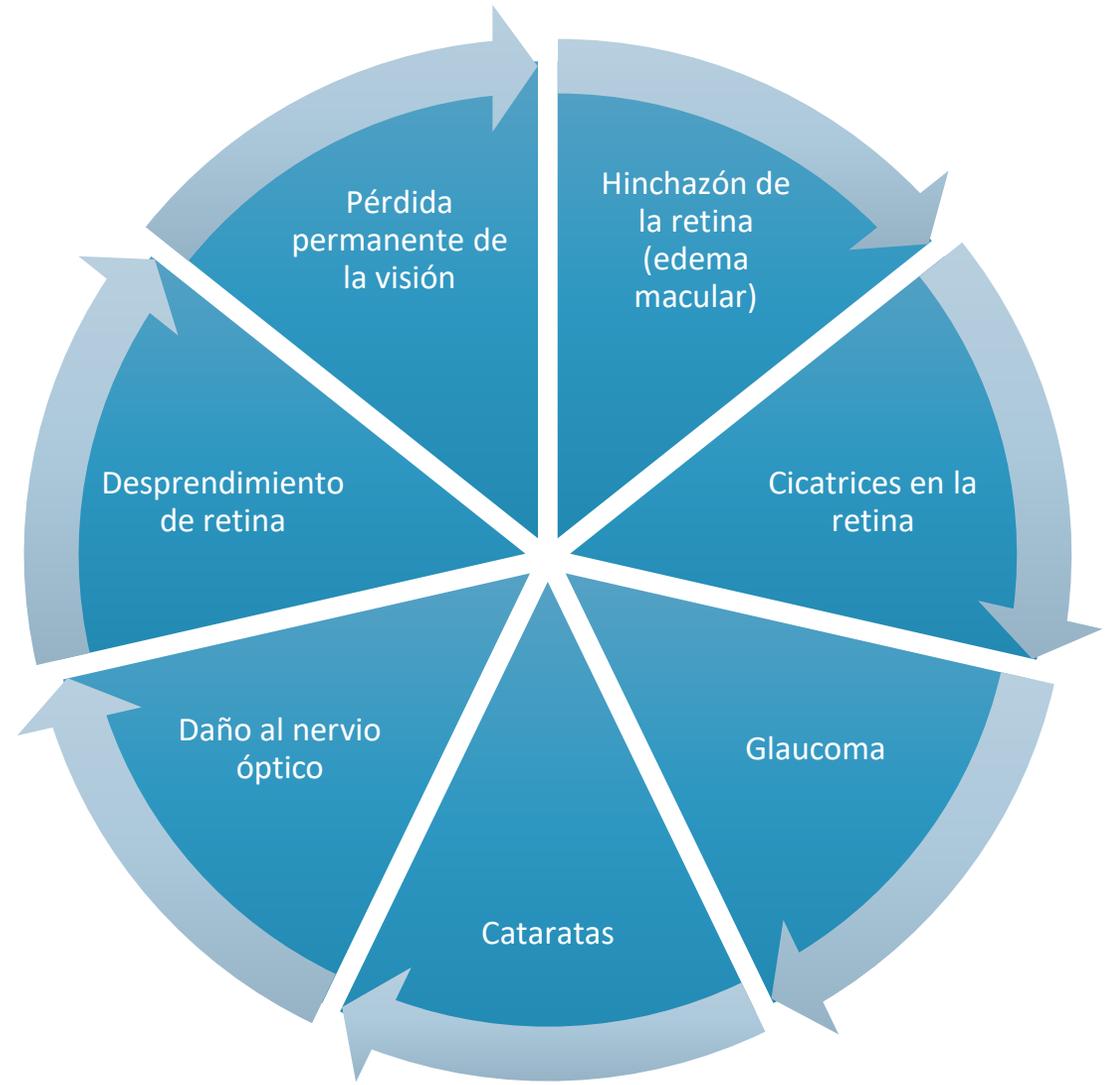
Tratamiento por Oftalmología

Exámenes: Hemograma, reactivos de inflamación, EGO, IgM E IgG si se sospecha toxoplasmosis, VIH, Rx Torax, VDRL

El tratamiento farmacológico de elección son:

- Corticoides (sistémicos y/o tópicos)
- Ciclopéjicos y Midriáticos.
- Antibióticos

Si no se trata temprano, la uveítis puede causar complicaciones, entre ellas:



¡Gracias!

