

ETIOLOGY AND TYPES OF UVEITIS IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

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Introduction

The pattern of uveitis in women of childbearing age across the globe is influenced by the environmental, geographical and genetic factors with consequent unique epidemiology for the given geographical region

Aim of the work

The aim of our study was to explore the various types and etiologic aspects of uveitis in women of childbearing age.

Materials and Methods

In this study prospective single-center cross-sectional hailing from Alexandria Main University Hospital (AMUH) were examined and evaluated for detecting type and etiology of uveitis. SPSS software and the Chi-square test were used for statistical analysis.

Results

A total of 63 patients were included. Uveitis was bilateral in 71.5% of patients studied. Anterior uveitis was the most frequent (42.9%) of all patients, followed by panuveitis (33.3%), posterior uveitis (12.7%), and intermediate uveitis (11.2%). The mean age of onset of uveitis was around 37.5years of age. Diseases etiologies were categorized as non-infectious (52.4%); infectious (25.4%); Idiopathic (17.5%). The etiology remained undetermined in many of the cases (23.81%). The most common infective cause was Herpetic anterior Uveitis (14.29%) and the leading non- infective etiology are Behcet's disease (17.46%); HLAB27 associated uveitis (14.29%) and Vogt-Kayonagi Harada (VKH) (12.70%).

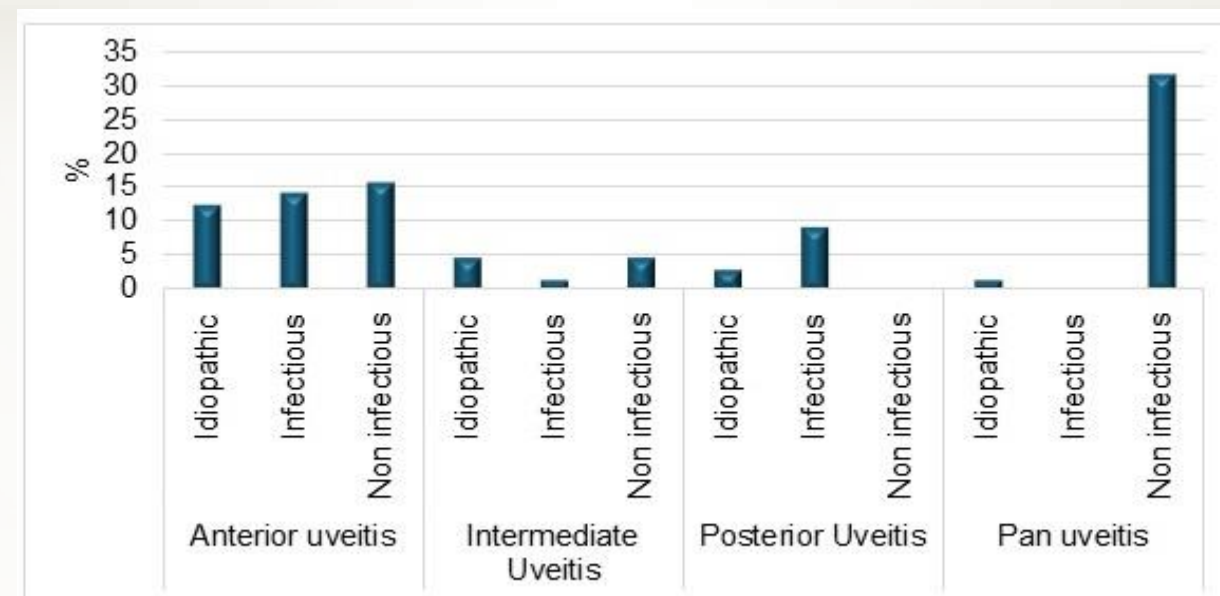


Fig. (1): Distribution of the patients studied regarding Etiological type

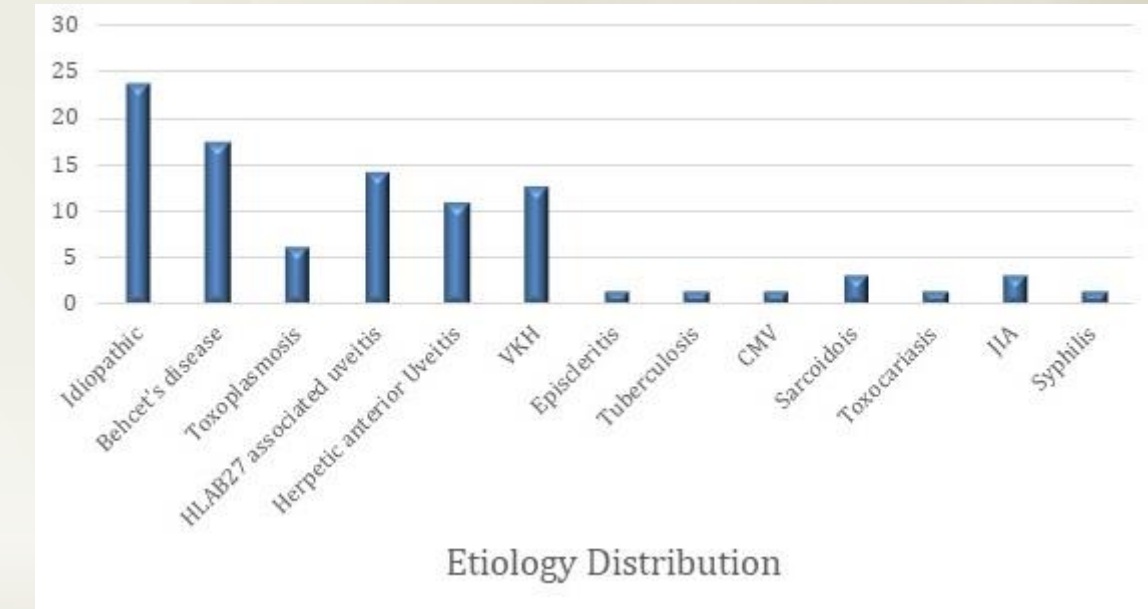


Fig. (2): Distribution of the patients studied regarding Etiology Distribution

Conclusion

The most common types of uveitis in our patients were idiopathic, anterior, chronic, non-granulomatous, and non-infectious. Developing tailored laboratory investigations and improving the laboratory facilities in the primary healthcare for early diagnosis and treatment of uveitis is the need to prevent visual complications.