

9TH CLINICAL DERMATOLOGY CONGRESS &

2nd International Conference on

PSORIASIS, PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS & SKIN INFECTIONS

October 16-18, 2017 New York, USA

Incidence of opacities in bacteria corneal ulcer patients

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Bacterial Corneal ulcer is serious infectious disease that remains a therapeutic challenge and vision threatening ocular condition. Rapid isolation of pathogenic bacteria and treatment with ocular antibiotics represents decisive steps in management of bacterial corneal ulcer. Corneal ulcer may be defined as discontinuation in normal epithelial surface of cornea associated with necrosis of surrounding cornea tissue. It was found that out of 110 patients, 72 patients were positive for corneal ulcer (65.45%), corneal opacity was observed in 16.66% cases of corneal ulcer (Table 1). Further the study revealed 61.12% cases of trauma and 38.88 % cases of corneal injury.

Table 1. Unilateral and bilateral corneal ulcer

S. No.	Diagnosis	Unilateral	Bilateral	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Corneal ulcer	72	0	72	65.45
2.	Corneal opacity	9	3	12	16.66
3.	Corneal trauma	44	0	44	61.12
4.	Corneal injury	28	0	28	38.88

The study revealed 75% opacities which were unilateral and 25 % were bilateral. It has been observed the incidence of opacities increase with age. In general sufferers belonged to the lower economic strata. Further it was found most of the patients belonged to the rural areas.

Table 2. Different types of opacities in corneal ulcer patients

S. No.	Type of corneal opacity	No. of opacity	Percentage %
1.	Nebular opacity	1	8.33
2.	Macular	2	16.66
3.	Lencomatious	1	8.33
4.	Adherent leucoma	1	8.33
5.	Anterior staphyloma	1	8.33
6.	Opacities central	2	16.66
7.	Peripheral	2	16.66
8.	Half or more of cornea	2	16.66

The maximum corneal opacities were found in case of macular, opacities, central, peripheral opacities and half or more of cornea (16.66%). As results summarised in the Table 2, the minimum corneal opacities were found in case of nebular, leucomatious, adherent leucoma and anterior staphyloma (Figure 6). The etiological factors responsible for corneal ulcer are trauma, injury with any foreign particles. It was also observed (Table 1) corneal injury was observed in 38.88% cases. In total 65.45% cases showed 61.12% corneal

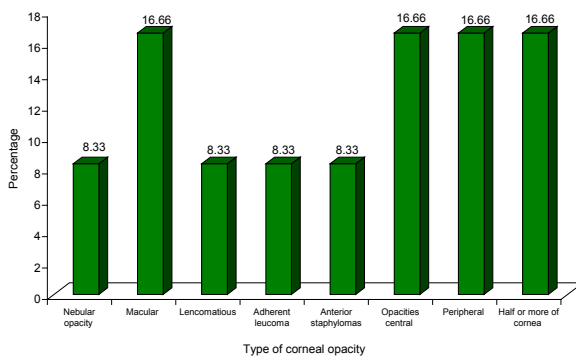


Figure 6. Percentage of corneal ulcer patients are type of corneal opacity