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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Pharmacotherapeutics
Important Questions
Chapter 2 (k) : Ophthalmology

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Chapter 2 (k)
Ophthalmology
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. What is Conjvnctivitis ? Give etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans.

Conjunctivitis

- → Conjunctivitis is a condition in which inflammation or redness of the conjunctiva occurs .
- → Conjunctiva is a transparent tissue that lines the inner surface of eye lid and the outer layer of eye.
- → Maybe occur due to bacterial or viral infection .bacterial conjunctivitis caused by the staphylococcal or streptococcal bacteria
- → Viral conjunctivitis caused by the contagious virus that transmit on exposure to coughing or sneezing of an individual with upper respiratory tract infection

Etiology

- Viruses like corona viruses
- Bacteria like staphylococcal and Streptococcal
- Allergens like moulds , Pollen or other allergens that trigger allergic reaction.
- Inflammation of blood vessels present in conjunctiva. this inflammation caused by shampoo cosmetic , soap , presence of foreign object in eye.

Pathogenesis

Infection
↓
Immune response
↓
Inflammation
↓
Dilation of blood vessels of eye
↓
Conjunctivitis

Clinical Manifestations

- Redness of conjunctiva
- Excessive tearing
- Ocular discharge yellow , green or white
- Itching in eyes
- Burning in eyes
- Increased sensitivity to light
- Blurred vision

Non Pharmacological Managements

- It is important to practice good hygiene, such as washing hands frequently, avoiding touching the eyes with hands, and avoiding sharing personal items such as towels or cosmetics.
- People who are infected with bacterial conjunctivitis should avoid touching their eyes and wash their hands frequently to prevent spreading the infection to others.
- Avoid the allergic causing place (dust or smoke).
- Clear airway of secretion and allows for allergen removal.

Pharmacological Management

- Topical antibiotics eye drops or ointment Eye drop like Ofloxacin Tobramycin , Chloramphenicol ,or Ciprofloxacin eye drop . Ointments : Erythromycin , Ciprofloxacin.
- Corticosteroids (prednisolone , Prednisolone acetate , dexamethasone) and antihistamines (cetrizine , levocetrizine) are used in case of allergic conjunctivitis.
- Vasoconstrictions : Epinephrine solution.

Q2. Define Glaucoma ? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans.

Glaucoma

→ Glaucoma is a group of eye disease that affect the and damaged optic nerve which cause vision loss . it is mainly occurred due to blockage of Drainage Canal of Eye at corner of eyes and leads to accumulation of fluid in eye and then Increased Intraocular Pressure (IOP).

Types

- Open angle or wide angle glaucoma
- Angle close or narrow angle glaucoma

Etiology

- The exact cause of glaucoma unknown. it mostly occurs due to intraocular pressure (IOP).
- It may be due to following factors :
- Increased Production of Aqueous humour
- Blockage of Canal

Pathogenesis

any etiological factors (blockage of Canal)

↓

accumulation of Fluid

↓

Increased Intraocular pressure

↓

Damage of Optic Nerves

↓

Glaucoma

Clinical Manifestation

- Pain and pressure in eyes
- Low vision
- Blurredd vision
- Blind sports
- Headache
- Nausea and vomiting
- Red eyes
- Rainbow coloured halos around lights

Non Pharmacological Managements

- Take the wholesome food/diet.
- Practice the exercise and yoga because it also helps in reducing the eye pressure.
- Avoid the polluted area because pollutants cause the irritation in eye

Pharmacological Management

- **Eye drops**
  - **Beta blockers :** (Betaxolol is the first choice . Timolol) These are used for various type of glaucoma (they reduce aqueous humour production)
  - **Topical Cholinergic drugs :** (Carbachol , Pilocarpine) These are used for short term to treat glaucoma they cause construction of iris and ciliary body
  - **Topical alpha 2 adrenergic agonist :** (brimonidine) They decrease intraocular pressure by increasing aqueous humorous out flow.
  - **Prostaglandins :** They decrease IOP by reducing aqueous humorous production.
  - **Osmotic diuretics :** (Mannitol) They decrease intraocular pressure by raising plasma osmolality and draw water from Eye into the blood stream.
- **Oral medication :** Beta blockers or carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are used , they help with drainage or slow the production of Eye fluid.