

## Uveitis-A rare immune disorder leads to loss of vision.

Deepak Swami\*

Department of Immunology, Zhejiang University, China

### Introduction

Uveitis is a condition characterized by inflammation of the uvea, which is the middle layer of the eye that is responsible for supplying blood to the retina. This condition can cause eye redness, pain, and blurred vision, and can lead to severe vision loss if left untreated [1].

Uveitis can affect people of all ages, but it is most commonly seen in individuals between the ages of 20 and 60. There are several different types of uveitis, which are classified based on the part of the uvea that is affected such as anterior uveitis affects the front part of the uvea, and is the most common form of the condition. Symptoms include eye redness, pain, and sensitivity to light. Intermediate uveitis affects the middle part of the uvea, and is more common in children and young adults. Symptoms include blurred vision, floaters, and eye pain. Posterior uveitis affects the back part of the uvea, and is the least common form of the condition. Symptoms include blurred vision and floaters, and may not be noticeable until the condition has progressed. Panuveitis affects all parts of the uvea, and is the most severe form of the condition. Symptoms include eye pain, blurred vision, and sensitivity to light. The causes of uveitis can vary, but some common factors include autoimmune disorders, infections, trauma, and exposure to toxins. In many cases, the exact cause of uveitis is unknown [2].

Diagnosis of uveitis typically involves a comprehensive eye exam, including a dilated eye exam, as well as blood tests and imaging tests to rule out other underlying conditions. Treatment for uveitis typically involves the use of anti-inflammatory medications, such as corticosteroids or immunosuppressants, to reduce inflammation and manage symptoms. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to treat complications of uveitis, such as cataracts or glaucoma. In addition, it is important to manage any underlying conditions that may be contributing to the development of uveitis, such as autoimmune disorders or infections. It is important to seek prompt medical attention if you experience symptoms of uveitis, as early treatment can help prevent severe vision loss and other complications. If left untreated, uveitis can cause permanent damage to the eye, leading to blindness or other serious complications [3].

Uveitis is a condition that can cause inflammation of the uvea, which can lead to eye redness, pain, and blurred vision. There are several different types of uveitis, each affecting different parts of the uvea. Diagnosis involves a comprehensive eye exam and other tests to rule out underlying conditions, and treatment typically involves anti-inflammatory medications

and managing any underlying conditions. If you experience symptoms of uveitis, it is important to seek prompt medical attention to prevent serious complications. While uveitis can be a serious condition, with early diagnosis and treatment, the prognosis is usually good. In many cases, symptoms can be managed with medications and regular monitoring by an eye doctor. It is important to note that uveitis can be associated with other medical conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and sarcoidosis. Therefore, it is important for individuals with uveitis to undergo a thorough evaluation to determine if there are any underlying medical conditions that may require additional treatment [4].

In addition to medical treatment, there are several lifestyle modifications that can help manage uveitis symptoms. These include avoiding smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke, managing stress, and maintaining a healthy diet and exercise routine. For individuals with severe or chronic uveitis, there are also several new treatment options available. These include biologic therapies, which target specific proteins involved in the immune response that can contribute to inflammation in the eye. If you have been diagnosed with uveitis, it is important to work closely with your eye doctor to develop a comprehensive treatment plan that addresses your specific needs. With the right treatment and management, individuals with uveitis can continue to enjoy good vision and quality of life [5].

### Conclusion

Uveitis is a serious condition that can cause inflammation of the uvea, leading to eye pain, redness, and vision loss. While the causes of uveitis can vary, early diagnosis and treatment are crucial for preventing serious complications. Treatment typically involves the use of anti-inflammatory medications and managing any underlying medical conditions. By working closely with your eye doctor and following a comprehensive treatment plan, individuals with uveitis can effectively manage their symptoms and maintain good vision and quality of life.

### References

1. Mishima S, Masuda K, Izawa Y, et al. The eighth Frederick H. Verhoeff Lecture. presented by Saiichi Mishima, MD Behcet's disease in Japan: ophthalmologic aspects. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc.* 1979;77:225-79
2. Pavan-Langston D. Herpes simplex and herpes zoster keratouveitis: diagnosis and management. *Bull N Y Acad Med.* 1977;53(8):731-48

\*Correspondence to: Deepak Swami, Department of Immunology, Zhejiang University, China, E-mail: deepaks@zju.edu.cn

Received: 29-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AAICR-23-97429; Editor assigned: 31-Mar-2023, PreQC No. AAICR-23-97429(PQ); Reviewed: 14-Apr-2023, QC No. AAICR-23-97429; Revised: 19-Apr-2023, Manuscript No. AAICR-23-97429(R); Published: 26-Apr-2023, DOI: 10.35841/aaicr-6.2.142

3. Agrawal RV, Murthy S, Sangwan V, et al. Current approach in diagnosis and management of anterior uveitis. *Indian J Ophthalmol.* 2010;58(1):11-19
4. Roday MJH, Stilma JS, Rothova A. Blindness from uveitis in a hospital population in Sierra Leone. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 1994;78(9):690-93
5. Hopkins DJ, Horan E, Burton IL, et al. Ocular disorders in a series of 332 patients with Crohn's disease. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 1974;58(8):732-37.