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Diploma in Pharmacy 2<sup>nd</sup> Year  
Pharmacotherapeutics  
Important Questions  
Chapter 2 (k) : Ophthalmology

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## Chapter 2 (k)

### Ophthalmology

### IMPORTANT Questions

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

**Ans.**

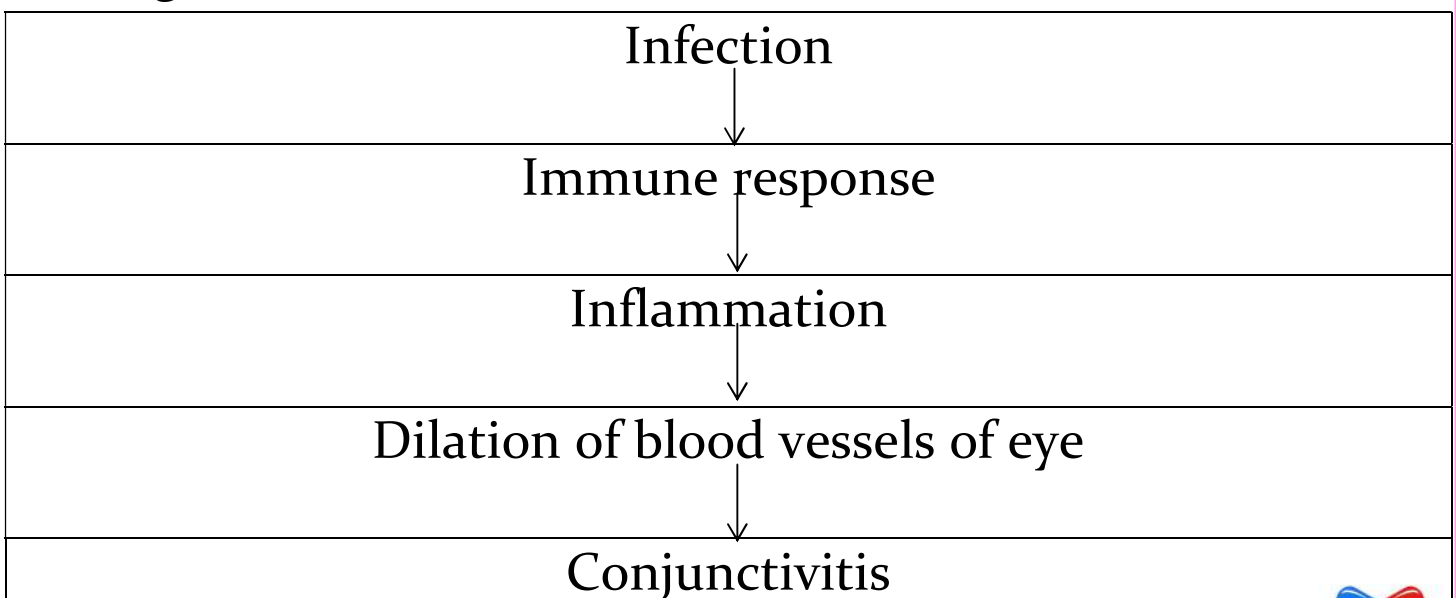
### Conjunctivitis

- 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



## 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 ( cetirizine , levocetirizine ) 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).

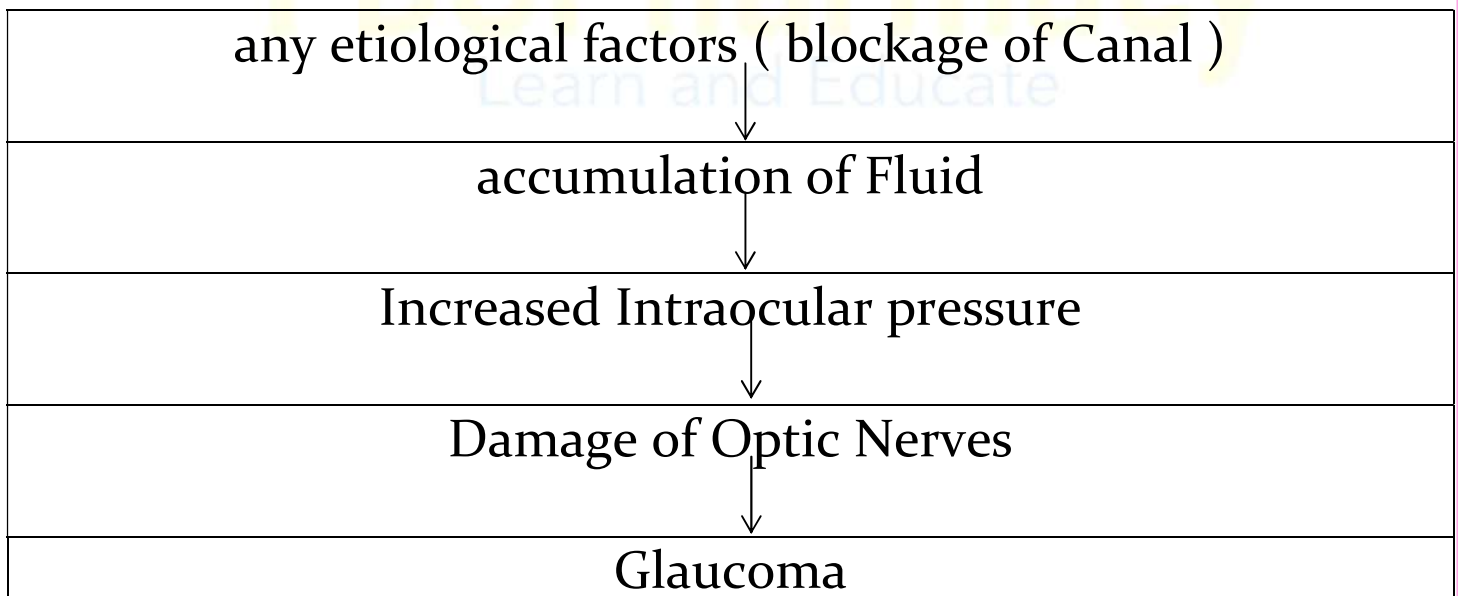
### Types

- 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



## Clinical Manifestation

- ✦ Pain and pressure in eyes
- ✦ Low vision
- ✦ Blurred vision
- ✦ Blind spots
- ✦ 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 constriction of iris and ciliary body
  - **Topical alpha 2 adrenergic agonist** : ( brimonidine ) They decrease intraocular pressure by increasing aqueous humor out flow.
  - **Prostaglandins** : They decrease IOP by reducing aqueous humor 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.

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