

A Review on “Most Ophthalmic Viral Disease Conjunctivitis” (Eye Flu)

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Abstract: *Pediatric conjunctivitis is a frequent condition with two main categories of etiologies: infectious and non-infectious. The majority of pediatric instances of conjunctivitis are caused by bacteria, and symptoms include mattering of the eyelids and purulent discharge are common. The course of treatment is encouraging with a customized strategy for using antibiotics in simple circumstances since it could reduce symptom length, however there are some hazards. The other infectious cause, viral conjunctivitis, is mainly produced by an adenovirus, exhibiting a watery discharge and a burning, grit-filled sensation. Supportive care is provided.*

The symptoms of allergic conjunctivitis include mostly watery discharge and bilateral irritation. It is a seasonal condition. Topical lubricants, topical antihistamine medications, or systemic antihistamines can all be used as treatments. Non-allergic environmental factors and foreign objects are [causes of conjunctivitis. Avian and human influenza A viruses alike have shown a capacity to use the eye as a portal of entry and cause ocular disease in human beings. However, whereas influenza viruses generally represent a respiratory pathogen and only occasionally cause ocular complications, the H7 virus subtype stands alone in possessing an ocular tropism. Clarifying what confers such non-respiratory tropism to a respiratory virus will permit a greater ability to identify, treat, and prevent zoonotic human infection following ocular exposure to influenza viruses; especially those within the H7 subtype, which continue to cause avian epidemics on many continents.

Keywords: conjunctivitis, Bacterial disease, pink eye, Allergic, Bacterial conjunctivitis