Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called _____.

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum.

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of abb., and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care.

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs , and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care.

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?

That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs , and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in # live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it's as high as 1 in #

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?

That depends on two things: The local rate of STDs , and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence is about 1 in 1000 live births, whereas in impoverished portions of east Africa it's as high as 1 in 10 .

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs**, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence i portions of east Africa it's as high a

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs**, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence i portions of east Africa it's as high a

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal

Q

Fill in the blanks:

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When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum?

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs**, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence i portions of east Africa it's as high a

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum?
They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged three words .

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs**, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence i portions of east Africa it's as high a

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum?
They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged rupture of membranes .

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called **ophthalmia neonatorum**

Is ophthalmia neonatorum a common condition?
That depends on two things: The local rate of **STDs**, and whether the local medical milieu is strong, especially with respect to pre- and perinatal care. In resource-rich countries the prevalence i portions of east Africa it's as high a

When an STD is involved, how is the condition transmitted?
The causative organism usually infects the infant through direct contact during passage through the birth canal

Can infants delivered via C-section acquire an STD-based ophthalmia neonatorum?
They can indeed. The infection can ascend to the uterus, especially if there is prolonged rupture of membranes . The point being, cesarean delivery is not 100% effective in preventing ophthalmia neonatorum.

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is _____

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within __ and improves within ___.

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against bug

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against *gonococcus*

Q

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- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against *gonococcus*

Why did it fall out of favor?

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against *gonococcus*

Why did it fall out of favor?
It is ineffective against bug

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2° to silver nitrate; it presents within 24° and improves within 48°.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?
Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?
It is effective against *gonococcus*

Why did it fall out of favor?
It is ineffective against *Chlamydia*

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?

gonococcus

favor?

st Chlamydia

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?

gonococcus

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?

Erythromycin and tetracycline

favor?

st Chlamydia

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

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Why was it used in the first place?

gonococcus

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?
Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia*?*

favor?

st Chlamydia

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Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia*?*
Yes

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Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

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Why was it used in the first place?

gonococcus

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Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?
Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia*?*
Yes

Is silver nitrate still used in resource-poor countries?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º.

Is silver nitrate currently in common usage?

Not in resource-rich countries

Why was it used in the first place?

gonococcus

favor?

st Chlamydia

Which two compounds have largely supplanted silver nitrate in such countries?
Erythromycin and tetracycline

Are these effective against both gonococcus and Chlamydia*?*
Yes

Is silver nitrate still used in resource-poor countries?
Yes

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is _____.

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is *Chlamydia*.

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis *with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*
It is an _____ bacterium

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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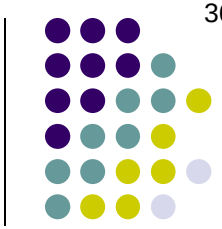

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Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

(No question—proceed when ready)

Q

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It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans?*

--?
--?
--?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans?*

--Trachoma
--Inclusion conjunctivitis
--Lymphogranuloma venereum

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause?*

--Trachoma: ***?***
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: ***?***
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: ***?***

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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Let's take a step back and make sure we're on the same page here…

First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans? What determines which condition the bug will cause?* The **serotype** causing the infection

--Trachoma: Serotypes
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans?*
What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes ***?***
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans?*
What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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Fill in the blanks:

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What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes D - K
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
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--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes ***?***

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes D - K
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes L1, L2, L3

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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First: What are the three conjunctivitis-related conditions Chlamydia trachomatis *causes in humans?*
What determines which condition the bug will cause? The **serotype** causing the infection
Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes *A, B, C?*
--Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes *D – K?*
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes *L1, L2, L3?*

Of the three, which are we referring to when we talk about Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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Which serotypes are associated with each condition?
--Trachoma: Serotypes A, B, C
--**Inclusion conjunctivitis: Serotypes D - K**
--Lymphogranuloma venereum: Serotypes L1, L2, L3

Of the three, which are we referring to when we talk about Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum?
(Neonatal) inclusion conjunctivitis

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis *with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**

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It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a histologic type reaction .

A

Fill in the blanks:

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How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction .

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

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It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction . That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

Severe case of *Chlamydia* ophthalmia neonatorum with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation. Note also the papillary conj reaction

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**

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How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the ary reaction. That said,

Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they're peeled from the ocular surface?

pseudomembrane

Q/A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**

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How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the ary reaction. That said,

Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they're peeled from the ocular surface?
The underlying epithelial bed [redacted] when a membrane is peeled, but doesn't when a pseudomembrane is

pseudomembrane

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is **Chlamydia**

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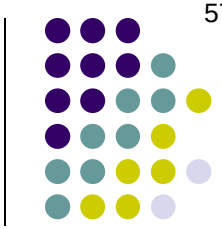
How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the ary reaction. That said,

Membranes and pseudomembranes differ in what fundamental way when they're peeled from the ocular surface?
The underlying epithelial bed bleeds when a membrane is peeled, but doesn't when a pseudomembrane is

pseudomembrane



Q

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With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction . That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--?
--?
--?

A

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is ***Chlamydia***

In two words, how would you characterize Chlamydia trachomatis *with respect to its fundamental biologic properties?*
It is an obligate intracellular bacterium

How does Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum typically present?
With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction . That said, severe cases with copious discharge and pseudomembrane formation can occur.

How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--***?***
--***?***

Q

Fill in the blanks:

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How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less vs more in adult dz
--*?*

A

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--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
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--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is [redacted], not papillary

A

Fill in the blanks:

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How does neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis differ from the adult version?
--Membrane formation does not occur in adults
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is follicular , not papillary

Q

Fill in the blanks:

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With a mild to moderate filmy discharge, mild swelling of the eyelids, and conj hyperemia with a papillary reaction . That said, severe cases wit
formation can oc

How does neona
--Membrane form
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is **follicular** , not **papillary**

There are three sorts of conj inflammatory responses. Two are follicular *and* papillary*. What is the third?*
--Follicular
--Papillary
--***?***

A

Fill in the blanks:

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How does neona
--Membrane form
--The amount of mucopurulent discharge is much less in adult dz
--In adult dz, the conj reaction is **follicular** , not **papillary**

There are three sorts of conj inflammatory responses. Two are follicular *and* papillary*. What is the third?*
--Follicular
--Papillary
--Granulomatous

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is *Chlamydia*. Onset is typically in ____ days.

A

Fill in the blanks:

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A

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Q

Fill in the blanks:

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A

Fill in the blanks:

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Q

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In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?

Q/A

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In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?
It looks like a prominent 'cap' resting on the structure of a conjunctival type cell

A

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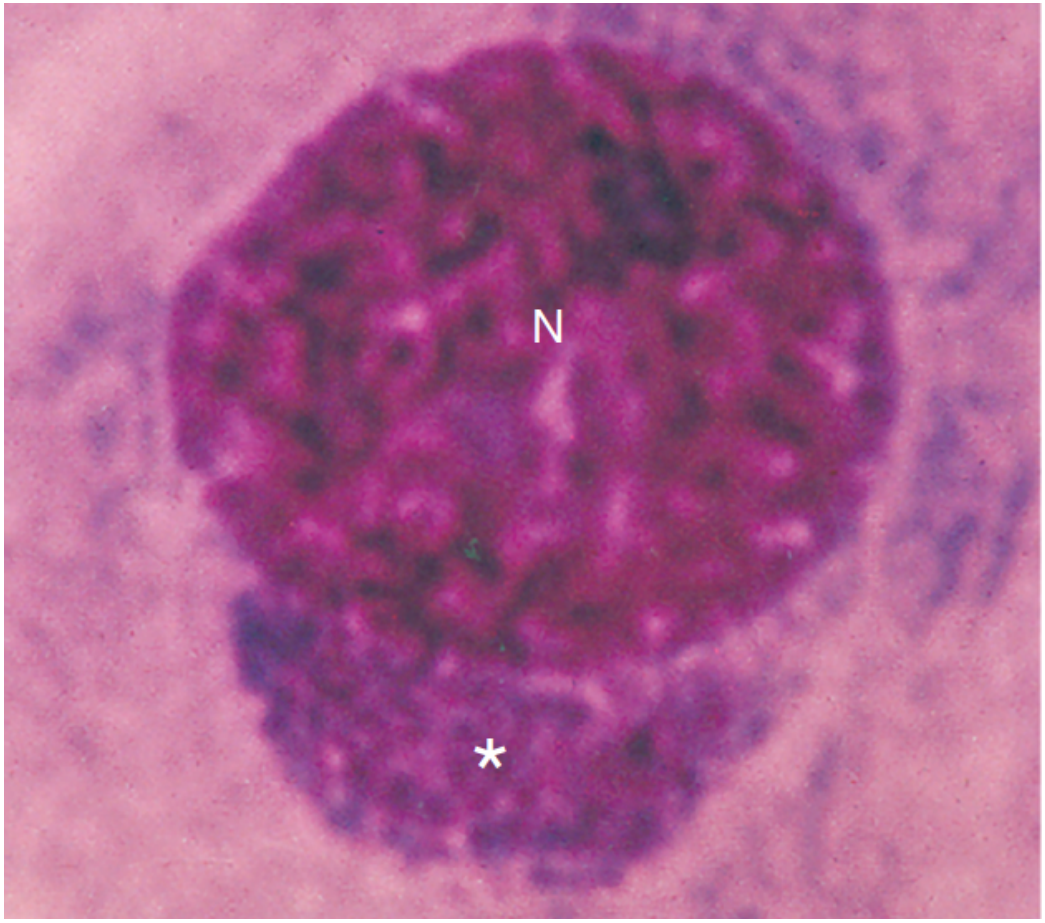
In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?
It looks like a prominent 'cap' resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell



Chlamydia, conjunctival scraping, Giemsa stain. The cytoplasmic inclusion body *(asterisk)* can be seen capping the epithelial cell nucleus (N).

Q

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It looks like a prominent 'cap' resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell

What are inclusion bodies composed of?

A

Fill in the blanks:

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In a nutshell, what does an inclusion body look like?
It looks like a prominent 'cap' resting on the nucleus of a conjunctival epithelial cell

What are inclusion bodies composed of?
Chlamydia organisms

Q

Fill in the blanks:

- Conjunctivitis occurring within the first month of life is called ophthalmia neonatorum. The most common cause is chemical 2º to silver nitrate; it presents within 24º and improves within 48º. The most common *bug* in the US is *Chlamydia*. Onset is typically in 7 days. Staining reveals inclusion bodies ; the best stain is Giemsa. Treatment is _____

A

Fill in the blanks:

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Q

Fill in the blanks:

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A

Fill in the blanks:

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Q

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- The most *feared* bug is _____.

A

Fill in the blanks:

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- The most *feared* bug is *Gonococcus* .

Q

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How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?

A

Fill in the blanks:

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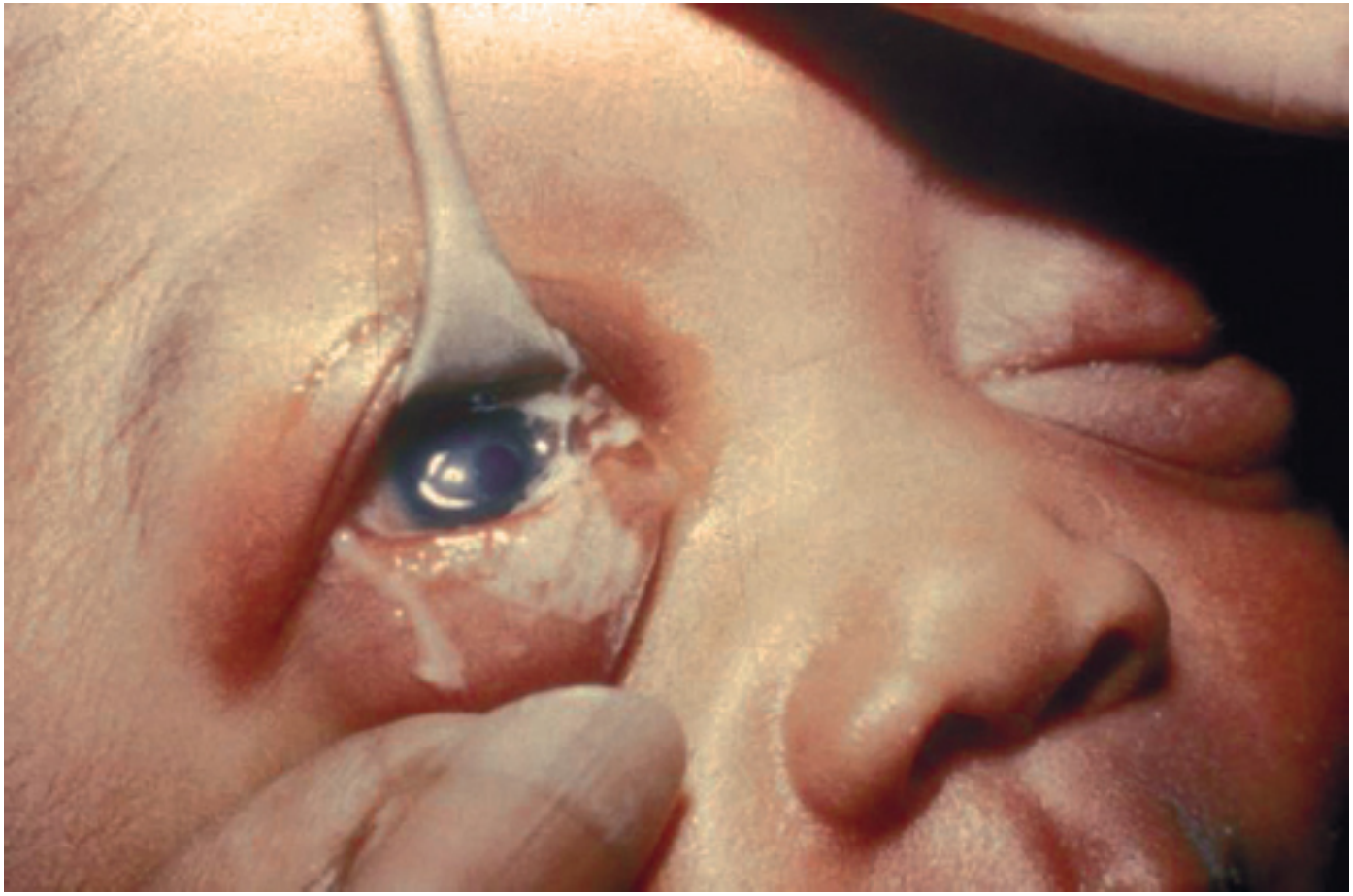
- The most *feared* bug is ***Gonococcus***

How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?
On a spectrum ranging from mild conj injection/discharge to chemosis + hyperacute, copious discharge



Severe *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* conjunctivitis

A

Fill in the blanks:

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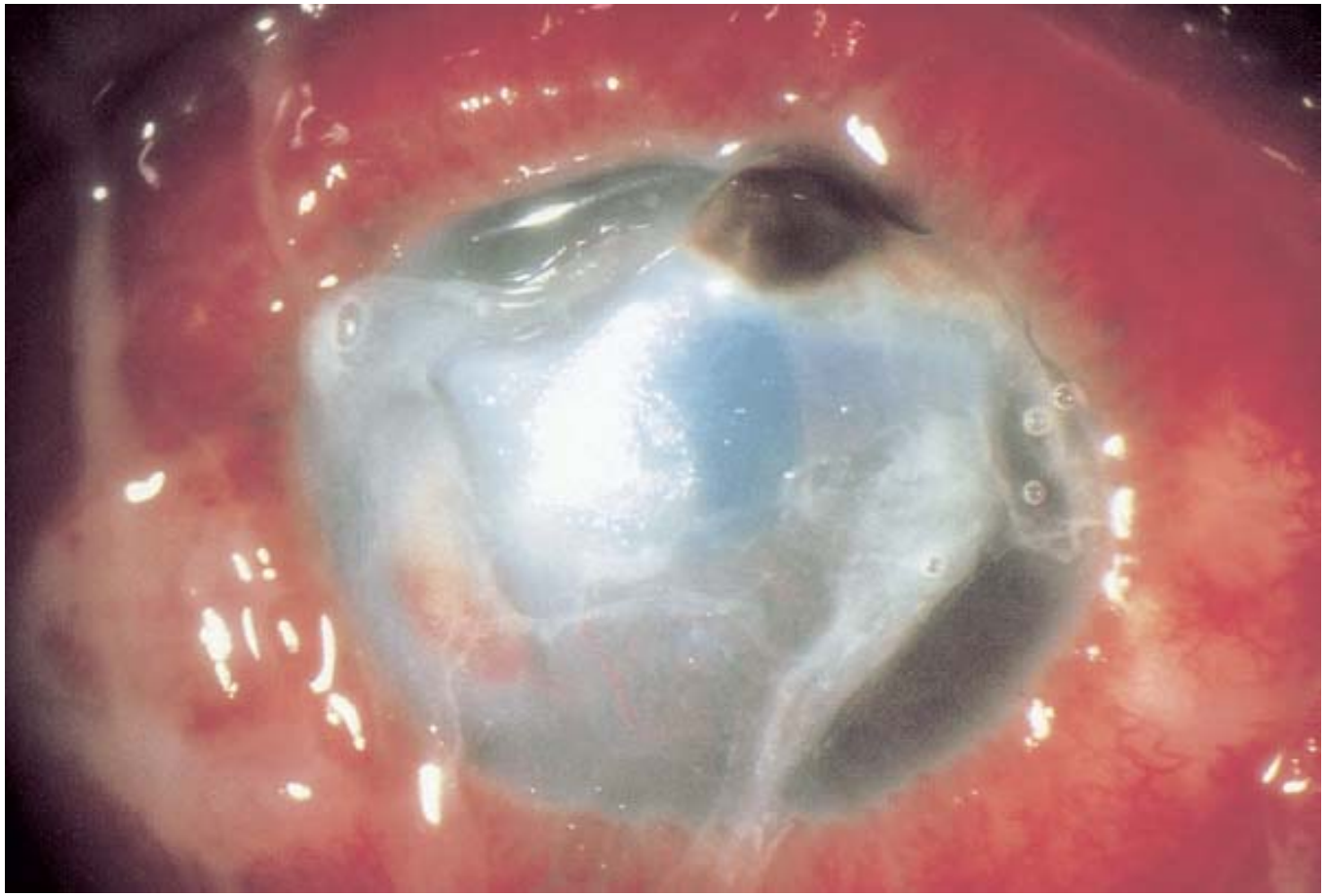
- The most *feared* bug is ***Gonococcus***

How does gonococcal conjunctivitis present?
On a spectrum ranging from mild conj injection/discharge to chemosis + hyperacute, copious discharge. Of particular concern is the possibility of corneal involvement, which can evolve rapidly from ulceration to perforation.



Peripheral corneal ulceration and perforation occurring several days after onset of hyperacute conjunctivitis caused by *N gonorrhoeae*

Q

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- The most *feared* bug is *Gonococcus*. Onset is typically in ___ days

Next Q

A

Fill in the blanks:

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- The most *feared* bug is *Gonococcus*. Onset is typically in 3-4 days

Q

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- The most *feared* bug is *Gonococcus*. Onset is typically in 3-4 days, but can be delayed up to ____ weeks.

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Q

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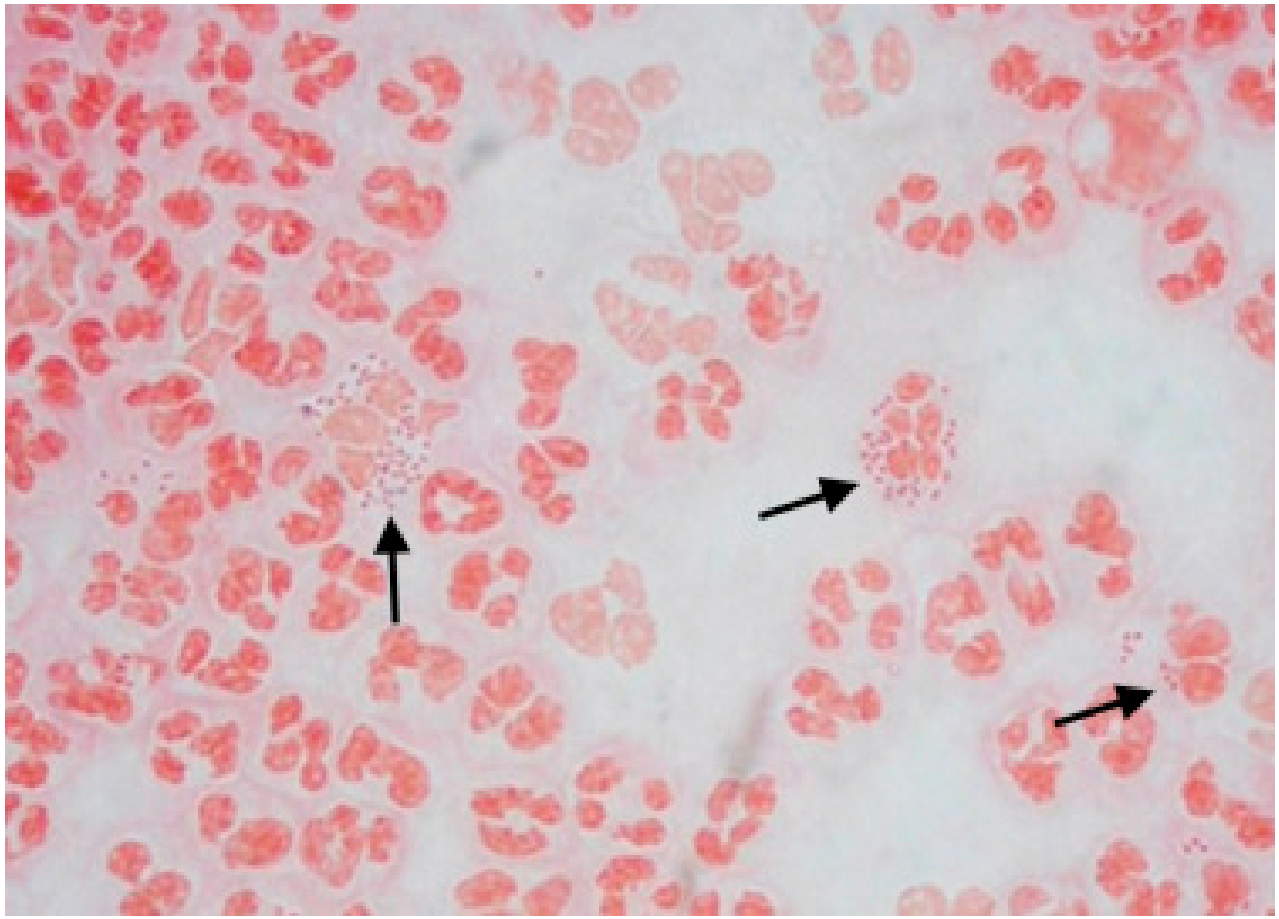

Neisseria gonorrhoeae ophthalmia neonatorum: Gram stain showing PMNs and Gram negative intracellular diplococci (*arrows*).

Q

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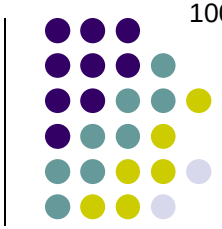

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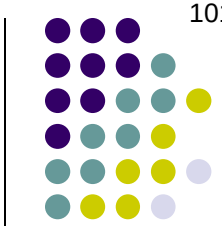

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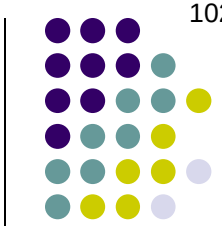
In what circumstance should topical antibiotics be used as well?



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In what circumstance should topical antibiotics be used as well?
If/when there is corneal involvement

Q

Fill in the blanks:

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A

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Q

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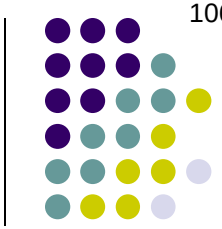

A

Fill in the blanks:

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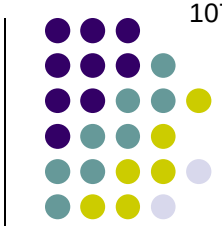

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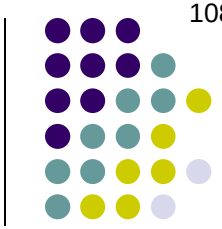
This speaks to a point that bears emphasis: Because a mother may have multiple sexually transmitted diseases, ***infants with one type should be screened for others***



Q

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The World Health Organization (WHO) defines *ophthalmia neonatorum* as a two words conjunctivitis occurring in the first # days of life

- The most *feared* bug is *Gonococcus*. Onset is typically in 3-4 days, but can be delayed up to 3 weeks. Staining reveals intracellular diplococci; the best stain is Gram's. Two culture media are used: the selective media is Thayer-Martin, the nonselective chocolate. Treatment is with systemic ceftriaxone and irrigation. You should also treat for *Chlamydia*, and you should check mom for GC and Chlamydia as well.

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The World Health Organization (WHO) defines *ophthalmia neonatorum* as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life

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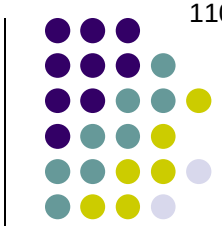

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  The World Health Organization (WHO) defines *ophthalmia neonatorum* as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by bug.

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The World Health Organization (WHO) defines *ophthalmia neonatorum* as a **hyperacute purulent** conjunctivitis occurring in the first **10** days of life, usually caused by **gonococci** . For any *other* conjunctivitis occurring in the first month (# days, to be specific), the WHO term is four words.

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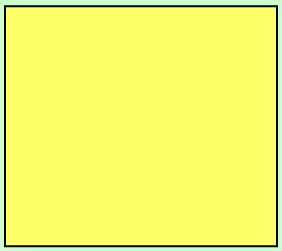
Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr

For OKAP purposes, time-of-onset in ophthalmia neonatorum provides an important clue to its etiology:

24 hours?
3-4 days?
7 days?
10-14 days?:



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Ophthalmia neonatorum: tl;dr

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24 hours? ***Chemical***
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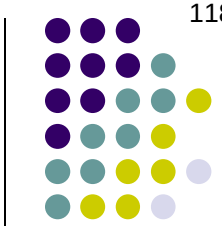

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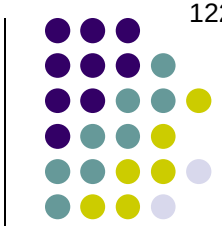
10-14 days?	***HSV***



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However, when caring for actual patients in the real world, such generalities should not be given undue weight!