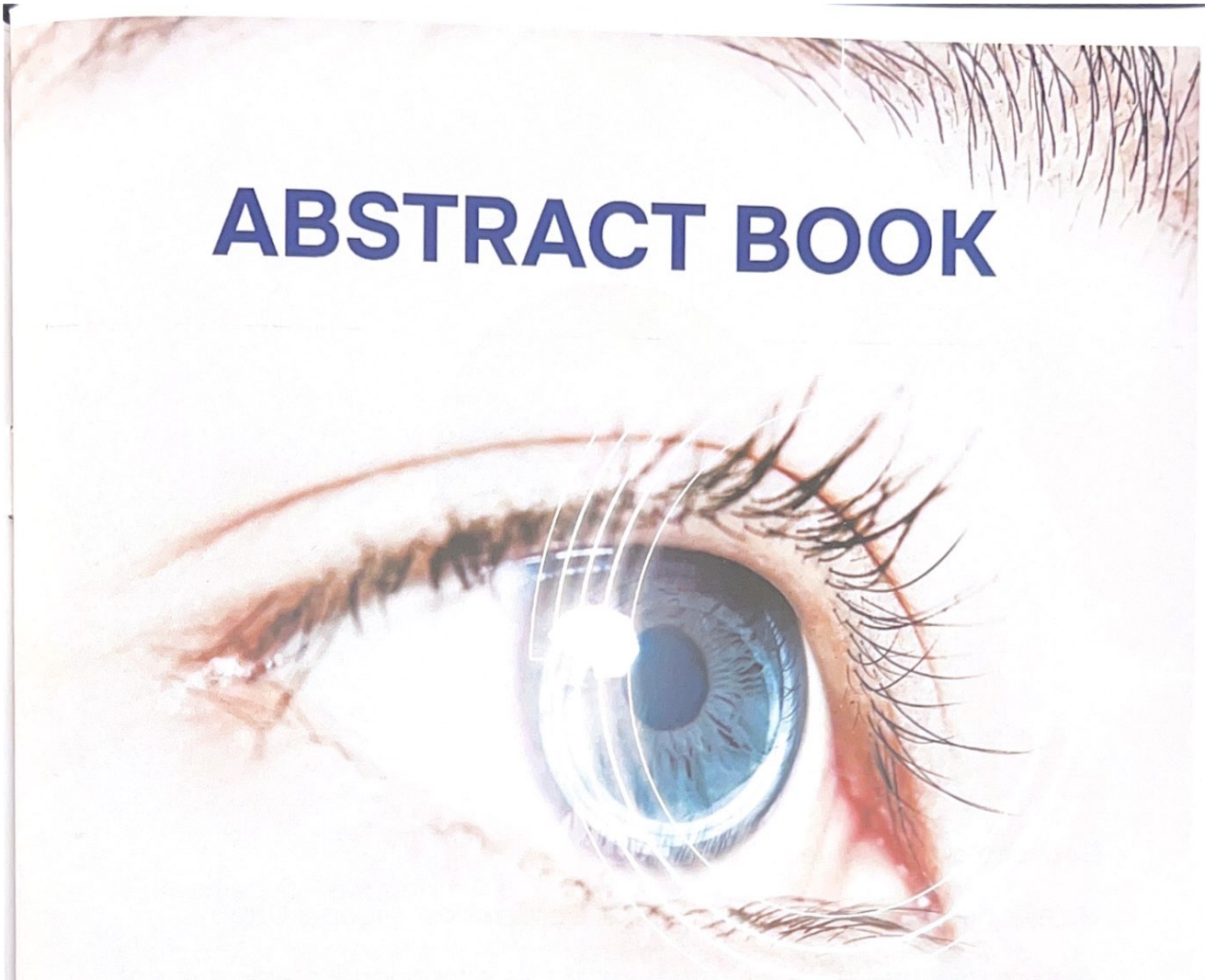
ABSTRACT BOOK



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OPHTHALMOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS OF VIRAL INFECTION

Konovalova N.V., Khramenko N.I.. Guzun O.V.

Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy V. P. Filatov

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Odesa, Ukraine

Odessa National Medical University

One of the most urgent problems of modern world medicine and the issue of humanity's survival is the high morbidity and mortality from viral infections. In recent decades, humanity has undergone serious trials.

The aim of the study. Study of the functional state of the visual analyzer (VA) and regional hemodynamics.

Materials and methods. All patients were examined according to the usual method: examination of visual acuity, field of vision, intraocular pressure, ultrasound diagnosis, biomicroscopy and ophthalmoscopy. Treatment: corticosteroids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Result. As a result of the research conducted, in 19 patients (38.7%) who suffered a viral infection, in the absence of obvious structural changes in the organ of vision and with a high resolution (visual acuity 1.0), functional disorders were detected in the form of a violation of light adaptation in 2.3 times. Which was due not only to a violation of blood circulation both in the eye itself (a 10% decrease in volume pulse blood filling, an increase in the tone of blood vessels by 20%). And in the central part of the visual analyzer (an increase in the tone of large - by 54% and small - by 12% of the vessels of the basins of the internal carotid artery and vertebro basilar arteries). Also probably due to the neurotoxic effect of the viral agent itself and the phenomena of hypoxemia. A corrective effect (increase by 18%) of light sensitivity of the retina was noted after the course of treatment in 36 patients (73.4%). The main ophthalmological complications that arose in the post- viral infection period were mainly of vascular origin. According to the literature, it is known that cases of venous and arterial thrombosis develop in more than 30% of patients who have suffered a viral infection, of which venous thromboembolic conditions are the most common (27%). Our results confirm these studies. Timely started therapy leads to improvement of patients' condition and restoration of visual functions.

Conclusion Functional disorders were caused not only by impaired blood circulation both in the eye itself and in the central part of the visual analyzer, but also probably by the neurotoxic effect of the viral agent itself, hypoxemic disturbances of the homeostasis system.