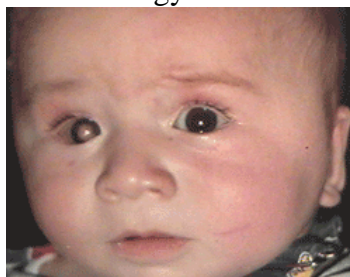


Leukocoria lehetséges okai

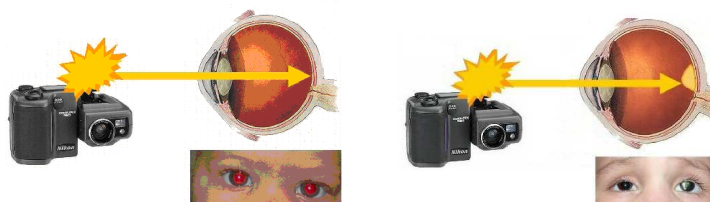
Leukocoria = fehér pupilla.

Egyoldali v. kétoldali



Felismerése:

- egyes esetekben már egyszerű megtekintéskor szembetűnik
- máskor csak bizonyos körülmények között látszik: tág pupillánál.
- fényképeken az egyik szemén szép vörös visszfény, a másik fehér.
- vörös visszfény keresése kézi szemtükörrel (lsd.3.oldal)

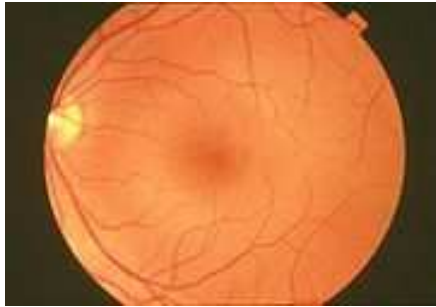


Jelentősége:

- **Életveszélyes állapot jele lehet: retinoblastoma!!!**
- Visus romlás -> amblyopia! (pl. congenitalis cataracta)

Betegség	Jellemzők
Congenitalis cataracta	1/2 oldali
Retinoblastoma	Ritka, de a leggyakoribb primer malignus intraocularis gyerekkori tu.
ROP	
PHPV	1oldali, a primer üt csak részben regrediál., gyakori 13-as trisomiában
Coats-betegség(retinitis exsudativa)	1 oldali, fiatal fiúknál. Retinális teleangiectasiák, aneurysmák, exsudative retina leváláshoz vezethetnek.
Ablatio retinae	Gyerekkorban gyakran retinoblastoma mellett
Üvegtesti vérzés, vasculáris elváltozások	
Stb.	

Terápia: az alapbetegség kezelése



Normal fundus



Retinoblastoma



Cataracta



Retina coloboma



Retinaleválás

SeeRED



The Childhood Eye Cancer Trust

Red reflex examination of the eyes can be used to great advantage in young children.

The photographs shown here depict the inequality or absence of red reflex that can occur in several important eye conditions, the

most serious of which is retinoblastoma. Red reflex examination is essential post-natally, at the 6 week check, routine development examinations, and at any consultation where a child is being examined due to parental concern over vision or eye appearance.



Technique

Sit at arms length; use a good quality halogen light ophthalmoscope set close to zero focussed on the child's face; encourage the child to look at the light. If it is unclear whether the reflex is normal or not then pupil dilation with drops such as tropicamide 1% will help. Examination of parents' eyes will help to recognise normal red reflexes in different ethnic groups. The corneal reflex can be checked at the same time.

Normal red reflex and corneal reflex

The colour and brightness of the red reflex, and the location of the small white corneal reflex, is identical in each eye.

Red reflex absent

An absent red reflex in one or both eyes demonstrates serious eye disease (such as cataract or retinoblastoma) requiring immediate referral.

Red Reflex is abnormal

A red reflex that is the wrong colour or brightness in one or both eyes suggests serious eye disease (such as cataract or retinoblastoma) requiring immediate referral.

Combined with corneal reflex

The red reflex is reduced in the left eye and the corneal reflex is not central. This is a squint which requires prompt referral to exclude serious underlying disease.

This poster has been produced by the Childhood Eye Cancer Trust, with help from Dr Al Smith and Birmingham Children's Hospital. The Childhood Eye Cancer Trust is a registered UK charitable organisation dedicated to the support of families with retinoblastoma.

The Childhood Eye Cancer Trust can be contacted on: Tel 0207 377 5578 Email info@cheect.org.uk www.cheect.org.uk