

**A RETROSPLECTIVE STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF UVEITIS IN
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Introduction: Uveitis is the inflammation of the uveal tract, consisting of the iris, ciliary body and choroid, and may affect secondarily other structures such as the cornea, sclera, vitreous, retina and optic nerve. It can be a systemic manifestation of infectious diseases, rheumatic disease, diseases of unknown etiology, or occur in the absence of any detectable illness. Complications which can lead to blindness, such as cataract, glaucoma, and retinal detachment may be associated with uveitis, with cataract being the most common complication. **Methodology:** This was a retrospective study involving medical records (eyecard) for the period January 2017 till December 2017 of all subjects in our setting reviewed and study data extracted. **Results:** The total subjects recruited in the study were 33 people. The mean age of study participants was 42.9 years old (SD=21.71). The mean ESR value for non-toxoplasmosis infective uveitis was 65.7 (SD=29.14) mm per hour. While the mean ESR for toxoplasmosis infective uveitis was 56.9 (SD=30.31) mm per hour, $p=0.671$. Among the patients with suspected infective causes, the mean mantoux reading was 6.17 (SD=6.422) mm. There was a poor correlation between age and ESR values, $r=0.028$, $p=0.909$, and mantoux reading, $r=-0.102$, $p=0.751$. **Discussion/ Conclusion:** In our setting, infectious uveitis has higher prevalence than non-infectious uveitis. The main cause of infectious uveitis is toxoplasmosis.