

MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF SYSTEMIC CAUSES OF 500 ADULTS PATIENTS IN A REFERRAL CENTER IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN

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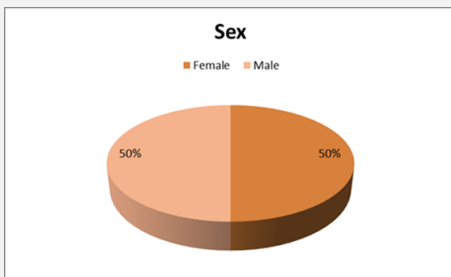
Objective :

To describe the main characteristics of a cohort of patients with uveitis referred to a multidisciplinary unit in northern Spain.

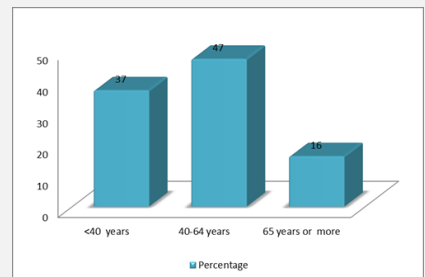
Material and methods:

Retrospective analysis of clinical records of patients evaluated in the Multidisciplinary Unit of the Navarra Hospital Complex from the period January 2010 until March 2015. An analysis was performed on the demographic characteristics, origin, types of uveitis, laterality, and aetiology.

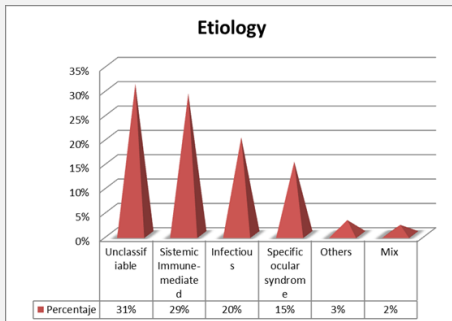
Results: A total of 500 patients were studied.



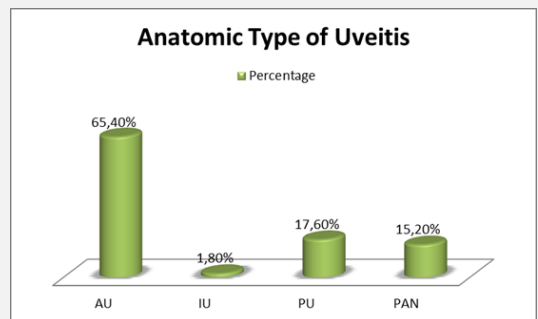
Graphic 1: Distribution by sex



Graphic 2: Distribution by age



Graphic 3: Anatomic type of uveitis



Graphic 4: Etiology of uveitis

Unclassifiable in 31.2%,
Classifiable in 68.8%

Ankylosing spondylitis in 10.8%
Herpes infection in 9.2%
Toxoplasmosis in 7.8%

It was found that infectious cause was statistically significant superior in foreign patients than spanish –born patients (p value =0,002). There was a relationship between the type of uveitis and foreigner (p-value = 0.006), UA was less frequent than expected and PAN more frequent. There was a relationship between the laterality and foreigner (p-value = 0.435), being the unilateral form the most frequent.

Conclusions: Unilateral anterior uveitis and idiopathic uveitis were the most frequent in our series. The PAN type and infectious cause was the most frequent type of uveitis in the foreign population compared to the general population of our study.