

SUPPLEMENTARY

Ann

CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The herpes simplex virus HSV remains a significant ocular pathogen despite the existence of highly specific anti viral agents. Early detection and proper treatment is of a great prognostic value.

This study was done to discuss the detection rate of HSV infection in recurrent corneal ulcer.

This study included 250 cases. The cases were selected from Out — Patient Clinic of Ophthalmology Department, Benha Faculty of Medicine.

For each case, a complete ophthalmological examination and fluorescein staining of the cornea was performed.

From all cases corral scraping were obtained for culture on VERO cells and staining by DIF and Papanicolaou stain.

According to the sex distribution of herpetic keratitis, our study had proved that the incidence of herpetic keratitis among males 140 cases (56%) was common than females 110 cases (44%).

The age distribution of herpetic keratitis in our study occurring mostly in the age group 30-40 yrs. (32%) and 20-30 yrs. (24%).

The prevalence of recurrent herpetic keratitis 136 cases (54.4%) was commoner than primary herpetic keratitis 114 cases (45.4%).

As regard to the different laboratory methods used in this study we found that the sensitivity and specificity of DFA comparing with tissue culture were 60% and 95.7% and for papanicolaou stain the sensitivity and specificity were 35% & 97.1%.

In conclusion we would like to say that:

1. The best way to prevent recurrence in herpetic keratitis is to identify each patient's trigger mechanism and then try to avoid it whenever possible.
2. Early and accurate diagnosis is needed, especially with the availability of clinically proved effective antiviral drugs for HSV.
3. DIP test is suitable for rapid detection of HSV while continuous cell line as VERO cells should be used for primary HSV isolation.