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GIST OF RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA

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INTRODUCTION:

It is a hereditary disease and mainly it is characterized by Night Blindness and visual field constriction. Here, degeneration occurs in rods and cone cells. In case of Retinitis Pigmentosa:Blood vessels became attenuate means it becomes thin. Rods and Cone cells are degenerated. Highest number of rod cells are present at the peripheral part of the retina and the highest number of cone cells are present at foveal part. That's why due to abnormality of rod cells usually, patient have "Tubular Vision." Pigment is migrated from the peripheral part of the retina to the foveal region. Due to attenuation of the blood vessels, optic disc becomes white and gets damaged permanently. The pigments which are migrated from the peripheral part of the retina to the foveal part are of bony specule type. 70 % cases of Retinitis Pigmentosa is associated with "CME" During Retinitis Pigmentosa, ERG value is subnormal. Scotoma and Restricted visual field is diagnosed with perimetry.

TREATMENT:

No satisfactory treatment is implacable.

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