

GIST OF RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA

PARTHA HARADHAN CHOWDHURY, BRINDA HAREN SHAH

M.OPTOM, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PRINCIPAL

*Department of Optometry, Shree Satchandi Jankalyan Samiti Netra Prasikshan Sansthan,
Pauri, Affiliated to Uttarakhand State Medical Faculty, Dehradun, India*

M.OPTOM, GUEST LECTURER

*Department of Optometry, Shree Satchandi Jankalyan Samiti Netra Prasikshan Sansthan,
Pauri, Affiliated to Uttarakhand State Medical Faculty, Dehradun, India*

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

*PARTHA HARADHAN CHOWDHURY, M.OPTOM, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PRINCIPAL, Department of Optometry,
Shree Satchandi Jankalyan Samiti Netra Prasikshan
Sansthan, Pauri, Affiliated to Uttarakhand State Medical Faculty, Dehradun, India
EMAIL ID : optometrypublish@gmail.com*

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 become attenuated 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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