

# Red Eye

The red eye is a frequent presentation in general practice. While most commonly benign or self-limiting, the red eye may be due to serious sight-threatening causes and require urgent management. A systematic approach to this condition is essential. Slit lamps are uncommon in Australian general practice and GPs need to have satisfactory skills in eye examination and ophthalmoscopy. GP registrars are likely to have had some experience in assessing the red eye in the ED setting – however, supervisors need to assess registrar competence in managing this condition in the general practice setting, and appropriately facilitate learning of the necessary knowledge and skills.

### TEACHING AND LEARNING AREAS



- Common and serious causes of the red eye, and patterns of presentation
- Key features on history pain, discharge, visual loss etc.
- <u>Clinical examination skills for assessing the red eye</u>, including use of topical fluorescein and anaesthetic
- Indications for investigations
- Management of common presentations
- Indications for referral (urgent and non-urgent) and appropriate pathways

### PRE- SESSION ACTIVITIES



- Read <u>An approach to a red eye</u>
- Read the 2020 AJGP article <u>Acute red eye in children: A practical approach</u>

### TEACHING TIPS AND TRAPS



- Red eye + reduced vision should be regarded as an emergency
- Pain causing eye closure, and resolution of pain with topical anaesthetic drops, suggests a local corneal cause
- Recurrent episodes of unilateral red eye suggests iritis or HSV keratitis
- Avoid corticosteroid eye drops if there is any risk of HSV
- Preauricular lymphadenopathy is a diagnostic feature of viral conjunctivitis
- Viral conjunctivitis can last up to 3-4 weeks
- Antibiotic eye drops have no role in viral conjunctivitis and can cause an allergic reaction
- Consider blepharitis in patients with recurrent bacterial conjunctivitis
- Only use one drop of fluorescein when staining eyes
- Consider bacterial keratitis in contact lens wearers refer any contact lens wearer with a painful red eye

### **RESOURCES**



- Read
- 2010 AAFP article <u>Diagnosis and Management of Red Eye in Primary Care</u>
- RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines Red Eye

#### Watch

An approach to a red eye

# FOLLOW UP & EXTENSION ACTIVITIES



• Registrar to undertake clinical reasoning challenge and discuss with supervisor



# Red Eye

## **Clinical Reasoning Challenge**

Your last patient of the day is Matthew, aged 48, who presents to your surgery as an emergency 'fit-in'. He complains about a red and very painful left eye since this morning. He also says that light hurts his left eye and he keeps it closed.

QUESTION 1.	What are the most important causes of a painful eye to consider? List, in note form only, up to FIVE most important causes.
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
QUESTION 2.	What are the MOST IMPORTANT elements of examination of Matthew's eye? List up to FIVE MOST IMPORTANT elements of examination.  1
	2
	3
	4
	5
QUESTION 3.	Matthew reveals that he wears contact lenses and slept with them in last night. What is the MOST IMPORTANT next step in management? List the single MOST IMPORTANT next step.
	1



# **Red Eye**

### **ANSWERS**

### **QUESTION 1**

What are the most important causes of a painful eye to consider?

- Acute glaucoma
- Iritis/uveitis
- Foreign body/trauma
- Corneal ulcer
- Bacterial keratitis
- Scleritis/episcleritis

### QUESTION 2

What are the MOST IMPORTANT elements of examination of Matthew's eye?

- Visual acuity
- Inspection under magnification (including lid eversion)
- Pupillary reaction
- Fluorescein staining
- Fundoscopy
- Palpate globe

### QUESTION 3

Matthew reveals that he wears contact lenses and slept with them in last night. What is the MOST IMPORTANT next step in management?

• Urgent referral to ophthalmologist