

ANALYSIS OF OPTIC NEURITIS CASES AND CORRELATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN TURKISH PATIENTS

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Optic Neuritis (ON) is an inflammatory demyelinating disease of the optic nerve. ONTT have supplied information in terms of ON clinical course and risks of developing into MS aside from demographics and clinical neuro-ophthalmological characteristics. However, in Turkey, few studies propound the clinical characteristics of ON and determine its clinical correlations. We aimed to determine demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with ON, and clinical usefulness. Ninety-four patients with ON (64F,30M,the mean age 36) were evaluated in our neuro-ophthalmology unit in the last 3 years. ON causes were MS in 77 cases, NMO in 8, and idiopathic in 9. The age of onset was 30.8 (12-49) years. ON was unilateral in 65% and bilateral in 35%. ON was simultaneous in 14 of the bilateral cases. 59.8% of the cases had pain. The vision decreased to mild in 73.2% of the cases, moderate in 12.2% and severe in 14.6%. Visual EDSS is at the level of 1 in 52.2% of the cases, 2 in 5.5%, 3 in 15.6%, 4 in 5.5%, 5 in 5.5%, and 6 in 10%. Visual field (VF) abnormalities are found in 22.3%. Anisocoria was detected in 50% of the cases, afferent defect in 95%. Atrophy was detected in 79% of the cases. Anterior ON is relatively rare (6.6%). Our study revealed that visual impairment is higher among those with VF abnormalities, and etiologically visual impairment is lower among MS and idiopathic ON, compared to NMOs. In addition anisocoria was much more common than usual.