Objective: Wegener’s Granulomatosis (WG) is a multisystem granulomatous inflammatory disease of presumed autoimmune origin. Ocular involvement is present in 50 – 60 % of patients.

Methods: We report follow up (mean duration 65 months) of four patients with ophthalmic Wegener’s Granulomatosis. Anterior scleritis (n =3), necrotising scleritis (n=1) combined with intraorbital granulomas (n=4). All patients had been treated with different immunosuppressive agents. Disease activity was monitored clinically combined with immunodiagnostic methods and magnetic resonance imaging.

Results: One patient is successfully treated with initial therapy cyclophosphamid and MTX for maintainance. Three patients underwent treatment with cyclophosphamid, methotrexat, azathioprin, infliximab without adequate long term efficacy. In these patients prolonged improvement of clinical findings could be achieved with rituximab.

Conclusion: Conventional immunosuppressive therapy with a combination of steroids, cyclophosphamid, azathioprin or methotrexate showed improvement in moderate disease activity while patients with refractory ophthalmic WG responded beneficially to rituximab.