



NORTHPARK Animal Hospital

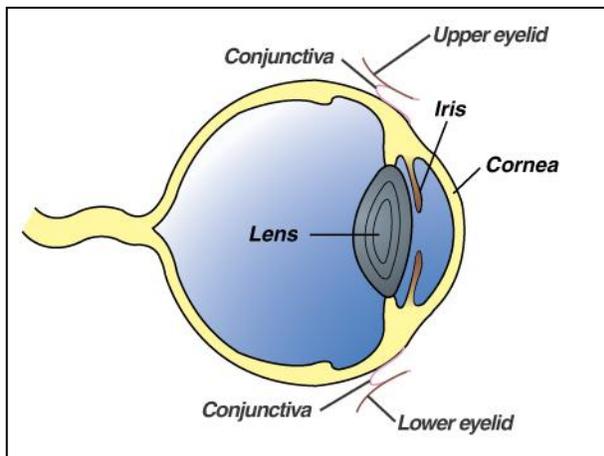
CONJUNCTIVITIS IN CATS

What does “conjunctivitis” mean?

Any medical term that ends in “itis” means “inflammation of”. Conjunctivitis is defined as inflammation of the conjunctiva. The conjunctiva is a mucous membrane, similar to the lining of the mouth and nose. It is a layer of epithelial cells with mucus-secreting cells that covers the eyeball and lines the eyelids. The cat has a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane, in the inner corner of the eye. This is also covered by conjunctiva. In normal cats the conjunctiva of the eyelids is not readily visible and has a pale, pink color. With **conjunctivitis** the conjunctival membranes become swollen and bulge from the lids, take on a deep red color and the tears may become cloudy. Conjunctivitis can affect one (unilateral) or both (bilateral) eyes.

How will I recognize conjunctivitis in my cat?

If you see excessive tearing from one or both eyes, cloudy, yellow or even greenish discharge, and prominent and reddened conjunctival membranes, your cat may have conjunctivitis and should be seen by a veterinarian. Your cat may be reluctant to face light (photophobia), close or squint its eyes or the swelling of the conjunctiva may partially close the eye. The third eyelid may protrude and cover the eyeball. The cat may rub its eye.



How is conjunctivitis diagnosed?

A simple diagnosis of conjunctivitis is made after the veterinarian rules out conditions such as a foreign body in the eye, blocked tear ducts preventing normal drainage of tears or injury to the eye and cornea. Because there are many causes of conjunctivitis that do not directly involve the eye, a specific diagnosis may involve blood tests.

What are some of the causes of conjunctivitis?

Causes of conjunctivitis can be roughly divided into two categories: **infections** from bacteria, viruses or other infectious organisms and **non-infectious** causes.

What are some of the non-infectious causes?

Breeds such as Persians and Himalayas and other long-haired breeds may be born with a turning in of the eyelids called entropion. Entropion causes corneal irritation when the eyelashes constantly rub against the eyeball. Foreign bodies such as dust or sand may become trapped inside the eyelids, or exposure to

irritant chemicals may initiate conjunctivitis that may become secondarily infected. Allergies are believed to be a common cause of conjunctivitis because the allergens are difficult to pinpoint and avoid.

What are some of the infectious causes of conjunctivitis?

Infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, etc.) are the most common causes of conjunctivitis in cats. In many cases virus infections such as Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR), Feline Calicivirus (of which there are many different strains) are the initial cause of inflammation. This allows a variety of bacteria such as Streptococci and Staphylococci to move in and cause a secondary infection. Two special organisms, *Chlamydia* and *Mycoplasma* (of which there are a number of types that infect cats) are capable on their own of initiating conjunctivitis.

How can these causes of the conjunctivitis be differentially diagnosed?

Because most cases are bacterial infections causing much of the symptoms (virus infections tend to improve without treatment) and because there is a need to reduce the immediate pain and inflammation, treatment is usually begun without a specific diagnosis. In cases that are not improving or where there is need to make a definitive diagnosis, swab samples may be taken from the eyes and sent away for specialized laboratory culturing and microscopic examination. Blood samples may also be useful.

What treatments are used?

The general approach is to use preparations containing antibiotics to control the bacteria and anti-inflammatory drugs to reduce the inflammation and encourage healing. These preparations come as either drops or ointment for instilling into the eyes. Local treatment may need to be supplemented with injections and/or pills.

How should eye medication be administered?

Regular and frequent treatment is essential. Most ophthalmic drops need to be administered at least 4-6 times a day. Ointments may require less frequent administration but may be more difficult to administer. Two people may be necessary: one to hold the cat and the other to administer the ointment, at least until the discomfort and sensitivity of the eyes has decreased. Apply 1/4 to 1/2 inch (0.6 to 1.25 cm) of ointment to each eye and then close the lids to smear the ointment across the eyeball. Liquid preparations can be applied directly onto the surface of the eye; one or two drops per eye are usually sufficient. If you have any doubts as to how to give your cat's medication, please ask us to demonstrate the proper procedure for you.

When should I expect a response?

Normally you will expect a rapid improvement after a few days. But even if the conjunctivitis has resolved, do not stop treatment until the end of the prescribed period. Stopping your cat's medication early may allow a resurgence of the infection and make it harder to eliminate the next time.

Can the conjunctivitis recur?

With some non-infectious causes, if the underlying cause is not removed the conjunctivitis will recur. Some of the viruses that cause infectious conjunctivitis may persist in a hidden form or as chronic infections and flare up from time to time, especially during periods of stress or illness.