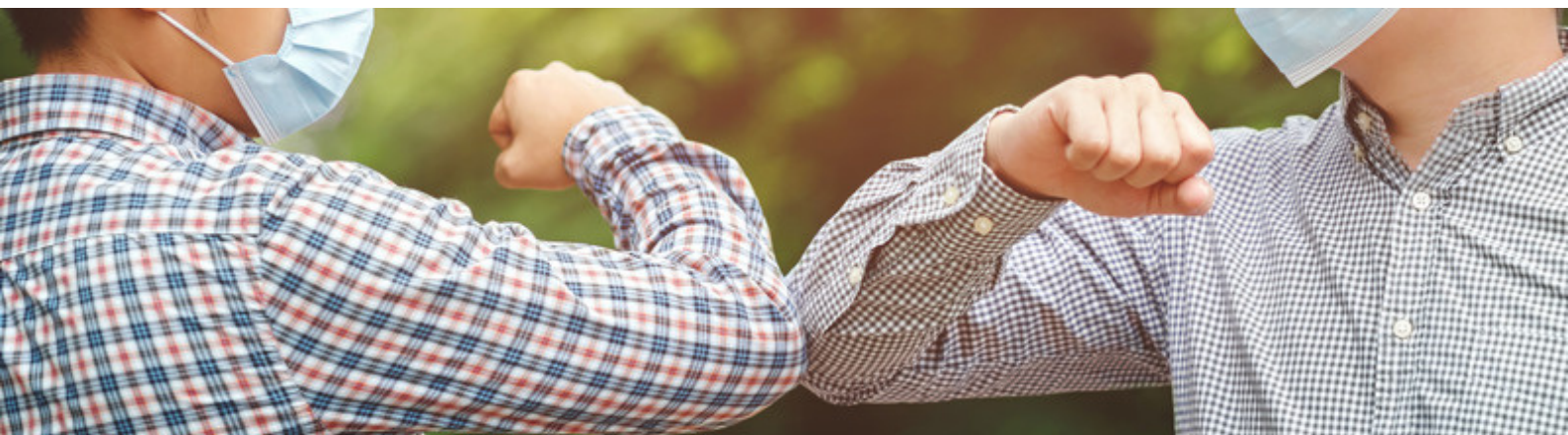


EYE RESEARCH CENTER

SPRING 2021 E-NEWSLETTER



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

1. Research News

2. Upcoming Events

3. Partnership

Research News

Author

Mashaeh AL-Namaeh, OD., PhD, FAAO

Title

Ocular Manifestations of Parkinson's Disease

Summary

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the world's second-most-common neurological disease, after Alzheimer's disease. Parkinson disease occurs in approximately 13 per 100,000 people, and about 60,000 new cases are identified each year in the United States. PD affects more than 4 million people worldwide. Diplopia, reduced visual acuity, pupil abnormalities, saccade abnormalities, smooth pursuit eye movement abnormalities, Convergence Insufficiency (CI), vergence abnormalities, strabismus, decreased reading time, and vertical gaze abnormalities have all been associated to Parkinson's disease. Other signs of PD include dry eyes and abnormal ocular surface staining. Blink rates and corneal sensitivity are reduced in PD patients. The rate at which people blink was linked to the sensitivity of their corneas, which could be linked to asymptomatic ocular surface disease caused by decreased corneal sensitivity. Other symptoms, such as visual hallucinations should be investigated further in future investigations. Finally, because there is an association between diplopia and CI in PD, binocular vision testing is critical.

Publication Information

1. Al-Namaeh M. (2020) Ocular Manifestations of Parkinson's Disease: A Systematic Review. Medical Hypothesis & Innovation in Optometry. Vol. 1 No. 1 (2020): Pages 1-10. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51329/mehdioptometry101>.

2. Al-Namaeh M (2021) A Meta-Analysis Study of Parkinson's Disease and Convergence Insufficiency: A Mini-Review Medical Hypothesis & Innovation in Optometry, Vol. 1 No. 3 (2020), 23 March 2021, Pages 108-111. <https://doi.org/10.51329/mehdioptometry114>.

3. Al-Namaeh M (2021) "Parkinson's Disease and Convergence Insufficiency: A Meta-Analysis", Abstract # 3493764. May 4 2021. ARVO Annual Meeting.

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SPRING 2021 E-NEWSLETTER



Research News

Author

Mashaeh AL-Namaeh OD., Ph.D., FAAO

Title

Ocular Manifestations of COVID-19

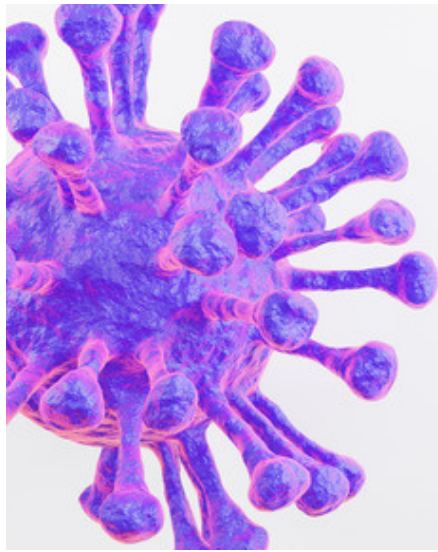
Summary

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a SARS-COV-2 virus infection that was first found in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. Viral conjunctivitis and keratoconjunctivitis are the most prevalent ocular symptoms in adults. The odds ratio (ORs) of conjunctivitis was 0.01 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.00–0.02). 1% of COVID-19 patients are likely to have conjunctivitis in a total of 3383 COVID-patients. The vast majority of individuals with viral conjunctivitis were men. Other ocular manifestations include chemosis, epiphora, increased secretions, fibrin pseudomembranes, inflammatory cells on the tarsal conjunctiva, and foreign body sensations. Other ocular manifestations have been documented, such as conjunctival hyperemia and secretion, conjunctival discharge, eye rubbing, subconjunctival bleeding, keratitis, and vitreous hemorrhages. Finally, wearing eye protection when seeing patients on a daily basis during the pandemic is essential.

Publication Information

1.Al-Namaeh (2021) COVID-19 and Conjunctivitis: A Meta-Analysis. Ther Adv Ophthalmol, Vol. 13: 1–10 DOI: 10.1177/ 25158414211003368

2.Al-Namaeh M (2021) COVID-19 in the Light Current Clinical Eye Research. Eur J Ophthalmol. 2021 Mar 3; 11206721219989911, doi: 10.1177



*On May 29th, there were
33,679,535 cases and 602,798
deaths in the United States.*

*For more information please visit : CDC
COVID Data Tracker*

Upcoming Events

August 7th 2021:
Eye Research Center CE
Conference
COPE-Approved Live Webinar

Sponsored by Kentucky College of
Optometry, University of
Pikeville

Registration of this event is now
open



This COPE activity #121897, is
accredited by COPE for
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optometrists

Partnership

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