

FACTSABOUT

Pinkeye (Conjunctivitis)

Pinkeye is an infection of the covering of the eyeball. It is usually caused by a virus, but it can also be due to bacteria. Pinkeye can also be caused by allergy or by rubbing the eyes excessively.

Children with pinkeye complain of a scratchy feeling or pain in their eyes and may have a lot of tears and pus discharge. The infection turns the whites of the eyes pink or red. When the child wakes up after a sleep, pus or discharge often makes the eyelids stick together.

Pinkeye is easily spread when:

- ◆ a child with the infection touches the discharge and then touches another child;
- ◆ an uninfected child touches an infected child's eye discharge and then touches his or her own eyes;
- ◆ an adult wipes an infected child's eyes and then touches his or her or another person's eyes.

Pinkeye that is caused by bacteria can be treated and cured with an antibiotic. Antibiotics can also stop the infection from spreading to others. There is no treatment for pinkeye that is caused by a virus.

Things Parents Can Do

- ◆ Watch your child for signs of pinkeye if another child has it.
- ◆ Contact your physician if your child has pinkeye. It is not easy to tell whether the infection is caused by bacteria or a virus. It may be necessary for the physician to prescribe antibiotics for the child.

- ◆ Ensure you and your child wash your hands very carefully after touching or wiping the child's eyes.
- ◆ Do not let your child share towels or wash cloths with anyone else, because this could spread the infection.
- ◆ If your child's eyes have pus (yellow, thick) or a discharge, he or she should not return to the child care facility until after taking an antibiotic for one full day.

This information has been prepared and approved by the Canadian Paediatric Society. 1992



CONJUNCTIVITIS

(Pink Eye)

Information From Your Health Care Provider



BASIC INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION

An inflammation (redness and soreness) of the conjunctiva. The conjunctiva is a clear membrane that covers the white part of the eye and the inside of the eyelids. Conjunctivitis is a very common condition in children.

FREQUENT SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Symptoms vary depending on the cause.
- One or both eyes may be affected.
- Eye discomfort or pain.
- Gritty feeling in the eye (like there is a piece of sand in the eye).
- Redness of the eye (leading to the term "pinkeye").
- Clear, green, or yellow discharge from the eye.
- After sleeping, crusts on lashes that cause eyelids to stick together.
- Swollen eyelids.
- Sensitivity to bright light.
- Intense itching (allergic type only).

CAUSES

- Bacterial or viral infection. Conjunctivitis may occur with colds or childhood diseases such as measles. These infections can be spread from one eye to the other. They can also be spread from one person to another.
- Chemical irritation or dust, smoke, chlorine, and other types of air pollution, or home chemicals.
- Allergies caused by cosmetics, pollen, animal dander, or other allergens. (Both eyes are usually affected.)
- A blocked tear duct.

RISK INCREASES WITH

- Children and the elderly.
- Contact lens wearers.
- Contact with an infected person.
- Newborns of mothers who are carriers of gonorrhea or chlamydia.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- Wash hands often to avoid spreading germs.
- Avoid exposure to eye irritants.
- Newborns in hospital deliveries are routinely given antibiotic eye drops.
- Do not share eye makeup. Discard mascara after 4 to 6 months.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Most forms will heal on their own in 1 to 2 weeks with no serious harm.
- Allergic conjunctivitis can be cured if the allergen is removed. However, it is likely to recur.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

Complications are rare, but may include other eye infections or problems of the cornea.



DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT

GENERAL MEASURES

- Sometimes, the infection is treated with self-care. See your health care provider if you have any concerns about the symptoms. An exam of the affected eye will confirm the diagnosis.
- Treatment of conjunctivitis varies with the cause.
- Wash hands often with antiseptic soap, and use paper towels to dry. Don't touch the eyes. Gently wipe the discharge from the eye using disposable tissues.
- For infectious conjunctivitis, use warm-water compresses on the eye to reduce discomfort. Cool compresses feel better with allergic conjunctivitis. Apply for 5 to 10 minutes several times a day.
- Do not use eye makeup while symptoms are present.
- Do not wear contact lenses until symptoms are gone.

MEDICATIONS

- You may use nonprescription artificial tears in the eyes to help relieve symptoms.
- Antibiotic eye drops or ointments may be prescribed. Antibiotics taken by mouth may be prescribed for more severe cases.
- Steroid eye drops or ointments may be prescribed. Follow instructions carefully as these products can cause other, more severe eye problems.
- For allergic conjunctivitis, you may use nonprescription anti-allergy eye drops.

ACTIVITY

Return to work or school once symptoms improve.

DIET

No special diet.



NOTIFY OUR OFFICE IF

- You or a family member has signs of conjunctivitis.
- The infection does not improve in 48 hours, despite treatment.
- Fever occurs or pain increases.
- Vision is affected.

Special notes:

More notes on the back of this page