



Patient information - accident and emergency

Infective conjunctivitis

What is conjunctivitis?

The surface membrane of your eye is known as the conjunctiva. It forms a thin transparent layer over the white of your eye and under your eyelids. Conjunctivitis means inflammation of the conjunctiva. It has several causes:

- An infection (bacteria or viruses, usually flu or cold viruses)-infective conjunctivitis.
- An allergy- allergic conjunctivitis.

What are the symptoms of infective conjunctivitis?

Infective conjunctivitis can affect one eye or both eyes. The whites of your eyes can look inflamed, swollen and red.

Your eyes may feel gritty, watery or sticky and your eyelids may become swollen and get stuck together, especially in the mornings. Your vision may be blurred due to tears or sticky discharge. You may also get flu-like symptoms such as a sore throat, fever, muscle ache, and feel generally unwell.

What are the treatment options for infective conjunctivitis?

No treatment
 — most infections clear
 up on their own within a few days to
 a few weeks.

- Antibiotic eye drops or ointmentviral infections do not respond to antibiotics and the infection may last for two to three weeks before your natural immunity is able to build up enough to clear the virus. Antibiotic drops or ointment may be helpful in conjunctivitis caused by bacteria.
- Lubricant eye drops, gel or ointment—these may help reduce discomfort and grittiness, but will not reduce the duration of the illness.
- Simple painkillers such as paracetamol or ibuprofen tablets (provided you have no medical reason which prevents you from using non-steroidal painkillers), are available over the counter at a chemist or on prescription and can ease the discomfort and flu-like symptoms.
- Regular lid cleaning
 – you can
 clean sticky discharge or secretions
 from your eyes with a clean flannel
 soaked in warm water.
- Steroid eye drops are occasionally used in severe cases.

What is the infection risk to others?

Viral conjunctivitis is contagious and spreads very easily through water droplets (coughs and sneezes) or

contact with tissues, flannels, towels, pillowcases etc. Frequent hand-washing and proper disposal of used tissues is important in preventing the spread of the condition to other family members or work colleagues.

Advice for contact lens wearers

Contact lenses should not be worn until symptoms have completely cleared.

Are there any complications?

Occasionally, viral conjunctivitis can cause inflammation on the cornea, the front window of the eye, or scarring of the conjunctiva, which can affect the sight, however this usually responds well to treatment.

When to seek advice

If you develop further blurred vision or noticeable eye pain, or if you see any blisters or spots on your eyelids, you should call Moorfields Direct for advice (details opposite) or go to your local A&E department. You can also go to Moorfields A&E department in City Road (open 24/7 for emergency eye problems only) for a further examination.

Author: Miss Melanie Hingorani, Dr Swan Kang and

Linda Langton Revision number: 3

Approval date: November 2018 Review date: November 2021

Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

City Road, London EC1V 2PD

Phone: 020 7253 3411 www.moorfields.nhs.uk

Moorfields Direct telephone helpline

Phone: 020 7566 2345
Monday-Friday, 8.30am-9pm
Saturday, 9am-5pm
Information and advice on eye
conditions and treatments from
experienced ophthalmic-trained nurses.

Patient advice and liaison service (PALS)

Phone: 020 7566 2324/ 020 7566 2325 Email: moorfields.pals@nhs.net
Moorfields' PALS team provides confidential advice and support to help you with any concerns you may have about the care we provide, guiding you through the different services available at Moorfields. The PALS team can also advise you on how to make a complaint.

Your right to treatment within 18 weeks

Under the NHS constitution, all patients have the right to begin consultant-led treatment within 18 weeks of being referred by their GP. Moorfields is committed to fulfilling this right, but if you feel that we have failed to do so, please contact our patient advice and liaison service (PALS) who will be able to advise you further (see above). For more information about your rights under the NHS constitution, visit www.nhs.uk/choiceinthenhs

