AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of the study was to study serpiginous choroiditis and its aetiology with emphasis on tubercle bacilli and to analyse the utility of aqueous humour analysis in comparison with conventional investigations in the recognition of choroiditis due to tubercular aetiology.

Secondary objectives

- Determine the usefulness of real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) in serpiginous choroiditis.
- Determine the clinical features of posterior uveitis in serpiginous choroiditis due to autoimmune or non-tubercular aetiology and in tubercular multifocal choroiditis.
- Identify the investigations to be employed to confirm diagnosis when all other tests are negative but clinical suspicion remains high.

Objectives associated with the primary aim are
• Analysis of the role of systemic investigations and ocular investigations to help distinguish serpiginous choroiditis due to tuberculosis and non-tubercular causes.

• Determine the recurrence pattern after one year of treatment