



PINKEYE

Is it contagious?

What is pink eye and can you catch it from someone?

In order to answer your question, it's important to have a good understanding of what pink eye, or conjunctivitis, really is. Conjunctivitis is inflammation of the mem-

inflammation of the membrane covering the inner eyelid and most of the eyeball. This inflammation causes the normally clear membrane to turn red, usually with some type of discharge. The type (or absence) of discharge helps doctors determine which kind of pink eye your child has.

Most doctors divide pink eye into two groups: infectious and non-infectious.

Infectious pink eye can
be caused by several different
bacteria (similar to those involved in
ear and sinus infections) or by several different types of viruses. All of these are highly
contagious and spread very quickly through homes,
schools and daycares.

The majority of infectious conjunctivitis cases are caused by the same viruses that cause the common cold, and like the common cold go away without treatment. Viral pink eye usually involves redness of both eyes, although it can be one-sided, and has crusting with clear or slightly cloudy discharge throughout the day. Often, kids say their eyes are scratchy or "sandy" and usually they have cold symptoms, such as stuffy or runny nose, cough and fever. Bacterial pink eye, on the other hand, typically involves one eye, with yellow-green discharge that usually worsens through the course

of the day.

The non-infectious types of pink eye are caused by allergies or irritants, and by definition are not contagious. Usually, there is less discharge with these types, and if there is dis-

charge it remains clear.

Often, patients complain their eyes are itchy and swollen; they may also have other symptoms of an allergy flare, such as clear runny nose or an itchy throat.

Treatment

depends on making
an accurate diagnosis:
Bacterial pink eye is best
treated with antibiotic
drops, while viral conjunctivitis goes away without
treatment. Allergic disease can be
treated with prescription eye drops or

over-the-counter allergy medications. It's important to visit your pediatrician, though, many as 30 percent of bacterial eye infections can

because as many as 30 percent of bacterial eye infections can be associated with ear infections, which require medication to cure. Other causes of red eyes must also be ruled out.

Ask the Expert We welcome questions from readers. Ask us anything. We'll find the answer. Send your question to editor@swflparentchild.com with "Ask the Expert" in the subject line.