

Seasonal Hyperacute Panuveitis (SHAPU)

Introduction

SHAPU is a mysterious disease seen and reported only from Nepal since 1975. It is an important cause of unilateral childhood blindness and is the most devastating intraocular inflammatory disease leading to loss of sight within a week. Although initially presented as a case report at a Nepal prevention of blindness meeting in 1978 and reported in national journal Malla O, editor Endophthalmitis probably caused by Tussock moth. Report of the preceding of the first National seminar on Prevention of Blindness: 1978. Upadhyay MP: Eye problems of Nepalese Children in 1979. Now there are more than 10 published articles available in the Website.

Picture of white moths



Etiology

SHAPU usually affects one eye and historically has had a cyclic pattern occurring between the end of monsoon season and the beginning of winter (August-September and December-January) every odd numbered year since 1975. However, recent prospective studies have reported cases occurring in the summer months of even-numbered years 2008 and 2010

Primary prevention is to avoid contact with moths during the seasons of epidemiology. Children are play with live moth,

gardening, de-dusting and farming should aware about this disease.

Treatment

All cases should undergo core vitrectomy with diagnostic vitreous tap within 24 hours of presentation. After completing of core vitrectomy, intravitreal antibiotics should be given.

Primary Prevention and awareness

Currently, the only primary prevention is to avoid contact with moths during the seasons of epidemiology. If Patient giving contact history of white moths than refer the patient to eye hospital or medical colleges where eye services is available. Following points are necessary to contact history of white moths, white pupil with red eye without pain and rapid loss of vision.

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