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Transfixing Corneal Wound By A Piece Of Marble: A Case Report

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Abstract: Males are three times more likely to develop penetrating injuries than females, and they frequently affect younger age groups. The most frequent causes are hostility, sports-related activities, and domestic or occupational violence. We discuss the example of a guy, age 34, whose trauma was caused by a piece of wood. The objective of our presentation is to show the interest of eye protection to limit the risk of eye trauma in work accidents

Index Terms **- Penetrating trauma, Endophtalmie, Protective eyewear.**

I. INTRODUCTION

penetrating injuries are three times more common in males than in women, and they often affect younger age groups (50% of those affected are between 15 and 34 years old). The most common causes are domestic/workplace violence, sports-related activity, and aggression. We describe the case of a 34-year-old man who had trauma that was penetrated by a piece of wood.

II. CLINICAL CASE

We describe a case of a 34-year-old man who was treated for a workplace injury resulting in the projection of a piece of marbre at the level of the right eye. This man had no history of pathology, and the ophtalmological examination conducted upon admission revealed visual acuity of 8/10 in the right eye and 10/10 in the left eye. In addition, a piece of marbre causing a transfixion of the cornea that was located at 5 h (figure 1),seidel negative the remainder of the examination and the contrasting eye show no particularities.

The patient benefited from orbital imaging to look for an extraocular foreign body, extracorporeal body extraction with a point of suture at the level of the cornea, and local treatment.

The progression was characterized by complete visual acuity restoration and good cicatrization.

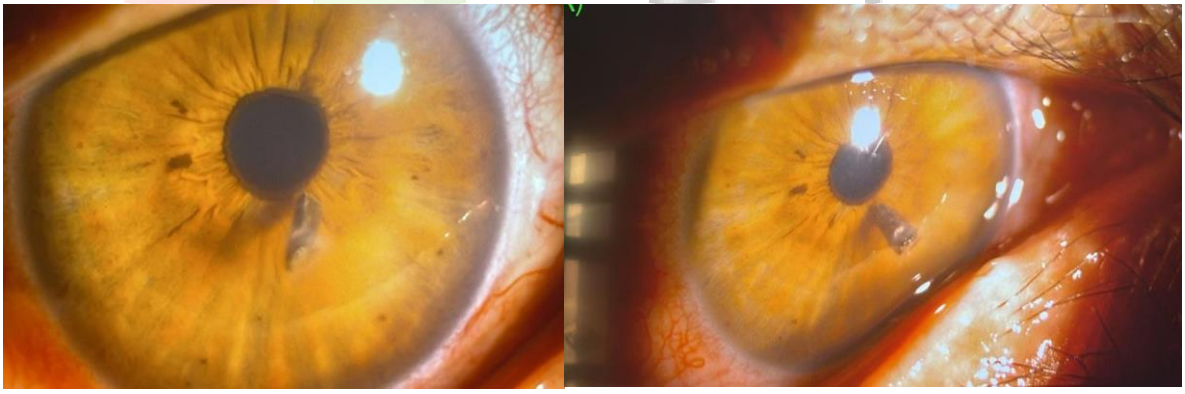

Figure 1: showing a transfixing corneal wound caused by a piece of marble.

III. DISCUSSION

The prevalence of penetrating injuries is three times higher in males than in women, and they often affect younger age groups. The most common causes are domestic and workplace assaults, occupational accidents, and recreational activities [1]

The size, speed, and composition of the object upon impact all influence the extent of the damage. The extent of the lesions caused by foreign bodies in flight is correlated with their kinetic energy, much like in the case of our unwell patient, when transient objects like knives cause well-defined entailles of the ocular globe.

Every penetrating wound has a chance of becoming infected in the eye. A panophtalmie or endophtalmie, which is frequently more severe than the initial injury, can exacerbate the damage and result in eye loss. A delayed repair of the plaie, a capsular effraction, and a souled wound are among the risk factors. It's important to consider prophylactic intravitreal antibiotics.

The use of the appropriate protective eyewear can help prevent serious ocular injuries [2].

IV. Conclusion

Ocular trauma is a very frequent reason for consulting an ophthalmologist. Its severity varies greatly depending on the size, location and nature of the injury, as well as the length of time it takes to treat it. Serious ocular trauma can be avoided by the appropriate use of protective glasses.

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