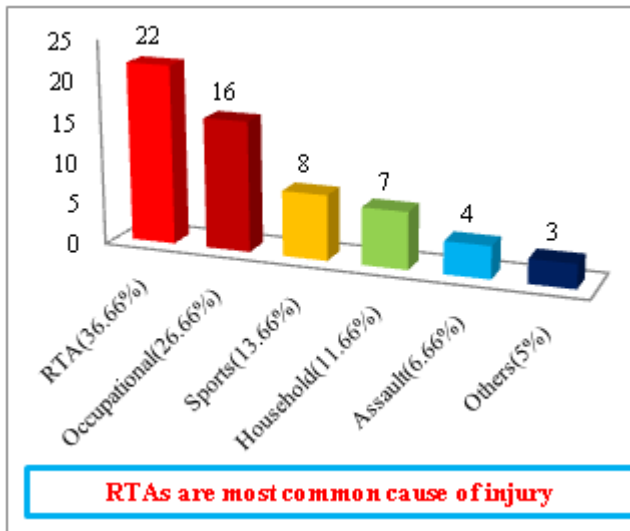






**Table 3.9:** Type of injury

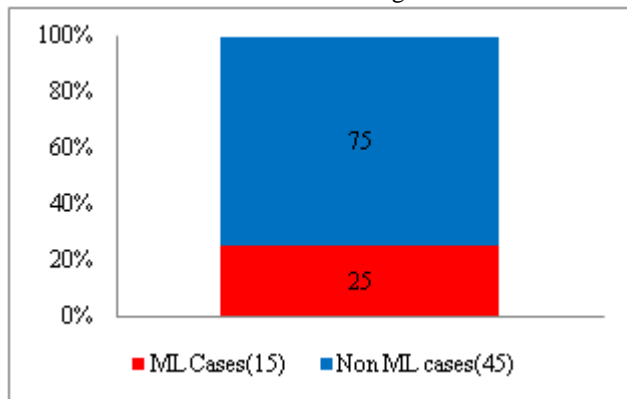


Sub conjunctivalhaemorrhage (60%) is the most common ocular manifestation of trauma, followed by ecchymosis (40%), lidlaceration (30%) and corneal lacerations (10%) etc. Most of the ocular injuries can be avoided. Awareness and Healthy working environment can prevent ocular injuries and morbidities.

**References**

- [1] MacCumber; Epidemiology of ocular trauma; '98
- [2] NPCB; '02
- [3] D V Singh; Profile of ocular trauma at tertiary eye centre; '05
- [4] WHO; '04

**Table 3.10:** Medico legal status



**4. Discussion**

In the Indian context ocular injury constitute 1.5% of total blindness. Illiteracy, ignorance low socio economic status contributes in a big way in ocular morbidity. Although eyes have been provided protection with bony wall and lids, still it is exposed to various forms of trauma, most of which are preventable. Ocular trauma are not restricted to any age, sex or regional group still it is more common in young males working outdoors in field. Road traffic accidents are one of the major problems in our country. It causes enormous fatalities and ocular morbidities like peri orbital ecchymosis, sub conjunctivalhemorrhage, lid laceration, corneal lacerations etc. Other incidences causing ocular injuries are – outdoor games, chemical spillage, fall on blunt objects, occupations like carpenters, welders, factory and chemical industry workers.

*AmanArora et al(2011)* performed a study of 150 patients of RTA. He found that males(71%) were more commonly involved than females, Right eye(69%) was more commonly affected and ecchymosis(83%) was most common ocular manifestation.

*SupriyaPatil et al (2008)* studied total of 350 patients of RTA. They found that average age of victim was 32.5 years.M:F ratio was 4.6:1

**5. Conclusion**