

Spiramycin: A Safe and Effective Option for Treatment of Ocular Toxoplasmosis

Seemantini Ayachit, MBBS, DOMS, PGDM-HM*

Kevin Dunne, MB BChir, FRCPCH, DCH, MBBS, FRCPCH** Wael Wagih, PhD, FRCS***

Ocular Toxoplasmosis is a non-curable infectious disease caused by *Toxoplasma Gondii* and is one of the leading causes of severe visual impairment due to the involvement of posterior segment of the eye. Involvement of posterior pole causes severe visual impairment in many patients.

We report a case of ocular Toxoplasmosis in a 12-year-old female child. The child was clinically diagnosed as having ocular Toxoplasmosis involving the whole posterior pole of the left eye and few parafoveal lesions in the right eye. Follow-up visit revealed new chorioretinitis lesions in the left eye. The patient was treated with oral Spiramycin 1500 mg/day in two divided doses with prednisolone tablet (1mg/kg body weight) for a period of 6 weeks. The chorioretinitis lesions regressed in 3 weeks and follow-up one year after cessation of treatment revealed no recurrence. Spiramycin proved to be effective, safe, economic and easy to administer as twice daily oral dose.