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**Pediatric uveitis: study of 132 cases**

**Introduction:**

Uveitis in children is often a serious condition. Its seriousness lies in its often insidious presentation frequently leading to its discovery at the stage of complications.

**Objectives:**

Describing the epidemiological, clinical, etiological and progressive characteristics of pediatric uveitis.

**Materials and methods:**

Descriptive, retrospective study, spanning 9 years between 2015 and 2025. It brings together all cases of uveitis requiring hospitalization received, including 132 cases of uveitis. All children benefited from an ophthalmological assessment, an etiological assessment and regular follow-up.

**Results:**

132 cases of uveitis were recorded. The average age of patients is 8 years and 4 months, the sex ratio is 0.8.The involvement was bilateral in 84% of cases, with a predominance of panuveitis (42%) followed by anterior and intermediate locations (26%, 24% respectively).53% of cases in our series were idiopathic, inflammatory cause found in 21% (juvenile idiopathic arthritis and Behcet), while the infectious etiology was only present in 22% cases. Systemic corticosteroid therapy was used in 94% of cases, immunosuppressants in 70% of cases, and biotherapy was used in 10% of cases, in addition to specific antibiotic, antiviral and antiparasitic treatment in cases. infectious forms. Ocular complications were found in 36.7% of cases, dominated by cataract in 20%, synechiae in 15%, and hypertonia in 4%.

**Conclusion:**

The particularities found in our studies are usually described in most series, namely the frequency of idiopathic forms and that linked to juvenile idiopathic arthritis and the potentially blinding complications which are secondary to inflammation and treatment**.**

