Ophthalmic Lesions in Equine Neonates
Presenting to a Referral Hospital for Evaluation of Non-Ophthalmic Disease

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1. Introduction
The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of ophthalmic lesions in equine neonates (<4 wk of age) presenting to a referral hospital for non-ophthalmic disease.

2. Materials and Methods
All equine neonates <4 wk of age presenting to the Equine Medicine and Surgery service of the Veterinary Teaching Hospital were eligible for inclusion in the study. A complete ophthalmic examination including slit lamp biomicroscopy, indirect ophthalmoscopy, Schirmer tear test, fluorescein staining, and intraocular pressure measurement with a rebound tonometer was performed on each patient. A total of 50 foals were eligible for inclusion.

3. Results
A total of 21 of 50 foals had normal eyes. Entropion was identified in 7 of 50 foals (14%; CI = 6–27%), ulcerative keratitis in 9 of 50 foals (18%; CI = 9–31%), anterior uveitis in 11 of 50 foals (22%; CI = 12–36%), cataract in 5 of 50 foals (10%; CI = 3–22%), and retinal hemorrhage in 7 of 50 foals (14%; CI = 6–27%).

4. Discussion
Consistent with previous reports, entropion and corneal ulcers were prevalent in this population of equine neonates; however, acquired disease had a much higher prevalence than congenital disease in this population. A complete ophthalmic examination is indicated in every equine neonate presenting to a referral hospital to identify the presence of ophthalmic disease.