

Ultraviolet (UV) Light Eye Exposure Fact Sheet

Photokeratitis is a very painful eye condition which results from unprotected eye exposure to ultraviolet (UV) rays from various sources:

Sun and its reflection off snow/ice, water, sand, cement Welding arcs

Tanning beds

Germicidal UV lamps

The UV rays are absorbed by the outer layer of the eye (cornea) causing a "sunburn" of the eye. Longer exposures cause more severe symptoms, but usually symptoms will resolve in a few days. Symptoms can be delayed for up to a day post-exposure, although often develop within 6-12 hours. Recovery can take from 1-3 days.

<u>SYN</u>	<u>MPTOMS</u>
	Pain
	Redness
	Gritty feeling in the eyes
	Teary/watery eyes
	Headache
	Twitching of the eyelids
	Distorted vision (halos, blurriness)
	Sensitive to light
	Swelling
	Temporary loss of vision (rare)
<u>PRI</u>	<u>EVENTION</u>
	Make sure you have appropriate eye protection, even on overcast days.
	Sunglasses or goggles should be rated for 99-100% UV absorption.
	They should be wraparound or side shielded with large lenses that fit close to the face.Brimmed
	hats can also help reduce sun exposure to the eyes.
<u>FIR</u>	ST AID TREATMENT
	If you experience symptoms, remove yourself from the exposure and go into a darkened room or
	tent.
	Remove your contact lenses if you wear them.
	Do not rub your eyes.
	Apply a cool compress to your closed eyes.
	Use artificial tears.
	Manage pain with an oral over-the-counter pain medication like ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), if
	appropriate given your medical history.
	Usually, the condition will go away within a few hours to a few days; if your pain or vision
	distortion continues more than 2 days after exposure, seek medical attention.

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES American Academy of Ophthalmology Photokeratitis World Health Organization The known health effects of UV