Background: Ocular involvement is a relatively frequent and potentially severe complication of sarcoidosis. Oral corticosteroids (OCS) are the first-line treatment. Conventional immunosuppressive agents (cIS) and biological therapy (BT) can be used in refractory cases (1-5).

Objectives: To evaluate the treatment and visual outcomes of a cohort of patients diagnosed with ocular sarcoidosis.

Methods: Study of a large cohort (n=384) of all consecutive patients diagnosed with sarcoidosis from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2019 at a single university hospital. Finally, 344 patients were included according the ATS/ERS/WASOG criteria (Eur Respir J. 1999; 14:735-7).

Results: 344 patients were reviewed. From these, 65 (18.9%) presented ocular manifestations as uveitis (83.1%), orbital lesions (7.7%), retinal vasculitis (6.2%), dry eye (6.2%) and scleritis (1.5%). All of them received systemic treatment. BCVA was particularly used in patients with retinal vasculitis (100%), panuveitis (75%) and orbital lesions (40%). Systemic treatment and BCVA outcome according to different systemic treatments were assessed: (a) OCS, (b) cIS, (c) monoclonal TNF inhibitors, (d) Etanercept (ETN), (e) Tocilizumab (TCZ). Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) according to different systemic treatments was compared at diagnosis and after one year of follow-up (Kruskal Wallis test).

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