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Thesis Title	**Prevalence of Ocular Involvement in a Sample of Iraqi Adult Patients With Benign Joint Hypermobility Syndrome**
Year	**2016**
Abstract	**Background:Benign jointhypermobility syndrome(BJHS) is a hereditary connective tissue disorder, characterized by musculoskeletal pain and an excessive range of motion in joints .Many ocular manifestations of BJHS have been described, some being well-known associations and others reported for the first time in case reports .** **Objectives:The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and characteristics of ocular involvement in a sample of Iraqi patients with BJHS.** **Patients and methods: A total of 300 individuals were included in this cross sectional study, 100 patientshad benign hypermobility syndrome and another 200 healthy individualsmatched in age and sex were taken as a control group.** **All patients undergone for opthalmologicalexamination involved visual acuity assessment withSnellen chart, examination of anterior and posterior eye segments with the slit lamp, Schirmer test and corneal fluorescein staining and assessment of intraocular pressure with air puff tonometer.** **Patients had history of previous eye trauma, hypertension, diabetes mellitus,and overlap with other connective tissue diseases or inflammatory arthritis wereexcluded.** **Demographics and clinical data were collected including age, sex,BMIduration of symptom, data related to main disease manifestations and other related features to BJHS.The assessment of jointmobility was measured according to Beighton score method for all theparticipants in the study.** **Results:A total of 100 patients with (BJHS) enrolled inthis study. Prevalence of refractive errors detected in 78% patients, myopia was**

	detected in (49%), followed by astigmatism (20%) and hypermetropia (9%) . **The other identified ocular manifestation was dry eye (15%), While anterior& posterior blepharitis (5% and 4%) respectively.** **Pigment dispersion syndrome diagnosed in (3%) of patients and The last identified ocular manifestation was cataract which detected in about (2%) of BJHS patients.** **All previous findings were statistically significant except cataract not reach to statistically significant level.** **There were no significant correlation betweenage group, gender, type of common joint involved or degree of beighton score with increase risk of ocular manifestations .** **Conclusions: Ocular manifestations in a sample of Iraqi patients with BJHS were relatively common. The most common BJHS-related ocular findings were Myopia followed by, Astigmatism and hypermetropia.** **Dry eye symptoms,anterior and posterior blepharitis, pigment dispersion syndrome and cataract are rare in patients with BJHS.**