

# EYE & VISION



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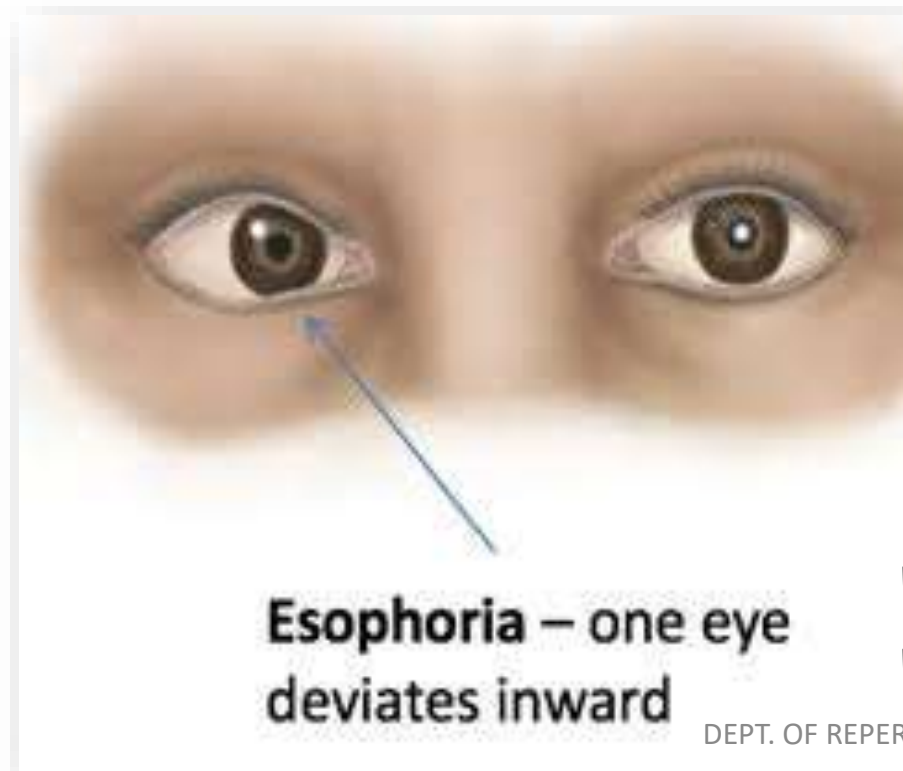
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# EXOPHORIA

EYE - PARALYSIS - internal recti



EYE - **ESOPHORIA**: (2) rhod. *Ruta*

EYE - PARALYSIS - external recti

**ENTROPION** - eyelid turns inward so that your eyelashes and skin rub against the **eye** surface



**ECTROPION** - Lower eyelid turns or sags outward, away from your eye, exposing the surface of your inner eyelid

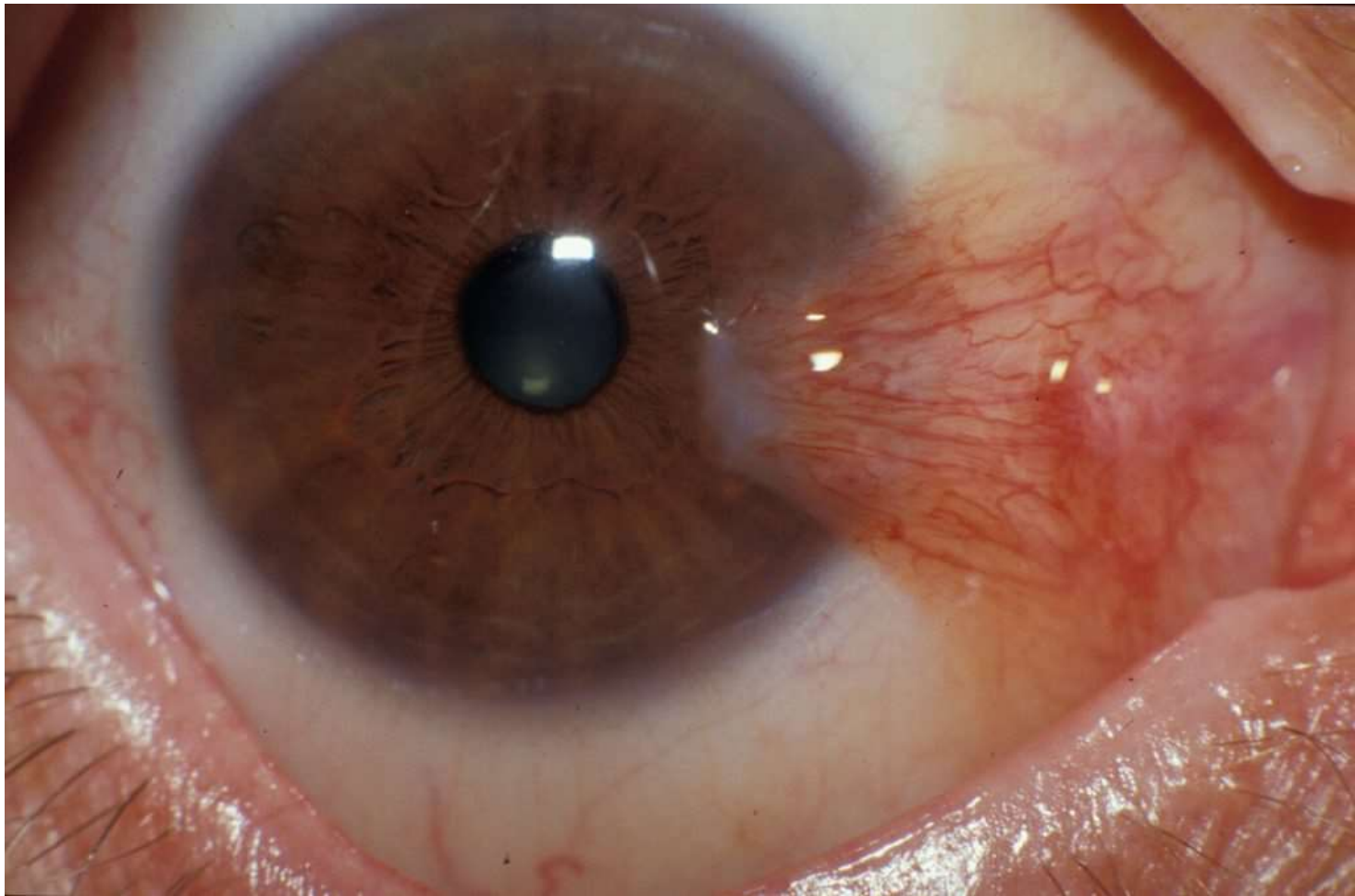




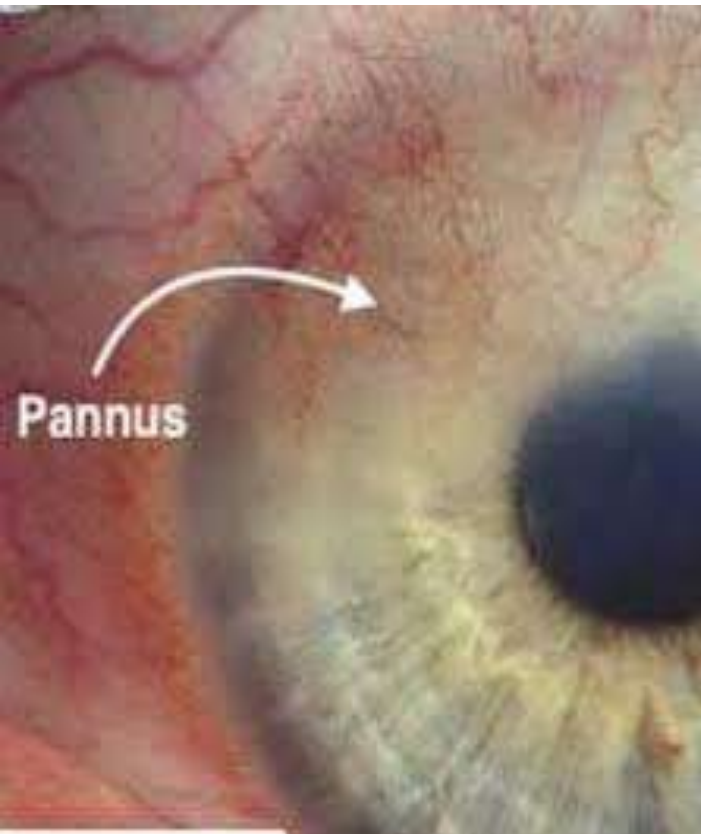
**ONYX.** :In corneitis/ keratitis, inflammation & suppuration takes place between the layers of the corneal laminae, interstitial abscess of the cornea results. It appears either as a yellowish spot with whitish circumference in any part of the cornea, or as a deposit of pus diffused throughout the cornea, so that the whole looks yellow. The pus may gravitate to the lower margin of the cornea forming there a curved line which resembles the white mark at the root of the nail. Hence it is called Onyx.



- **PTERYGIUM** is a vascular triangular thickening of a portion of the conjunctiva. Its apex rests on the edge of cornea. It grows slowly and has tendency to spread over cornea, though rarely seen to grow beyond the centre of the pupil.

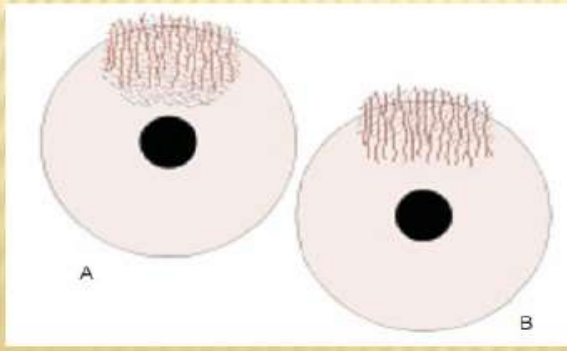


**PANNUS** - Abnormal layer of fibrovascular tissue or granulation tissue. Common sites for pannus formation include over the cornea, over a joint surface



### × PANNUS:

- + Infiltration of cornea associated with vascularization in the upper limbal area
- + Vessels lie between the epithelium & Bowman's layer
- + Types:
  - × Progressive: infiltration ahead of vascularization
  - × Regressive: vessels extend short distance beyond infiltration





# Amaurosis

blindness with out apparent lesion in eyes, due to cortical lesions

## Amaurosis

### Fugax

Attack of retina. Interruption of blood flow transient monocular blindness. rapid fading of vision sometimes affecting only a portion of the visual field

### Etiology

Carotid artery disease, Atherosclerosis, Retinal arterial occlusion, Marked systemic hypertension, Central retinal vein occlusion

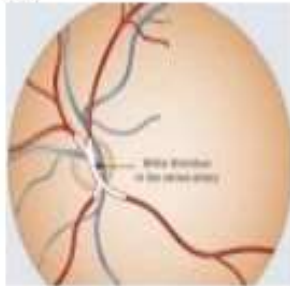


### Symptoms

Curtain coming down vertically into the field of vision. monocular blindness, dimming, fogging, or blurring. Total or sectorial vision loss typically lasts only a few seconds, but may last minutes or even hours.

### Signs and Tests

Tests include a complete eye and neurological exam. Carotid ultrasound or magnetic resonance angiography(MRA). Routine blood tests such as cholesterol and blood glucose.



### Prognosis

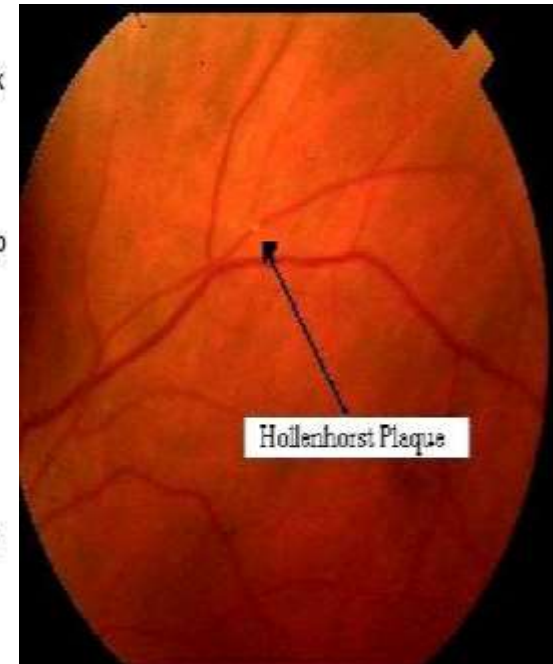
does not result in permanent disability. It means you have atherosclerosis and an increased risk for stroke.

### Treatment

Regular check-ups to check the health of your carotid artery. Diet changes and medication . Aspirin, warfarin, surgery is done to remove the blockage.

### Prevention

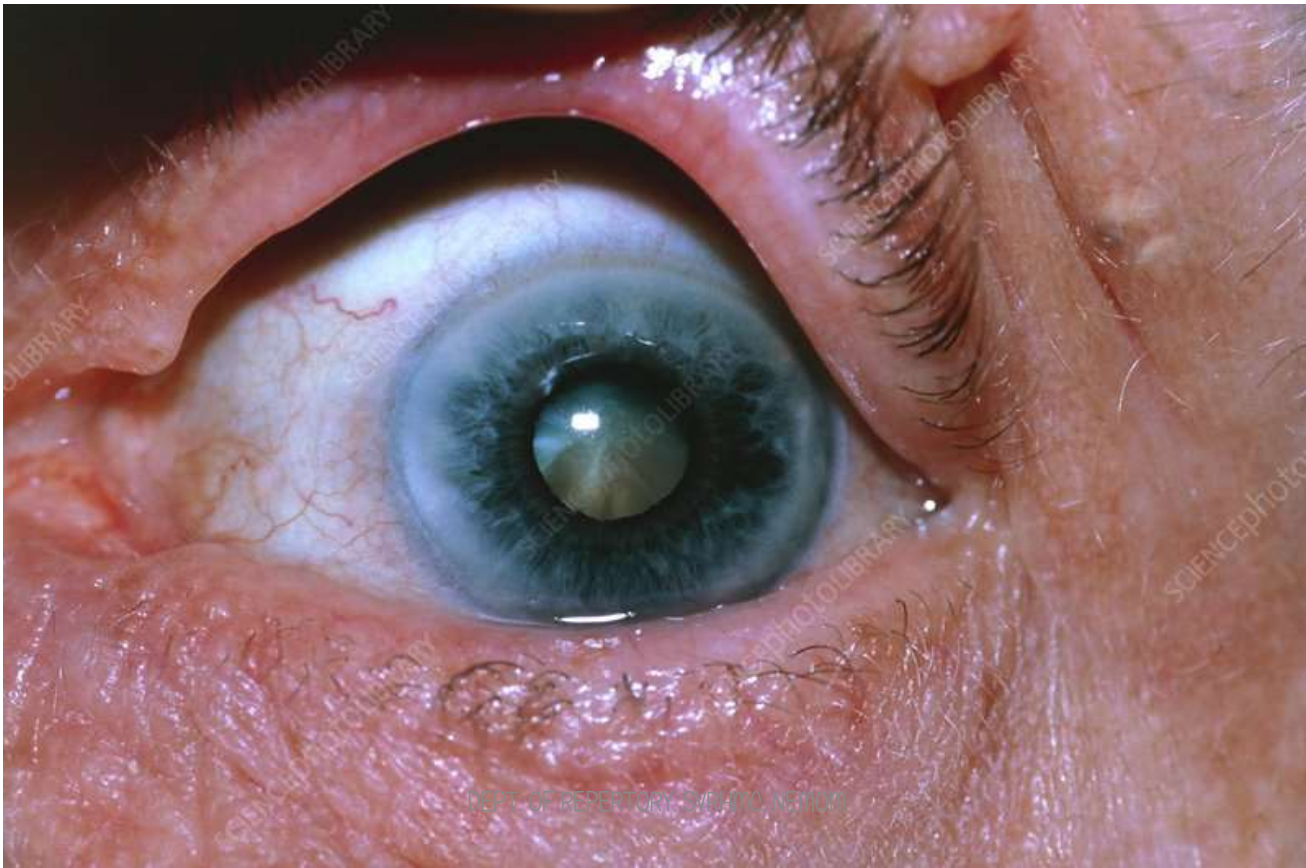
Avoid fatty foods. Exercise regularly, Quit smoking, No alcohol, Regular BP check, Cholesterol check, Glucose check.





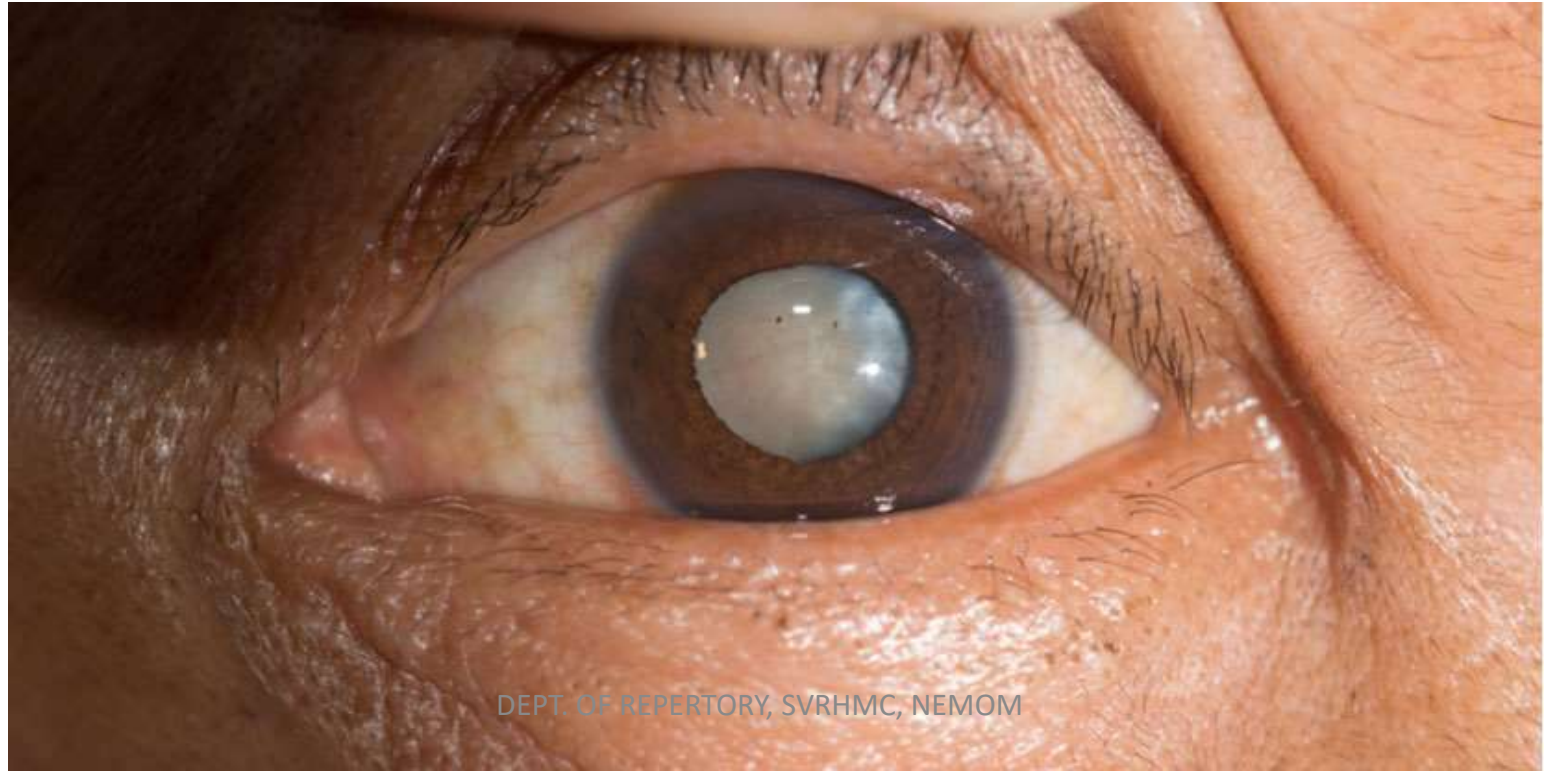
# ARCUS SENILIS

An opaque grayish ring at the periphery of the cornea just within the sclero - corneal junction, frequent occurrence in old age. It results from deposits of fatty granules, or hyaline degeneration of lamella and cells of cornea.



# CATARACT

A cataract is a dense, cloudy area that forms in the lens of the eye. A cataract begins when proteins in the eye form clumps that prevent the lens from sending clear images to the retina



**CHALAZION** is an acute or chronic inflammation of the eyelid secondary to obstruction of oil glands in the tarsal plate.

(Meibomian gland)

**HORDEOLUM** / **stye** is a bacterial infection in the eyelid that causes a tender, red bump near the edge of the eyelid.



Stye



Chalazion

ESOTROPIA



EXOTROPIA



HYPERTROPIA



HYPOTROPIA



**HYPERPHORIA** - The tendency for the line of sight of one eye to deviate upward relative to that of the other eye



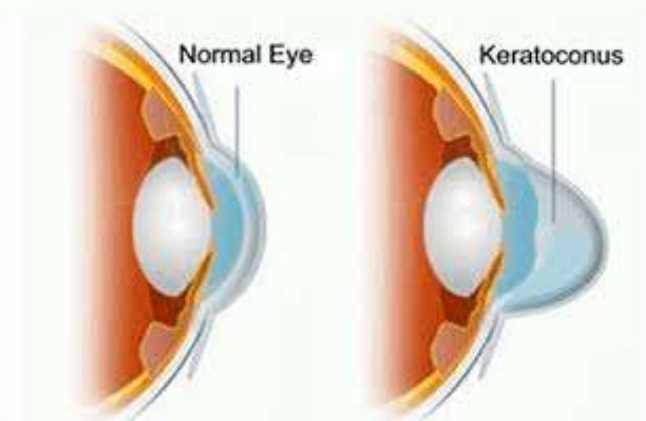
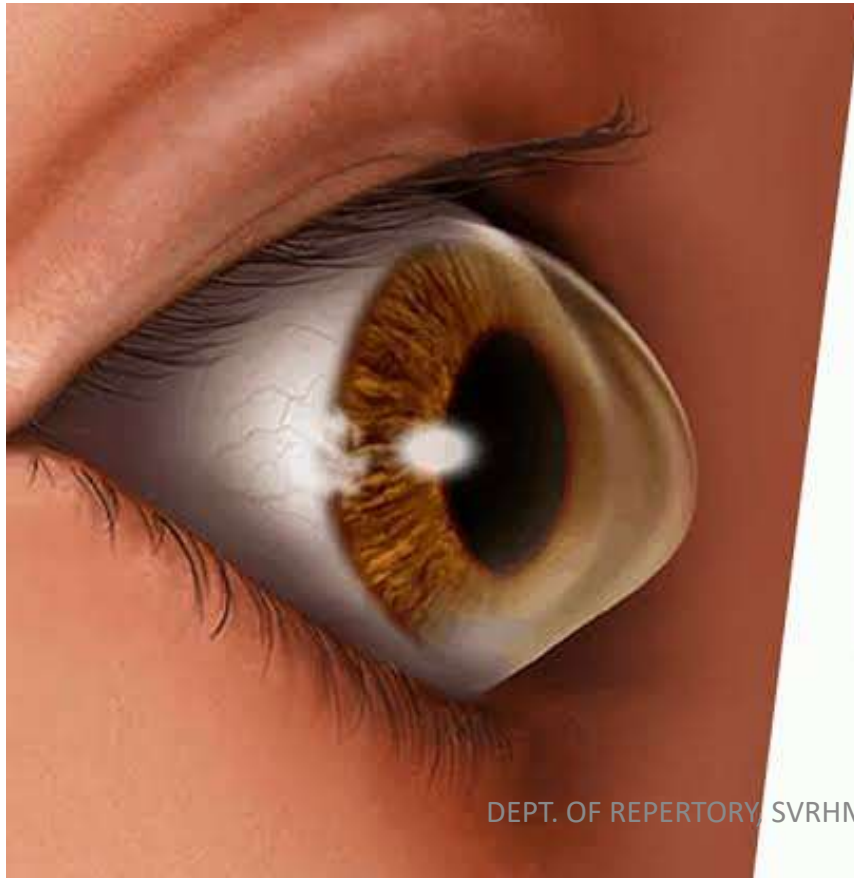
# EXOPHTHALMOS

Bulging of the eye anteriorly out of the orbit.

Exophthalmos can be either bilateral (as is often seen in Graves' disease) or unilateral (as is often seen in an orbital tumor).



**KERATOCONUS / conical cornea** resulting from degenerative changes, leading to the cornea being pushed outwards due to intraocular pressure



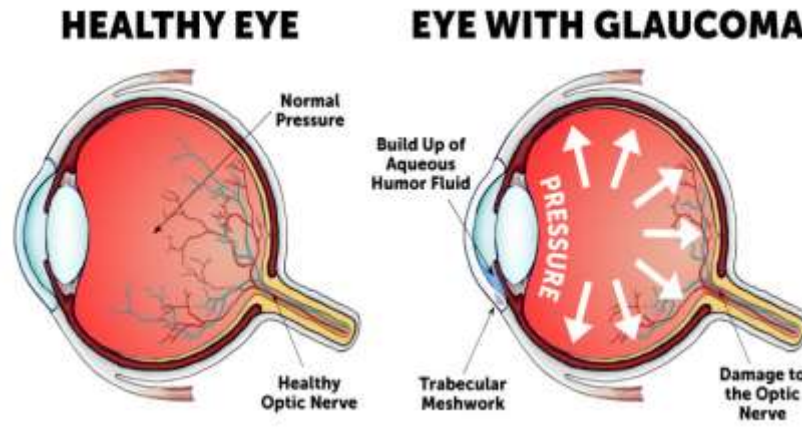
# EYE GUM

- Pus like mucus



**GLAUCOMA** is a group of eye conditions that damage the optic nerve. This

damage is often caused by an abnormally high pressure in eye. **Glaucoma** is one of the leading causes of blindness for people over the age of 60.

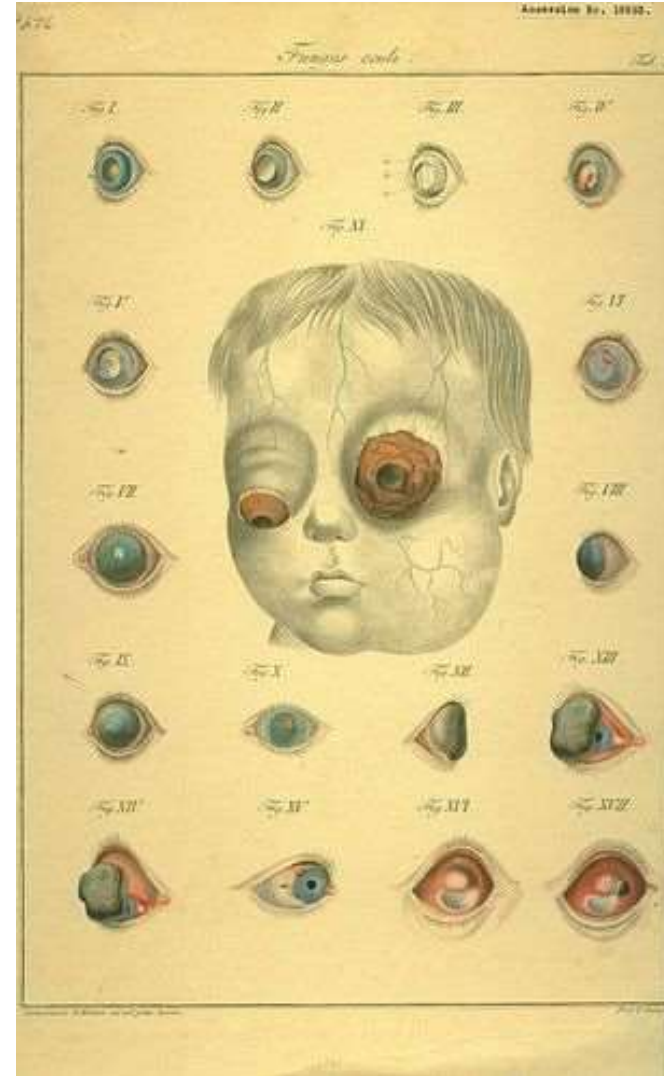




# FUNGUS OCULI

- Fungus hematodes - A spongoid or soft cancer./ medullary sarcoma/ soft bleeding malignant tumour which may appear as if it were a fungus.
- Fungus medullaris - primary retinal tumors / gliomas - early as fungus medullaris, and late as fungus

haematodes



# LUPUS

It is a neoplasm consisting of cell proliferation, excited by the bacillus tuberculosis.

Large accumulation of proliferating cells, press and destroy the layers of cutis is characteristic of lupus.

## Lupus Eyes



**dry - sore - tired - scratchy**

Conjunctival primary acquired **MELANOSIS** (PAM) is a painless flat brown spot on the **eye** that might superficially look like a freckle. It changes very slowly over time. It can be found in children and adults and typically occurs on only one **eye**.



**NYSTAGMUS** is a vision condition in which the eyes make repetitive, uncontrolled movements. These involuntary eye movements can occur from side to side, up and down, or in a circular pattern.



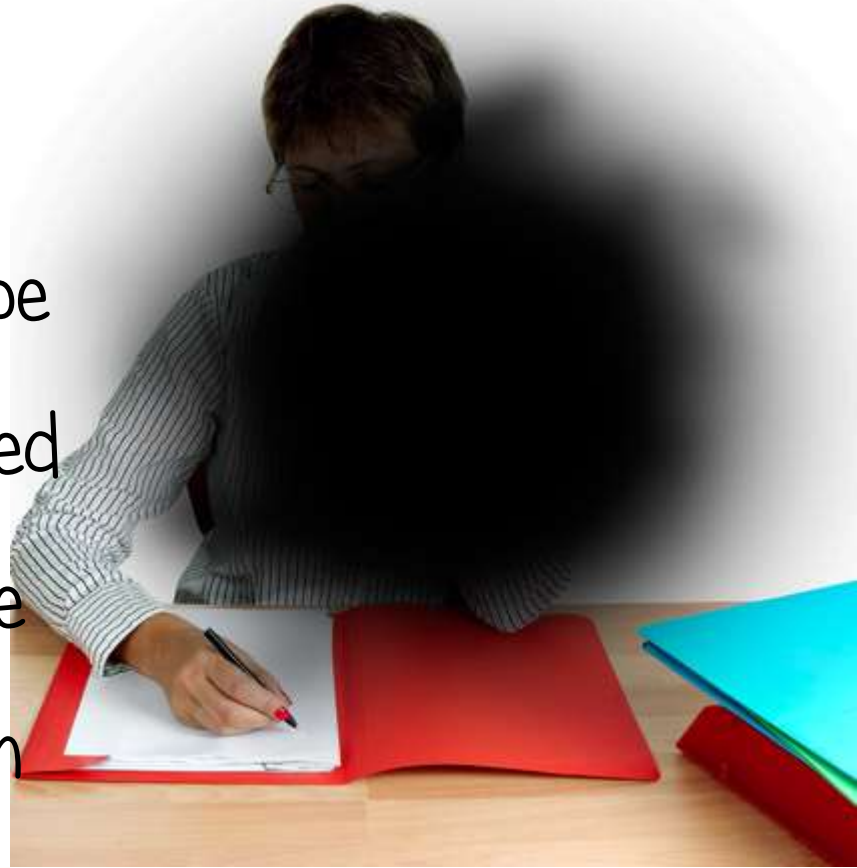
# STAPHYLOMA

A defect in the eye inside the cornea causing protrusion of the cornea or sclera lined with uveal tissue, resulting from inflammation. A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye; as, a staphyloma of the cornea.



# SCOTOMA

Central scotoma is a grey, black or blind spot in the middle of one's vision. This **central** blind spot can be due to geographic atrophy (advanced dry macular degeneration) or to the damage of photoreceptor cells from choroidal neovascularization (leaking blood vessels).



# PERI ORBITAL ECCHYMOSIS / RACCOON EYE

