Section I: Regional Signs and Symptoms

1. Orbit
   - Pseudoproptosis (Appearance of Exophthalmos)
   - Exophthalmos
   - Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Exophthalmos
   - Specific Exophthalmos
   - Enophthalmos
   - Intraorbital Calcifications On X-Ray
   - Orbital Bruit (Noise Heard Over Orbit with Stethoscope)
   - Orbital Emphysema (Air Found in Orbital Tissues and Adnexa Usually Demonstrable by Palpation)
   - Orbital Pain
   - Shallow Orbits or Diminished Orbital Volume (Illusion of Proptosis or Glaucoma)
   - Pseudohypertelorism (Illusion of Increased Distance Between Bony Orbits and Increased Interpupillary Distance)
   - Hypertelorism (Increased Distance Between Bony Orbits and Increased Interpupillary Distance)
   - Hypotelorism (Decreased Distance Between Bony Orbits and Decreased Interpupillary Distance)
   - Deep-Set Eyes
   - Prominent Supraorbital Ridges
   - Osteolysis of Bony Orbit on X-Ray
   - Fossa Formation of Orbit (Local Expansion of Bony Orbital Wall Caused by Persistent Pressure; Bony Cortex is Intact)
   - Subperiosteal Orbital Hemorrhage
   - Orbital Hemorrhage
   - Expansion of Orbital Margins (Usually Associated with Benign Tumors of the Orbit)
   - Hypertrophy of Orbital Bones (Hyperostosis or Sclerosis or Both)
   - Expansion of Optic Canal
   - Small Optic Canals
   - Erosion of Optic Canal
   - Enlargement of Superior Orbital Fissure
   - Narrowing of Superior Orbital Fissure
   - Small Orbit
   - Large Orbit
   - Hematic Orbital Cysts (Blood Cyst of Orbit)

2. Lids
   - Mongoloid Palpebral Fissure (Temporal Canthus Higher than Nasal Canthus)
   - Antimongoloid Palpebral Fissure (Downward Displacement of Temporal Canthus)
   - Pseudoptosis
   - Blepharoptosis (Ptosis), Droopy Upper Lid; Weak Levator Palpebrae Superioris Muscle
   - Comprehensive Ptosis Classification
   - Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Ptosis
   - Specific Blepharoptosis (Ptosis)
   - Horner Syndrome
   - Ptosis of Lower Lid (Uncommon Drooping of Lower Lid so that Lid Margin is Adjacent to Globe But Below Limbus)
   - Lagophthalmos (Inability to Close Eyelids Voluntarily)
   - Pseudo-Lid Retraction
   - Lid Retraction
   - Lid Lag
   - Blepharospasm (Spasmodic Eyelid Closure)
   - Facial Palsy (Bell's Palsy)
   - Infrequent Blinking
   - Frequent Blinking
   - Lid Edema (Puffiness or Bagginess of Lids)
   - Bleeding of the Eyelid
   - Ectropion (Lid Margin Turned Outward from the Eyeball)
   - Entropion (Inversion of Lid Margin)
   - Epicantus (Fold of Skin Over Inner Canthus of Eye)
   - Hypopigmentation (Depigmentation of Eyelids)
   - Hyperpigmentation (Discoloration of Lids)
   - Tumors of Eyelids
   - Xanthelasma (Smooth Yellow Deposits in the Eyelid, Especially the Superior Nasal and Inferior Nasal Areas)
   - Chronic Blepharitis (Inflammation of Lids)
Ocular Differential Diagnosis

• Acute Blepharitis (Inflammation of Lids with Rapid Onset) 87 • Thickened Eyelids 92
• Blepharophimosis (Short Palpebral Fissure) 92 • Euryblepharon 92 • Lid Coloboma 93
• Necrosis of Eyelids 93 • Poliosis (Whitening of Hair, Eyebrows, and Eyelashes) 93
• Trichomegaly (Long Lashes) 94 • Madarosis (Loss of Eyelashes) 94 • Distichiasis
(Accessory Row of Lashes Growing From Openings of Meibomian Gland) 97 • Coarse
Eyebrows 97 • Synophrys (Confluent Eyebrows Extending to Midline) 98 • Hertogh Sign
(Lack of Outer Third of Eyebrows) 98 • Lid Myokymia (Spontaneous Fascicular Eyelid
Tremor Without Muscular Atrophy or Weakness) 98 • Preseptal Cellulitis of
Eyelid 98 • Telecanthus (Disproportionate Increase in Distance Between Medial Canthus;
Measurements in Infants are 18 to 22 mm) 99 • Ankyloblepharon (Partial or Complete
Fusion of Upper to Lower Eyelids) 99 • Flaring of Nasal Part of Eyebrow 99
• High Arched Brow 100 • Absent Brow Hair 100 • Trichiasis (Inward Turning
Lashes) 100 • Apraxia of Lid (Atypical Blepharospasm) 100

3. Lacrimal System .................................................................................................................101

• Dacryoadenitis (Inflammation of Lacrimal Gland) 101 • Bloody Tears 102
• Excessive Tears (Epiphoria, Tearing) 102 • Drugs Found In Tears 106 • Dry Eye
(Paucity or Absence of Tears) 107 • Dacryocystitis (Infection of the Lacrimal Sac) 109

4. Extraocular Muscles ...........................................................................................................111

• Pseudoesotropia (Ocular Appearance of Esotropia when no Manifest Deviation of
Visual Axis is Present) 112 • Esophoria and Esotropia (Visual Axis Deviated Inward;
may be Latent or Manifest) 112 • Pseudoexotropia (Ocular Appearance of Exotropia
when no Manifested Deviation of Visual Axis is Present) 113 • Exophoria and Exotropia
(Visual Axis is Deviated Outward; may be Latent or Manifested) 113 • Pseudohypertropia 114
• Hyperphoria and Hypertropia (Visual Axis Deviated Upward; may be Manifested
or Latent) 114 • Brown Superior Oblique Tendon Sheath Syndrome (Limitation of Elevation
in Adduction that Resembles an Underaction of Inferior Oblique Muscle) 115 • Duane
Syndrome 116 • Oculomotor Apraxia 116 • Monocular Limitation of Elevation of
Adducted Eye with Forced Duction Test (In Elevation and Adduction Strabismus with
Restricted Motility) 117 • Cyclic, Recurrent, Repetitive, Episodic Disorders of Extraocular
Muscles 117 • Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Strabismus 118 • Horizontal
Gaze Palsy 121 • Oscillations of Eyes (Involuntary, Rapid, to-and-Fro Movement of Eyes
having no Rhythm or Regularity) 121 • Cogwheel Eye Movements (Jerky Inaccurate Pursuit
Movements) 122 • Pendular Nystagmus 123 • Horizontal Jerk Nystagmus (Horizontal
Oscillatory Movement of Eyes with a Fast and Slow Phase) 124 • Vertical Nystagmus
(Spontaneous Vertical Oscillations of Eyes) 124 • Rotary Nystagmus (Rotary Oscillatory
Movement of Eyes) 125 • See-Saw Nystagmus 125 • Retraction Nystagmus 126
• Monocular Nystagmus 126 • Periodic Alternating Nystagmus 126 • Positional
Nystagmus 127 • Optokinetic Nystagmus 129 • Syndromes and Diseases Associated
with Nystagmus 130 • Oculogyric Crisis (Spasmodic and Involuntary Deviation
of Eyes, Usually Upward, Lasting from a Few Minutes to Several Hours) 133
• Ocular Bobbing 134 • Paralysis of Third Nerve (Oculomotor Nerve) 134
• Childhood Causes of Third Nerve (Oculomotor) Palsy 136 • Paralysis of Fourth
Nerve (Trochlear Nerve) 136 • Childhood Causes of Fourth Nerve (Trochlear) Palsy 137
• Pseudoabducens Palsy 137 • Paralysis of Sixth Nerve (Abducens Palsy) 138
• Childhood Causes of Sixth Nerve (Abducens) Palsy 139
• Childhood Causes of Third, Fourth and Sixth Nerve Palsy 140
• Acute Ophthalmoplegia (Acute Onset of Extraocular Muscle Palsy) 140
• Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia (CPEO): Slow Onset of Extraocular Muscle Palsy 143
• Bilateral Complete Ophthalmoplegia (Bilateral Palsy of Ocular Muscles, Ptosis, with Pupil and Accommodation Involvement) 143
• External Ophthalmoplegia (Paralysis of Ocular Muscles Including Ptosis with Sparing of Pupil and Accommodation) 144
• Internuclear Ophthalmoplegia 145
• Painful Ophthalmoplegia (Palsy of Ocular Muscles with Pain) 145
• Transient Ophthalmoplegia (Extraocular Muscle Paralysis of Short Duration) 146
• Painful Ocular Movements (Pain with Movement of the Eyes) 146
• Poor Convergence (Inability of both Eyes to Fix Simultaneously on a Near Object) 147
• Spasm of Convergence 148
• Divergence Paralysis 148
• Oculocardiac Reflex 148
• Retraction of the Globe (On Horizontal Conjugate Gaze) 149
• Forced Duction Test 149
• Double Elevator Palsy (Monocular Elevation Deficiency)—Apparent Paralysis of Globe Elevators, Superior Rectus and Inferior Oblique Muscles 150
• Ocular Neuromyotonia (Paroxysmal Monocular Deviations Ascribable to Involuntary Contraction of Muscles Innervated by Third, Fourth or Sixth Cranial Nerves) 150
• Extraocular Muscle Enlargement on Orbital Computerized and Tomographic Scan 150

5. Conjunctiva.........................................................................................................................152
• Cellular Responses 152
• Purulent Conjunctivitis 154
• Acute Mucopurulent Conjunctivitis 154
• Chronic Mucopurulent Conjunctivitis (Mucopurulent Discharge, Moderate Hyperemia with a Chronic Course) 155
• Membranous Conjunctivitis 155
• Pseudomembranous Conjunctivitis 155
• Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Conjunctivitis Occurring in Newborns) 160
• Acute Follicular Conjunctivitis Lymphoid Follicles (Cobblestoning) of Conjunctiva with Rapid Onset (Conjunctivitis Giant Papillary) 161
• Chronic Follicular Conjunctivitis Lymphoid Follicles (Cobblestoning) of Conjunctiva with Long-Term Course (Conjunctivitis Giant Papillary) 162
• Cicatrick Conjunctivitis (Cicatricial Pemphigoid) Scarring of Conjunctiva 162
• Angular Conjunctivitis (Inflammation at Angle of Eye, Usually Lateral) 163
• Conjunctival Disorders Associated with Dermatologic Disorders 163
• Conjunctival Disorders Associated with Genital Disorders 164
• Congestion of Conjunctiva (Noninfectious Hyperemia of the Conjunctiva) 164
• Ciliary Flush 170
• Conjunctival Aneurysms, Varicosities, Tortuousities and Telangiectasis 170
• Conjunctival Sludging and Segmentation 171
• Conjunctival Edema (Chemosis) 171
• Conjunctival Xerosis (Dryness of Conjunctiva) 175
• Bitot Spots 176
• Subconjunctival Hemorrhage (Blood Under Conjunctiva) 176
• Tumors of the Conjunctiva 182
• Conjunctival Cysts 183
• Limbal Mass 184
• Large, Flat, Fleshy Lesions of Palpebral Conjunctiva 184
• Chronic or Recurrent Ulcers of the Conjunctiva 184
• Phlyctenular Keratoconjunctivitis 185
• Pigmentation of the Conjunctiva (See Pigment Spots of Sclera and Episclera) 185
• Discoloration of Conjunctiva 187
• Symblepharon 188
• Conjunctival Concretions 189
• Lesions of Caruncle 189

6. Globe...................................................................................................................................190
• Microphthalmia (Small Globe) 190
• Buphthalmos (Large Globe) 191
• Pseudoendophthalmitis (Conditions that Simulate Endophthalmitis) 192
• Endophthalmitis (Intraocular Infection) 192
• Intraocular Cartilage 193
Ocular Differential Diagnosis

- Intraorbital Calcifications on X-Ray 193
- Intraocular Adipose Tissue 194
- Soft Globe (Decreased Intraocular Pressure) 194
- Phthisis Bulbi (Degenerative Shrinkage of Eyeball with Hypotony) 197
- Clinical Anophthalmos (Apparent Absence of Globe) 197
- Oculodigital Stimulation 198
- Anterior Segment Ischemia 198

7. Sclera ...................................................................................................................................199
- Blue Sclera 199
- Dilated Episcleral Vessels 200
- Pigment Spots of Sclera and Episclera 200
- Episcleritis 201
- Scleritis 202
- Staphyloma (Stretching and Thinning of the Sclera with Incarceration of Uveal Tissue) 203
- Episcleral and Scleral Tumors 204

8. Cornea .................................................................................................................................205
- Crystals of the Cornea (Deposition of Crystalline Substances in the Cornea) 206
- Anesthesia of the Cornea (Hypesthesia or Diminished Corneal Sensation in Trigeminal Distribution) 207
- Hyperplastic Corneal Nerves 208
- Increased Visibility of Corneal Nerves 208
- Pigmentation of the Cornea 209
- Corneal Edema 211
- Corneal Hydrops (Ruptures of Descemet Membrane with Cornea Intralamellar Dissection and Collection of Aqueous Humor) 213
- Microcornea (Cornea with a Horizontal Diameter of Less than 10 mm) 213
- Megalocornea (Cornea Having a Horizontal Diameter of More than 14 mm) 214
- Corneal Opacification in Infancy 215
- Band-Shaped Keratopathy 215
- Corneal Keloids 216
- Punctate Keratitis or Keratopathy 216
- Morphologic Classification of Punctate Corneal Lesions (Classification by Anatomic Location) 221
- Sicca Keratitis (Dry Eye with Secondary Corneal Changes) 222
- White Rings of the Cornea (Coats Disease) 223
- Dry Spots of the Cornea (Pre Corneal Tear Film Drying in Spot-Wise Fashion) 223
- Anterior Embryotoxon (Arcus) 223
- Bowman Membrane Folds 224
- Delayed Corneal Wound Healing 224
- Anterior Corneal Mosaic 225
- Linear Opacity in Superficial Corneal Stroma 225
- Superficial Vertical Corneal Striations—Epithelial Wrinkles can be Accentuated with Fluorescein 225
- Dendritic Corneal Lesions (Area of Staining of Cornea in a Branching Pattern) 225
- Bullous Keratopathy (Terminal Stages of Severe or Prolonged Epithelial Edema Secondary to Endothelial Damage) 226
- Nummular Keratitis (Coin-Shaped Lesions of Cornea) 226
- Deep Keratitis 226
- Interstitial Keratitis (Corneal Stromal Inflammation, not Primarily on Anterior or Posterior Surfaces of Stroma) 226
- Pannus (Superficial Vascular Invasion Confined to a Segment of the Cornea or Extending around the Entire Limbus) 227
- Corneal Opacity-Diffuse 228
- Corneal Opacity—Localized, Congenital 229
- Deep Corneal Stromal Deposits 229
- Intracorneal Hemorrhage 229
- Central Posterior Stromal Corneal Deposits 230
- Dellen 230
- Phlyctenular Keratoconjunctivitis 230
- Corneal Ring Lesion 230
- Corneoscleral Keratitis 231
- Central Corneal Ulcer 231
- Marginal Corneal Ulcers (Peripheral Corneal Thinning) 232
- Descemet Membrane Folds (Usually Following Hypotony) 233
- Descemet Membrane Tears (Haab Striae) 233
- Descemet Membrane Thickening 233
- Retrocorneal Pigmentation 234
- Low Endothelial Cell Count (Diminished Number of Corneal Endothelial Cells) 234
- Snail Tracks of Cornea 234
- Keratoconus (Conical Cornea) 234
- Cornea Plana (Decreased Corneal Curvature) 235
- Staphyloma of Cornea (Corneal Stretching with Incarceration of Uveal Tissue) 235
- Whorl-Like Corneal Lesions 235
- Corneal Dermoids 236
- Corneal Problems
Associated with Keratotic Skin Lesions 236 • Corneal Problems Associated with Lid Excrescences 236 • Corneal Disease Associated with Lenticular Problems 237 • Corneal Disease Associated With Retinal Problems 239 • Corneal Diseases Associated with Deafness 241 • Trigger Mechanisms for Recurrent Herpes Simplex Keratitis 241 • Predisposing Factors in Keratomycosis 242 • Sclerocornea 242 • Postoperative Corneal Melt 242 • Corneal Mucous Plaques 243

9. Intraocular Pressure ...........................................................................................................244

• Glaucoma Suspect; an Infant 244 • Conditions Simulating Congenital Glaucma 244 • Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Glaucma 245 • Glaucma Suspect; an Adult 249 • Elevated Intraocular Pressure Measurement with Normal Appearing Optic Disk 249 • Secondary Open-Angle Glaucma 250 • Unilateral Glaucma 251 • Glaucma Associated with Displaced Lens 252 • Glaucma and Elevated Episcleral Venous Pressure 252 • Glaucma Associated with Shallow Anterior Chamber 253 • Glaucma in Aphakia or Pseudophakia 253 • Medications and Chemicals that may Cause Elevated Intraocular Pressure 254 • Primary Low-Tension Glaucma 255 • Neovascular Glaucma 256 • Hypotony 257 • Glaucma Associated with Uveitis 258 • Glaucma Associated with Intraocular Tumors 258 • Glaucma, Comprehensive Developmental Classification 259 • Pseudo-Developmental Glaucma: Classification 261 • Pseudo-Developmental Glaucma: Appearance of Developmental Glaucma 261 • Secondary Congenital Glaucma 263

10. Anterior Chamber ..............................................................................................................265

• Hypopyon (Pus in Anterior Chamber) 265 • Hyphema (Bleeding into the Anterior Chamber) 267 • Spontaneous Hyphema 267 • Spontaneous Hyphema in Infants 268 • Plasmoid Aqueous (Aqueous with a High Protein Content) 268 • Cholesterolosis of the Anterior Chamber 268 • Gas Bubbles in the Anterior Chamber 269 • Pigmentation of Trabecular Meshwork 269 • Pigment Liberation into the Anterior Chamber with Dilatation of Pupil 269 • Grading of Anterior Chamber Angle Width (Usually Determined by Gonioscopy) 269 • Blood in Schlemm Canal (Reversal of Normal Pressure Gradient) 270 • Deep Anterior Chamber Angle 270 • Narrow Anterior Chamber Angle (may be Capable of Angle Closure Glaucma) 270 • Irregular Depth of the Anterior Chamber 271 • Peripheral Anterior Synechiae (Adhesion of Iris Tissue Across Anterior Chamber Structures in Variable Amounts Noted with Gonioscopy) 271 • Neovascularization of Anterior Chamber Angle (Newly Formed Vessels Extend into the Trabecular Meshwork) 272 • Iris Processes (Pectinate Ligaments in Anterior Chamber Angle) 272 • White Mass in Anterior Chamber 273

11. Pupil ....................................................................................................................................274

• Mydriasis (Dilated Pupil, Usually Greater than 5 mm) 274 • Relative Fixed, Dilated Pupil 279 • Miosis (Small Pupil Usually Less than 2 mm) 280 • Paradoxical Pupillary Reaction 283 • Absence or Decrease of Pupillary Reaction to Light 283 • Anisocoria (Inequality of Pupils of Greater than or Equal to 1 mm) 286 • Irregularity of Pupil (Including Oval or Peaked Pupil) 287 • Hippus 287 • Tonohaptic Pupil 288 • Leukokoria 288 • Long Ciliary Processes Extending to Dilated Pupillary Space 291
12. Iris .......................................................................................................................................293

Aniridia (Absence of Iris, Partial or Complete) 293 • Coloboma of Iris 294

• Rubeosis Iridis (Neovascularization [Newly Formed Blood Vessels] on the Iris) 295

• Hyperemia of Iris (Dilatation of Pre-Existing Vessels of the Iris) 296 • Heterochromia
(Difference of Color Between Two Irides) 296 • Iris Atrophy 300 • Iridodonesis
(Tremulous Iris) 300 • Tumors Arising from Pigment Epithelium of Iris 301 • Pigmented
Lesions of Iris 301 • Nonpigmented Lesions of Iris 302 • Conditions Simulating Posterior
Uveitis or Choroiditis • 303 Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Iritis 304

• Iritis (Anterior Uveitis) in Children 304 • Nongranulomatous Uveitis 305

• Granulomatous Uveitis 307 • Pigmented Ciliary Body Lesions 308 • Neuroepithelial
Tumors of Ciliary Body 308 • Internal Ophthalmoplegia 309 • Concave Peripheral Iris 309

13. Lens .....................................................................................................................................310

• Anterior Subcapsular Cataract 310 • Nuclear Cataracts 311 • Lamellar (Stellate,
Zonular, Cortical, Coronary) Cataracts 312 • Punctate Cataracts (Numerous Small
Opcaties) 312 • Posterior Subcapsular Cataract 313 • Iridescent Crystalline Deposits
in Lens 314 • Oil Droplet in Lens 315 • Lenticous (Conical Lens Surface
Protuberance) and Lentiglobus (Globular Lens Surface Protuberance) 315

• Lens Absorption 316 Exfoliation of Lens Capsule 316 • Microphakia or Spherophakia
or Microspherophakia (Small Lens or Highly Spheric Lens) 316 • Dislocated Lens 316

• Aphakia (Absence of Lens in Usual Position Behind the Iris) 317 • Equatorial Lens
Pigmentation 318 • Unilateral Cataracts 318 • Lenticular Disease Associated with
Corneal Problems 318 • Drugs Associated with Cataracts 321 • Syndromes and
Diseases Associated with Cataracts 323 • Lenticulocorneal Adherence (Lens Adjacent to
Endothelium of Cornea) 328 • Spasm of Accommodation 328 • Paresis of
Accommodation 328 • Comprehensive Classification of Pediatric Cataracts 331

14. Vitreous ................................................................................................................................341

• Pseudodetachment of Vitreous (Conditions Simulating Detachment of Vitreous) 341

• Anterior Vitreous Detachment 341 • Posterior Vitreous Detachment 342 • Vitreous
Hemorrhage 342 • Vitreous Opacities 343 • Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous 344

• Beads in Vitreous (Snowballs in Vitreous) 344 • Complications Following Operative
Vitreous Loss 345 • Postoperative Vitreous Retraction 345 • Vitreous Cyst (Cystic
Structure in Vitreous Body) 346 • Vitreous Liquefaction 346

15. Retina ..................................................................................................................................347

• Anatomic Classification of Macular Diseases 348 • Bilateral Macular Lesions 350

• Pseudomacular Edema 351 • Macular Edema 351 • Absence of Foveal Reflex 354

• Macular Pucker 354 • Macular Exudates and Hemorrhages 354 • Macular Star or
Stellate Retinopathy (Exudates in a Star Formation Radiating around Macula in the Nerve
Fiber Layer 354 • Retinociliary Vein-Disappears from the Retina at Disc Margin without
Connection to Central Retinal Vein 355 • Cherry-Red Spot In Macula (Rule Out Macular
Hemorrhage) 355 • Macular Hemorrhage 356 • Parafoveal Telangiectasia 356

• Microhemorrhagic Maculopathy—Small Monocular Macular Hemorrhage that is Punctate,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesion Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round or Bilobed 356 Macular Cyst</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macular Hole 357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macular Coloboma 357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated Macular Lesion 358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterotopia of the Macula 358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White or Yellow Flat Macular Lesion and Pigmentary Change 358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigmentary Changes in Macula 359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull's-Eye Macular Lesion—Circular Area of Retinal Pigment Epithelium Atrophy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrounding a Spared Fovea 361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macular Hypoplasia (Incomplete Macular Development Manifested by Decreased Vision) 361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premacular Subhyaloid Hemorrhage 362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Vascular Tortuosity 362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Venous Beading 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmodynamometry 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsation of Retinal Arteriole (High Pulse Pressure) 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Artery Occlusion 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Arterial Narrowing 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generalized Arterial Narrowing 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periarteritis Retinalis Segmentalis 366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frosted-Branch Angitis 367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathing of Retinal Veins 367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent Venous Pulsations (Spontaneous Venous Pulsations Absent at Venules on the Disc) 368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilated Retinal Veins 368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortuosity of Retinal Veins and Hypoplasia of Optic Nerves 370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Retinal Vein Occlusion 370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilated Retinal Veins and Retinal Hemorrhages 371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Hemorrhages 372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Hemorrhages in the Fundus of an Infant or Young Child 378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinovitreal Hemorrhage in a Young Adult 378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Hemorrhage with Central White Spot (Roth Spot) 378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microaneurysms of Retina (Punctate Red Spots Scattered Over Region of Posterior Pole) 379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Arteriovenous Shunt at the Arteriovenous Crossing 379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroaneurysms of Retinal Arteries 379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Neovascularization (Growth of Abnormal New Blood Vessels into the Vitreous) 380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predisposition to Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment 380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Detachment (Location and Morphologic Classification) 380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Retinal Detachment 381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Folds 383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton-Wool Spots 384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Exudates (Yellowish White Discrete Masses Deep in the Retina) 384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Exudate and Hemorrhage 385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinitis or Pseudoretinitis Pigmentosa 385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesions Confused with Retinoblastoma 387</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single White Lesion of Retina 390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Fundus Lesions 390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medullated Nerve Fibers 391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigmented Fundus Lesions 392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol Emboli of Retina (Hollenhorst Plaques) 393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Microemboli 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipemia Retinalis (Arterioles and Venules Similar in Color and Appearing Orange-Yellow to White) 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhagic or Serous Exudates Beneath Pigment Epithelium 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Vascular Tumors and Angiomatosis Retinae Sydromes 395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Sea-Fans 395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Vessels Displace Temporally 396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Disease Associated with Corneal Problems 398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Lesions Associated with Deafness 400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subretinal Fibrosis 401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiretinal Membranes—Membranes that Grow on the Inner Surface of the Retina 401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Streaks Pattern in Fundus 401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Orange Lesions of Subretinal Fundus 401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc Retinopathy—Drug Addicts Who Inject Drugs Intravenously 401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Retinopathy 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulfrich Stereo-Illusion Phenomenon 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parafoveal Telangiectasia 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereditary Pediatric Retinal Degenerations 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reticular Pattern of Dark Lines in Fundus 403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Pigment Epithelial Tears 403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal Pigment Epithelial Folds 403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripapillary Subretinal Neovascularization 403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizuo Phenomenon 404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Dot Fovea 404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Choroid ...............................................................................................................................405
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesion Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angioid Streaks 405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choroidal Folds 406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesions Confused with Malignant Melanoma 406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choroidal Hemorrhage 407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choroidal Detachment 407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. Optic Nerve .................................................................422
   • Ciliooptic Vein 422  • Drusen of Optic Nerve 422  • Fluid Enlargement of Retrolubar
     Optic Nerve or Sheath (Demonstrated by Computed Tomographic Scanning and
     Echography) 423  • Hyperemia of Optic Disc 423  • Ischemic Optic Neuropathy 423
   • Linear Hemorrhage on Optic Disc 424  • Neovascularization of Optic Disc (Growth
     of Blood Vessels Onto Optic Disc) 424  • Neuroretinitis (Inflammation of Optic Nerve
     and Adjacent Retina) 425  • Optic-Nerve Atrophy 426  • Optic-Nerve Atrophy and
     Deafness 431  • Syndromes and Diseases Associated with Optic Atrophy 432
   • Optic-Nerve Hypoplasia 438  • Optic Neuritis (Papillitis and Retrolubar Neuritis) 439
   • Pseudooptic Neuritis (Lesions that Mimic Optic Neuritis) 444  • Opticiliary Shunts
     (Tortuous Ectatic Channels From Optic Nerve to Choroid) 444  • Papilledema (Swelling
     of Optic Disc) 445  • Pseudopapilledema (May be Mistaken for Swelling of Optic
     Nerve) 451  • Peripapillary Subretinal Neovascularization 452  • Pigmented Tumors of
     Optic Disc 452  • Pseudoglaucomatus Atrophy of Optic Disc 452  • Temporally Displaced
     Disc (Dragged Disc) 452  • Optic Neuritis, Childhood 453

18. Visual-Field Defects .......................................................454
   • Pseudo-Visual Field Defects 454  • Bilateral Central Scotomas 455  • Arcuate
     (Cuneate) Scotoma 457  • Unilateral Sector-Shaped Defects 457  • Peripheral-Field
     Contraction 458  • Altitudinal Hemianopia 459  • Binasal Hemianopia 460
   • Bitemporal Hemianopia 460  • Homonymous Quadrantanopia 461  • Crossed
     Quadrantanopia 461  • Homonymous Hemianopia 462  • Spiral-Field Defects 463
   • Double Homonymous Hemianopia 463

Section II: General Signs and Symptoms

19. Visual Disturbance .......................................................467
   • Acquired Myopia 467  • Acquired Hyperopia 470  • Dysmegalopsia-Optical Illusions
     of Size 471  • Bilateral Transient Loss of Vision (Transient Darkening of Vision) 472
   • Amaurosis Fugax (Transient Monocular Blackout of Vision) 472  • Sudden Painless Loss
     of Visual Acuity in one Eye 473  • Post-Traumatic Loss of Vision 473  • Decreased Visual
     Acuity 474  • Bilateral Blurring of Vision 480  • Cortical Blindness (Cerebral Blindness) 481
   • Blindness in Childhood 482  • Binocular Diplopia (Double Vision Using Both Eyes) 483
   • Binocular Triplopia (Uniocular Diplopia) 484  • Diplopia Following Head Trauma 485
   • Eccentric Vision 485  • Decreased Dark Adaptation (Nyctalopia; Night Blindness) 485
   • Astigmatism 486  • Visual Allesthesia 486  • Visual Acuity Loss after Glaucoma
Surgery 486 • Sudden Painful Loss of Vision 487 • Sudden Painless Loss of Visual Acuity in one Eye 487 • Gradual Painless Loss of Vision 487

20. Visual Complaint ................................................................................................................................................. 488
   • Photopsia (Scintillations, Sparks or Flashes of Light Before the Eyes) 488
   • Hallucinations (Formed Images) 489 • “Spots” Before Eyes (Dots or Filaments that Move with Movement of Eye) 493 • Colored Halos Around Lights (Blue and Violet are Next to the Stimulating Light and Red Outermost) 493 • Light Streaks 494
   • Photophobia (Painful Intolerance of the Eyes to Light) 495 • Asthenopia (Uncomfortable Ocular Sensation or Eye Ache) 498 • Dazzling or Glare Discomfort 498 • Chromatopsia (Colored Vision, Objects are Abnormally Colored) 498 • Heightened Color Perception 502
   • Nyctalopia (Night Blindness) 502 • Hemeralopia 503 • Oscillopsia 504
   • Color Blindness 504 • Palinopsia 508 • Vertical Reading (Patient Reads from Above Downward) 508 • Visual Agnosia 508 • Ocular Lateropulsion 509 • Pain in and About Eye 509 • Headache 509 • Pulfrich Phenomenon 510

21. Head Position ............................................................................................................................................... 511
   • Head Turn (Face Turn) 511 • Head Tilt (Head Tilted Toward Either Shoulder or around an Anteroposterior Axis) 512 • Chin Elevation 512 • Chin Depression 512
   • Head Nodding 513 • Head Tremor 513 • Head Thrust 513

Subject Index ......................................................................................................................................................... 515