

Model Answer of Ophthalmology

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A) Coats of the eye:

- sclera
- uveal tissue
- retina

Refractive media of the eye:

- Cornea
- Lens
- Aqueous, vitreous

Causes of ptosis.:

I-Congenital ptosis:

- a-Levator maldevelopment.

II-Acquired ptosis

Is usually unilateral.

- 1-Mechanical ptosis: due to increased weight of the lid by multiple chalazia.
- 2-Traumatic ptosis: due to:
 - Mechanical effect of emphysema, hemorrhage or oedema of eyelid.
 - Injury of the levator or its nerve supply
- 3-Neruogenic ptosis.
 - Levator paralysis caused by 3rd cranial nerve lesion.
- 4-Myogenic ptosis: as ion myasthenia gravis and occasionally in myotonic dystrophy.
- 5-Hysterical ptosis : usually occurs in young females with some emotional trouble.

- B) Myopia

Non surgical treatment:

- i-By concave lenses:

ii-Contact lenses: is preferred in high myopic patients where the field is diminished due to the degenerated periphery.

iii-Plenty of vitamins and calcium, good diet; vit A is essential.

iv-Proper visual hygiene, including:

a-Proper choice of work e.g. avoid working as watch maker or jewelers and excessive near work is avoided.

b-proper illumination: it is better to be from behind and to one side. Direct illumination of the book should be avoided.

Surgical treatment:

Surgery of myopia varies according to the degree of myopia.

1-Radial keratotomy (R.K.)

2-Laser in situ kerato mileusis (LASIK)

Here a microkeratome is used to make a corneal flap that gives access to the corneal stroma combined with ablation of the exposed stromal bed with an excimer laser.

3-Phakic myopic intraocular lenses.

4- Clear lens extraction.

etina when eye in rest .

C) Clinical picture of corneal ulcer

. Symptoms:

1-Lacrimation.

2-Blepharospasm

3-Photophobia

4-Diminution of vision.

5-Pricking sensation, pain.

Signs:

1-Oedema and redness of lids + Blepharospasm.

2-Watering of the eye.

3-Ciliary injection.

4-Loss of luster, transparency, due to oedema, cellular infiltration, ulceration and vascularization.

5-The ulcer stains green with fluorescein.

D) Cornea

Minute anatomy:

Consist of 5 layers , epithelium
Bowmen membrane
Stroma
Descemet membrane
Endothelium .

Nutrition of cornea:

The cornea being a vascular with no lymph drainage. It derives its nutrition from the following sources:

1-Diffusion from limbal capillaries.

2-Diffusion from the aqueous posteriorly and the tears anteriorly.

3-Oxygen mainly from the atmosphere and limbal capillaries

E)-Complete :

1-Blepharitis means a chronic inflammation of lid margins. the different types included...ulcerative.....squamous....., angular.....

2-Cataract means lens opacity...,and can be classified into,congenital, and acquired

3- Keratitis is inflammation of the cornea...,and can be diagnosed by special called fluorescein

4-Child (of 15 days old) presented with lid swelling , discharge and red eye , the possible diagnosis is ophthalmia neonatorum....., the causative organism is...neisseria gonorea.....

5- The lacrimal system include secretory part....& excretory part .