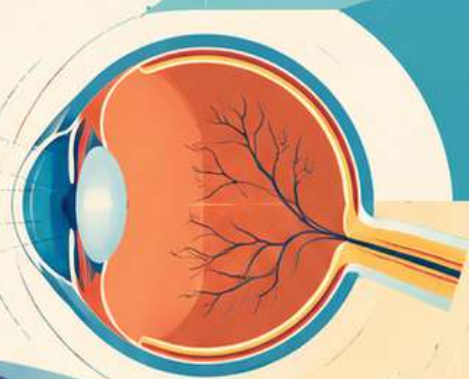


E
F P
T O Z
L P E D
P E C F D
E D F C Z P
F E L O P Z D
D E F P O T E C

CORNEA
IRIS
LENS
RETINA
OPTIC NERVE

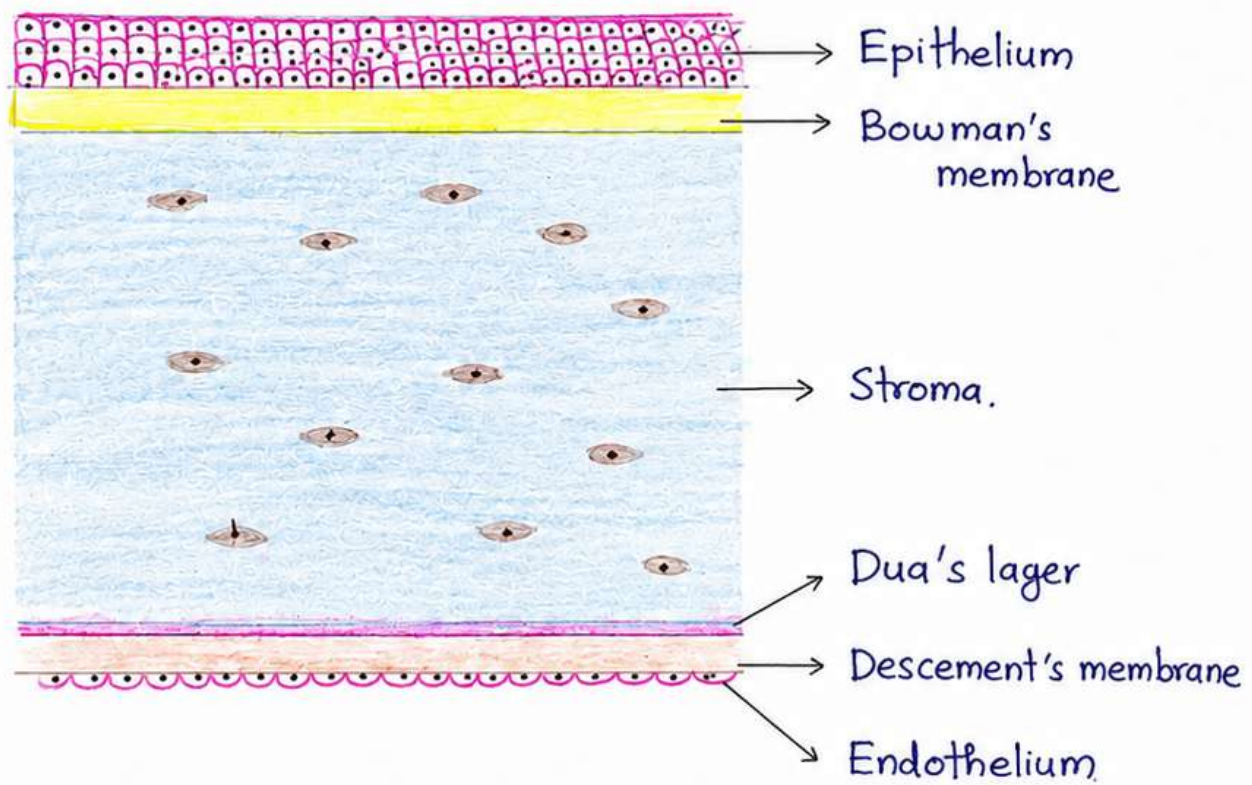


OPHTHALMOLOGY

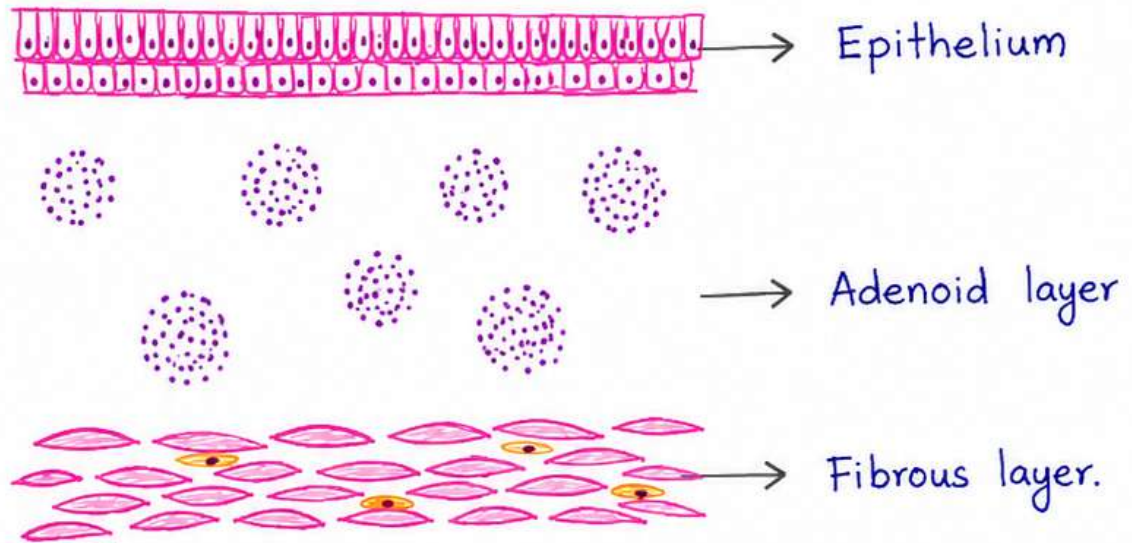
Diagram Book by Dr.Adil



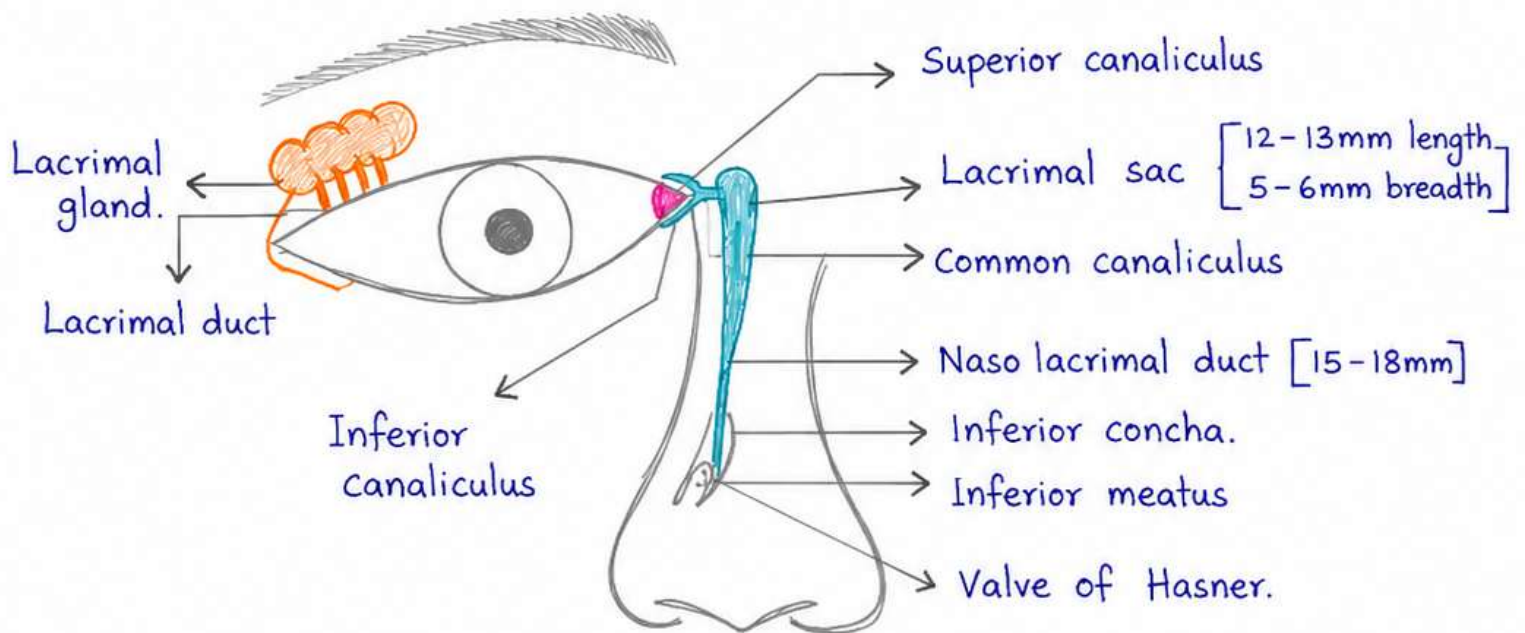
LAYERS OF CORNEA



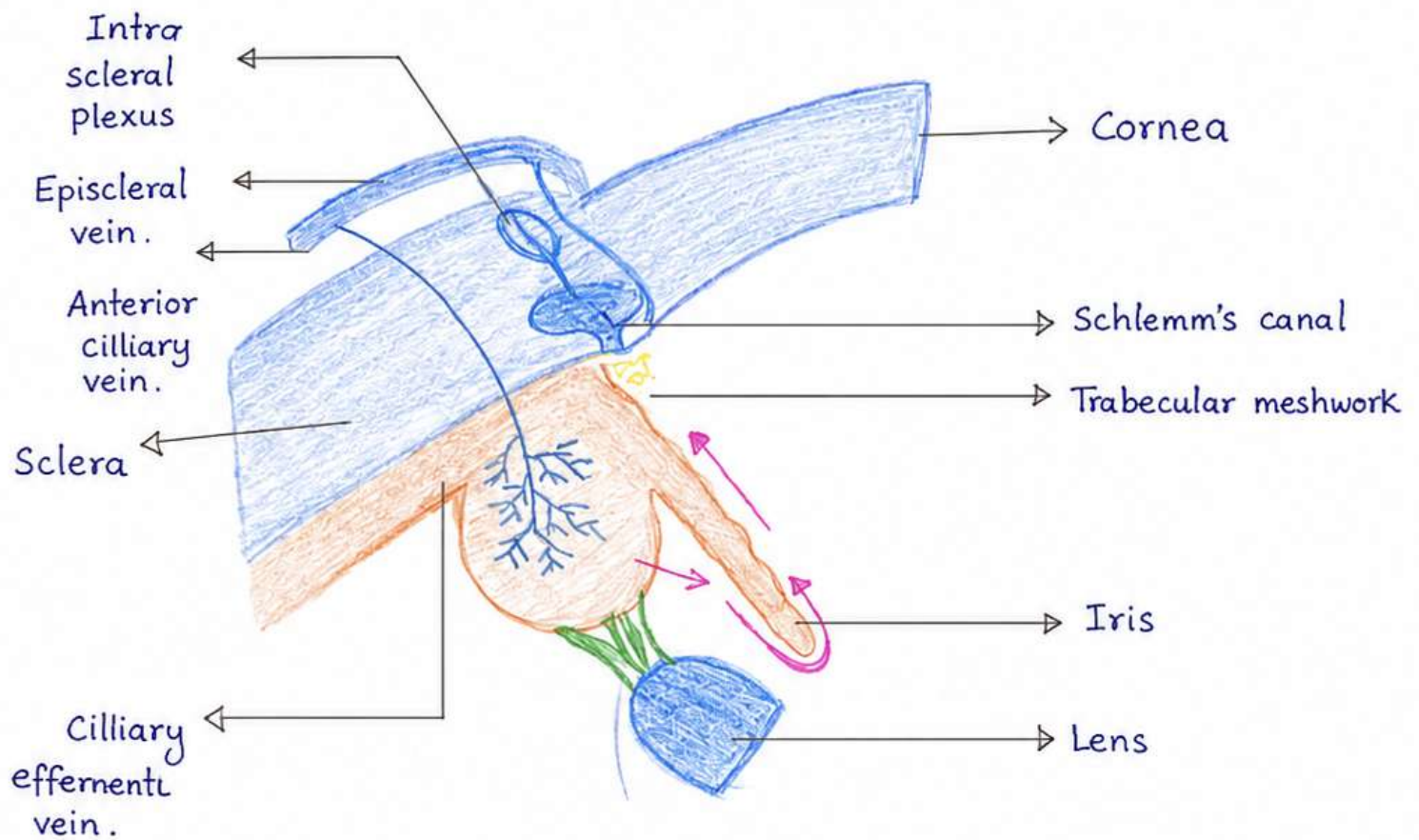
LAYERS OF CONJUNCTIVA



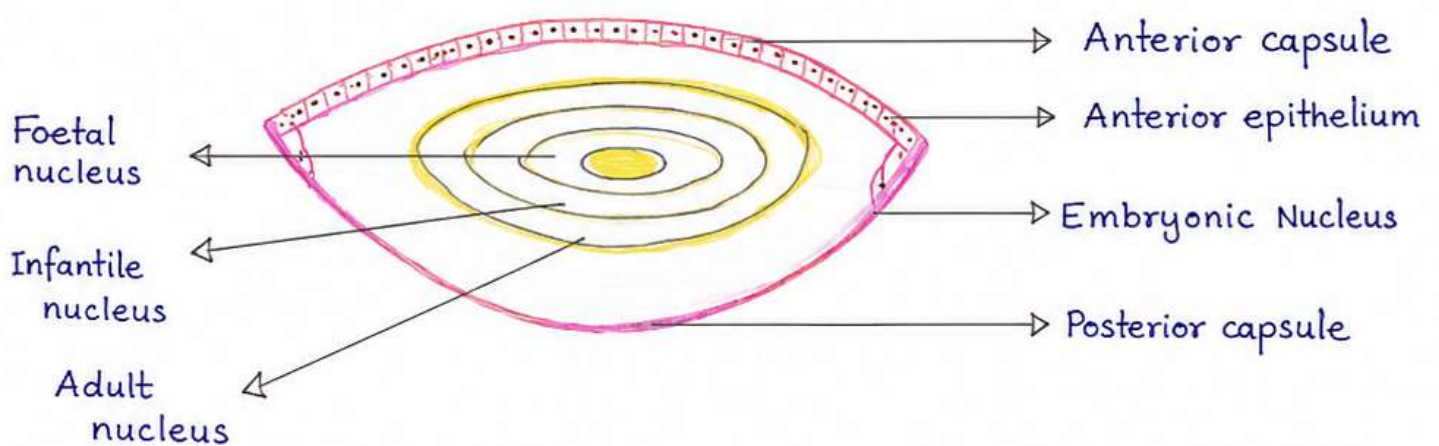
LACRIMAL APPARATUS



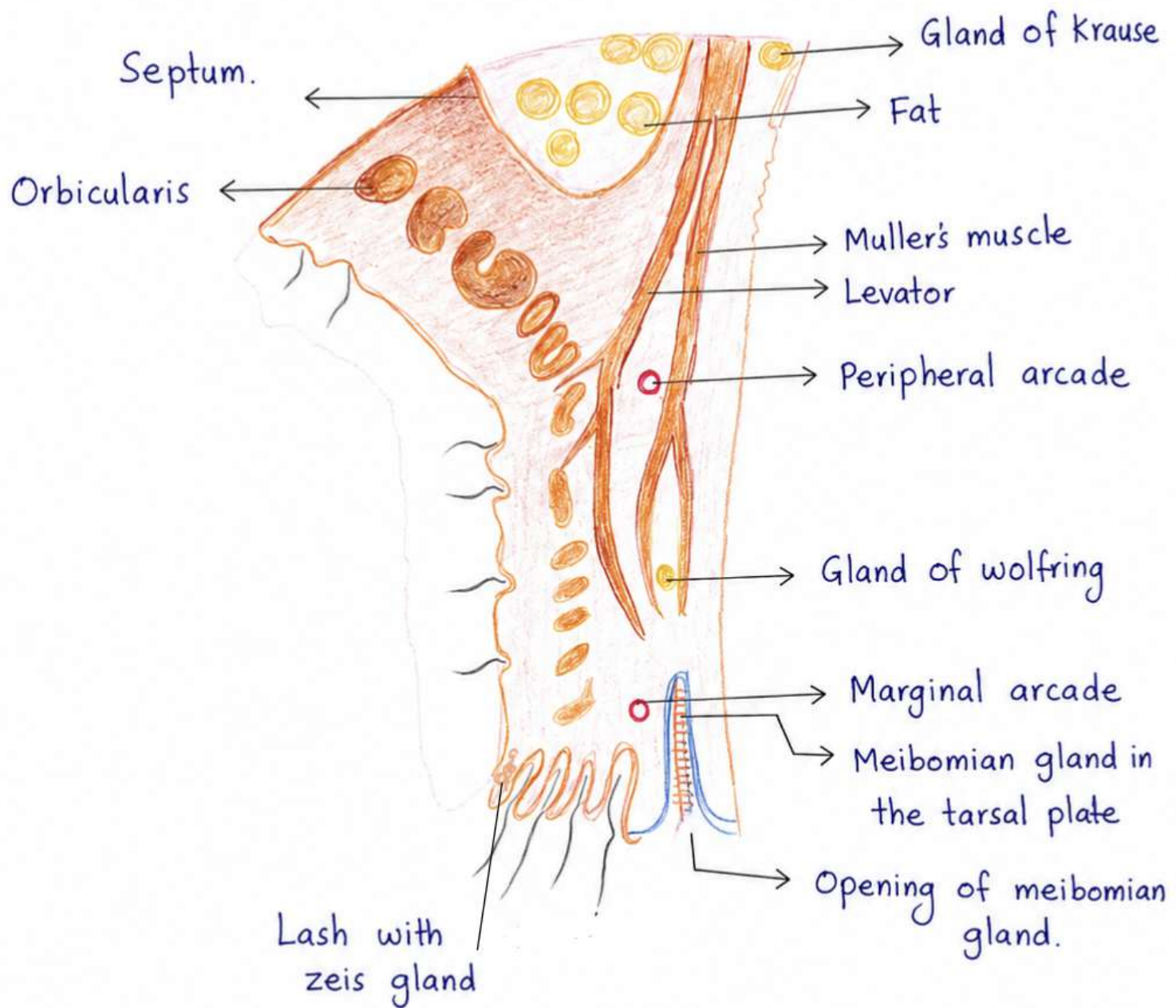
AQUEOUS OUTFLOW SYSTEM



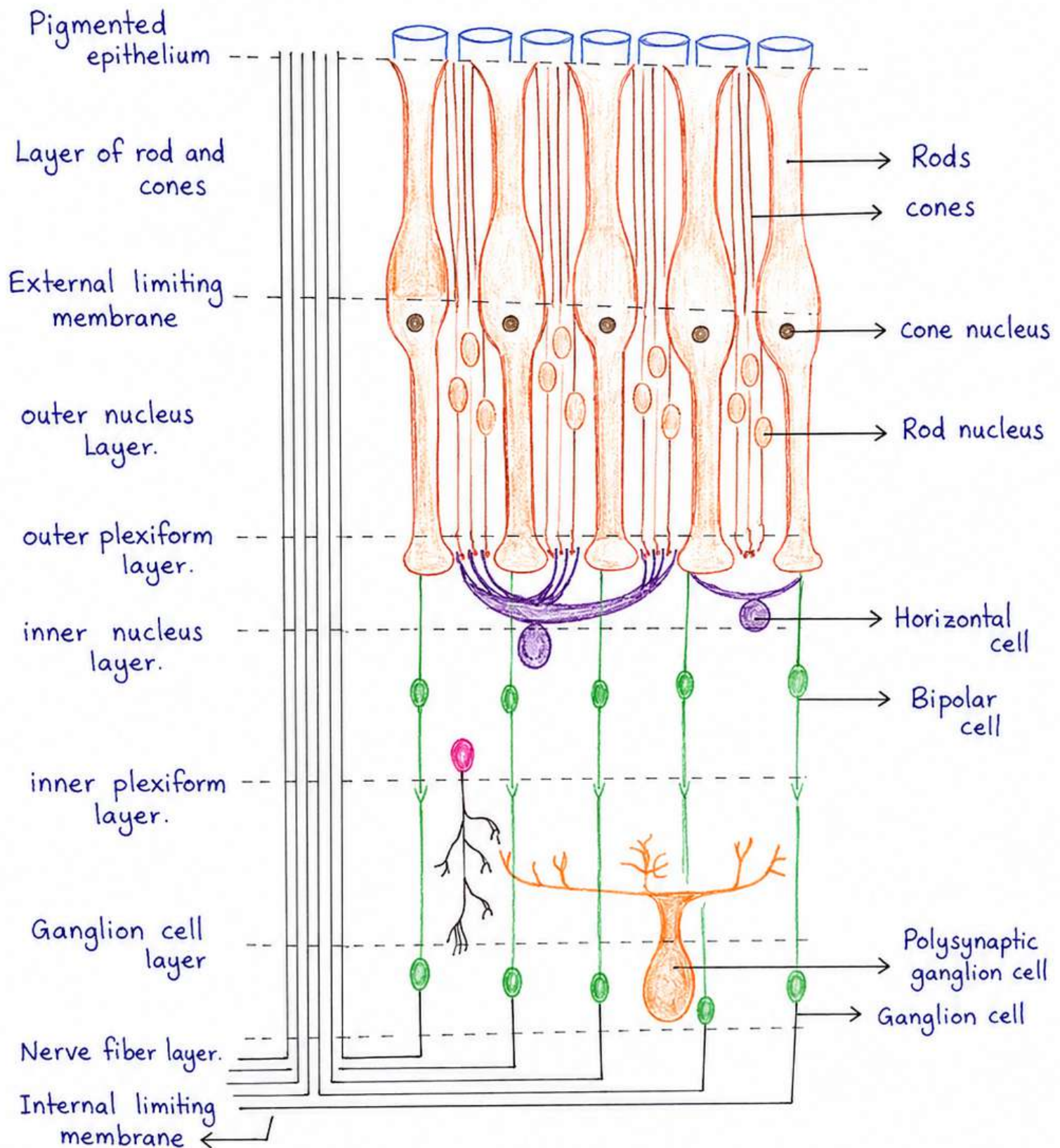
CROSS SECTION OF CRYSTALLINE LENS



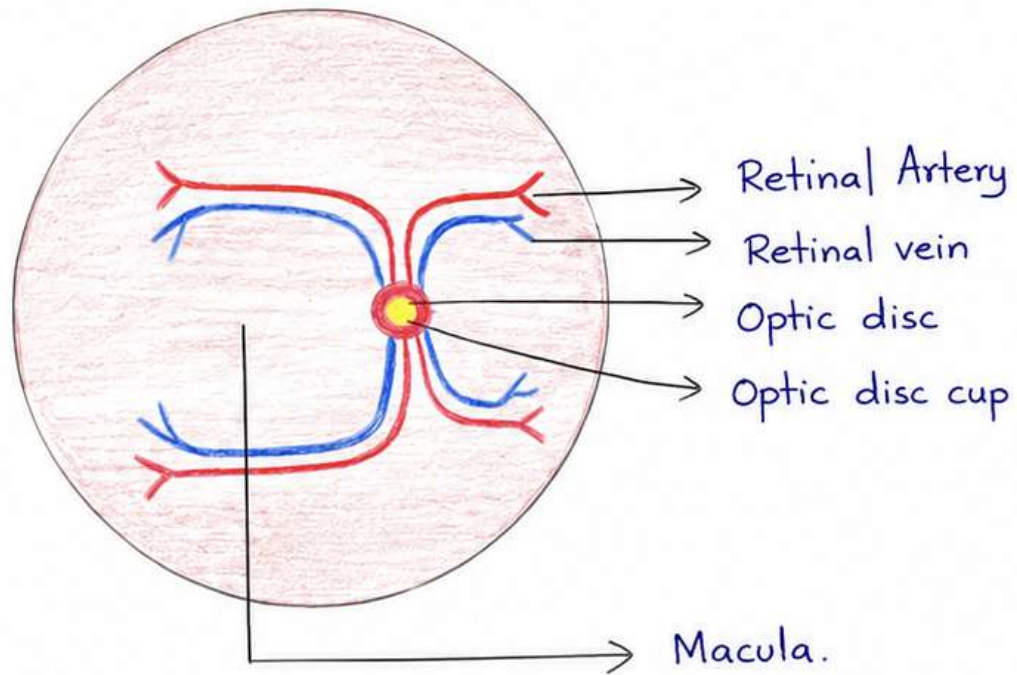
CROSS SECTION OF UPPER EYELID



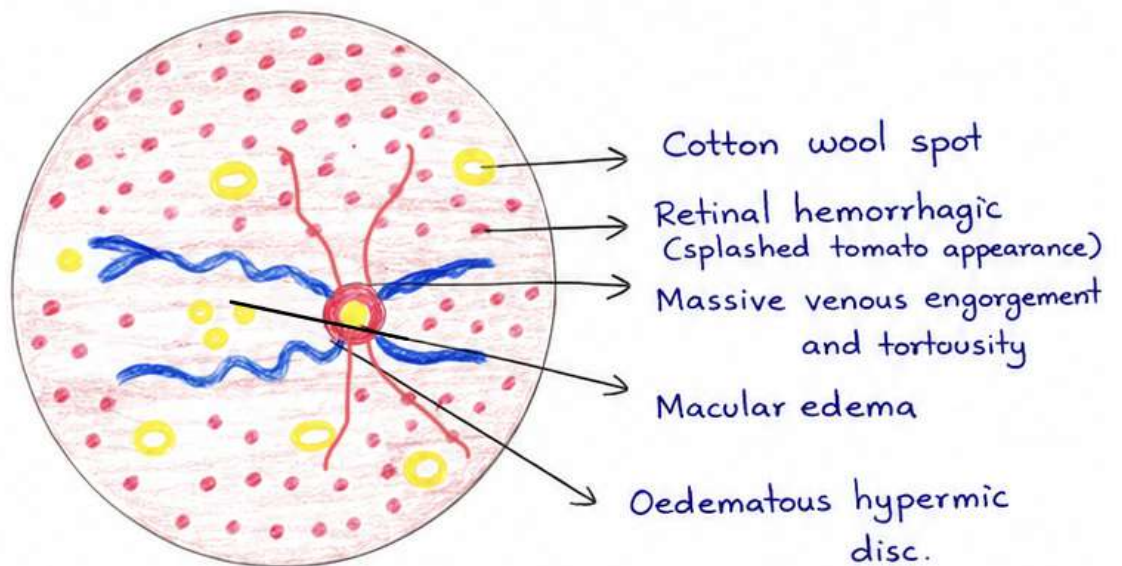
LAYERS OF RETINA



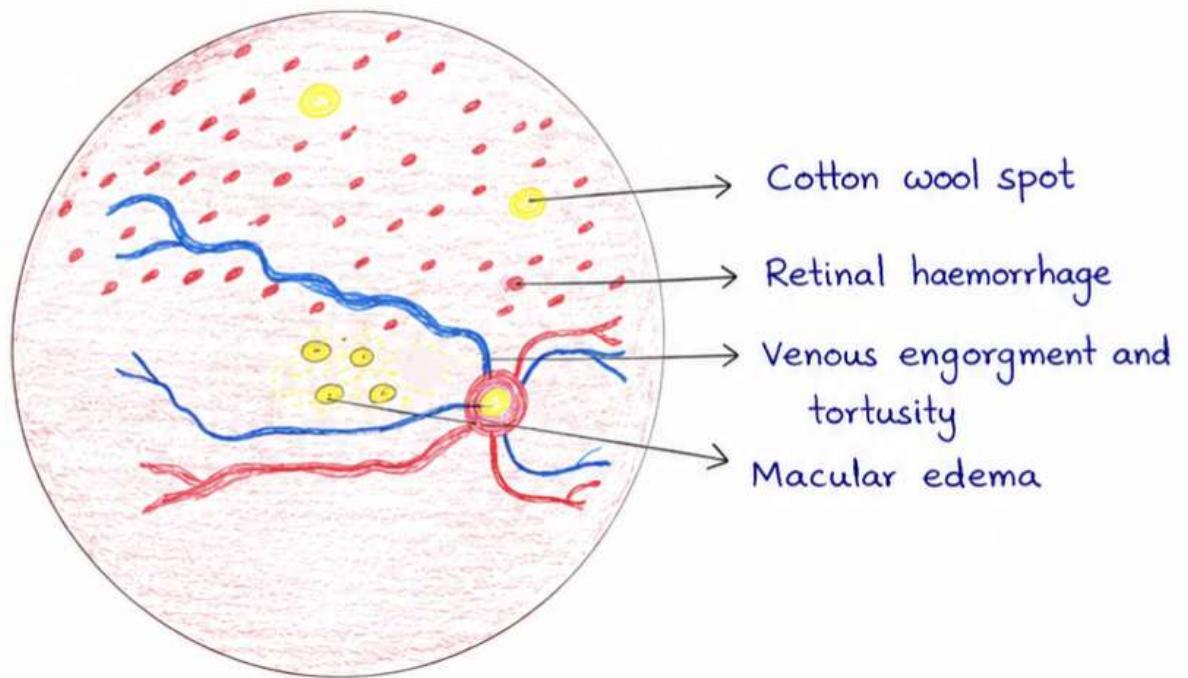
NORMAL RETINA



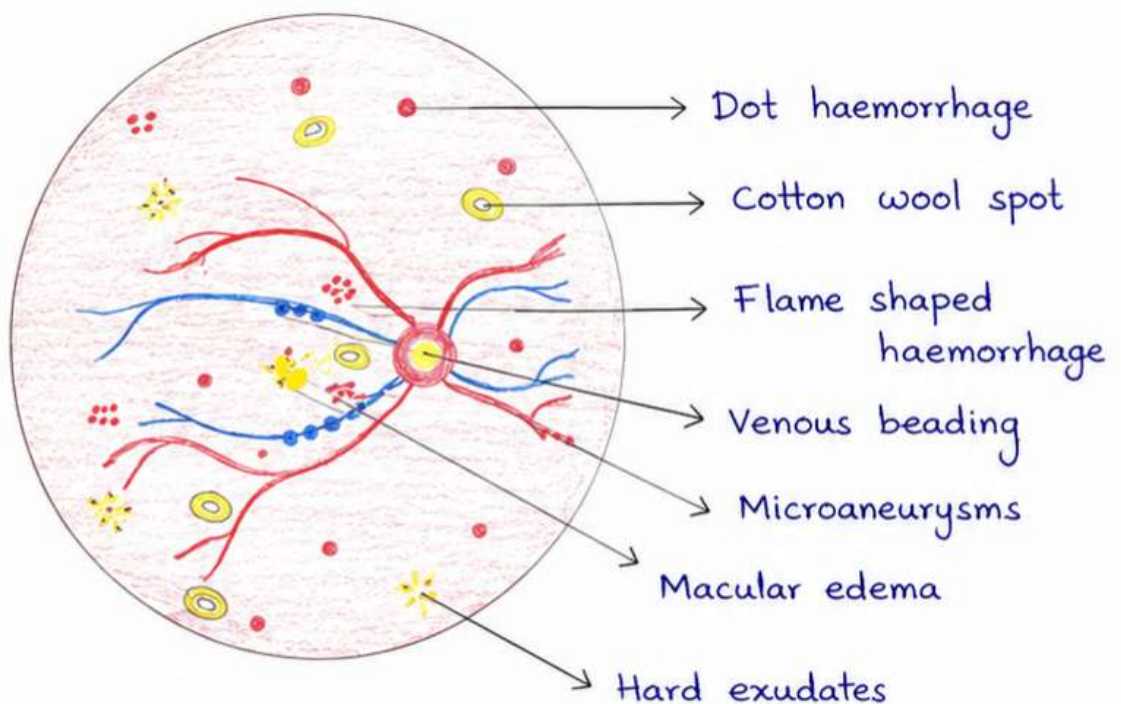
CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION CRVO RETINA



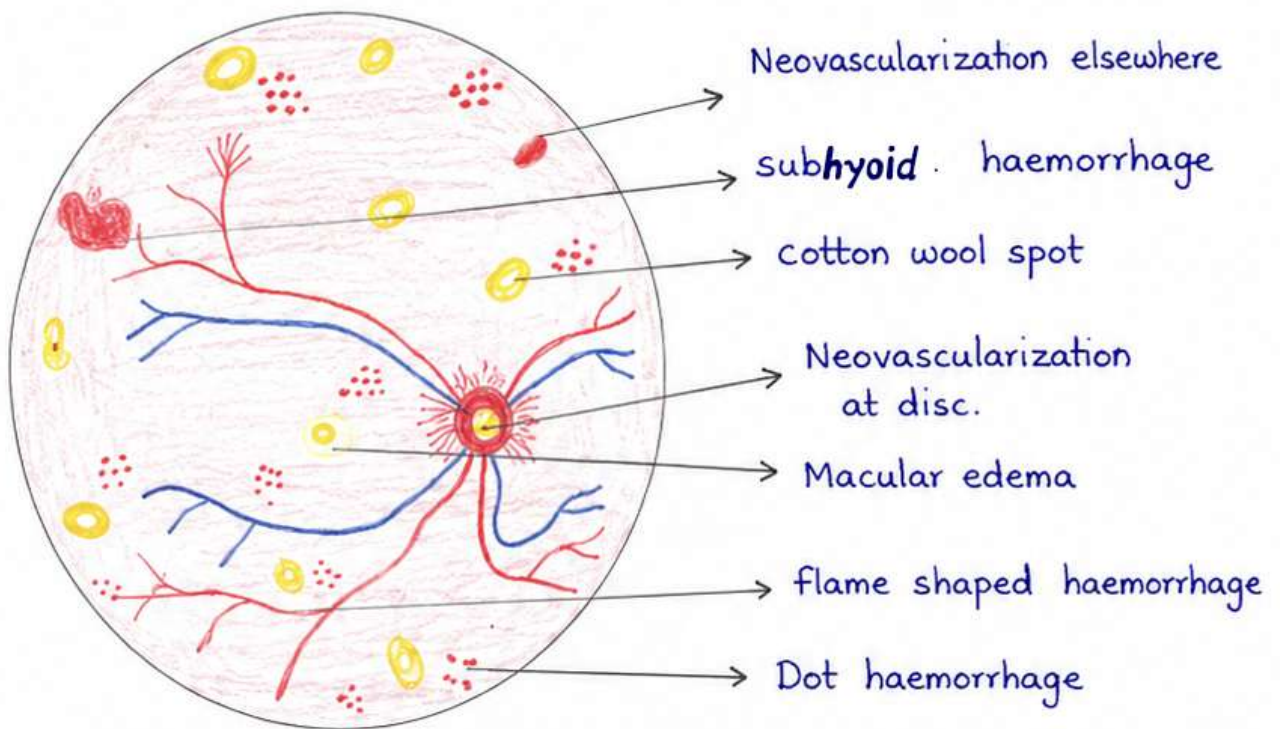
BRANCH RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION-BRVO



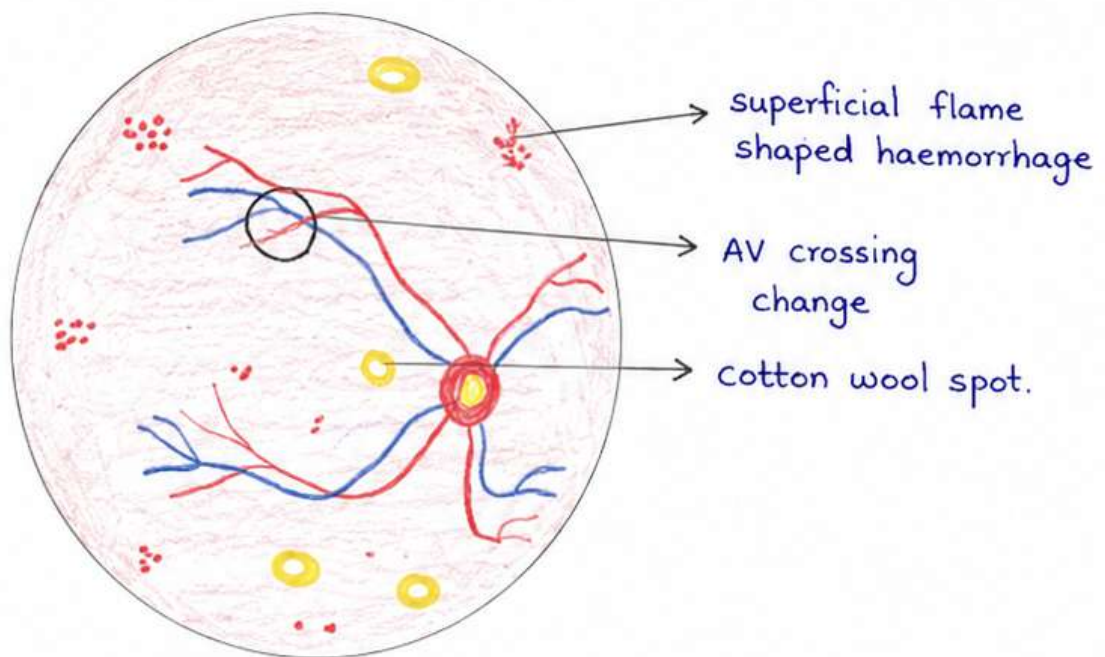
VERY SEVERE NON PROLIFERATIVE DIABETIC RETINOPATHY - NPDR



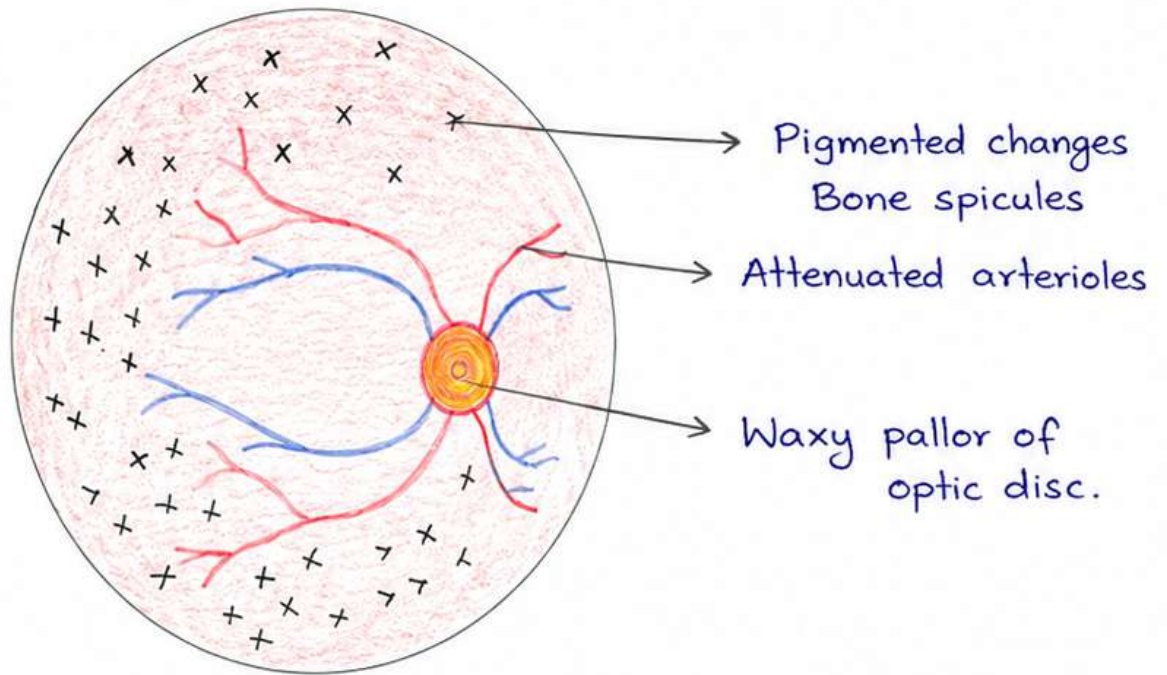
PROLIFERATIVE DIABETIC RETINOPATHY



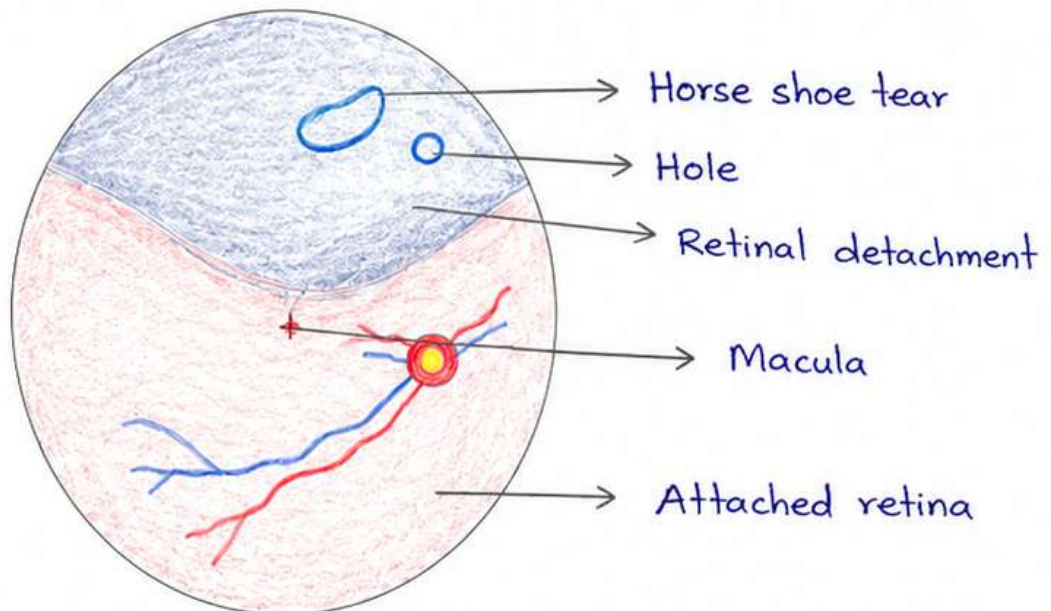
HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY GRADE-3



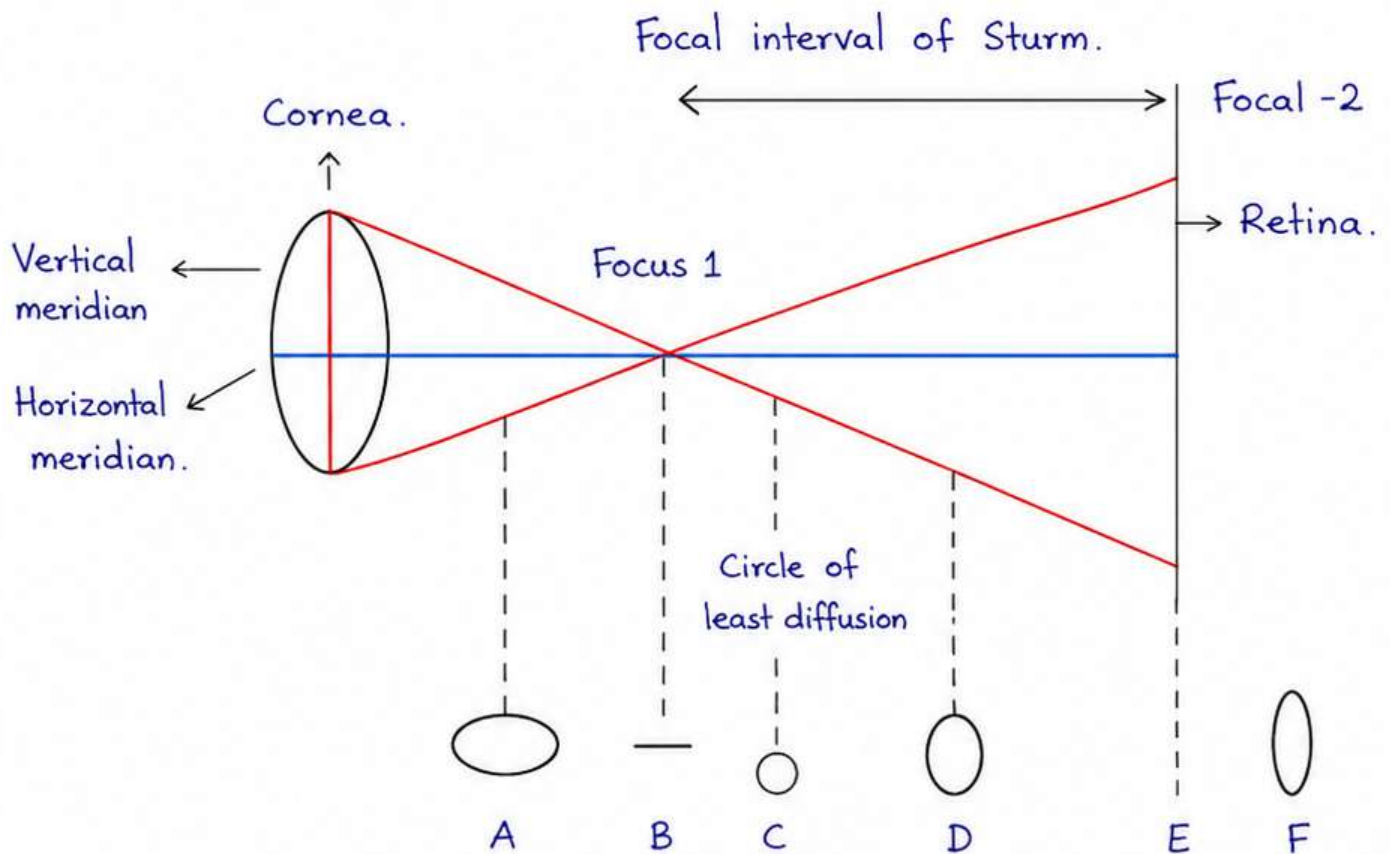
RETINITIS - PIGMENTOSA



RHEGMATOGENOUS - RETINAL DETACHMENT

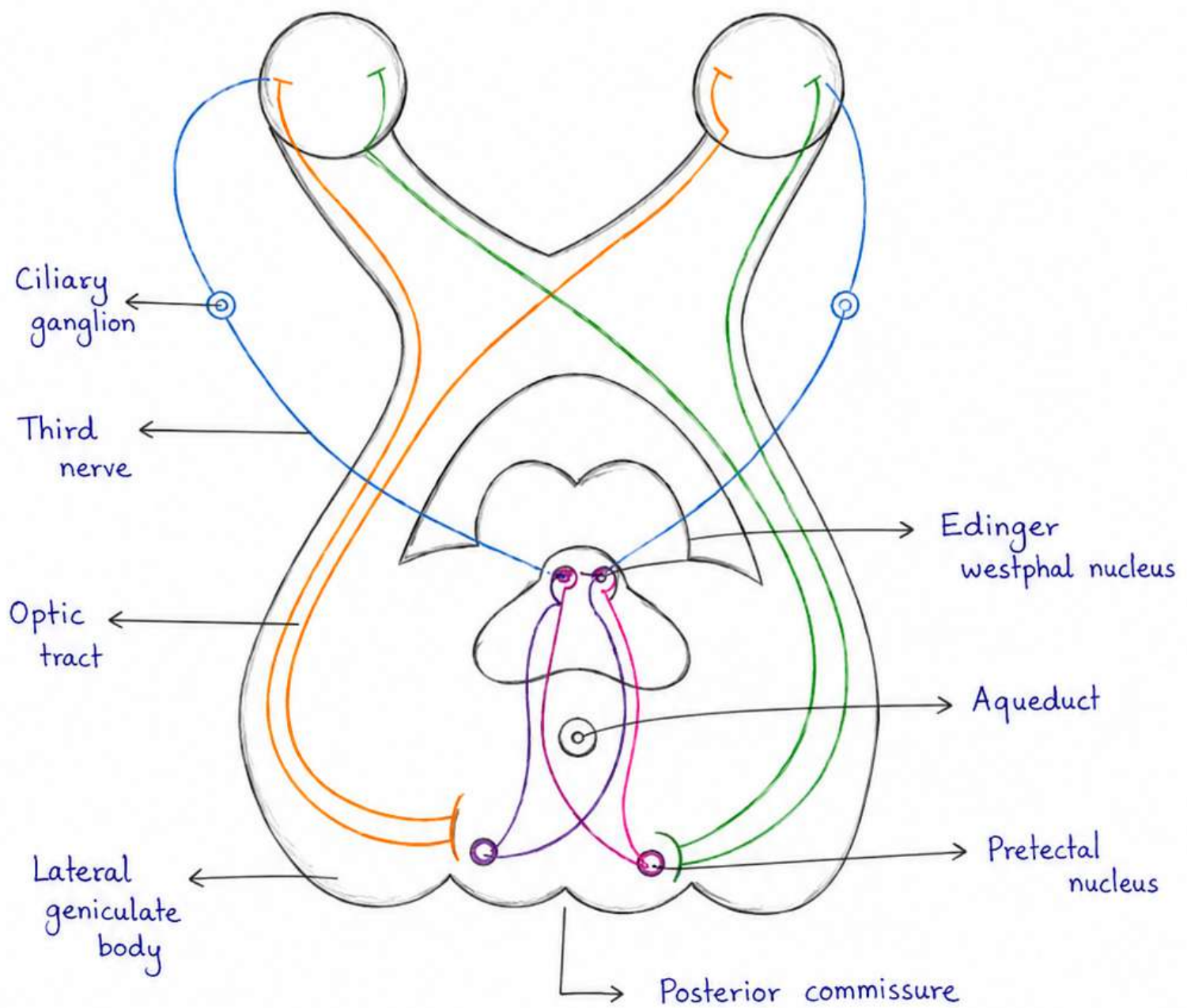


STURM'S CONOID

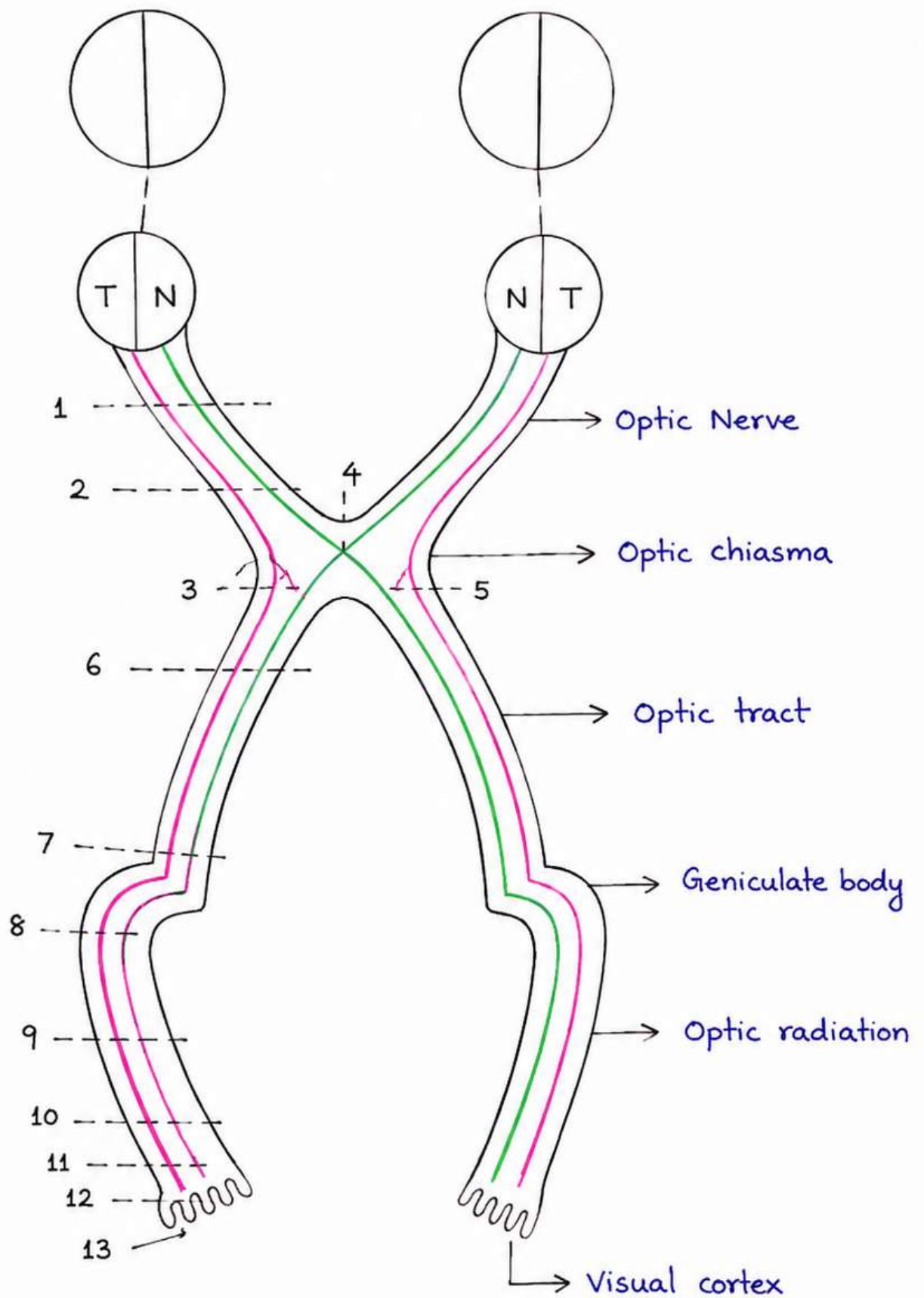


- A - Horizontal oval or an oblate ellipse [vertical rays are converging more than horizontal rays]
- B - Horizontal line [Horizontal rays are still converging, vertical rays have come to a focus]
- C - Horizontal oval [Vertical rays are diverging : divergence of rays are exactly equal to convergence of horizontal rays]
- D - Vertical oval [Divergence of vertical rays is more than convergence of horizontal rays]
- E - Vertical line [Horizontal rays have come to focus vertical rays are divergent]
- F - Vertical oval [Both horizontal & vertical rays are diverging]

PUPILLARY LIGHT REFLEX PATHWAY



VISUAL PATHWAY AND LESION AFFECTING AT VARIOUS LEVELS



LESIONS OF THE VISUAL PATHWAY.

At the level of optic nerve	-			Ipsilateral blindness
Proximal part of optic nerve	-			Ipsilateral blindness + contralateral superior (temporal) quadrantic hemianopia.
Anterior chiasma	-			Central scotoma (contralateral temporal) hemianopia.
Central chiasma	-			Bitemporal hemianopia.
Lateral chiasma (Both sides)	-			Binasal hemianopia.
Optic tract	-			Homonymous hemianopia.
Geniculate body	-			Homonymous hemianopia.
Part of optic radiation in temporal lobe	-			Superior quadrantic hemianopia.
Part of optic radiation in parietal lobe	-			Inferior quadrantic hemianopia.
Optic radiations	-			Complete homonymous hemianopia.
Visual cortex sparing the macula	-			Congruous homonymous hemianopia.
Visual cortex sparing only macula	-			Congruous homonymous macular defect.
Bilateral visual cortex only macula	-			Bilateral central scotoma.