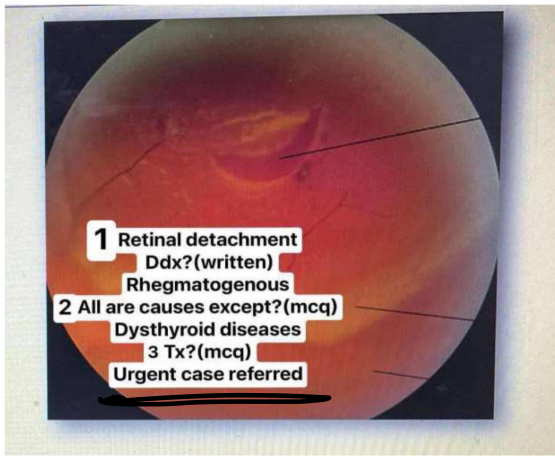
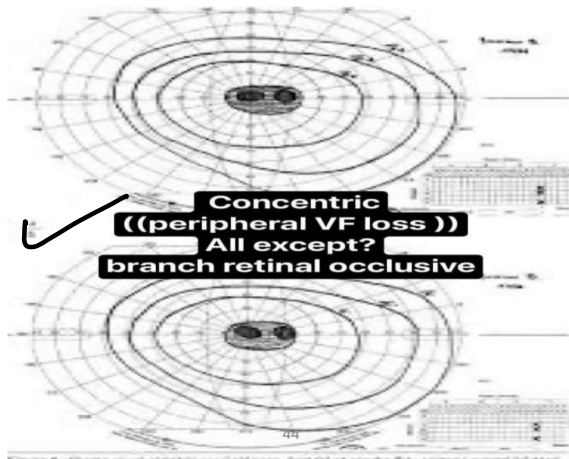


ار شيف مادة العيون المجموعة
الثالثة / دفعة وتين



43

q1
the diagnosis is rhegmatogenous RD
(bec of the presense of retinal tear)
DDx : tractional RD , exudative RD
q2 true
q3 : true



true



this answer is false. large chalazion can lead to astigmatism.



both are true

47



both are true

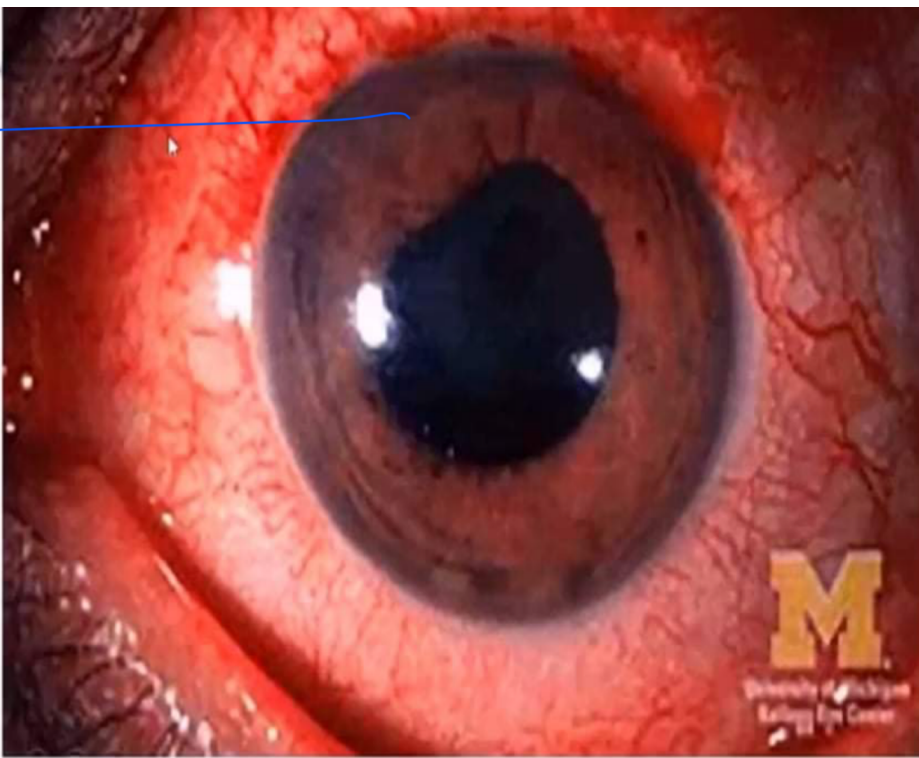
Pleomorphic Adenoma (Benign)

Type of tumor?

Pleomorphic adenoma

Malignant or

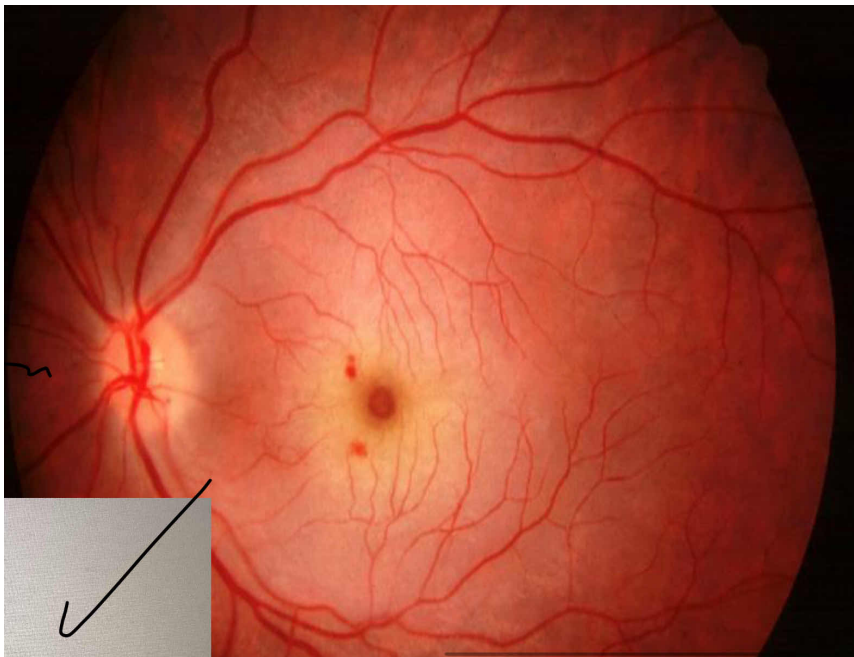
benign? Benign.



All of the following
present in fresh
uveitis except?

Iris bombe

true



↳ which artery affected?
⊙ treatment?

q1 : central retinal artery
occlusion.
q2 : treatment
ocular massage.
anterior chamber
paracentesis.
decrease aqueous humor
production.
carbogen breathing
hyperosmotic agent

Failure of supraduction of the Right eye.

* which muscle is affected?!

inferior rectus (tethered in fracture)

* what's the management?!

need surgery to free the muscle



MRI

vs

CT

→ orbital diseases
 → orbital cellulitis
 Faster (↓ time)

MRI → For pregnant
 ↓ soft tissue.

توصیل

true

CT	MRI
Good technique for most orbital conditions, especially trauma and thyroid eye disease	Better technique for orbitocranial junction or intracranial imaging
Good view of bone and calcium	No view of bone or calcification
Limited definition of the orbital apex	Good view of orbital apex soft tissues unimpeded by bone
Better spatial resolution	More soft-tissue detail
Reformatting or rescanning required to image in multiple planes	Simultaneous imaging of multiple planes
Improved imaging with contrast in many cases	Improved imaging with contrast in many cases
Less motion artifact because of shorter scanning time	More motion artifact because of longer scanning time
Less claustrophobic environment in scanner	Tighter confines in scanner; "open scanners" now available but have lower resolution
Good technique for patients with metallic foreign bodies	More contraindications (eg, patients with ferromagnetic metallic foreign bodies, aneurysm clips, pacemakers)
Contraindicated in pregnancy; use should be limited in children	Can safely be used in pregnant women and children
Less expensive technique	More expensive technique
Contrast contraindicated in patients with	Use of gadolinium carries risk of nephrogenic

*Acute close angle glaucoma

Sudden headache loss of vision

*acute open angle glaucoma

The most common **false** , chronic open angle glaucoma is the most common type of glaucoma

*traumatic glaucoma

Penetration of lens

*neovascular glaucoma

100 day glaucoma

*pigmentary glaucoma

*uvinitis glaucoma

*pseudoexfoliation glaucoma

The deposition of a protein like material (white) within the anterior segment of the eye

*phacolytic glaucoma

*hemolytic glaucoma

*phacomorphic glaucoma



Written

3. what is this pic?

Pic. Of rubiosis iridis

4. all are true except?

give steroid

beta blocker

drug causes meiosis



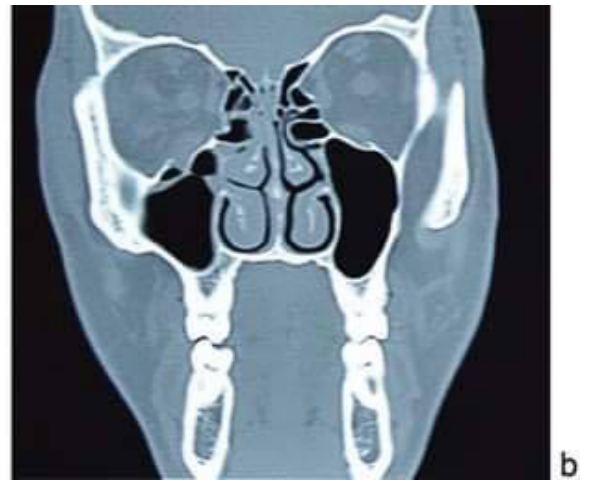
Written

-Type of glaucoma?

Secondary
neovascularization
glaucoma

true

Trauma



→ What affected muscle?

inferior rectus muscle

→ when he moves his eye up he feel dizziness, what cause?

1. Cerebral hemorrhage
2. Oculocardiac reflex true
3. Labyrinthitis
4. vestibular reflex

→ Next step?

1. ECG
2. Referred to ENT

next step
need urgent surgery

- Nausea and bradycardia due to oculocardiac reflex
- Inability to elevate eyeball, and move eyeball downward due to inferior rectus entrapment