



External Examination of the Eye & Eyeball

Head and neck module



Basic eye examination includes:

- Inspection and palpation
- Visual acuity test
- Pupillary reflex
- Colour vision
- Confrontation test
- Ophthalmoscopic examination



Inspection:

- The lids, conjunctiva, cornea and sclera
- Iris and pupils
- lacrimal apparatus



The eyelids

- Drooping, the upper lid normally covers only the upper margin of the iris.
- Infection
- Tumors or
- Other abnormalities..... No edema or crusting .

The distance between the upper and lower eyelids is called the palpebral fissure.





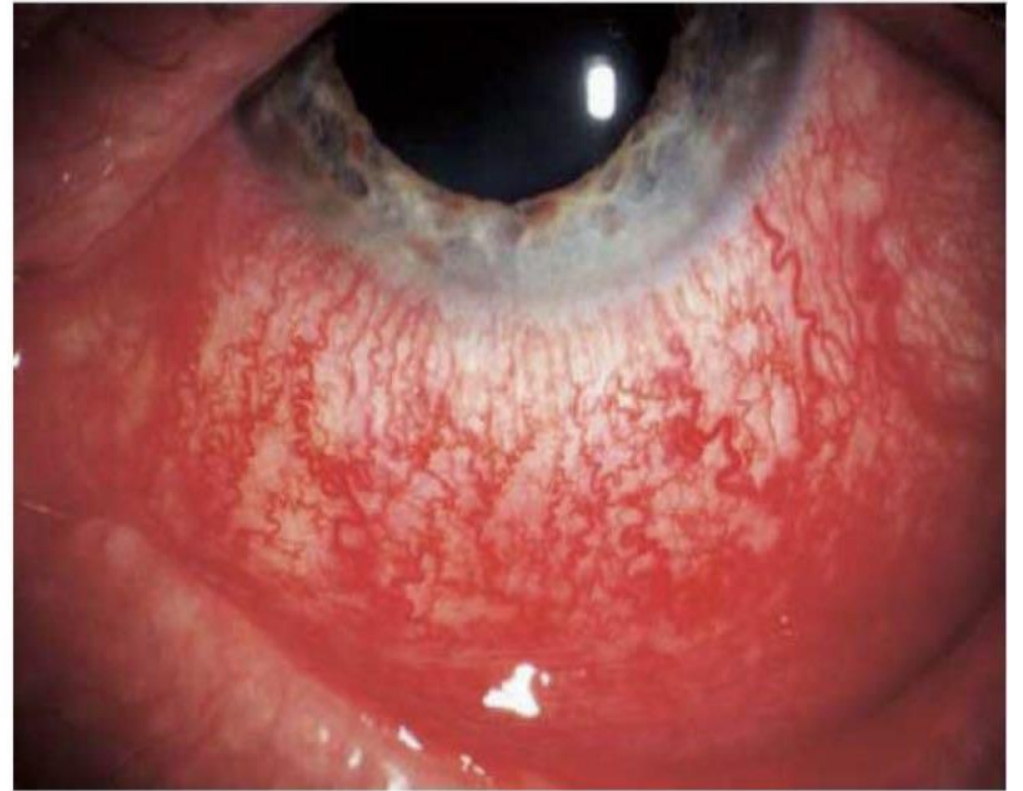
Conjunctivae

- signs of inflammation (i.e. injection or dilatation of its blood vessels)
- unusual pigmentation
- nodes
- swelling or haemorrhage

The normal conjunctiva should be pink and only a small number of vessels should be visible.



Conjunctival injection.



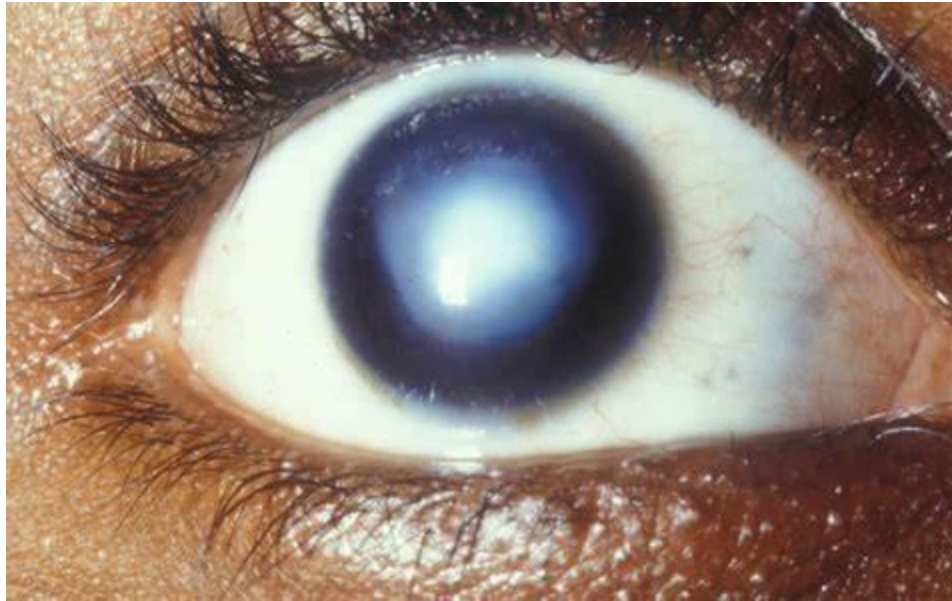


The sclera

- Nodules
- Hyperemia
- Discoloration

The normal color should be white. In dark-skinned individuals, the sclera may be slightly muddy in color.

- The cornea should be clear and transparent.



The pupils

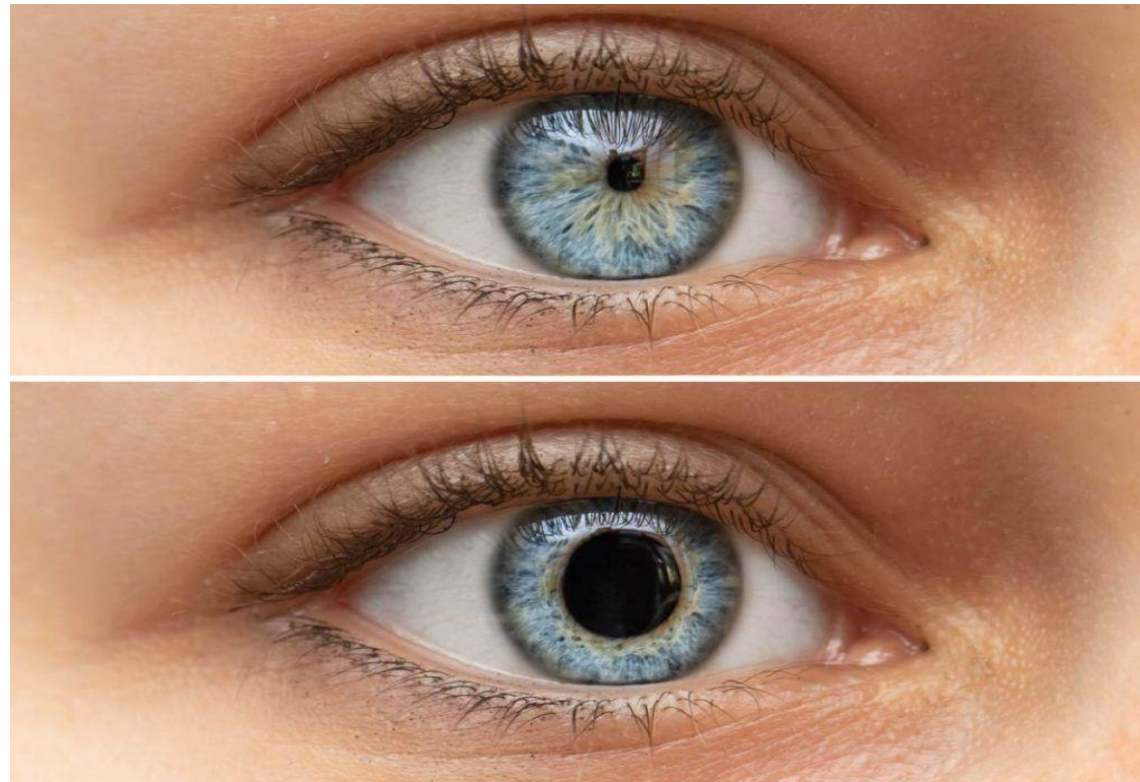
Equal in size, round and reactive to light and accommodation.
Inequality in papillary size (called anisocoria)



Pupillary dilatation (mydriasis) is associated with sympathomimetic agents, glaucoma or dilating drops.



Pupillary constriction (miosis) is seen with parasympathomimetic drugs, inflammation of the iris and drug treatment of glaucoma.





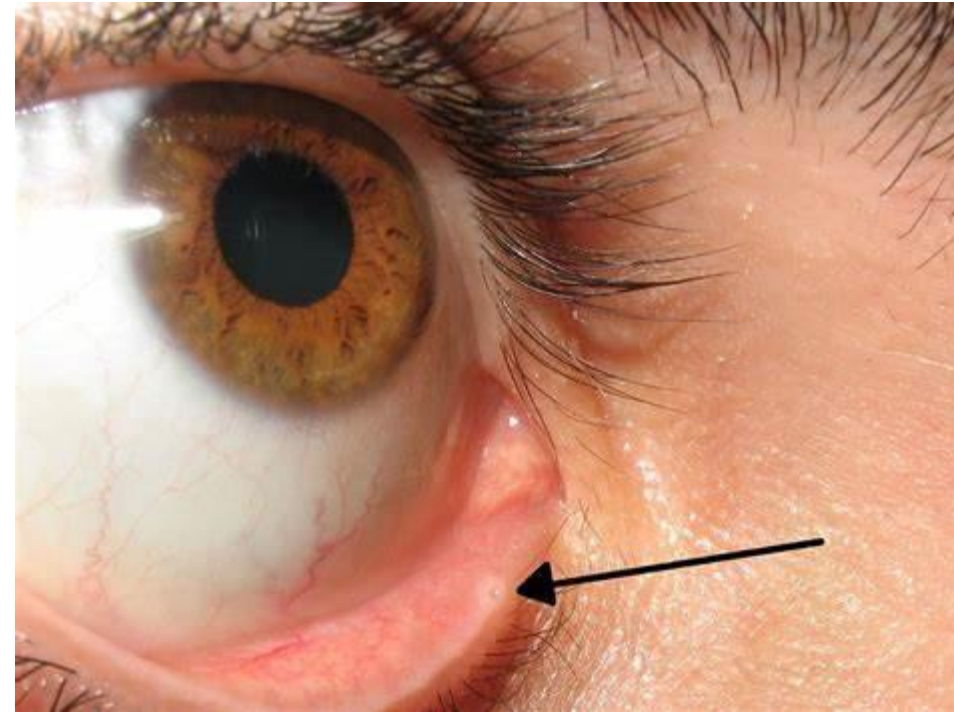
The iris

- Color
- nodules
- vascularity

Normally, iris blood vessels cannot be seen with the naked eye .

lacrimal apparatus

Punctum is only seen.



epiphora is tearing due to obstruction to flow through the punctum.

Check for blockage of the nasolacrimal duct by pressing the lacrimal sac gently against the inner orbital ring.

If blockage is present, material may be expressed through the punctum.





Visual acuity test:

- This is usually done by using Snellen's chart
- Patient should be 6 meter away from the chart
- One eye should be covered while the opposite one is being examined

Colour vision:

it is tested by Ashihar chart



Confrontation test:

This test is used to check visual field where it is compared to that of the examiner

Ophthalmoscopic examination:

By using an ophthalmoscope the entire posterior segment can be examined concentrating on retina and fundus for any abnormal pathologies



Thank you