OPHTHALMOSCOPY IN ANIMALS

Method of internal examination of the eye.

Indications:

- Fundus degeneration.
- Congenital anomalies of the internal structures of the eye.
- Retinal injuries.
- Retinal abnormal growths.
- Examination of cornea, lens.

Parts of ophthalmoscope:

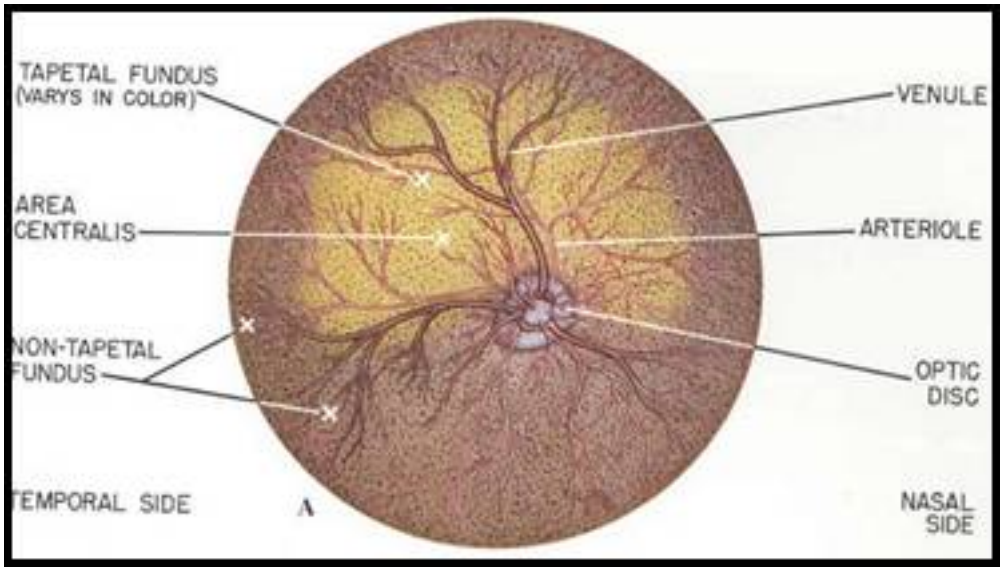
- Source of light – mostly derived from a battery.
- Condensing lens system – prism or a mirror which directs the beam of light through cornea, lens on to the retina. There after the light is reflected back and the interior of the eye is viewed in the reflected light beam.

Methodology:

- **Direct ophthalmoscopy:**
  1. Examination is done in the semi-dark room.
  2. Lateral recumbency.
  3. Dilatation of the pupil if required (Atropine drops ½ hr before procedure).
  4. Place head of the ophthalmoscope 1 inch away from the cornea in vertical position.
  5. Start with -3 position to view optic disc and retinal vessels and accordingly adjust the position as follows (guideline only, may vary with the individual):

Position	Part of eye
0 to -3	Fundus
0 to +5	Vitreous
+8	Posterior of lens
+12	Anterior of lens
+15	Anterior chamber
+20	Cornea

- **Indirect ophthalmoscopy:**
  1. Examination is done with condensing lens between eye and the ophthalmoscope.
  2. Image presented is small and inverted.
  3. Larger area is visualized.
  4. Distance kept is 2 feet from the cornea.


TAPETAL FUNDUS
(VARYS IN COLOR)
VENULE
AREA
CENTRALIS
ARTERIOLE
NON-TAPETAL
FUNDUS
OPTIC
DISC
TEMPORAL SIDE
A
NASAL
SIDE