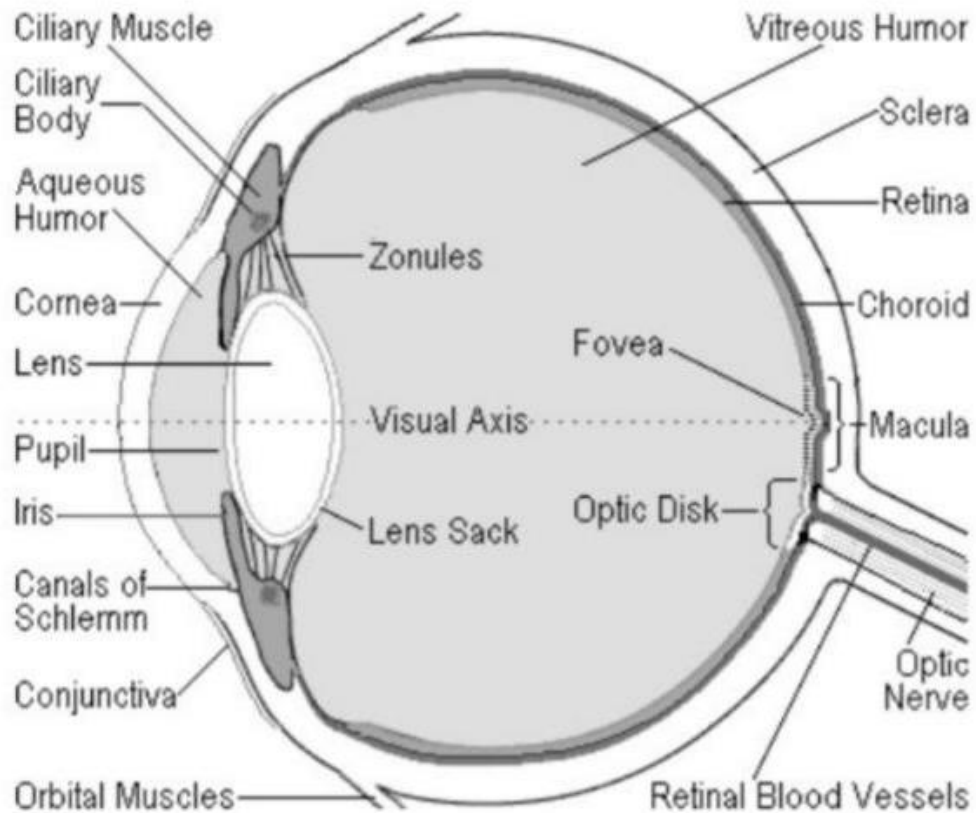
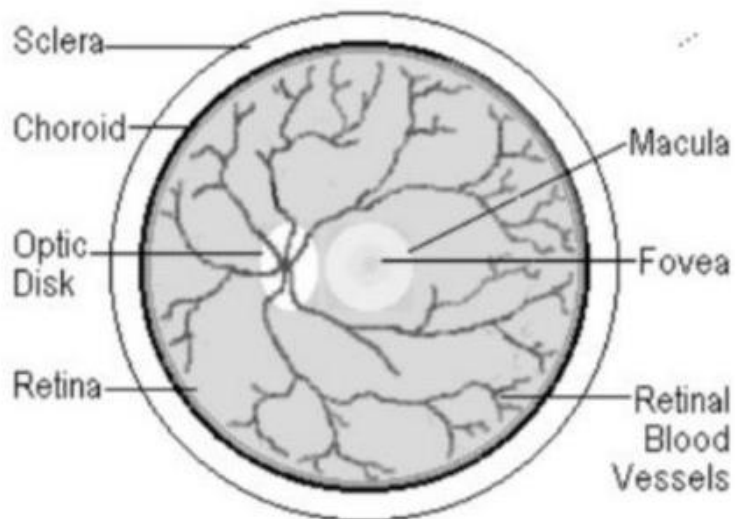


Eye assessment

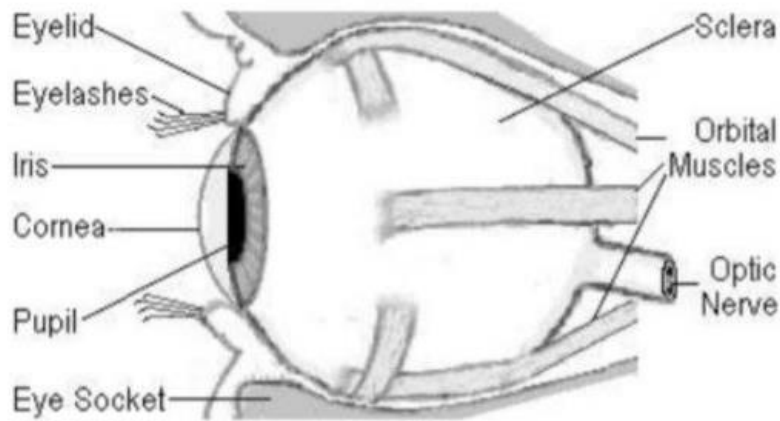
Drawings of the Eye



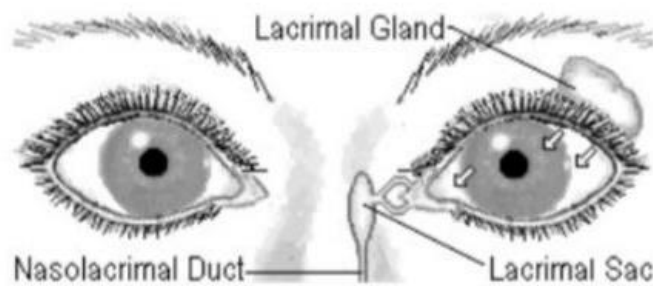
Cross section drawing of the eye - (side view) with major parts labeled.



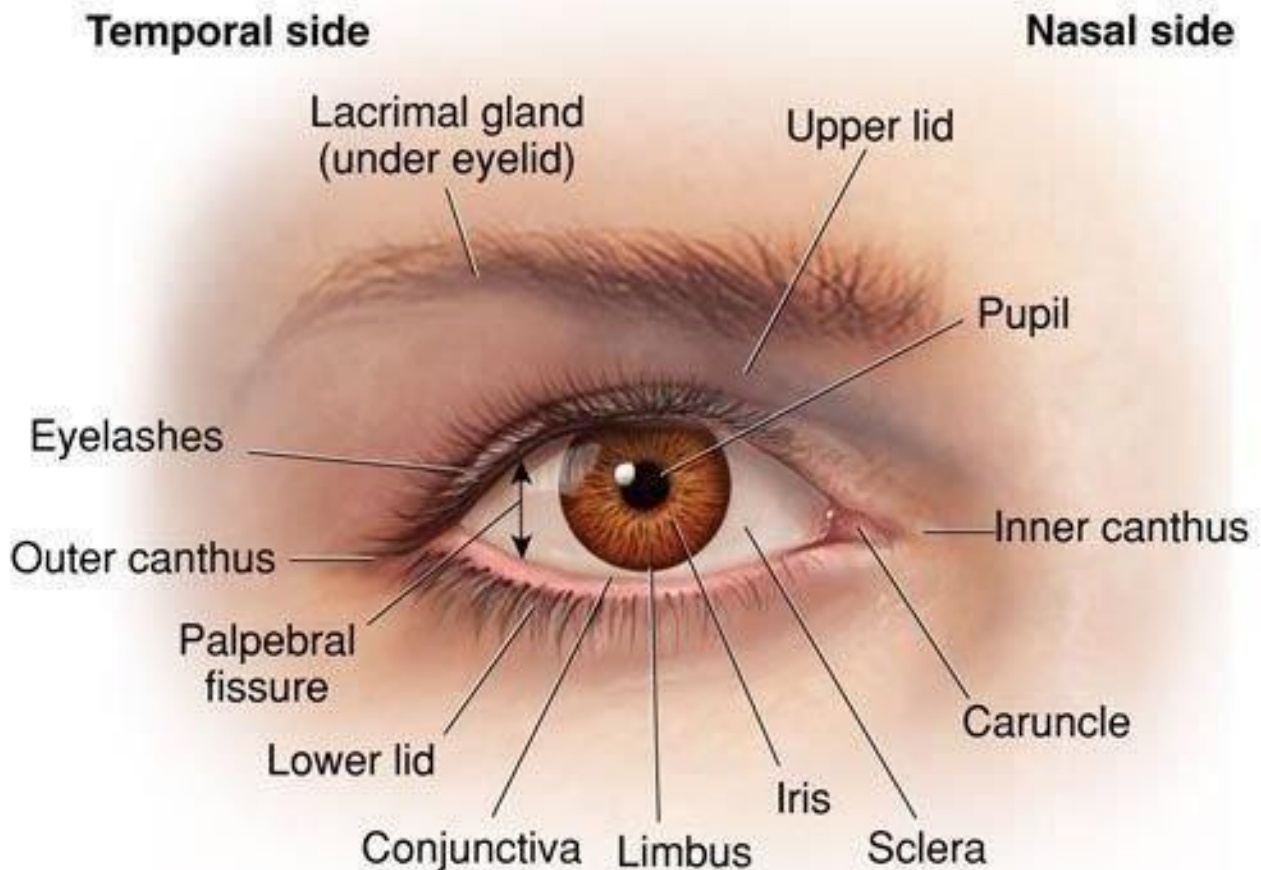
Cross section drawing of the eye - (rear view).



Cut-away view of the eye in its socket showing the: bony socket, orbital muscles, eyelids and eyelashes.



The lacrimal system - (tear ducts) produce tears to clean, moisten and lubricate the eyes and then drains the excess fluid into the nose.



Current Symptoms	Describe any recent changes in your vision.	Sudden changes in vision are associated with acute problems such as head trauma or increased intracranial pressure
	Do you experience blind spots?	Scotoma is a blind spot that is surrounded by either normal or slightly diminished peripheral vision
	Do you see halos or rings around lights?	Seeing halos around lights is associated with narrow-angle glaucoma
	Do you trouble seeing at night?	Night blindness is associated with optic atrophy, glaucoma and vitamin A deficiency
	Do you experiencing double vision?	Double vision (diplopia) may indicate increased intracranial pressure due to injury or a tumor
	Do you have any eye pain. Describe?	Burning or itching pain is Usually associated with allergies or superficial irritation
	Do you have any redness or swelling in your eyes?	This could be related to an inflammatory response caused by allergy, foreign body or bacterial or viral infection
	Do you experiencing excessive watering or tearing of the eyes	the excess tearing. Excessive tearing (epiphora) is caused by exposure to irritants or obstruction of the lacrimal apparatus
	Do you have any eye discharge?	Discharge other than tears suggesting bacterial or viral infection

Past history	Have you ever had problems with your eyes or vision	A history of eye problems provides clues to the current health of the eyes
	Have you ever had eye surgery?	Surgery may alter the appearance of the eye and may alter the result of examination
Family History	Is there a history of eye problems or vision loss in your family	Many eye problems have familial tendencies
Life Style and Health Practice	Are you exposed to condition or substances in the workplace or home that may harm your eyes or vision	Injuries or diseases may be related to exposure in the workplace or home
	Do you wear sunglasses during exposure to the sun	Exposure to ultraviolet radiator puts the client at risk to develop cataract (opacity of the lenses of the eyes)
	Has your vision loss affect your ability to care for yourself	Vision problems may interfere with the client's ability to perform usual activities of daily living

Inspect the eyelids and eyelashes width and position of palpebral fissure	The upper eyelid margin should be between the upper margin of the iris and the upper margin of the pupil
	Ptosis: drooping of the upper eyelid may be oculomotor nerve damage
	Retracted lid margin allows for viewing of sclera when the eyes are openly suggested hyperthyroidism
normal	The upper and lower lids close easily and completely when closed
normal	The lower eyelid is upright with no inward or outward turning
normal	Eyelashes are evenly distributed and curve outward along the lid margin
	Failure of lids to close completely puts clients at risk for corneal damage

	Entropion an inverted lower eyelid which may cause pain and injury
	Ectropion and an averted lower eyelid results in exposure and drying of the conjunctiva

Check ability of the eyelids to close -Note the position of the eyelids and unusual turning, color swelling, lesions and discharge -Observe for redness, swelling, discharge or lesions	Skin on both eyelids is without redness swelling, discharge or lesions	Redness and crusting along the lid margins suggest an infection
		Blepharitis: A staphylococcal infection of the eyelid
Inspect the position of the eyeball -Observe the position and alignment of the eyeball	Eyeballs are symmetrically aligned in sockets without protruding or sinking	
		Exophthalmos :protruding of the eye balls accompanied by a retracted eyelid margins
		Sunken eyeballs may be seen with severe dehydration
Inspect the bulbar conjunctiva and sclera - Observe clarity and texture	bulbar conjunctiva is clear moist and smooth	conjunctivitis (pink eye) generalized redness Dryness associated with allergies or trauma
Inspect the palpebral conjunctiva	The lower and upper palpebral conjunctiva are clear and free from swelling or lesions	
		Cyanosis of the lower eyelid suggests a heart or lung disorders

Inspect the lacrimal apparatus	No swelling or redness should appear over areas of the lacrimal gland	Swelling of the lacrimal gland may be visible in the lateral aspect of the upper eyelid
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Palpate the lacrimal apparatus to assess for blockage	No drainage should be noted from Puncta (small elevation on the nasal side of the upper & lower lids) mucosa pink.	Drainage of the puncta occurs with duct blockage
Inspect the Cornea and Lens	The Cornea is transparent with no opacities	Roughness or dryness of the cornea is often associated with injury or allergic response
Inspect the Iris and pupil Shape, color of iris, size and shape of pupil	The Iris is typically round and evenly colored	
		Irregularly shaped iris
		Mydriasis: Dilated Pupils
		Myosis: is excessive constriction of the pupil
		anisocoria (pupils of unequal size)
Test pupillary reaction to light	Pupillary constriction	Monocular blindness can be detected when light directed to the blind eye result in no response
Test accommodation of pupils	Constriction of the pupils and convergence of the eyes when focus a near object	Pupils don't Constrict eyes don't convergence

<p>Distant visual acuity test 20 feet from the Snellen or E chart</p>	<p>Normal distant vision acuity is 20/20 OD & OS with or without corrective lenses OD = Oculus Dexter (right eye) OS = Oculus Sinister (left eye)</p>	<p>Myopia (impaired far vision) when the 2nd number in the test is higher than the 1st (20-40). The higher the 2nd number the poor vision</p>
<p>Near visual acuity test Hold handheld vision chart 14 inches from eyes</p>	<p>Normal near visual acuity test is 14\14 with or without corrective lenses</p>	<p>Presbyopia (impaired near vision)</p>
<p>Visual field confrontation test for gross peripheral vision</p>	<p>The client should see the examiner's finger at the same time the examiner see it</p>	<p>A delayed or absent perception of the examiner's finger Indicates reduced peripheral vision</p>
<p>Corneal light reflex test Assess parallel alignment of the eyes</p>	<p>The reflection of light on the corneas should be on each eye which indicates parallel alignment</p>	<p>Deviated alignment May be due to muscle weakness or paralysis</p>
<p>Cover — Uncover test Test consists of two parts: - Cover test— to detect heterotropia. - Procedure – To perform it, the patient is asked to fixate on a point light- Then, the normal looking / fixating eye is covered while observing the movement of the uncovered eye.</p>		

Cover Test Detect deviation in alignment or strength deviation in eye movement	The un covered eye should remain fixed straight a head .The covered eye should remain fixed after being uncovered	
		Strabismus (or tropia) a constant misalignment of the eye axis
		Esotropia eye turn inward
		Exotropia eye turn outward
Position Test Assess eye muscles strength and cranial nerve function	Eye movement should be smooth and symmetric throughout all six directions	Failure of the eyes to follow movement symmetrically in any all directions indicates weakness in one or more extra ocular muscles