

## Short Communication on Symptom Based Ophthalmological Diagnosis

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Symptoms constitutes the complains of patients with respect to the disease. In ophthalmic disorders the ocular symptoms can be visual such as diminution of distant, near, day, night or colour vision, diplopia, metamorphopsia, photopsia, coloured halo, glare or photophobia. The non-visual symptoms can be redness, watering, discharge, itching of eye, change in colour of eyelids, eyebrows or eyelashes. The following snippet provides symptom based ophthalmological diagnosis both for undergraduates and post graduates.

### Ocular-visual symptoms

#### 1. Diminution of vision:

1. Refractive error
2. Cataract
3. Glaucoma
4. Corneal-oedema, ulcer, opacity
5. Iridocyclitis
6. Vitritis, vitreous hemorrhage
7. Retinopathy
8. Optic neuropathy
9. Cortical blindness.

#### 2. Painless progressive diminution of vision:

1. Senile cataract
2. Open angle glaucoma
3. Pathological myopia
4. Age Related Macular Degeneration
5. Retinal degenerations
6. Corneal degeneration and dystrophires
7. Tumour compression over the optic nerve.

**3. Painless sudden loss of vision:**

1. Vitreous hemorrhage
2. Central retinal vascular occlusion
3. Retinal detachment
4. Ischaemic papillitis (AION)
5. Cortical blindness
6. Hysterical
7. Optic neuritis.

**4. Transient loss of vision:**

1. Vasovagal syncope, postural
2. Amaurosis fugax
3. Transient ischemic attack
4. Papilloedema
5. Uraemia
6. Migraine.

**5. Night blindness:**

1. Vitamin A deficiency
2. Retinitis pigmentosa
3. Chronic simple glaucoma
4. Congenital RP dystrophies.

**6. Day blindness (Hamerlopi):**

1. Nuclear cataract
2. Central corneal opacity
3. Cone dystrophy
4. Albinism.

**7. Diplopia:**

1. Uniocular:

- i. Cataract,
- ii. Iris hole,
- iii. Corneal opacity,
- iv. Keratoconus,
- v. Subluxated lens.

**2. Binocular**

- i. Heterophoria and tropia.
- ii. Ocular neuromuscular Dysfunction (Metabolic, Drugs, Toxic).

**8. Distorted vision (metamorphopsia):**

- 1. Optical - convex glasses
- 2. Retinal - retinal distortion
- 3. Cerebral - vascular dysfunction, epilepsy
- 4. (Micropsia - separation of cones):
  - i. Macular edema
  - ii. Central Serous Choridopathy.
- 5. Macropsia (crowding of cones):
  - i. Convex glasses
  - ii. Macular scarring
  - iii. Epilepsy
  - iv. Migraine.

**9. Altered color vision (Erythroptia, cyanopsia, xanthopsia):**

- 1. Erythroptia (red vision):
  - i. Aphakia,

- ii. CO poisoning,
  - iii. Oxygen deprivation.
2. Cyanopsia:
- i. Aphakia
  - ii. Drug- Sildenafil.
3. Xanthopsia:
- i. Jaundice
  - ii. Renal failure
  - iii. Following FFA (Xanthopsia).

**10. Scintillating scotoma:**

- 1. Migraine.

**11. Flashes of light (Photopsia):**

- 1. Retinal tear
- 2. Retinal traction
- 3. Retinal detachment.

**12. Floaters:**

- 1. Vitreous hemorrhage
- 2. Vitritis
- 3. Posterior vitreous detachment
- 4. Retained lens matter in vitreous.

**13. Oscillopsia (oscillation of surrounding):**

- 1. Acquired nystagmus
- 2. Intoxication
- 3. Vertigo.

**14. Palinopsia (persistence of after images):**

1. Seizures
2. Migraine
3. Cortex hyperexcitability
4. Drugs.

**15. Visual hallucinations:**

1. Psychosis
2. Delirium
3. Seizures
4. Drugs-Lysergic acid diethylamide, atropine.

**Ocular- Non visual Symptoms**

**16. Discharge from eyes:**

1. Watery discharge:
  - i. Excessive lacrimation:
    1. Foreign body (concretion, cilia)
    2. Trichiasis
    3. Irritation of eye (cataract surgery, glaucoma)
    4. Emotional
    5. Conjunctivitis.
  - ii. Epiphora:
    1. Punctal stenosis
    2. Ectropion
    3. NLD Obstruction.

2. Purulent discharge:
  - i. Bacterial conjunctivitis
  - ii. Keratitis.
3. Mucopurulent discharge:
  - i. Trachoma
  - ii. Viral conjunctivitis.
4. Mucoïd discharge:
  - i. Allergic conjunctivitis
  - ii. Spring catarrh
  - iii. Sjogren syndrome.
5. Blood discharge:
  - i. Epidemic conjunctivitis
  - ii. Conjunctival hemangioma
  - iii. Ectopic endometriosis.

**17. Eye strain (asthenopia):**

1. Refractive error
2. Computer vision syndrome
3. Dry eye.

**18. Pain in eye:**

1. Stye
2. Keratitis
3. Uveitis
4. Scleritis
5. Glaucoma

6. Orbital cellulitis
7. Ocular and orbital tumors
8. Ophthalmic neuralgia
9. Migraine.

**19. Headache (Ocular causes):**

1. Refractive error
2. Computer vision syndrome
3. Glaucoma.

**20. Red eye:**

1. Conjunctivitis
2. Iridocyclitis
3. Acute congestive glaucoma
4. Scleritis
5. Keratitis
6. Subconjunctival hemorrhage
7. Orbital hemorrhage.

**21. Itching:**

1. Periocular dermatitis
2. Squamous blepharitis
3. Allergic conjunctivitis
4. Drug reaction.

**22. Irritation:**

1. Dry eye
2. Computer vision syndrome

3. Cyst of Zeis/Moll
4. Punctate keratitis
5. Conjunctivitis.

**23. Foreign body sensation:**

1. Ocular surface foreign Body impaction/ suture
2. Concretion
3. Trichiasis
4. Entropion
5. Ocular myiasis
6. Conjunctival.

**24. Swelling of lids:**

1. Styne
2. Preseptal cellulitis/orbital cellulitis/Endophthalmitis/Panophthalmitis/keratitis
3. Black eye
4. Periocular dermatitis
5. Conjunctivitis
6. Eyelid tumors/Neoplastic infiltration
7. Dermatochalasis
8. Thyroid eye disease
9. Renal/cardiac/Liver failure.

**25. Drooping of eyelids:**

1. Congenital/traumatic/inflammatory/mechanical/neoplastic/senile/neuo- muscular/neurogenic Ptosis.

**26. Deviation of eyeball (strabismus):**

1. Neurogenic (Paralytic)



2. Neuromuscular imbalance
3. Muscular.

**27. Pseudostrabismus:**

1. Epicanthus
2. Increased angle kappa (myopia)
3. Decreased angle kappa (hypermetropia).

**28. Lid twitching/Spasm:**

1. Idiopathic
2. Myoemia
3. Blepharospasm.

**29. Forward bulging of eye (Proptosis):**

1. Bilateral:
  - i. thyrotoxicosis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, Infiltrative tumours- leukaemia and lymphoma, craniosynostosis- Crouzon syndrome, Apert syn, carpenter syn, Buphthalmos.
2. Unilateral
  - i. Pseudotumour, orbital cellulitis, retroocular tumour, retroocular haemorrhage and aneurysm.

**30. Sunken eye (Enophthalmos):**

1. Nutritional
2. Dehydration
3. Senile
4. Trauma (Orbital floor fracture)
5. Phthisis bulbi
6. Microphthalmia.

**31. Dark circle (Periocular pigmentation):**

1. Dehydration

2. Sleep deprivation
3. Dermatitis
4. Ageing
5. Prolonged Sun exposure
6. Mental Stress
7. Hereditary.

**32. Poliosis: (White eye lashes):**

1. Vitiligo
2. Leprosy
3. VKH syndrome [1-4].

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