

# LECTURE 2

## INDIRECT OPHTHALMOSCOPY

OPTO 314

### Indirect Ophthalmoscopy

This technique allows for viewing the fundus at a wider angle which allows examination of the peripheral retina and also a better view through lens opacities as well. □

## Indirect Ophthalmoscopy

- Binocularity is achieved by the use of mirrors in the instrument to reduce the pupillary distance of the observer to about 15 mm.
- The instrument also carries a light source which is attached to a headband or spectacle frame worn by the examiner .

-A condensing lens (varying from +15 D to +30 D) is held in one hand of the examiner in front of patient's eye.

--- The image formed is magnified with a 20 D lens and is inverted and laterally reversed (superior seen inferiorly and temporal seen nasally).

. It is important to remember that you are viewing the superior retina when the patient is looking up despite the image being inverted and laterally reversed, and this relationship is maintained for the other quadrants.

### **Risks**

The test itself involves no risk. **The dilating eye drops** may rarely cause:

An attack of narrow-angle glaucoma

Dizziness

Dryness of the mouth

Flushing

Nausea

Vomiting

**If glaucoma is suspected, drops usually are *not* used.**



