

Author: Jonathan Trobe, MD, 2009

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COMMON EYE SYMPTOMS

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Departments of Ophthalmology and Neurology

University of Michigan Medical School

Causes of Transient Visual Loss

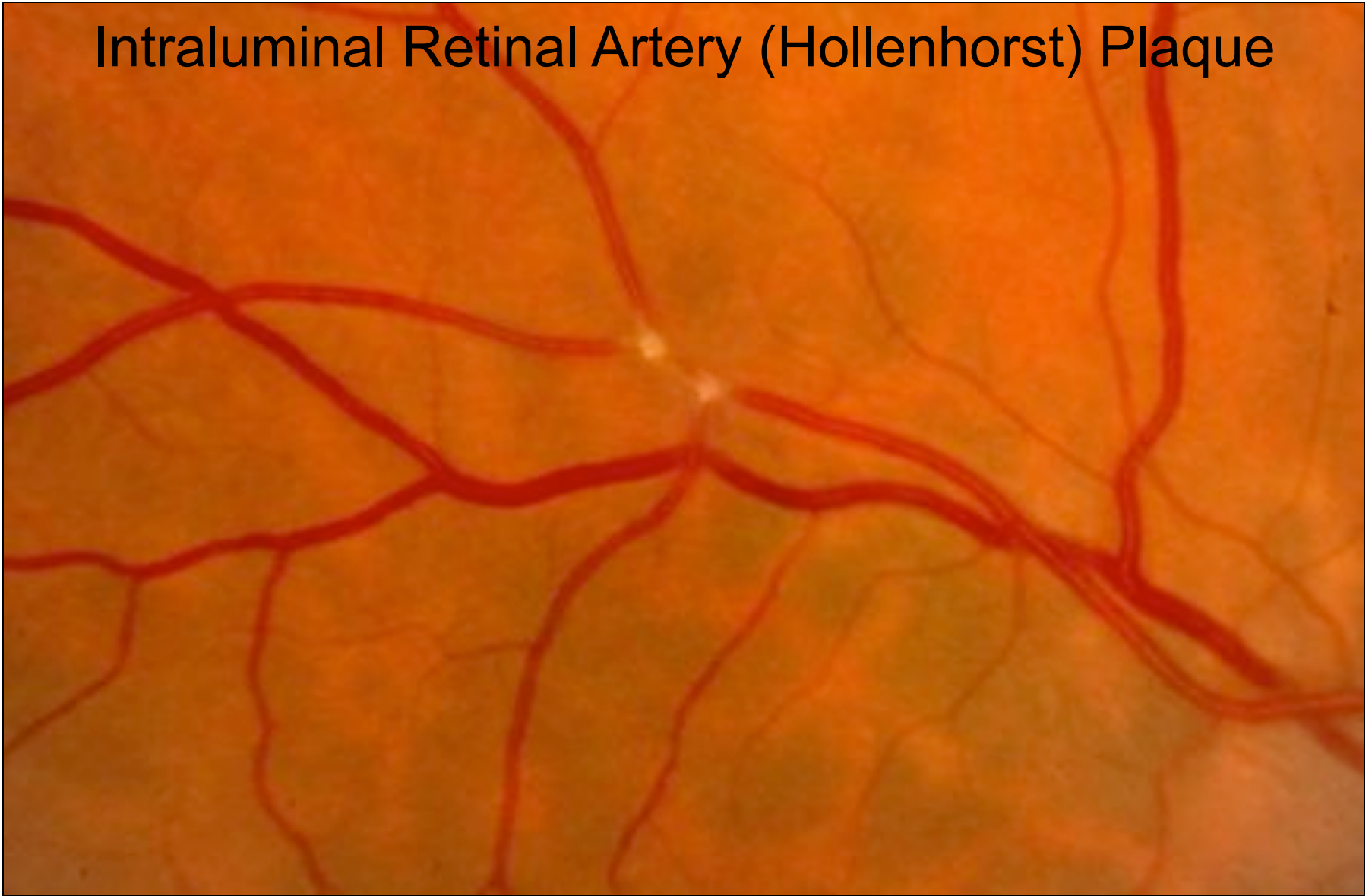
- Monocular

1. If abrupt onset, usually ischemia to retina or optic nerve

2. Local causes: papilledema or impending retinal or optic nerve vascular occlusion

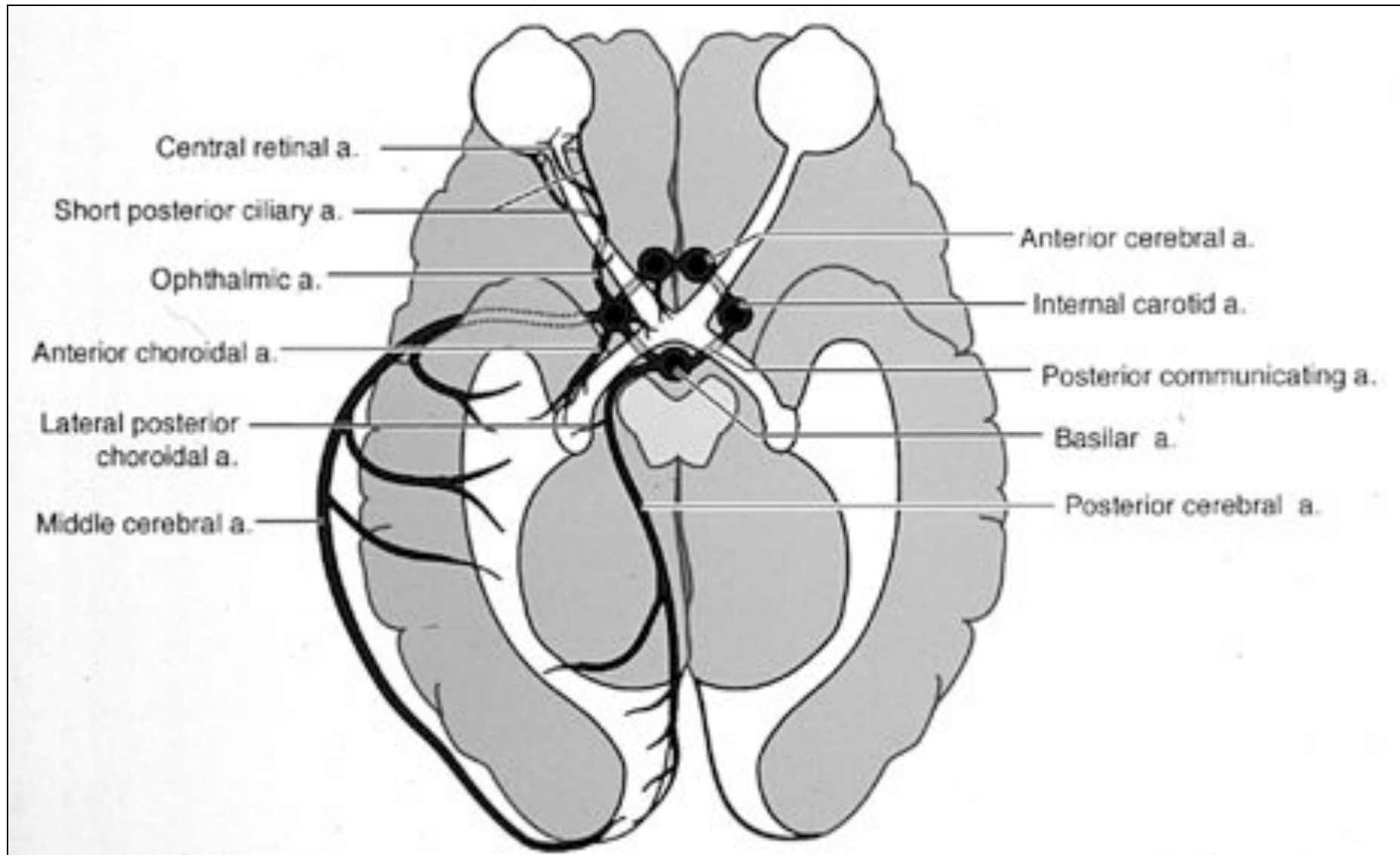
3. Remote causes: cervical carotid artery stenosis or systemic hypotension

Intraluminal Retinal Artery (Hollenhorst) Plaque



Causes of Transient Visual Loss

- Binocular
 1. Visual cortex ischemia
 2. Migraine









S. Jähnichen (Wikimedia Commons)

Causes of Acute Persistent Visual Loss

1. Vitreous hemorrhage
2. Retinal detachment
3. Retinal hemorrhage
4. Retinal infection
5. Retinal artery occlusion

Causes of Acute Persistent Visual Loss

6. Optic nerve infarction (ischemic optic neuropathy)
7. Optic neuritis
8. Optic nerve compression/infiltration by cancer

Causes of Acute Persistent Visual Loss

9. Occipital lobe infarction

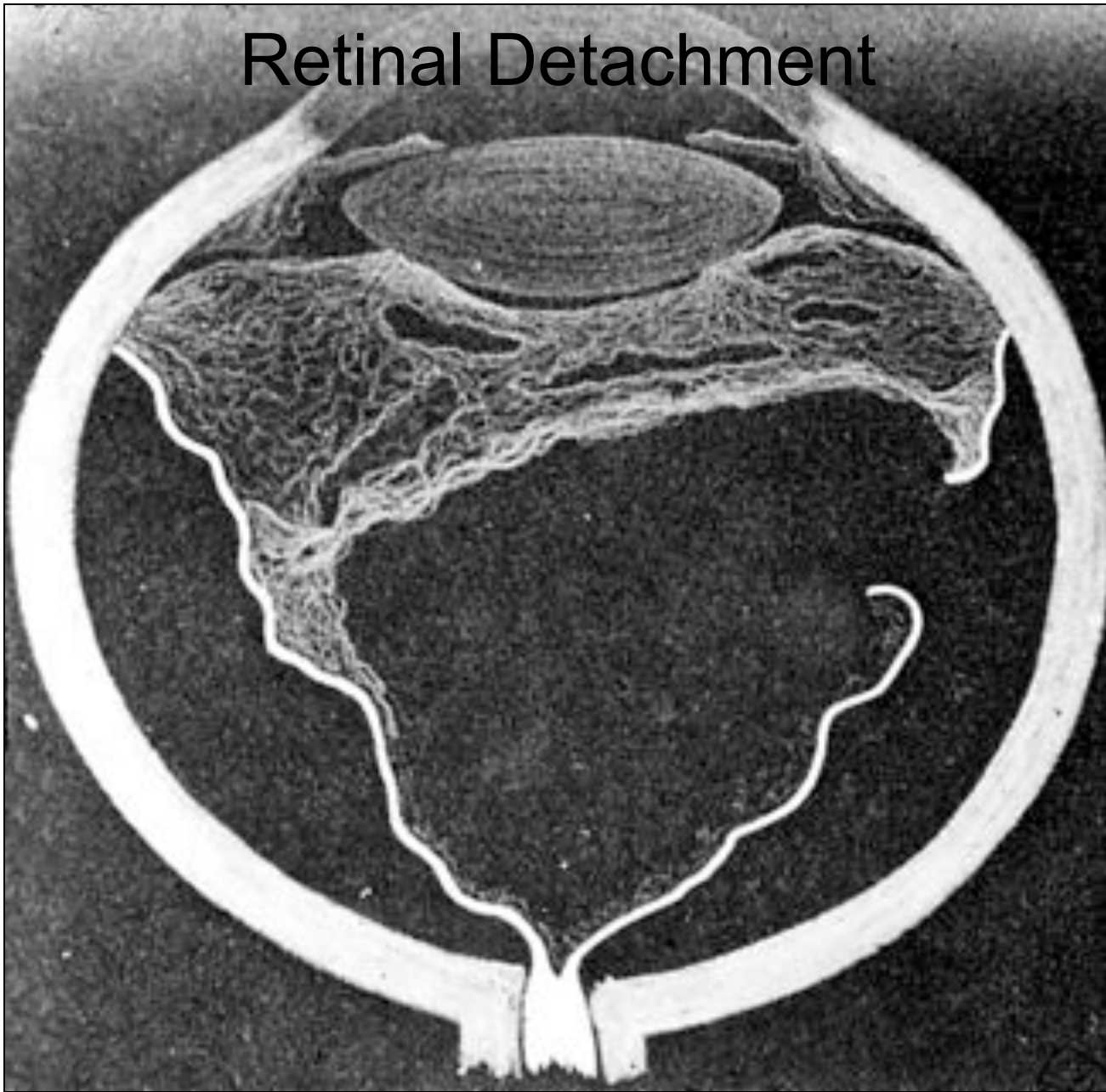
Causes of Acute Persistent Visual Loss

10. Psychogenic illness

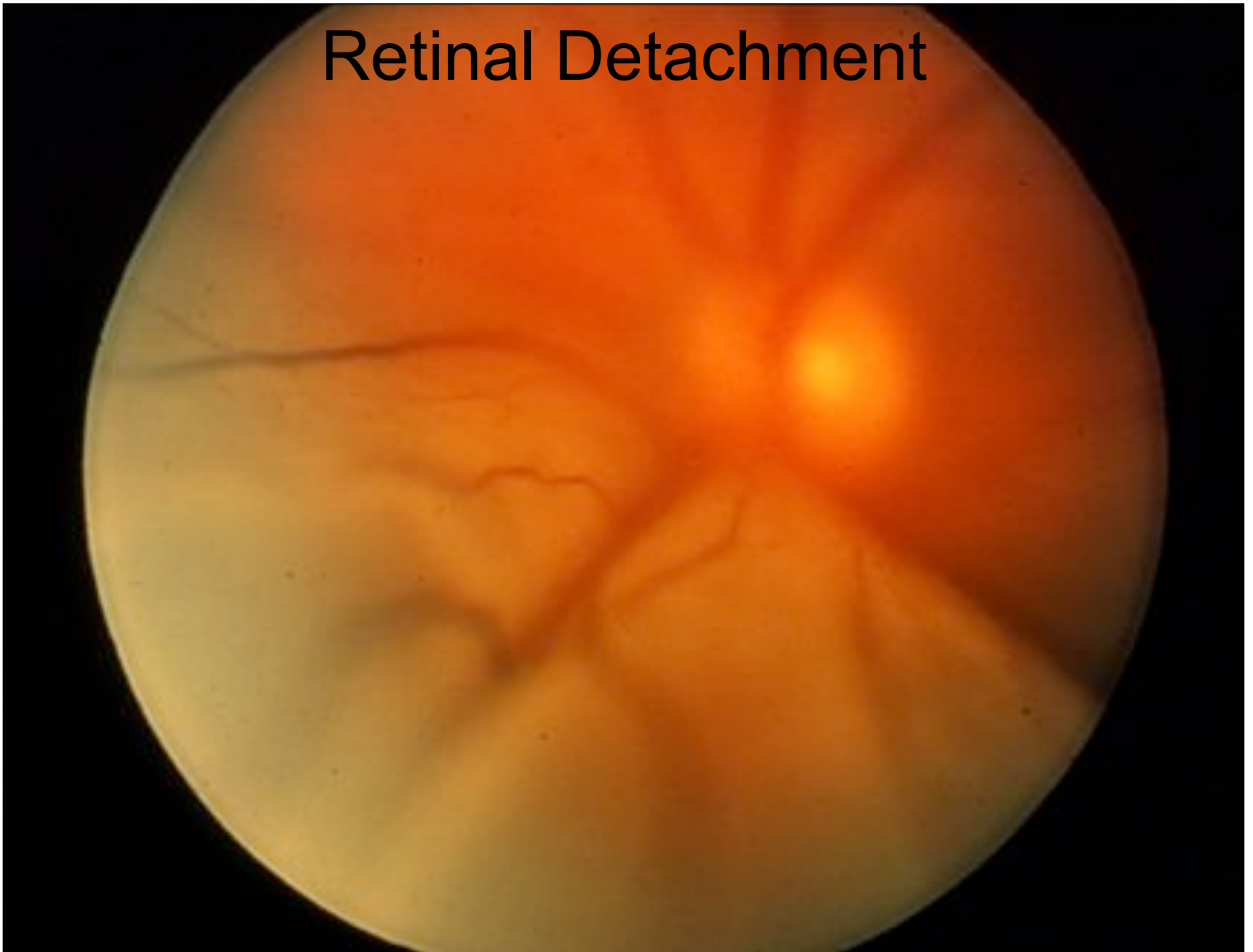
Vitreous Hemorrhage

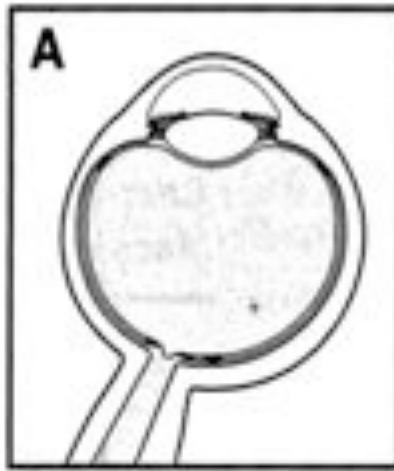


Retinal Detachment



Retinal Detachment





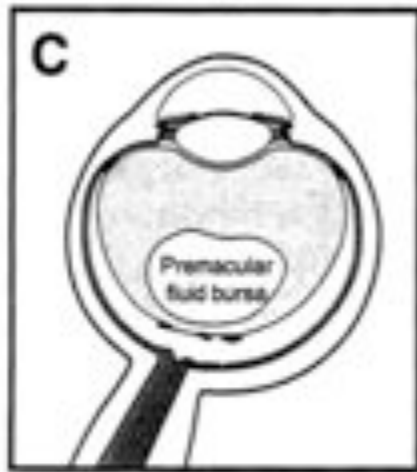
Non-aging vitreous



Aging vitreous



Aging vitreous



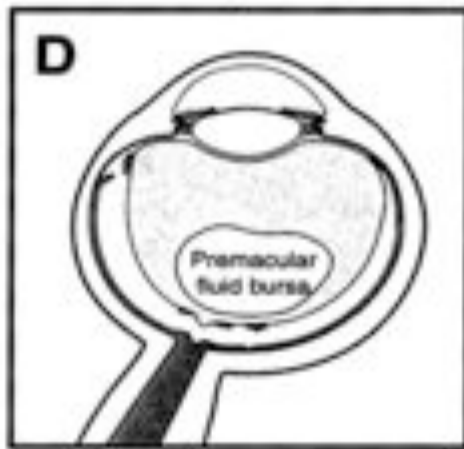
Uncomplicated vitreous detachment



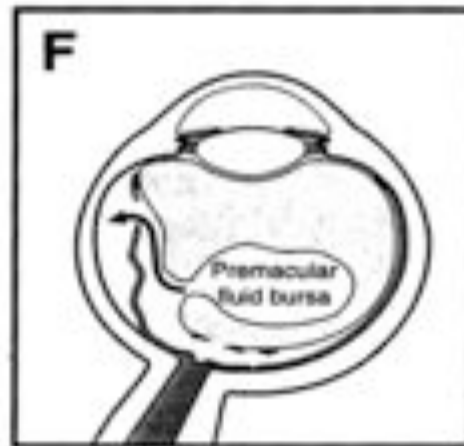
Complete vitreous detachment with retinal hole



Incomplete vitreous detachment with macular traction

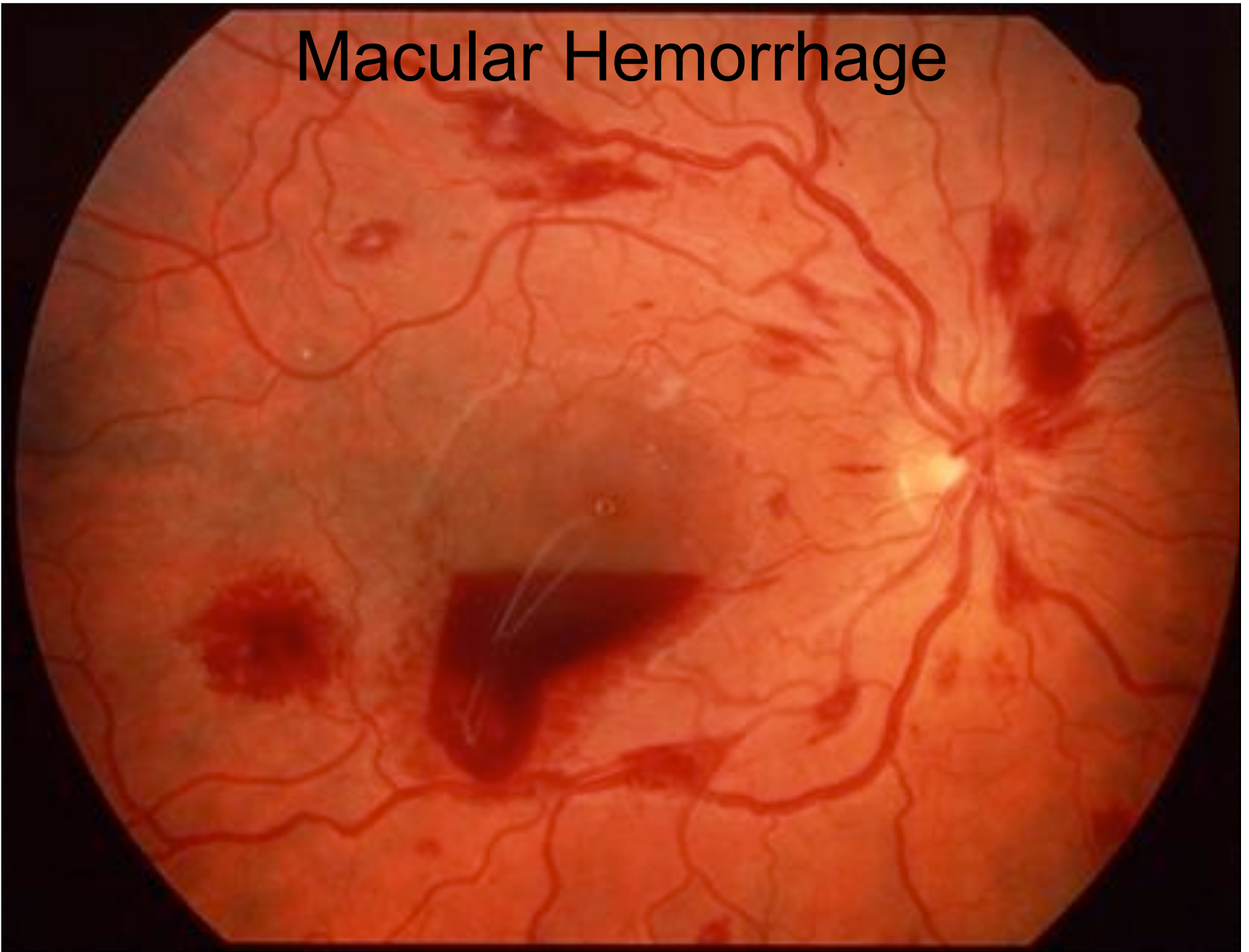


Complete vitreous detachment with retinal hole

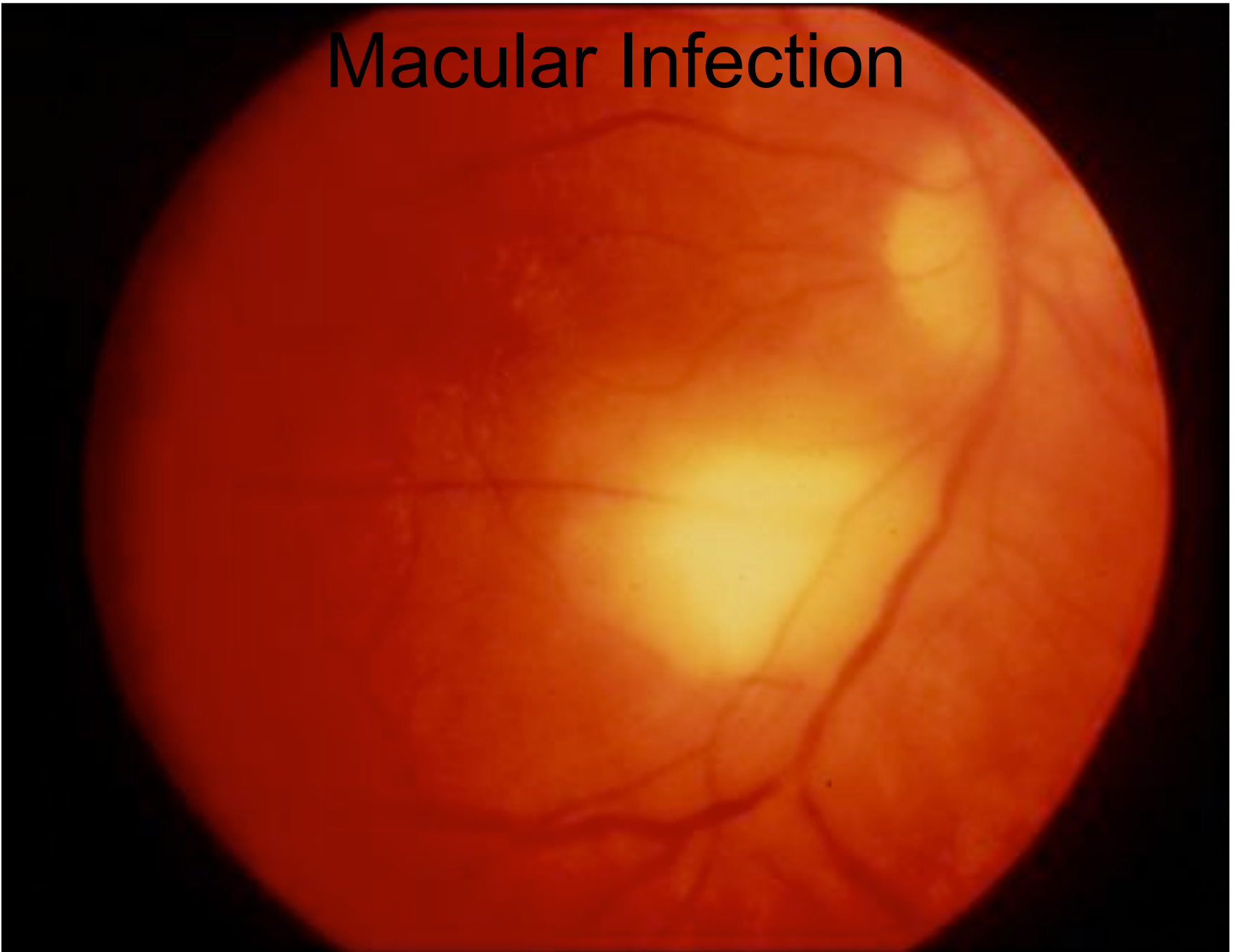


Complete vitreous detachment with retinal hole and retinal detachment

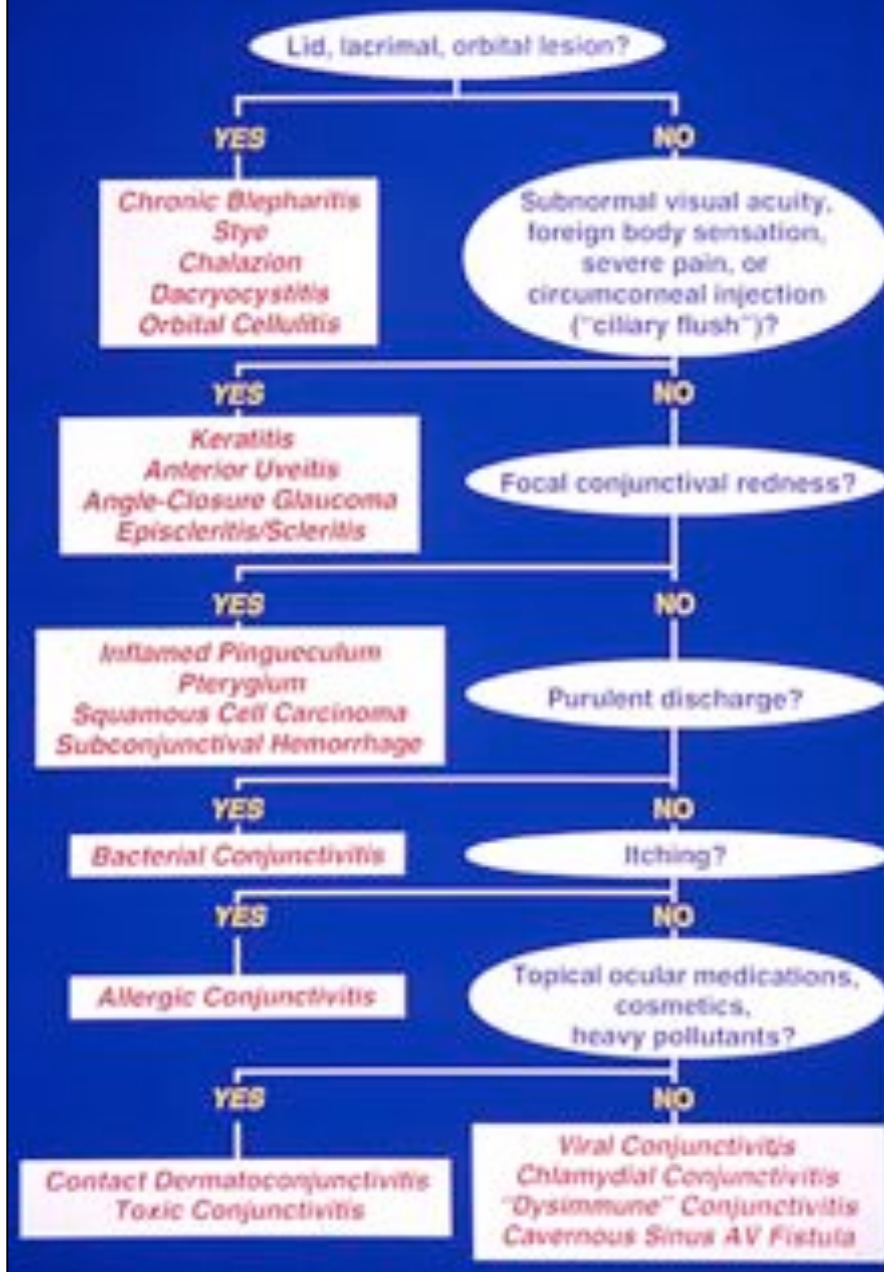
Macular Hemorrhage



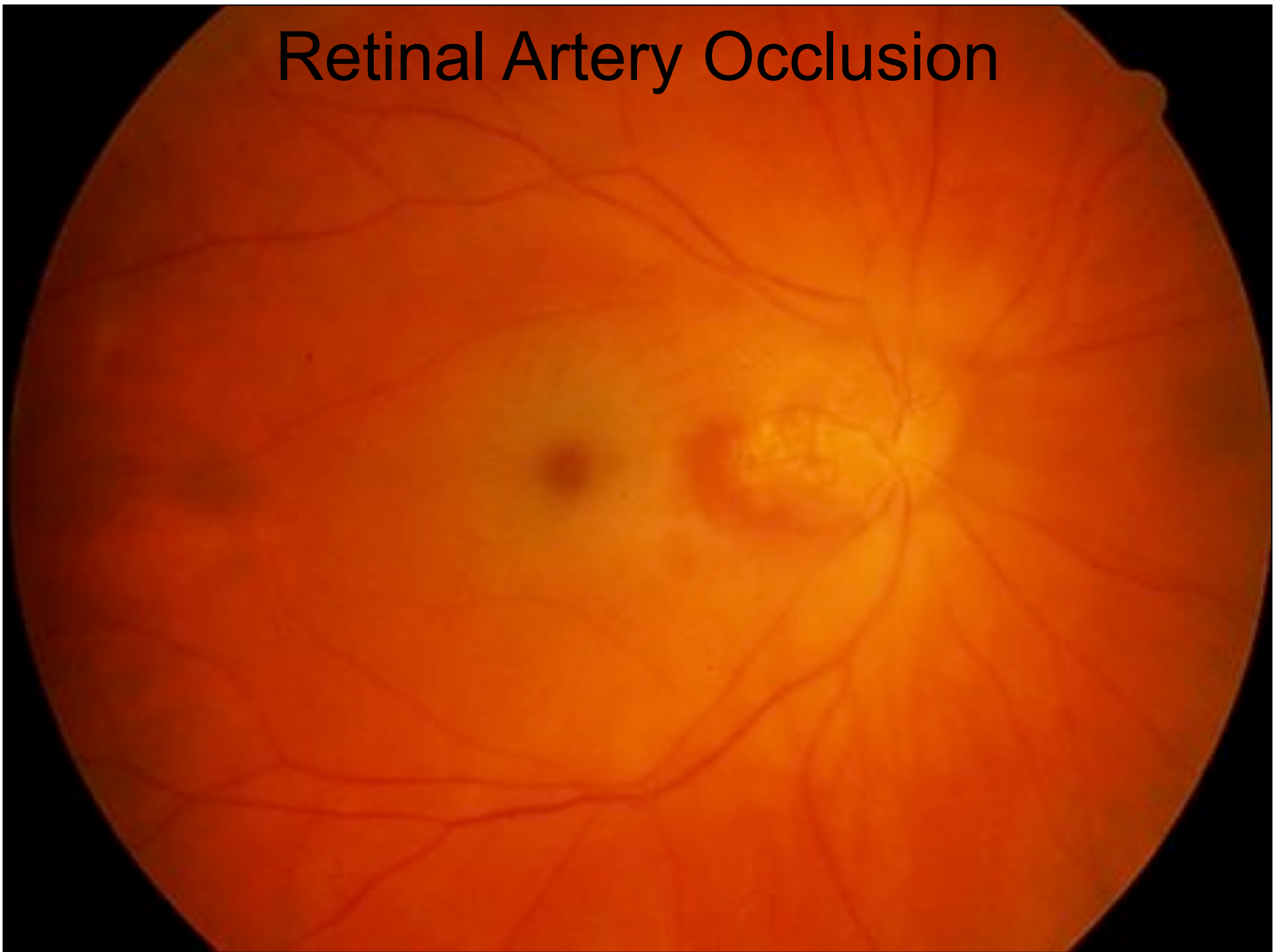
Macular Infection



The Red Eye



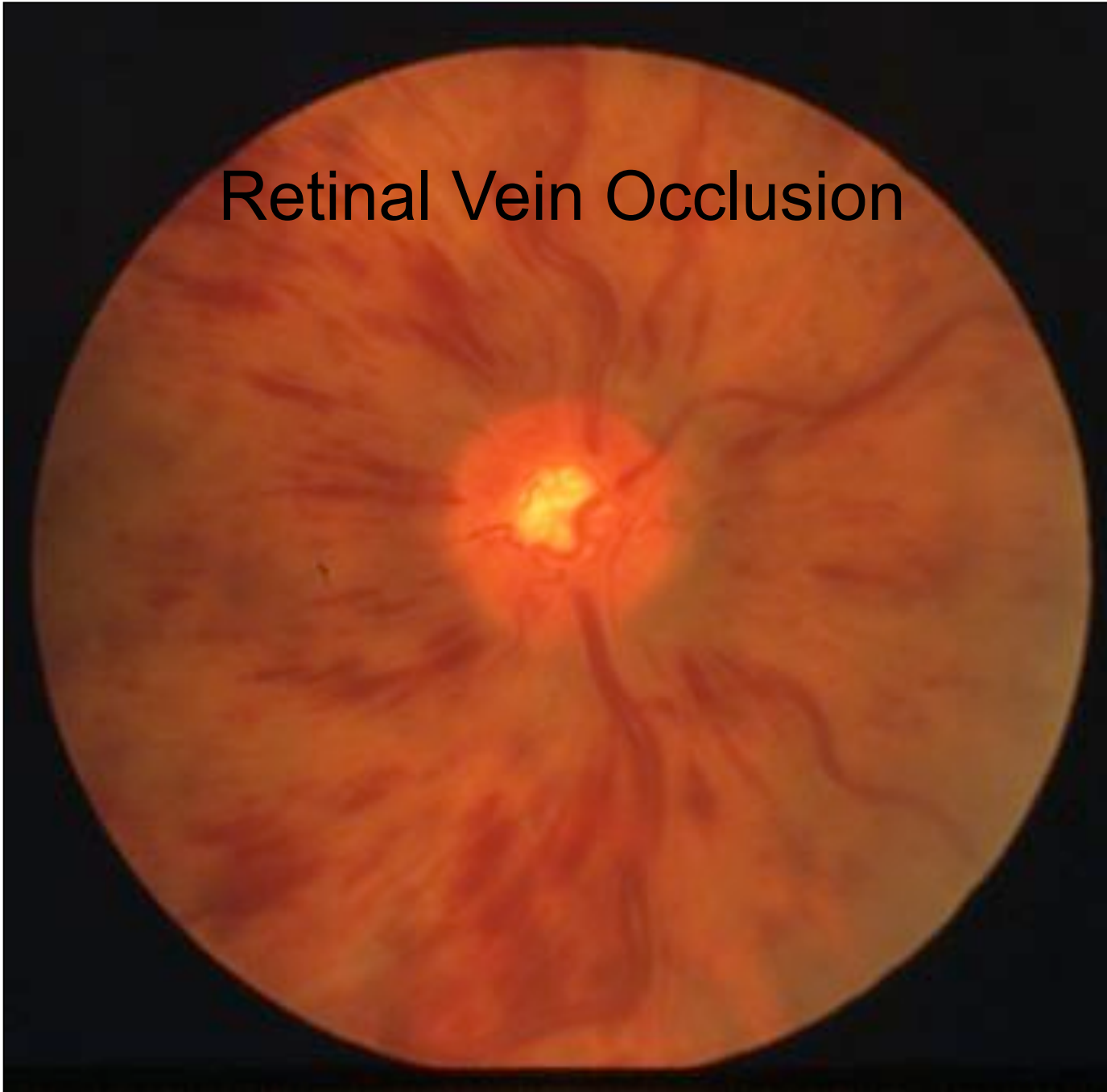
Retinal Artery Occlusion



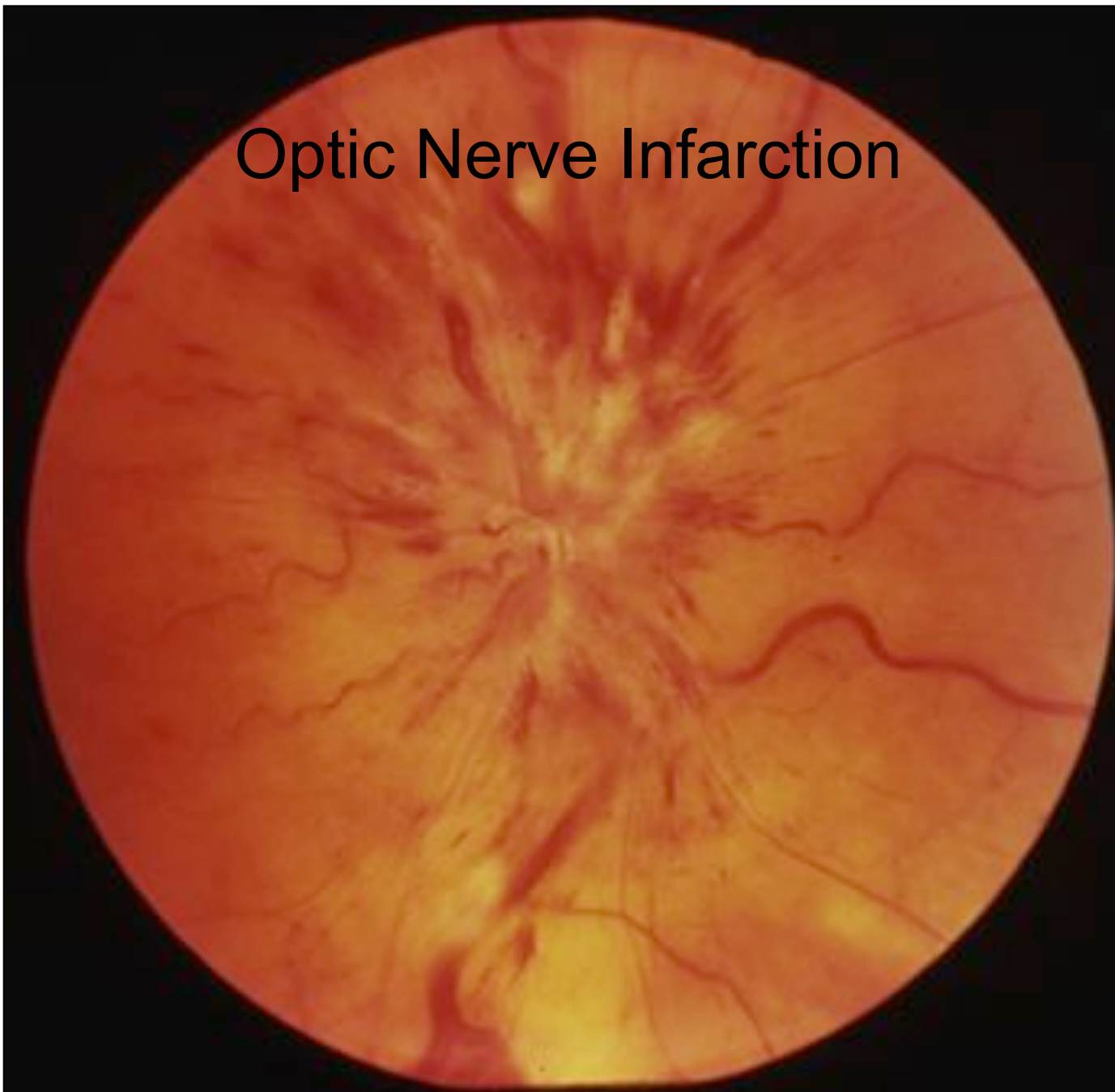
Normal Retina



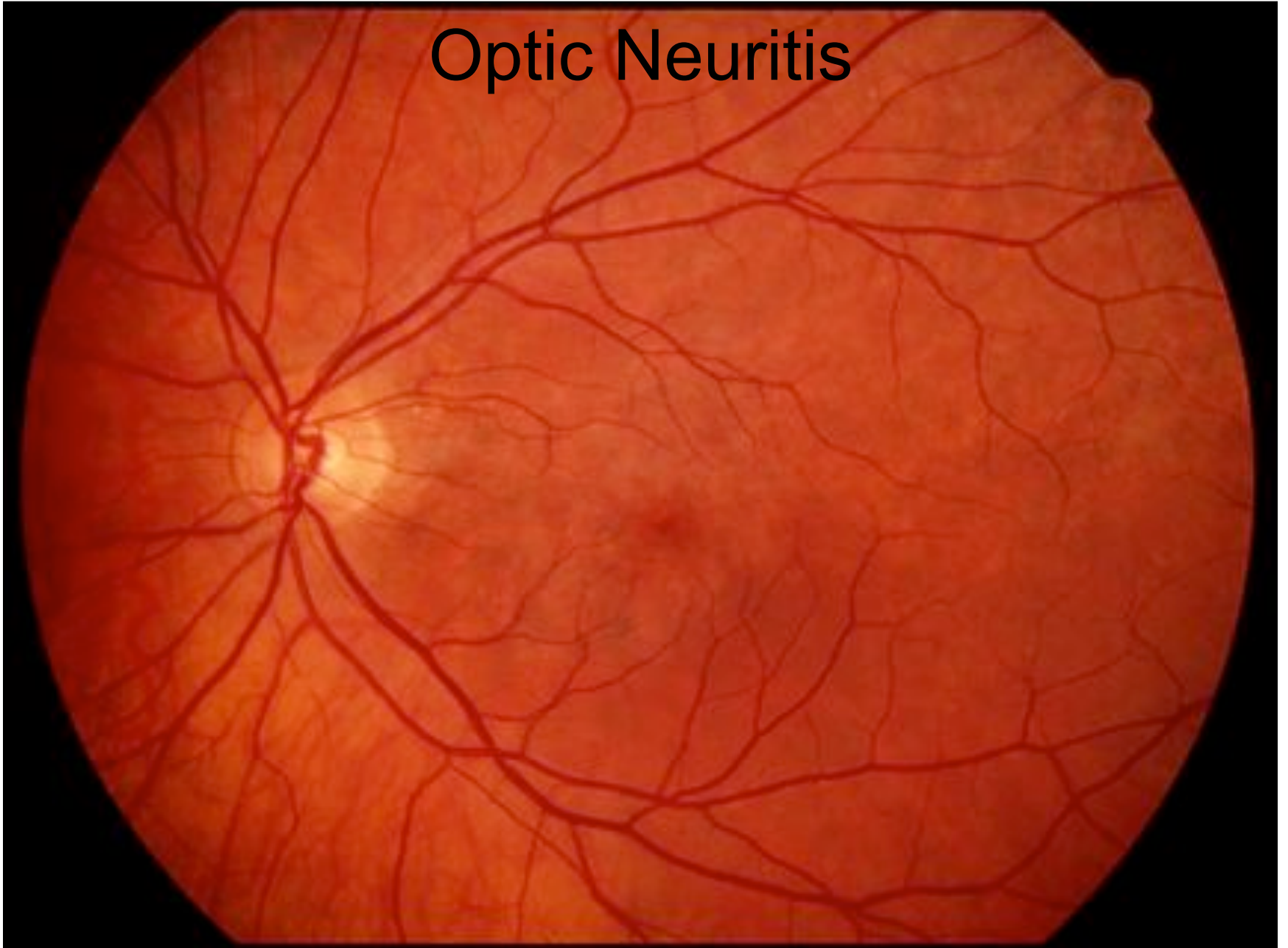
Retinal Vein Occlusion



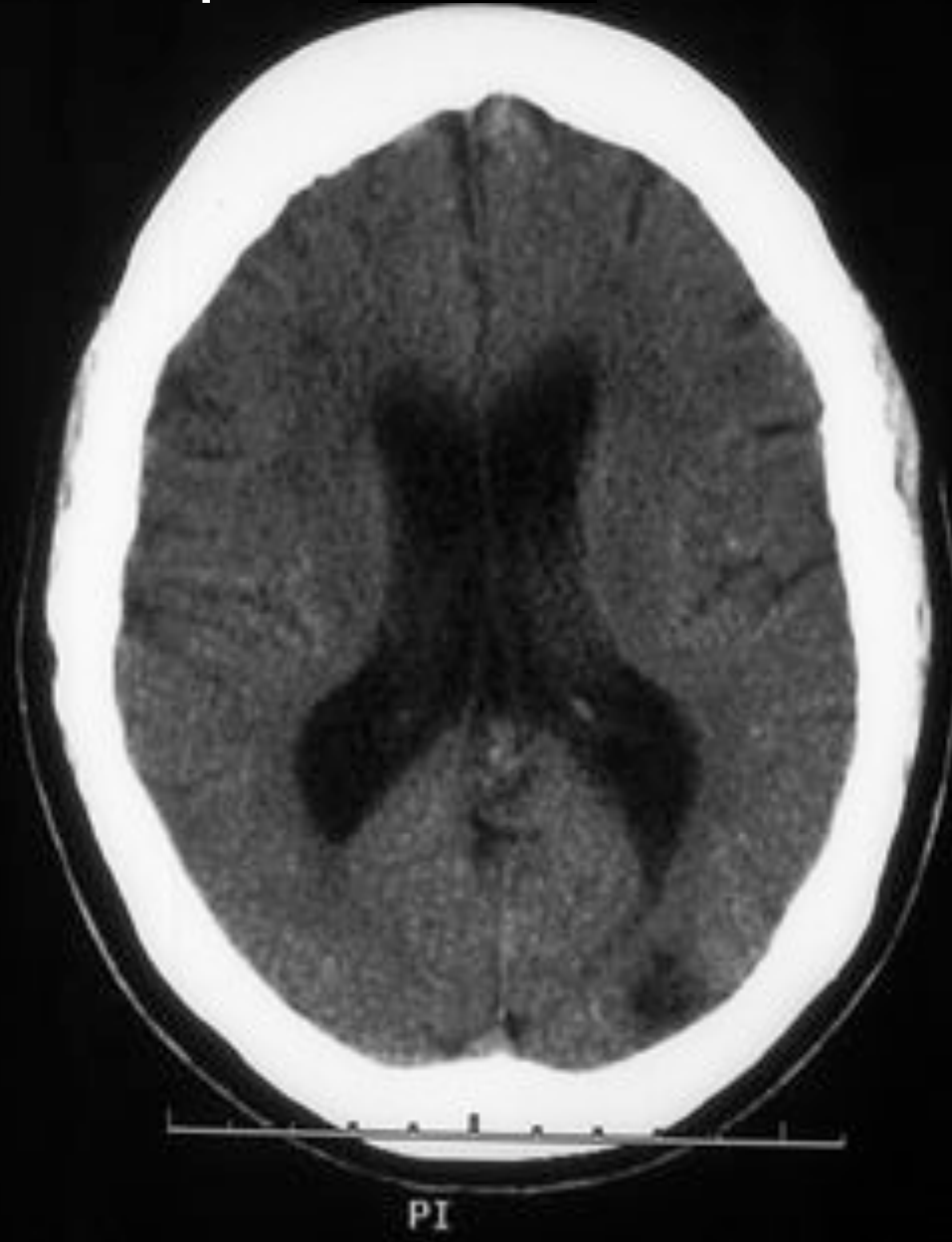
Optic Nerve Infarction



Optic Neuritis

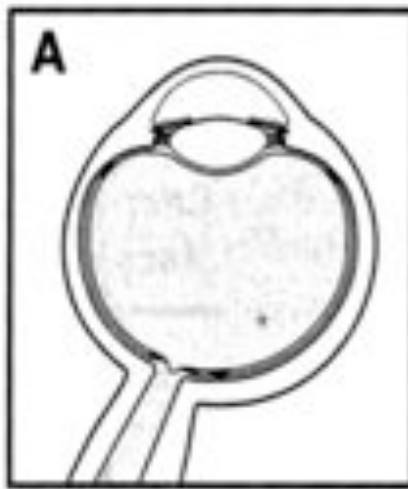


Occipital Lobe Infarction

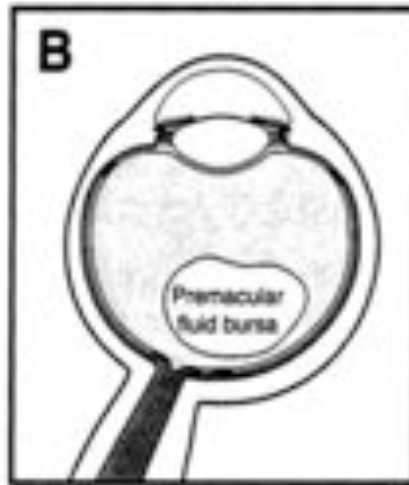


Causes of Flashes of Light

- **Monocular**
 1. Vitreoretinal traction
 2. Impending retinal vascular occlusion
- **Binocular**
 1. Migraine
 2. Occipital lobe ischemia



Non-aging vitreous

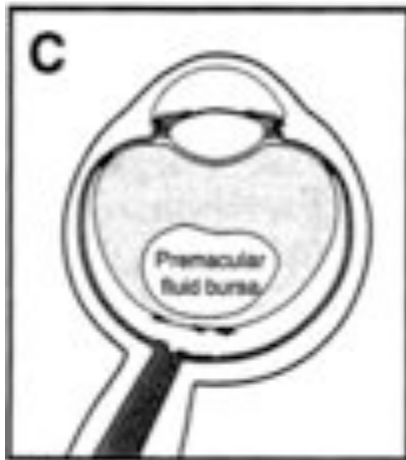
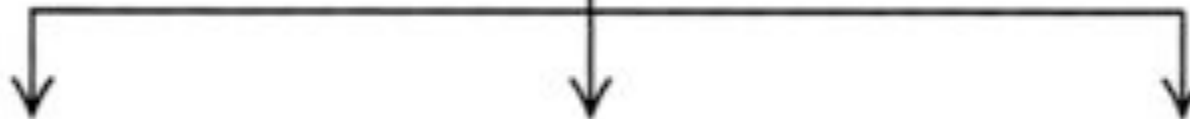


Aging vitreous





Aging vitreous



Uncomplicated vitreous detachment



Complete vitreous detachment with retinal hole

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Incomplete vitreous detachment with macular traction

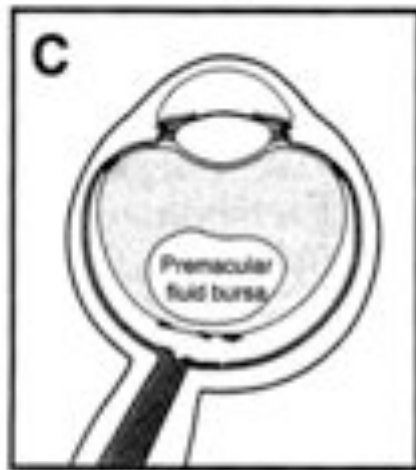


Causes of Floaters

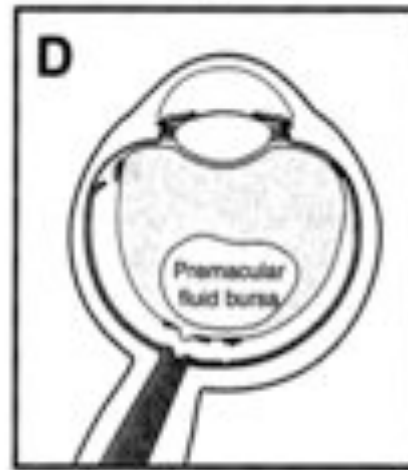
- Aging or myopic vitreous
- Vitreous detachment
- Vitreous hemorrhage
- Vitreous inflammation



Aging vitreous



Uncomplicated vitreous detachment



Complete vitreous detachment with retinal hole



Incomplete vitreous detachment with macular traction

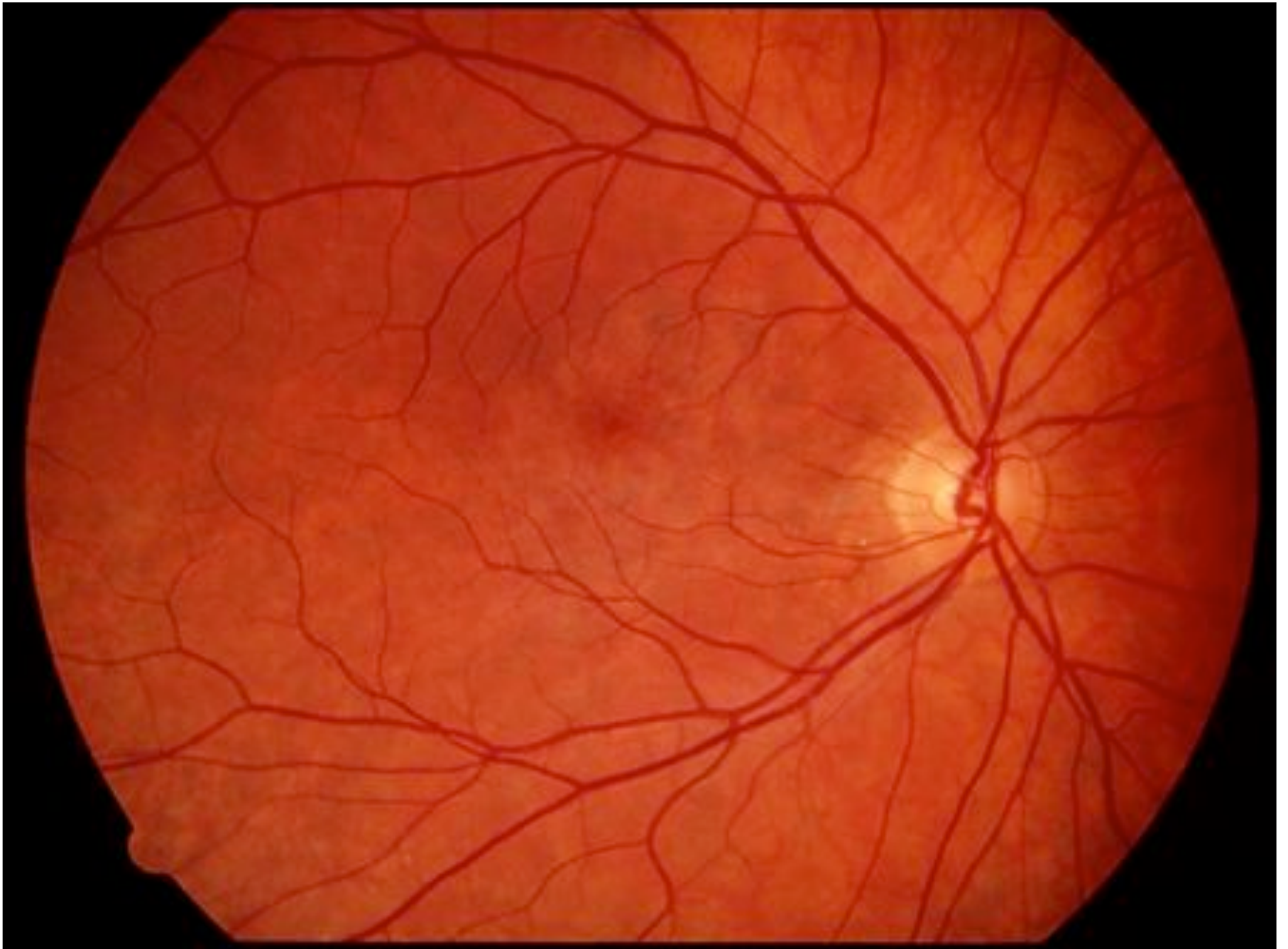
Causes of Diplopia

- Binocular
 1. Ocular misalignment
 2. Psychogenic
- Monocular
 1. Uncorrected refractive error
 2. Corneal lesion
 3. Cataract

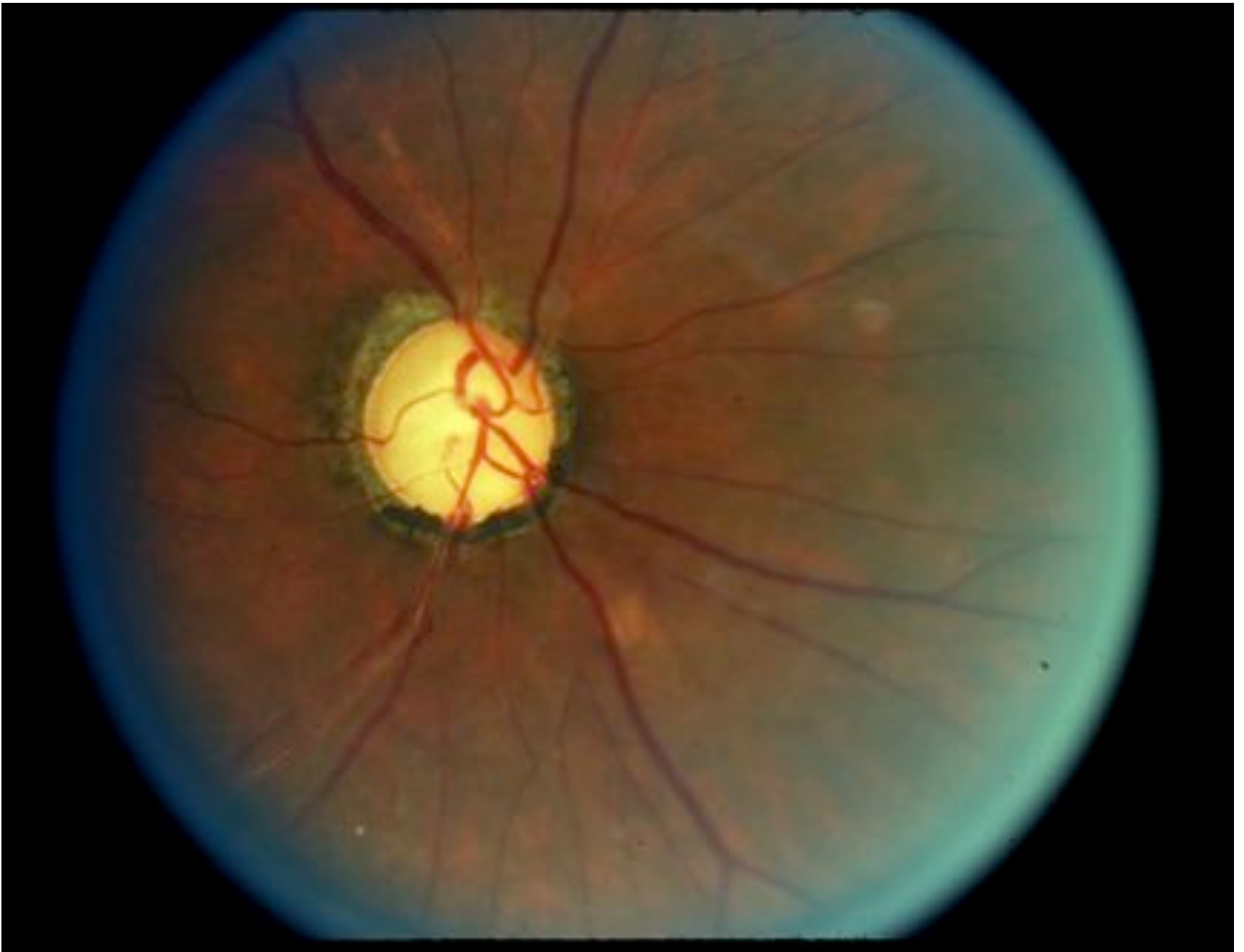


Causes of Optic Disc Excavation

- Physiologic
- Glaucoma
- Other optic neuropathies







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Slide 8 – “Beginning aura of a migraine” S. Jähnichen (Wikimedia Commons)

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fortifikation_\(Migr%C3%A4ne\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fortifikation_(Migr%C3%A4ne).jpg) replaced an image of an aura forming around a wrist watch from Trobe, J. The Physician’s Guide to Eye Care. 3e. American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2006.

Slide 9 – “Mid-stage of migraine aura” S. Jähnichen (Wikimedia Commons)

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Slide 10 – “Full aura of migraine” S. Jähnichen (Wikimedia Commons)

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Slide 33 – “Mid-stage of migraine aura” S. Jähnichen (Wikimedia Commons)

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Slide 37 – Trobe, J. *The Physician's Guide to Eye Care*. 3e. American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2006.

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