**ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**For Staff Use**

**ANATOMY**

OU – both eyes (latin oculus uterque)

OD – right eye (latin oculus dexter)

OS – left eye (latin oculus sinister)

**MUSCLES OF THE EYE**

Lateral is used to describe things on the outside, which in ophthalmic terms would be temperal, medial (nasal) superior (above) and inferior (below).

SR – superior rectus

IR inferior rectus

MR – medial recus

LR – lateral rectus

SO – Superior Oblique

IO – Inferior Oblique



**Sclera –** The White of the eye is a fibrous protective outer layer of the eye.

**Cornea –** The cornea is the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris, pupil and anterior chamber

**Choroid –** This is made up of layers of blood vessels which nourish the eye

**CB – Ciliary Body –** The ciliary body has three functions; accommodation, aqueous humour production and the production and maintenance of the lens zonules

**Iris –** The coloured part of the eye which controls pupil size

**Pupil –** This is the black part of the eye which allows light to enter

**Retina –** The nerve layer lining the back of the eye. The retina senses light and creates electrical impulses that are sent through the optic nerve to the brain

**Macula –** This is the area of the eye responsible for central vision ie. Close work, detailing, colours etc.

**Otpic Nerve –** This is where all the electrical signals are fed through to the brain from the back of the eye

**Optic Disc –** The optic disc is where the retinal aqueous, vitreous humour and optic nerve enter and exit the eye. The optic disc has no photo receptors and therefore marks the blind spot of the eye

**Vitreous Humour –** This is the jelly like substance which fills the gap between the lens and the retina

**Aqueous Humour –** The aqueous humour is a thick watery substance filling the space between the lens and the cornea. Its purpose is to maintain intraocular pressure and provide nourishment for the avascular ocular tissues

**Canal of Schlemm –** This is a circular channel in the eye that collects aqueous humour from the anterior chamber and delivers it into the bloodstream

**Lens –** The lens is a transparent biconvex structure in the eye that helps to reflect light onto the retina

**Conjunctiva –** This is a clear mucus membrane that covers the sclera. Its purpose is to lubricate the eye by producing mucous and tears



**EXAM**

VA visual acuity (using snellen chart usually)

CC – with refractive correction

SC – Without refractive correction

PH – Pinhole va

PHNI – Pinhole No Improvement

NI – No Improvement

CF – Count fingers

HM – Hand Movement

PL – Passing light

NLP – No light perception

CSN – Central, steady, maintained

F + F – Fixes and follows

BCVA – Best corrected visual acuity

**REFRACTION**

WRx – wearing RX

ARx – auto refraction

MRx – Manifest refraction

CRx – Cycloplegic refraction

NRx –near refraction

Add – amount of plus prescription needed for reading or close work

R – retinoscopy

Rc – Cycloplegic retinoscopy

Sph – Sphere

Cyl – Cylinder

Ax – Axis

PD – papillary distance

**ALLIGNMENT OF THE EYES**

E – Esophoria (inward deviation)

ET – Esotropia (squint)

E(T) – Intermittent esotropia

X – Exophoria (outward deviation)

XT – Exotropia (outward deviation)

X(T) – Intermittent exotropia

HT – Hypertropia – is a condition of misalignment of the eyes (strabismus) whereby the visual axis of one eye is higher than the fellow fixating eye

HoT – Hypotropia – is a similar condition to hypertropia, focus being on the eye with the visual axis lower than the fellow fixating eye

**EXTERNAL**

APD/RADP – Afferent papillary defect, relative afferent papillary defect (types of pupil response to light)

IOP – Intra ocular pressure

T – tonometry

Ta – Goldmann Tonometry

CCT/pachy – central corneal thickness/pachymetry

SLE – Slit lamp exam

K – Cornea

AC – Anterior chamber

D & Q – Deep and quiet

I – Iris

ACIOL – Anterior chamber intraocular lens

PCIOL – Posterior chamber intraocular lens

DFE/UDFE – Dilated/Undilated fundus examination

C/D – Cup / disc ratio

**CORNEA**

PEE – Punctate epithelial erosion – is characterised by a breakdown or damage of the corneal epithelium in a pinpoint pattern, which can be seen with examination by slit lamp

BK – Band keratopathy – a corneal disease derived from the appearance of calcium of the the central cornea

ED – Epithelial defect

KP – Keratic Precipitate

EKC – Epidemic Kerataconjunctivitis – the inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva caused by adenovirus. When only the cornea is inflamed it is called keratitis. When only the conjunctiva is inflamed it is conjunctivitis

KC – Kerataconus – is a degenerative disorder of the eye whereby structural changes in the cornea cause it to thin and change to become more conical in shape than its normal gradual curve. This usually causes patients to have a large astigmatism in their prescription

FB – Foreign body

**GLAUCOMA**

OAG – Open angle glaucoma – Glaucome is an eye disorder in which the optic nerve suffers damage, permanently impacting vision in the affected eye and progressing to complete blindness is untreated. It is often, but not always, associated with increased pressure of the fluid in the eye (aqueous humour). Open angle is a slower and more common form.

CAG – this usually presents as a painful eye with very high pressures. Patients may also have red eyes, see halos of light and feel generally unwell, which usually prompts them to seek medical advice

JOAG – Juvenile open angle glaucoma –

NVG – Neovascular glaucoma – results when new, abnormal vessels begin developing in the angle of the eye, which block the eyes drainage system. Patients with such conditions begin to rapidly lose their eyesight

OHT – Ocular hypertension

NGT/LTG – Normal / Low tension Glaucoma

Trab – Trabeculoctomy – a surgical procedure used in the treatment of glaucoma to relive interocular pressure by removing part of the eyes trabecular meshwork and adjacent structures

AVx – Anterior vitrectomy – a surgery to remove some or all of the vitreous humour from the eye. Anterior vitrectomy entails removing small portions of the vitreaous from the front structure of the eye, often because these are tangled in an intraocular lens or other structures

ALT – Argon laser trabeculorplasty

ONHD – Optic nerve head drusen

**CATARACT**

IOL – intraocular lens – artificial lens inserted in cataract surgery

Phaco – Phaco emulsification – refers to modern cateract surgery in which the eyes internal lens is emulsified with and ultrasonic hand piece and aspirated from the eye

PCO – Posterior capsular opacity – clouding of the IOL usually treated with the Yag laser

ACC – Anterior cortical changes (cataract)

NS – Nuclear sclerosis

PCC – Posterior cortical changes

PSC – Posterior subcapsular cateract

**RETINA**

CMO/E – Cystoid macular oedema/edema

CSMO/CSME – Clinically significant macular oedema/edema

BRVO – branch retinal vein occlusion

BRAO - branch retinal artery occlusion

CRVO – Central retinal vein occlusion

CRAO – Central retinal artery occlusion

Occulsions caused by blockages can lead to ischemic problems as the retina is starved of blood.

BDR – Background diabetic retinopathy – early changes

PPDR – Preprolific diabetic retinopathy – stage before new blood vessels start to grow

PDR – Prolific diabetic retinopathy – when the new vessels grow. These blood vessels are very delicate and can bleed easily. Laser is very effective in stopping the new vessels from growing

AMD/ARMD – Age related macular degeneration – is a medical sonditions which usually affects older adults and results in loss of vision in the centre of the visual field (the macular) because of damage to the retina. It occurs in dry and wet forms

IRMA – Intra retinal microvascular abnormalities

ERM – Epiretinal membrane – occurs when a layer of scar tissue develops on the surface of the macular. This scar tissue then contracts and in doing so causes the retina to “crumple”

RD – Retinal detachment – is a disorder of the eye in which the retian peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue

PVD – Posterior vitreous detachment

VMT – Vitreomacular traction

CNV – Choroidal neovascularisation – is the creation of new blood vessels in the choroid layer of eye

CNVM – Choroidal neovascular membrane

PED – Pigment epithelial detachment

VH – Vitreous haemorrhage

CSCR – central serous chorioretinopathy

NVD – Neovascularisation of the disc – new blood vessels

NVE – neovascularisation elsewhere

CWS – cotton wool spots – abnormal findings on fundoscopic exam of the retina of the eye. They appear as puffy white patches on the retina and are cause by damage to nerve fibres or may be referred to as macro infarct

MM – Malignant melanoma

IML – Indeterminant malignant lesion

CHRPE – Congenital Hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium

**NEURO**

PPA – Peripapillary atrophy (thinning)

ION – Ischemic optic neuropathy – cause by poor blood flow

AION – Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy

PION – Posterior ischemic optic neuropathy

IIH – Idiopathic intracranical hypertension

TON – Traumatic optic neuropathy

MS – Multiple Sclerosis

CGA – Giant cell arthritis

PXE – Pseudoxanthoma elasticum (genetic disease which can lead to amongst other things angiod streaks)

**TESTS**

FA – Flourescein angiogram

OCT – Optical coherence tomography

OCTNFL – OCT of the nerve fibre layer

HRT – Heidleberg retinal tomography

ERG – Electroretinogram

EOG – Electrooculogram

VF – Visual fields (usually Humphrey)

GFV – Goldmann visual fields

**OTHERS**

Ax – Allergies

IV – Intravenous

IM – Intramuscular

CVS – Cardiovascular system

CXR – Chest X ray

FBC – Full blood count

Dx – Drug history

LVA – Low vision aid

POH – previous ophthalmic history

PMH – Past medical history

Sx - Symptoms