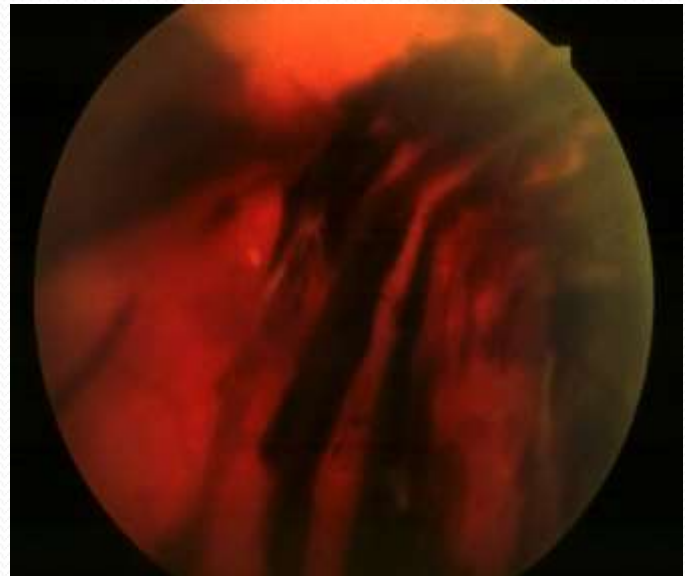


## (10) The Vitreous:

- 1) Vitreous haemorrhage.
- 2) Vitreous opacities or floaters (*Muscae Volitantes*).
- 3) Vitreous herniation into the anterior chamber: It occurs through a ruptured zonule with lens subluxation.

Vitreous  
Haemorrhage



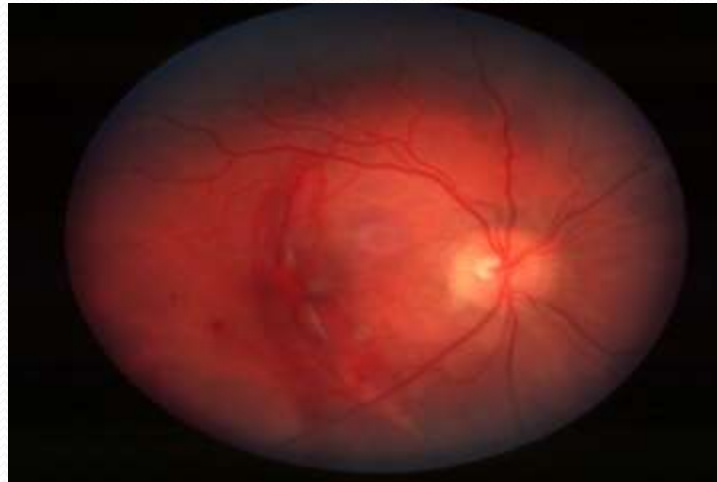
## (11) The Choroid:

### 1) Rupture of the choroid:

#### Clinical picture:

**1- Vision:** is markedly affected if the choroid is ruptured near the macula.

**2- Fundus:** white crescent (white color of the sclera) is seen on the temporal side of the disc and is concentric with it.



**Treatment:** needs no specific treatment.



2) Choroidal haemorrhage.

3) Traumatic choroiditis.

4) Choroidal effusion or detachment.

## (12) The Retina:

### 1) Retinal oedema: (Commotio retinea or Berlin's oedema)

**Cause:** blunt trauma with counter – coup to the posterior pole of the eye → vascular disturbance → retinal oedema.

#### **Clinical picture:**

**1- Vision:** rapid failure of vision to hand movement.

**2- Fundus:** a- Retina: milky white posterior part.

b- Macula: Cherry red spot (other causes).

#### **Fate:**

**1- Resolution:** within few days.

**2- Macular degeneration.**

## 2) Retinal haemorrhage: may be

- 1- superficial flame shaped haemorrhage.
- 2- deep rounded haemorrhage.
- 3- pre retinal (sub hyaloid) haemorrhage.

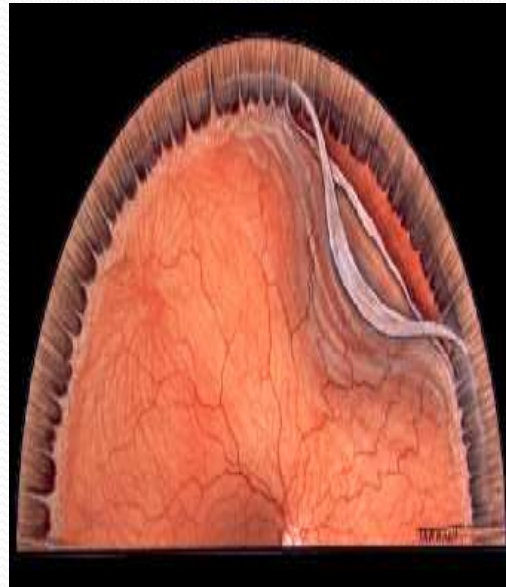
## 3) Retinal tears, or dialysis :

May occur particularly in myopic or senile degeneration of the retina , which may lead to retinal detachment.

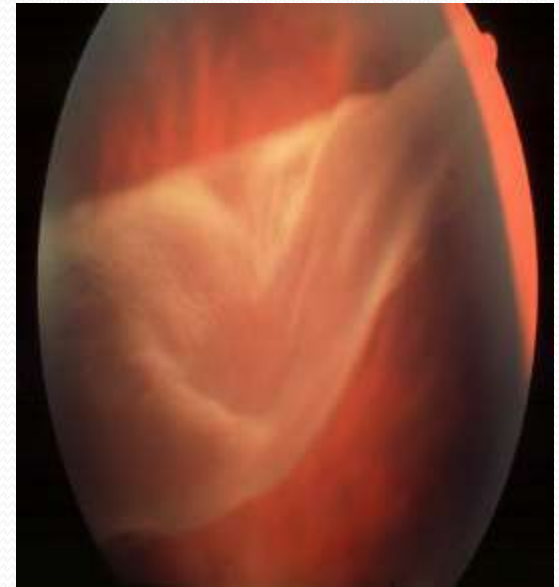
## Commotio Retinae



## Avulsion of vitreous & retinal dialysis



## Equatorial Tears



## (13) The Optic Nerve:

- 1) Avulsion of the Optic nerve: complete rupture of the optic nerve.
- 2) Injury of the Optic nerve: In fracture of the base of skull.
- 3) Oedema of the optic nerve.

## (15) Lacrimal Apparatus:

- 1) Lacrimal gland displacement.
- 2) Lacrimal passages lacerations

## (16) Intra ocular pressure:

- 1) Traumatic glaucoma.
- 2) Traumatic hypotony.

## (17) Extra ocular muscles: Paralytic squint.