

2) Retinal haemorrhage: may be

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

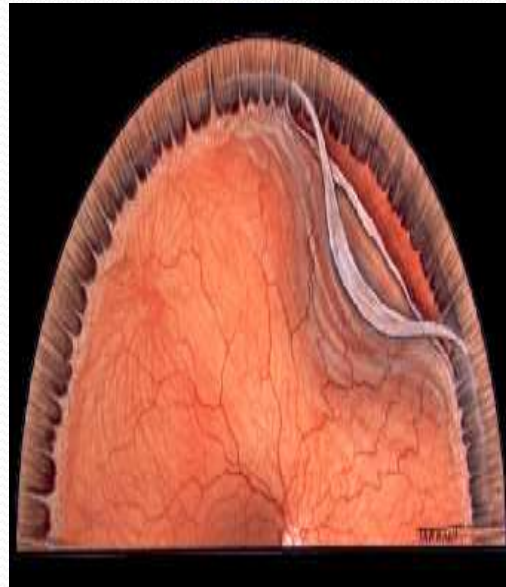
3) Retinal tears, or dialysis :

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

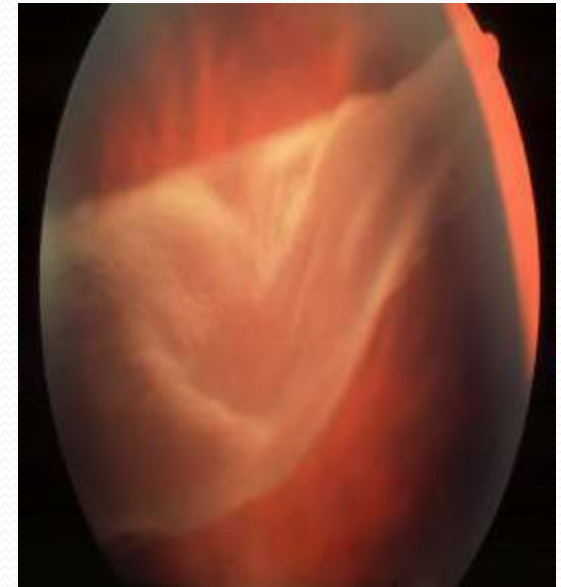
Commotio Retinae



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.

[2] Injuries by sharp instruments (Perforating Injuries)

Definition: are those produced by sharp instruments; such as knives, scissors, needles, nails etc...

Types:

(1) Wounds of the Lids: are sutured.

(2) Wounds of the Conjunctiva: are sutured.

(3) Corneal wound:

- 1) May be small and leads to anterior synechiae.
- 2) May be large and accompanied with prolapse of the iris. Lens injury may occur.

(4) Scleral wound:

If large may lead to prolapse of the iris, ciliary body, or choroid. Retinal tears may occur and lead to retinal detachment.

[3] Injuries by Foreign Bodies

1] Extra Ocular F.B.

(1) F.B. of the Conjunctiva:

Types: pieces of stone, glass, steel, etc...

Site: may lodge anywhere in the conjunctival sac. Commonest sites are the fornix and the sulcus sub tarsalis.

(2) F.B. of the Cornea:

May penetrate the epithelium or a variable depth of the stroma. It leads to pain, photophobia, and lacrimation.