

Clinical Decision-making



GRADUAL VISUAL LOSS

Gradual Visual loss



A 66-year-old man attended his general practitioner (GP) complaining of a painless gradual fall in vision, worse in the right eye than the left, over the preceding six months. Apart from needing spectacles for close work, he had experienced no eye problems in the past.

Gradual Visual loss



He was known to be hypertensive, but this was well controlled with diuretic tablets. His GP had advised him to consult an ophthalmologist, who was unable to improve the visual acuity by changing his glasses.

Q1: List the major diagnostic possibilities.

Gradual Visual loss



Gradual Visual Loss

Scenario 1

Scenario 2

Scenario 1



The patient had been experiencing increasing difficulty with vision for both near and distance. Bright light caused severe glare. He had had to stop driving.

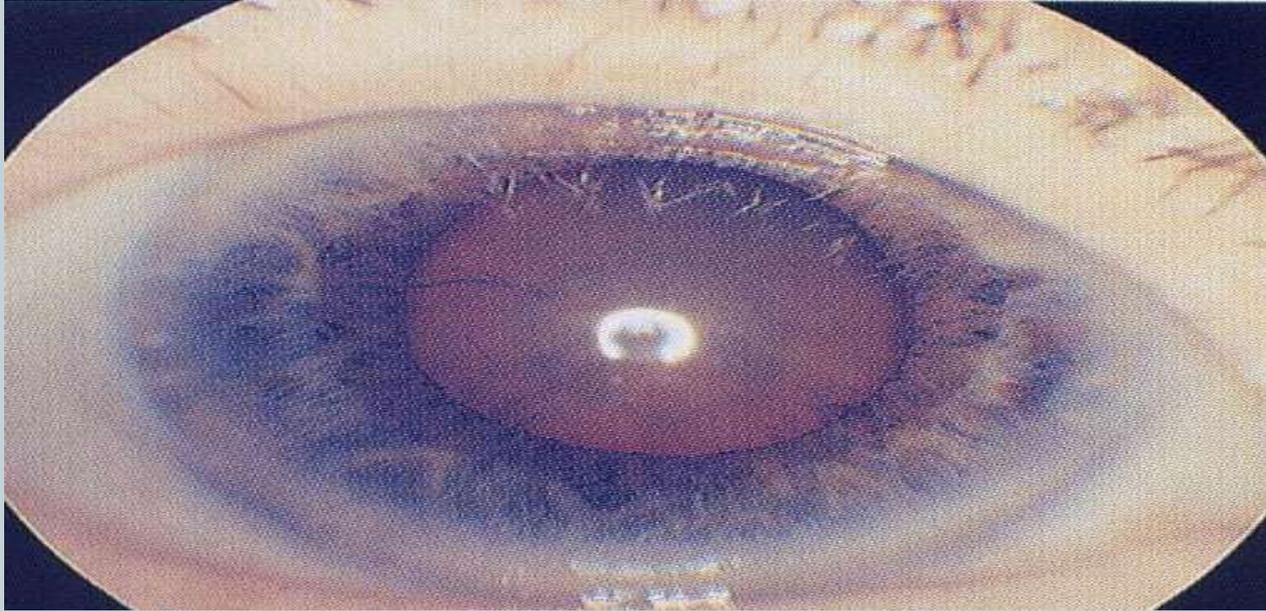
Scenario 1



The ophthalmologist found that the patient was more short-sighted than at a previous examination twelve months ago.

Q2: What is the most likely diagnosis, and why?

Scenario 1



Q3: What physical sign is demonstrated here
What other simple tests could be performed
to assess further the nature and severity of
the problem?

Scenario 1



Q4: What management would you recommend? What is the prognosis?

Scenario 2

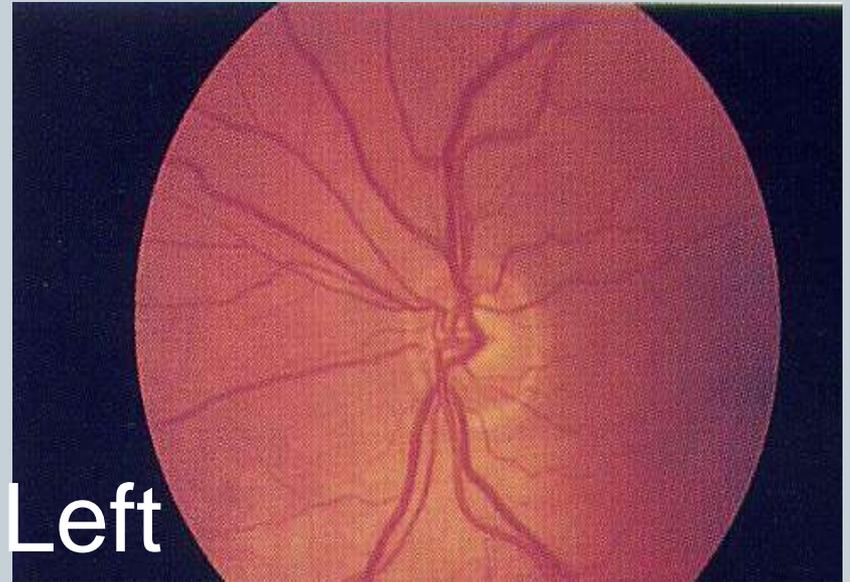
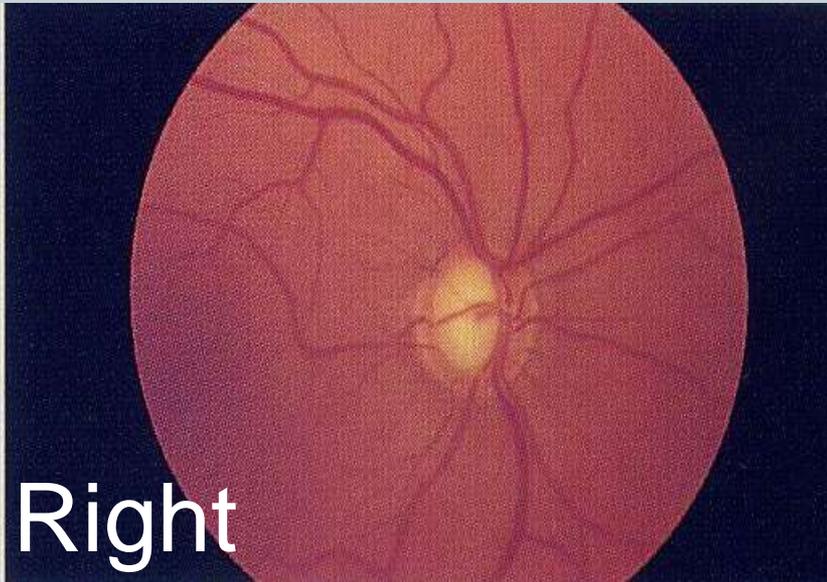


The patient was beginning to fail to notice objects and people approaching from the side. When crossing the road, he had to turn his head to be sure of seeing approaching traffic.

Q5: What diagnosis would you consider?

Q6: What other tests are important?

Scenario 2



Q7: These are the patient's optic discs
Describe what you see.

Scenario 2



Intraocular pressure was 30 mm Hg in the right eye, and 28 mm Hg in the left.

Gonioscopy showed wide open anterior chamber angles in both eyes.

Q8: List the treatment options



Thank You