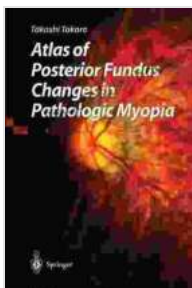


Atlas of Posterior Fundus Changes in Pathologic Myopia

Pathologic myopia, also known as high myopia or malignant myopia, is a severe form of nearsightedness that can lead to a wide range of posterior fundus changes. These changes can affect the retina, macula, choroid, optic nerve, vitreous, and sclera.



Atlas of Posterior Fundus Changes in Pathologic Myopia by Takashi Tokoro

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 26160 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 598 pages



The most common posterior fundus change in pathologic myopia is the development of myopic macular degeneration (MMD). MMD is a leading cause of blindness in people with pathologic myopia and can lead to central vision loss.

Other posterior fundus changes that can occur in pathologic myopia include:

- Posterior staphyloma

- Choroidal neovascularization
- Retinal detachment
- Glaucoma
- Optic nerve atrophy

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of pathologic myopia is based on a comprehensive eye examination that includes a dilated fundus examination. During the fundus examination, the ophthalmologist will look for the presence of any of the posterior fundus changes listed above.

Other tests that may be used to help diagnose pathologic myopia include:

- Optical coherence tomography (OCT)
- Fluorescein angiography
- Indocyanine green angiography

Treatment

There is no cure for pathologic myopia, but there are a number of treatments that can help to slow the progression of the condition and prevent or treat complications.

Treatment options for pathologic myopia include:

- Eyeglasses or contact lenses
- Orthokeratology

- Laser surgery
- Intraocular lenses
- Vitrectomy
- Scleral buckling

Prognosis

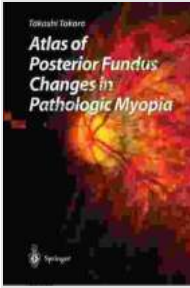
The prognosis for pathologic myopia depends on the severity of the condition and the presence of any complications. With early diagnosis and treatment, most people with pathologic myopia can maintain good vision.

However, some people with pathologic myopia may experience progressive vision loss and eventually become legally blind.

This atlas provides a comprehensive overview of the posterior fundus changes that can occur in pathologic myopia. The high-quality images and detailed descriptions make this an invaluable resource for ophthalmologists and other healthcare professionals involved in the care of patients with this condition.

References

1. Lamoureux EL, Yanoff M. The ocular fundus in pathologic myopia. *Surv Ophthalmol.* 1993;37(5):361-383.
2. Wang W, Cheng HM, Zhang J, Shi WH, Wong TY. Myopic macular degeneration: a review of its pathogenesis and management. *Clin Exp Ophthalmol.* 2011;39(8):754-764.
3. Jonas JB, Mutti DO, Panda-Jonas S. Myopia: a major global health problem. *Ophthalmol*

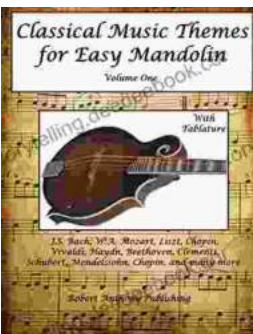


Atlas of Posterior Fundus Changes in Pathologic

Myopia by Takashi Tokoro

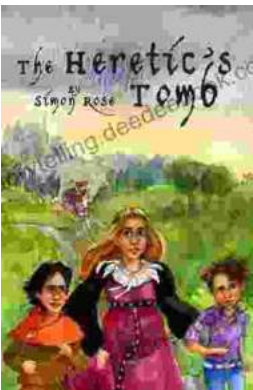
★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 26160 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 598 pages



Classical Music Themes for Easy Mandolin, Volume One

Classical Music Themes for Easy Mandolin, Volume One is a collection of 15 classical music themes arranged for easy mandolin. These themes are perfect for beginners who...



The Heretic Tomb: Unraveling the Mysteries of a Lost Civilization

Synopsis In Simon Rose's captivating debut novel, The Heretic Tomb, readers embark on an enthralling archaeological adventure that takes them deep into the heart of a...