

Conjunctiva
Allergic conjunctivitis (acute)
Allergic conjunctivitis (seasonal & perennial)
Atopic keratoconjunctivitis
Bacterial conjunctivitis
Benign conjunctival pigmented lesions (melanosis, naevus)
Concretions
Conjunctival abrasion
Conjunctival cyst
Conjunctival foreign body
Conjunctival oedema/chemosis
Conjunctivitis medicamentosa (dermatoconjunctivitis medicamentosa)
Conjunctivochalasis (conjunctival folds)
Contact lens associated papillary conjunctivitis (CLAPC)
Contact lens related red eye (CLARE)
Giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC)
Malignant conjunctival lesion (melanoma)
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
Pinguecula
Pingueculitis
Pterygium
Subconjunctival haemorrhage
Subtarsal foreign body
Superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis (SLK)
Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
Viral conjunctivitis (incl. follicular)

## Cornea

Contact lens associated infiltrative keratitis/Contact lens peripheral ulcer (CLPU)

Corneal abrasion

Corneal decompensation

Corneal degeneration (incl. arcus senilis)

Corneal dystrophy

Corneal epithelial defect

Corneal erosion

Corneal foreign body

Corneal neovascularisation

Corneal oedema

Corneal opacity/scar

Corneal ulcer

Dendritic ulcer

Exposure keratitis/keratoconjunctivitis

Filamentary keratitis

Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy (FECD)

Herpes simplex keratitis (HSK)

Herpes zoster ophthalmicus (HZO)

Infiltrative keratitis (sterile)

Keratoconus

Marginal keratitis

Marginal/peripheral corneal ulcer

Microbial keratitis (acanthamoeba)

Microbial keratitis (bacterial, fungal)

Photokeratitis (ultraviolet [UV] burn, arc eye, snow blindness)

Punctate keratitis

Recurrent corneal epithelial erosion syndrome

## Eyelid

Benign eyelid lesion/deposit (papilloma, xanthelasma, milia, cutaneous horn)

Blepharitis

Blepharospasm

Chalazion (meibomian gland cyst)

Cyst of Moll

Cyst of Zeiss

Dermatochalasis (excess skin of eyelid / floppy eyelid syndrome)

Dermoid cyst

Ectropion

Entropion

External hordeolum

Eyelid haematoma (bruise)

Eyelid laceration

Eyelid oedema

Internal hordeolum

Malignant neoplasm of eyelid (Basal cell carcinoma [BCC], squamous cell carcinoma [SCC], sebaceous gland carcinoma [SGC])

Meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD)

Molluscum contagiosum

Myokymia (eyelid twitch)

Ocular rosacea

Orbital cellulitis

Phthiriasis (pediculosis ciliaris)

Preseptal cellulitis

Ptosis

Sebaceous cyst

Trichiasis (ingrowing eyelashes)

### **Lacrimal system (including all dry eye)**

Aqueous tear deficiency

Dacryocystitis

Dry eye (Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca [KCS])

Epiphora

Evaporative dry eye

Nasolacrimal drainage dysfunction (blocked tear duct)

### **Lens**

Cortical cataract

Displacement of intraocular lens

Nuclear cataract

Posterior subcapsular cataract

Posterior capsular opacification (PCO)

Subluxation of crystalline lens

### **No pathology**

No pathology identified

No signs of posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) or retinal detachment, tear or hole.

## Optic nerve and neurological

Amaurosis fugax

Angle-closure glaucoma

Anisocoria (physiological)

Anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (AION)

Facial palsy (Bell's palsy)

Forth nerve palsy

Glaucoma suspect

Migraine without visual aura

Migraine with visual aura

Non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION)

Neuralgia (trigeminal, facial)

Nystagmus

Ocular (ophthalmic or retinal) migraine

Ocular hypertension (OHT)

Open-angle glaucoma

Optic disc structure anomaly (incl. disc drusen, tilted discs, indistinct disc margins)

Optic disc swelling

Optic neuritis

Optic neuropathy

Papilloedema (optic disc oedema due to raised intracranial pressure)

Primary angle closure suspect (PACS)

Primary angle closure/acute angle closure attack

Pupillary function anomaly

Sixth nerve palsy

Steroid-related ocular hypertension or glaucoma
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Sudden onset diplopia
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Temporal arteritis/giant cell arteritis (GCA)
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Third nerve palsy
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Transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
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Visual field loss (non-glaucomatous)
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<b>Other</b>
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Blunt trauma
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Charles Bonnet syndrome
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Chemical injury
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Concussion
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Dermatitis (contact, allergic)
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Eczema
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Headache
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Penetrating trauma
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Photopsia (flashes)
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Proptosis
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Sinusitis
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Subjective visual disturbance
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Thyroid eye disease (TED)
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Unexplained visual loss
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Vertigo
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<b>Refractive and orthoptic</b>
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Binocular vision disorder
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Refractive error
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## Retina and choroid

Branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO)

Branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO)

Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO)

Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)

Central serous retinopathy (CSR)

Choroidal naevus

Comotio retinae

Congenital hypertrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (CHRPE)

Cystoid macular oedema (CMO)

Diabetic macular oedema (DMO)/diabetic maculopathy

Diabetic retinopathy

Dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD)

Early macular degenerative changes

Epiretinal membrane (ERM)

Full thickness macula hole

Hypertensive retinopathy

Intraretinal fluid (IRF)

Macular dystrophy

Macular hemorrhage

Macular oedema

Myopic macular degeneration

Partial thickness macular hole

Peripheral retinal degeneration (incl. lattice, snail track)

Pigment epithelial detachment (PED)

Retinal detachment

Retinal haemorrhage(s)
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Retinal hole
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Retinal lesion (active)
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Retinal lesion (inactive)/retinal scar
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Retinal tear
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Retinoschisis
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Subretinal fluid (SRF)
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Vitreomacular traction (VMT)
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Vitreous/pre-retinal haemorrhage
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Wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
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<b>Sclera</b>
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Scleral thinning
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Scleritis
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<b>Uvea</b>
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Anterior uveitis
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Endophthalmitis
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Episcleritis
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Hyphaema
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Intermediate uveitis (vitritis)
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Iritis
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Posterior uveitis
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Uveal (choroidal/retinal/ciliary body/iris) melanoma
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<b>Vitreous</b>
Asteroid hyalosis
Posterior vitreous detachment (PVD)
Vitreous degeneration
Vitreous floaters
Vitreous pigment cells (tobacco dust/Schafer's sign positive)
Vitreous syneresis