

## Pseudonyms

### Cornea

Arlt's line: trachoma; linear scarring of superior tarsus  
 Bitot's spot: triangular area of keratinized conj in Vit A deficiency  
 Coat's ring: seen where iron f.b. leaves scar  
 Cogan's syndrome: IK + vertigo + hearing loss + tinnitus +/- orbital inflammation; may see visceral organ vasculitis (kidneys, GI)  
 Cogan's (M-D-F) dystrophy: AD; epith/ bm  
 Ferry line: iron line anterior to bleb  
 Fleisher ring: iron ring in keratoconus  
 Francois central cloudy cornea of: bilateral non-progressive stromal dystrophy  
 Fuch's dimple: dellen  
 Fuch's endothelial dystrophy: AD endothelial dystrophy  
 Henle; pseudogland of : cyst in chronic conjunctivitis  
 Herbert's pits: pits in superior limbus; seen in trachoma  
 Horner-Trantas dots: degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells in limbal vernal  
 Hudson-Stahli line: iron line from lids  
 Marx's line: mucocutaneous junction of lid  
 Meesman's (hereditary juvenile epithelial) dystrophy: AD; PAS+ "peculiar substance"; mild irritation  
 Morax, conjunctivitis of : conjunctivitis due to strep pyogenes  
 Munson's sign: keratoconus: lid indentation on down gaze  
 Rizzutti's sign: reflex nasally of cone in keratoconus  
 Salzmann's nodular degen.: non-specific hypertrophic reactive process of cornea following inflam.  
 Sattler's veil: central epithelial edema seen after hard contact lens wear  
 Shnyder's crystalline dystrophy: AD stromal dystrophy made of cholesterol and lipid deposits  
 Stocker line: iron line anterior to pterygium  
 Vogt's striae: stress lines seen in anterior stroma in keratoconus  
 Wessely's ring: immune ring in cornea due to deposition of immune complexes

### Glaucoma

Bibier curve: ranks loss  
 Sampolesi's line: hyperpigmented Schwalbe's line in pseudoexfoliation and pigment dispersion  
 Weber's law:

### Iris

Brushfeld's spot: hypercellular iris stroma; in trisomy 21  
 Bussacca nodule: iris granuloma in body of iris  
 Koeppe nodule: iris granuloma at edge of iris  
 Lisch nodule: nevus tumor seen in NF

### Lens

Elschnig's pearls: epithelial cells which collect on post. capsular surface after ECCE  
 Soemmering's ring cataract: epith. cells of capsule grow over capsulorexis and into fornices  
 Vossius' ring: ring of iris pigment on anterior lens surface due to blunt trauma

### Neuro

Anton's syndrome: denial of blindness with cortical blindness  
 Behr's (recessive) optic atrophy: see syndromes  
 Behr's pupil: - probably doesn't exist; constriction when light is shined on contral. eye (53% crossing)

Benedict's: CN 3 + posterior midbrain (red nucleus - ataxia; medial lemniscus - contral. anesthesia)  
 Cogan's sign: OKN abnormality in parietal lesions on pursuit to ipsil. side  
 Cogan's lid twitch: twitch in upgaze from downgaze in myasthenia gravis  
 Collier's sign: lid retraction in Parinaud's  
 Fisher's syndrome (1½ syndrome): ipsilateral CN6 and MLF; can only look to opposite side with ipsilateral eye; note: PPRF is always involved in a nuclear CN 6 lesion (no nuclear lesion gives only abduction deficits)  
 Foster Kennedy syndrome: swollen disc with contralateral optic atrophy (originally described in sub-frontal tumors)  
 Foville's: CN 6 + posterior pons (ipsilateral facial weakness and analgesia, Horner's, deafness)  
 Gradenigo's: CN6 + facial pain  
 Hutchison's sign: tip of nose involvement in HZV  
 Jannetta procedure: Tx of vessel in hemifacial spasm  
 Kjel's (dominant) optic atrophy: see syndromes  
 Leber's optic atrophy: see syndromes  
 Millard Gubler's: CN6 + anterior pons (ipsilateral hemiparesis)  
 Miller-Fisher (type of Guillaine Barre): post viral; ophthalmoplegia, ataxia, areflexia, facial diplegia  
 Mobius: CN 6,7,9, 10, 12 palsies with absent pectoralis, polydactyly; blank facies, gaze palsies  
 Raeder's paratrigeminal syndrome: daily unilateral headache in middle aged males with 3<sup>rd</sup> order  
 Horner's; similar to cluster but not other associated signs or risk factors  
 Ramsey Hunt: CN 7 palsy due to HZV with pharyngeal and internal ear vesicles; CN 8 may be affected  
 Riddoch phenomenon: perception of a moving target is better than a static target; seen with cortical blindness  
 Sheehan's syndrome: pituitary infarction (apoplexy)  
 Steele-Richardson: progressive supranuclear palsy  
 Weber's: CN 3 + anterior midbrain (contralateral hemiparesis)  
 Wernicke's pupil: optic tract lesions; pupil constricts as light shines on side of retina not affected by lesion

### **Path**

Brown tumor: hyperparathyroidism + osteoclastic bone rxn  
 Dalen-Fuch's nodules : seen in symp. ophthalmia; between RPE and Bruch's  
 Fuch's adenoma: a benign tumor of non-pigm. c.b. epithelium  
 Lange's fold: artifact at ora in infants  
 Monkenberg's calcific medial stenosis: mimics temp. arteritis  
 Pagetoid spread: seen in sebaceous cell tumor (only lid tumor with this)  
 Schnalbel's cavernous degeneration of optic nerve: infarct of O.N. seen with acutely increased IOP (COAG as well?)  
 Sjogren's: lymphocytic destruction of gland --> follicles in glands  
 Von Hippel's internal ulcer: (like Peter's): loss of central endothelium with edema in fetus following in-utero infection  
 Wadl cells (balloon cells): cells on post. lens surface causing PSCC

### **Pediatrics**

Bielchowski: when tilting  
 Bruckner test: shine direct ophthalmoscope from far and look at red reflex; deviated eye has brighter reflex;  
 Chediak-Higashi: immune abnormality + AR albinism  
 Faden (not a name): for DVD, ... ; posterior fixation suture  
 Harado-Ito: for SO palsy: anterior displacement of anterior half of SO  
 Hering's law: contralateral agonist will generate the same force

Hermansky Pudlak: thrombocytopenia + AR albinism  
 Hirshberg test: light reflex : 15 degrees at pupil margin; 45 degrees at limbus  
 Hummelsheim: split SR and IR to tie to LR for LR palsy  
 Jensen: tie SR and IR to LR for LR palsy  
 Kestenbaum procedure: for congenital nystagmus; bilateral Rc/Rs to align eyes in null position; must resect muscles that are relaxed in direction of gaze for null point (eg. null point in right gaze → resect LLR and RMR and recess LMR and RLR)  
 Knapp procedure: MR and LR moved next to SR for double elevator palsy  
 modified Krimsky: light reflex through prism  
 Sherrington's law: antagonist in same eye has decreased innervation while antagonist is acting

### **Plastics**

Albright syndrome: fibrous dysplasia with cutaneous pigmentation and precocious puberty in females  
 Caffey's syndrome: infantile cortical hyperostosis  
 Crigler massage: massage of lacr. sac in neonates  
 Cutler-Beard procedure: advancement of full thickness lower lid posterior to its margin to fill defect of upper lid (eg. sebaceous cell CA of upper lid)  
 Heeford's syndrome:  
 Hughes procedure: (eg. BCC of lower lid): tarsal-conjunctival flap from upper lid to cover post. lamellar defect of lower lid  
 Kassabach-Merritt syndrome: large capillary hemangioma with thrombocytopenia  
 Lynch: frontoethmoidal incision  
 Mikulicz' syndrome: dacryoadenitis + salivary gland swelling (sarcoid, lymphoma, leukemia) "dry mouth and dry eyes"  
 Mustarde flap: musculocutaneous flap extending almost to ear  
 Sjogren's: lacrimal gland lymphoepithelial infiltration with dry eyes; primary or secondary causes  
 Tenzel (1978) flap: semicircular muscle and skin flap next to lid for moderate sized defects  
 Torres': low grade tumor of GI + sebaceous cell tumor  
 von Graefe's sign: lid lag in downgaze?

### **Retina**

Bietti's crystalline dystrophy  
 Caisson's: decompression in SCUBA; N<sub>2</sub> gas bubbles embolize to retinal vessels --> ischemia  
 Coat's: unilateral telangiectasias with serous RD  
 Eales' disease: idiopathic retinal vasculitis, males, NV and VH  
 Elshnig spots: hyperpigmented patches surrounded by hypopigmentation due to areas of ischemia in acute HTN  
 Fuch's spot: area of hyperpigmentation presumably due to bleed from SRNV in myope  
 Leber's congenital amaurosis: collection of diseases with poor vision, nystagmus, flat ERG in infants; AR, usually marked hyperopia  
 Leber's miliary aneurysms: early Coat's; retinal telangiectasias  
 Leber's idiopathic stellate neuroretinitis: (LISN) disc edema and macular star post-viral; good outcome  
 Mizuo's phenomenon: golden discoloration of retina reversed by 2-3 hours of dark adaptation  
 Oguchi's disease: - variant of CSNB with Mizuo's phenomenon  
 Purtscher's retinopathy: edema, exudates, hemorrhage due to fat embolism in chest trauma or long bone #  
 Siegrist streaks: pigmentation over choroidal arteries in acute HTN  
 Terson's: vitreous hemorrhage with subarachnoid hemorrhage  
 Usher's: RP + deafness;

### **Other**

Kveim test: test previously used in sarcoidosis done by injecting Ag from someone else  
Koch-Weeks bacillus: H.Egyptius  
Miller's: Aniridia + Wilm's tumor  
Peutz-Jeagher and Gardner's: GI tumor + eye changes  
Sugiara's sign: periungal vitiligo in VKH