

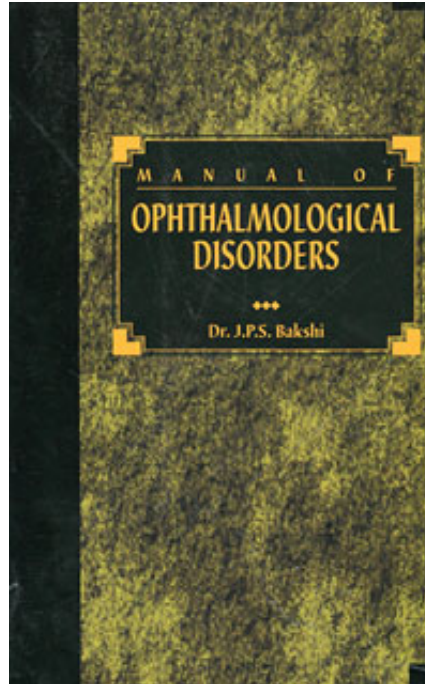
# J.P.S. Bakshi

## Manual of Ophthalmological Disorders

Leseprobe

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von [J.P.S. Bakshi](#)



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## 4. Diseases of Sclera

- A. Inflammation of the Sclera
- B. Staphyloma

### A. Inflammation of the Sclera

#### **Types**

1. Superficial (Episcleritis)
2. Deep (Scleritis)

### 1. Episcleritis

#### **Introduction**

It is the inflammation of the subconjunctival episcleral tissue, along with the superficial lamellae of the sclera. It occurs in the elderly.

#### **Etiology**

Episcleritis may be associated with:

1. Rheumatism or gout
2. Collagen disorder
3. As an allergic reaction to an endogenous toxin tubercular or streptococcal, from a septic focus.

#### **Clinical Features**

1. Pain and tenderness in the eye
2. No discharge, lacrimation or photophobia
3. A hard, pinkish red nodule appears underneath the conjunctiva 2-3mm away from the limbus. It is fixed to the deeper structures and is tender to touch.

#### **Complications**

The lesion may extend into the deeper layers of the sclera, causing scleritis and uveitis.

#### **Management**

##### **Pharmacological Treatment**

1. Hydrocortisone acetate 1%

2. Elimination of septic focus or tubercular focus
3. Salicylates by mouth

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; sclerotics*

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; sclerotics; superficial*

#### **On the basis of etiology**

##### **associated with rheumatism or gout**

*Extremity Pain; JOINTS; rheumatic Extremity*

*Pain; JOINTS; gouty-allergic reaction to an*

##### **endogenous toxin**

*Generalities; ALLERGY Generalities;*

*TUBERCULOSIS Generalities;*

*STREPTOCOCCUS infection*

#### **On the basis of clinical features**

##### **pain in the eye**

*Eye; PAIN; General*

##### **hard, pinkish red nodule**

*Eye; DISCOLORATION; redness; stripe; sclerotics, on*

#### **On the basis of complications**

##### **scleritis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; sclerotics*

##### **uveitis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; iris, iritis*

## **2. Scleritis**

### **Introduction**

It means inflammation of the sclera and it is usually bilateral. The women are frequently affected than men.

### **Etiology**

1. Toxic and allergic influences
2. Endogenous infections - tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy and viral infections may cause scleritis

3. Secondary infections from the peri-ocular or intra-ocular tissues may affect the sclera
4. Exogenous infection - as a result of ulceration or injury
5. Systemic and metabolic disturbances like rheumatoid arthritis or gout are frequent causes of scleritis.

### **Clinical Features**

1. Marked pain in the eye, which may radiate to the frontal region.
2. Lacrimation but no discharge
3. Pinkish red area appears with hyperaemia of the surrounding conjunctiva
4. Anterior part of the sclera is affected in one sector.

### **Complications**

1. The inflammation may spread into cornea
2. Associated uveitis is common
3. Thinning of the sclera causes bulging of the uveal tract, known as staphyloma which may lead to secondary glaucoma

### **Management**

#### **Pharmacological Treatment**

1. Analgesics to relieve pain
2. Salicylates by mouth
3. Hydrocortisone acetate 1%

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; sclerotics*

#### **On the basis of etiology**

##### ***allergic influences***

*Generalities; ALLERGY*

##### ***endogenous infections***

*Generalities; TUBERCULOSIS*

*Generalities; SYPHILIS*

*Generalities; HANSEN'S disease*

*Skin; LEPROSY*

**ulceration or injury**

*Eye; ULCERATION; conjunctiva*

*Eye; INJURIES, from*

**associated with rheumatism or gout**

*Extremity Pain; JOINTS; rheumatic*

*Extremity Pain; JOINTS; gouty*

**On the basis of clinical features**

**pain in the eye**

*Eye; PAIN; General; extending; forehead; to*

**lachrymation**

*Eye; LACHRYMATION*

**hyperaemia of the conjunctiva**

*Eye; DISCOLORATION; redness*

**On the basis of complications**

**keratitis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; cornea, keratitis*

**uveitis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; iris, iritis*

**staphyloma**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA; inflammation, after suppurative*

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

## **B. Staphyloma**

### **Introduction**

It is the ectasia or bulging of the wall of the eyeball along with uveal tissue.

### **Types**

1. Anterior Staphyloma
2. Ciliary Staphyloma
3. Intercalary Staphyloma
4. Equatorial Staphyloma
5. Posterior Staphyloma

## 1. Anterior Staphyloma

### **Introduction**

It occurs as a result of sloughing of the corneal ulcer.

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

#### **On the basis of etiology**

##### **sloughing corneal ulcer**

*Eye; ULCERATION; cornea*

*Eye; ULCERATION; cornea; destructive*

*Eye; ULCERATION; cornea; perforating*

## 2. Ciliary Staphyloma

### **Introduction**

It occurs due to bulging of the ciliary body due to thinning of the sclera, This occurs in the area, extending up to 8mm from the limbus. It is bluish in colour and irregular in appearance.

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

## 3. Intercalary Staphyloma

### **Introduction**

It occurs at the limbus immediately in front of the ciliary body.

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

## **4. Equatorial Staphyloma**

### ***Introduction***

It occurs at the region of sclera which are perforated by vertex veins and also at the equatorial region of the sclera.

### ***Homeopathic Repertorial References***

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

## **5. Posterior Staphyloma**

### ***Introduction***

It occurs in high myopia due to bulging out of the sclera at the posterior pole of the eyeball.

### ***Homeopathic Repertorial References***

#### **Direct references**

*Eye; STAPHYLOMA*

#### **On the basis of etiology**

*Vision; MYOPIA, nearsightedness*

## 8. Metabolic Diseases

The following metabolic disease bring about marked changes in the eye function.

### 1. Gout and Rheumatism

#### **Clinical examination**

Ophthalmoscopic examination reveals the following changes:

- a. Episcleritis and scleritis
- b. Uveitis

#### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

##### **On the basis of etiology**

##### **gout and rheumatism**

*Eye: RHEUMATISM of*

*Eye: RHEUMATISM of: right, then left*

*Eye: STIES: rheumatism, after attack of*

*Eye: GOUT*

*Eye: INFLAMMATION: arthritic, gouty, rheumatic*

##### **On the basis of clinical examination**

##### **uveitis**

*Eye: INFLAMMATION: choroid*

### 2. Diabetes Mellitus

#### **Clinical Features**

Hypermetropia when the blood sugar falls and myopia when the blood sugar rises

#### **Clinical Examination**

- a. Haemorrhagic iritis
- b. Diabetic cataract mainly in juvenile diabetes
- c. Diabetic retinopathy-microaneurysms in the retina
- d. Palsies of extra-ocular muscles
- e. Optic neuritis

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

On the basis of clinical examination

**retinitis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; retina; diabetic*

**hypermetropia and myopia**

*Vision; HYPERMETROPIA, hyperopia, farsightedness*

*Vision; MYOPIA, nearsightedness*

On the basis of clinical features

**hemorrhagic iritis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; iris, iritis*

**cataract**

*Eye; CATARACT, opacity of lens*

**optic neuritis**

*Eye; INFLAMMATION: optic nerve*

**ocular palsies**

*Eye; PARALYSIS of; muscles of eyeball*

## **C. Diseases of the Kidney - Nephritis**

### **Clinical Features**

- i. Passive oedema of eyelids

### **Clinical Examination**

- i. Renal retinopathy similar to hypertensive retinopathy  
(i.e. flame shaped retinal haemorrhages and wooly exudates in retina).

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

On the basis of clinical features

**edema of eyelids**

*Eye; SWELLING; lids; edemcitions*

On the basis of clinical examination

**hypertensive retinopathy**

*Eye; HYPERTENSIVE retinopathia*

## **D. Toxaemia of Pregnancy**

### **Clinical Examination**

- i. Sudden black out of vision due to spasm of retinal arteries
- ii. Retinopathy similar to hypertensive retinopathy with added signs of detachment of retina.

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **On the basis of clinical examination**

##### ***retinitis***

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; retina; albuminuria. with; pregnancy, during*

*Eye; INFLAMMATION; retina; pregnancy, during*

##### ***hypertensive retinopathy***

*Eye; HYPERTENSIVE retinopathia*

*Eye; PAIN; Stitching; kidney complaints of pregnancy*

## **E. Cardiovascular System**

### **Clinical Features**

Benign and malignant hypertension

### **Clinical Examination**

The changes may occur in retina as in retinopathy of hypertension

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **On the basis of clinical features**

##### ***hypertensive retinopathy***

*Eye; HYPERTENSIVE retinopathia*

## **F. Blood Diseases**

The following blood disorders lead to eye manifestations:-

### **1. Leukemia**

#### **Clinical Examination**

- a. Dilatation of retinal vessels

b. Retinal hemorrhages with central white areas

### **Clinical Features**

Subconjunctival hemorrhages

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **On the basis of clinical features**

##### **retinal hemorrhages**

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: retina*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: retina: blindness, with*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: retina: cough, from*

##### **Subconjunctival hemorrhages**

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from: absorption of  
intra-ocular hemorrhage, hastens*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; blowing nose, on*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE; eyes, bleeding from; burning, with*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; eyes, bleeding from; coughing, from*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; eyes, bleeding from; coughing, from;  
whooping*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; eyes, bleeding from; opening eyes*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; canthi Eye; HEMORRHAGE; lids Eye;*

*HEMORRHAGE; Subconjunctival*

## **2. Purpura and Haemophilia**

### **Clinical Features**

Subconjunctival, retinal and orbital hemorrhages

### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

#### **On the basis of etiology**

##### **hemophilia**

*Generalities; HEMORRHAGE; tendency or actual; blood;  
coagulate, does not, hemophilia Generalities;*

*HEMORRHAGE; tendency or actual; blood;*

*coagulate, does not, hemophilia; intermittent*

*Generalities; HEMORRHAGE; tendency or actual; blood;*

*coagulate, does not, hemophilia; thin, dark*

*purpura*

*Generalities: HENOCH schoulein purpura*

On the basis of clinical features

**subcorijunctival, retinal and orbital hemorrhage**

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: retina*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: retina: blindness, with*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: retina: cough, from*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; absorption of  
intra-ocular hemorrhage, hastens*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; blowing nose, on*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; burning, -with*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; coughing, from*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; coughing, from;  
whooping*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: eyes, bleeding from; opening eyes*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: canthi*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE: lids*

*Eye: HEMORRHAGE; subconjunctival*

### **3. Pernicious Anaemia**

#### **Clinical Examination**

Retinal haemorrhages with central white spots are seen ophthalmoscopically.

#### **Homeopathic Repertorial References**

On the basis of clinical examination

Retinal haemorrhages with central white spots

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; retina*

*Eye; HEMORRHAGE; retina; blindness, with*

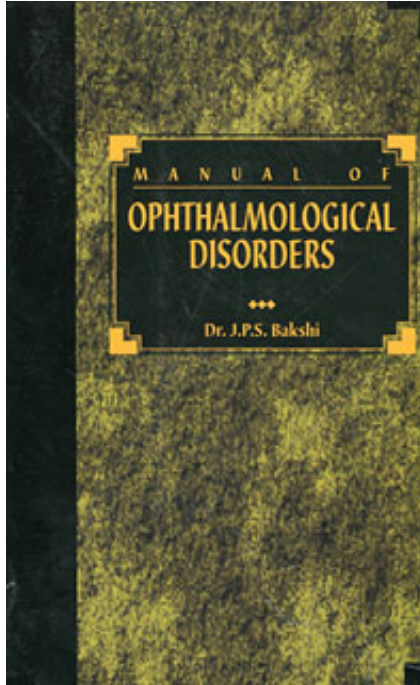
### **G. Intracranial Lesions**

The following intra-cranial lesions are responsible for bringing about changes in the eye function-

#### **I. Subdural Haematoma**

##### **Clinical Examination**

Papilloedema is seen ophthalmoscopically.



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