# Let there be light!

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### Objectives

Make the slit lamp work for YOU

Because...our jobs are hard enough

POV: all the ways patients sit at the slit lamp

,420 58 57 bridgettheeyedoctor 164 1) the leaner 2) the side entry 3) the tilter 4) the open mouth, open... more Ξ+ Add song Better Off Alone - @Ali...



Length of beam

<u>Width</u> of beam

Rotate slit

<u>Magnification</u> *X10-15: general exam of lids, conjunctiva* 

<u>Color</u> filters Blue Red-free

### Set up



Move light beam to correct position







Inter-pupillary distance & Refractive error

Adjust height of table Adjust chinrest – use eye mark Start on low intensity light

#### Video

Adjusting slit lamp

Protect your neck & back!

Adjust height of table Adjust chinrest – use eye mark Move light beam to correct position Inter-pupillary distance Refractive error Start on low mag



Low mag

Open beam at 45 degree angle Can swing beam from left to right

General picture

Overall survey of the eye, lids, lashes, caruncle, sclera, surface vessels and media opacities

Stye





#### Pinguecula/Pterygium





Subconjunctival hemorrhage



#### Sclerotic scatter

Tall, wide beam angled at limbus

Low mag

A ring of light will appear around the cornea. Light is absorbed and then scattered throughout the cornea to reveal corneal opacities

#### Sclerotic scatter

Salzmann's nodules/corneal scars



#### Sclerotic scatter

ABMD (Anterior basement membrane dystrophy)



Narrow beam of light through pupil

Red reflex – light is reflected off of the retina

Fuchs' corneal dystrophy







Iris TID's (ie pigment dispersion syndrome)



UGH syndrome





single-piece IOLs will always cause UGH syndrome if placed in the sulcus!

iris trans-illumination defect from sharp edges of haptic



Patent LPI



Van Herrick

To evaluate AC angle

Narrow beam close to limbus

#### Van Herrick







What are they even looking at??





#### I Can't See This Stuff

<u>l</u>ris

<u>C</u>iliary Body

<u>S</u>cleral Spur

Trabecular Meshwork

Schwalbe's line



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Narrow angle Need LPI



Peripheral anterior synechiae Angle closure Inflammation Trauma NV





Neovascular glaucoma NVI



Thin beam High mag Layers of cornea



#### Fuchs' corneal dystrophy





Corneal edema – Descemet's folds



#### Detachment of corneal transplant Interface fluid





Attached DSAEK



#### Corneal thinning







Depth of Scars Infiltrate Foreign body



Keratoconus Vogt striae



# Light filters

Cobalt blue – enhances view of fluorescein dye; used for staining and applanation

Red free – enhances view of blood vessels and hemorrhages

#### Cobalt blue

Herpes

Adults in US: 50-90% of adults have antibodies to HSV-1

Incidence of ocular HSV is ~0.15%



### Cobalt blue

Dry eye PEE Filaments



### Cobalt blue

Vertical scratches

due to FB under eyelid



#### Red free

Green light

Obscures anything that is red (ie blood vessels/hemorrhages appear black) Diabetic retinopathy BRVO



#### Conical beam

Short, thin beam

Highest light intensity

High mag

Focus beam between cornea and AC lens surface Cell/flare

#### Conical beam

#### Cell/flare





# Rule of Thumb

Decrease the beam width and/or height as you increase brightness

Highest intensity ligh Always angled Also narrow and/c

Always pull the eyel





#### THANK YOU