**Normal**: 38

**Tessellated fundus**: 0

is a condition where choroidal vessels are visible through the retina. This happens due to reduced pigmentation or hypoplasia of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE)-related to myopia.

**Enlarged Optic Disc:** 50

It is a small, cup-shaped area that is formed by invagination of the inner retinal layers. The ratio of the size of the optic cup to the size of the optic disc is known as the cup-to-disc ratio. An increased cup-to-disc ratio is also referred to as an enlarged cup. people with a large optic cup were more likely to have a history of stroke or heart attack, high blood pressure and cholesterol levels, atherosclerosis, which is a buildup of plaque in the arteries.

**DR:** 106

People with diabetes have an increased risk of developing cardiovascular diseases, including conditions such as coronary artery disease, stroke, and peripheral arterial disease.

**BRVO**: 44

Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. Retinal vein occlusion occurs when a vein carrying blood away from the retina becomes blocked, leading to a backup of blood and fluid in the affected area.

**CRVO**: 22

Central Retinal Vein Occlusion. Retinal vein occlusion occurs when the central retinal vein, which is responsible for draining blood from the retina, becomes blocked.

**RAO:** 16

Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO) is a serious eye condition that occurs when one of the arteries supplying blood to the retina becomes blocked, leading to a sudden interruption of blood flow.

**Rhegmatogenous RD**: 0

Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment is a specific type of retinal detachment characterized by the presence of a retinal break or tear. The term "rhegmatogenous" refers to the creation of a hole or break, which allows fluid from the vitreous to pass through the tear and accumulate between the retina and the underlying tissue. This accumulation of fluid separates the retina from the back of the eye, leading to retinal detachment.

**CSCR:** 0

CSCR stands for Central Serous Chorioretinopathy. It is an eye condition that affects the central part of the retina, known as the macula. In CSCR, fluid accumulates beneath the retina, leading to a detachment of the macula. This can cause vision disturbances and central visual loss.

**VKH Disease**: 0

VKH disease stands for Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease. It is a rare, multisystem autoimmune disorder that primarily affects pigmented tissues, including the eyes, skin, and auditory system.

**Maculopathy**: 74

Maculopathy refers to any pathological condition or abnormality that affects the macula. People with diabetes are at risk of developing diabetic retinopathy, which can lead to macular edema.

**ERM:** 0

Epiretinal membrane (ERM), also known as macular pucker or cellophane maculopathy, is a condition where a thin, transparent layer of tissue forms on the surface of the macula, the central part of the retina responsible for sharp, central vision.

**MH:** 0

A macular hole is a small break in the macula, which is the central part of the retina responsible for sharp, central vision. Macular holes can cause a gradual or sudden loss of central vision.

**Pathological myopia:** 0

Pathological myopia, also known as degenerative or malignant myopia, is a severe form of near-sightedness that goes beyond the typical refractive error. In pathological myopia, the elongation of the eyeball is excessive, leading to significant structural changes in the eye.

**Glaucoma:** 13

Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that can lead to damage to the optic nerve, which is responsible for transmitting visual information from the eye to the brain. This damage often occurs due to increased intraocular pressure (IOP), but it can also happen with normal or even lower-than-normal eye pressure.

**Optic atrophy:** 12

Optic atrophy refers to the degeneration or damage of the optic nerve, which can lead to a loss of nerve tissue and impaired vision. The optic nerve is crucial for transmitting visual information from the eye to the brain.

**Hypertensive retinopathy:** 15

Hypertensive retinopathy is a condition characterized by damage to the retina (the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye) due to hypertension, or high blood pressure. Severe hypertensive retinopathy indicates advanced and potentially serious changes in the blood vessels of the retina.

**Disc swelling and elevation:** 13

Disc swelling and elevation in the context of the eye typically refer to optic disc swelling, a condition also known as papilledema. The optic disc is the part of the optic nerve that is visible at the back of the eye.

**Retinitis pigmentosa:** 0

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a group of genetic disorders that affect the retina, leading to progressive vision loss. RP primarily involves the degeneration of photoreceptor cells in the retina, which are responsible for capturing and processing light.

**Bietti crystalline dystrophy:** 0

Bietti crystalline dystrophy is a rare, inherited eye disorder that primarily affects the retina, leading to progressive degeneration of retinal tissues. It is characterized by the formation of crystal-like deposits in the cornea and retina.

**Peripheral retinal degeneration:** 0

Peripheral retinal degeneration refers to the deterioration or thinning of the peripheral regions of the retina, which is the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye. Retinal breaks involve the development of small tears or openings in the retinal tissue.

**Myelinated nerve fiber:** 0

Myelinated nerve fibers refer to nerve fibers that are covered by a myelin sheath, a fatty substance that acts as an insulator and facilitates the rapid transmission of nerve impulses.

**Vitreous particles:** 0

The vitreous is a gel-like substance that fills the space between the lens and the retina in the eye. The small dark spots or specks that individuals perceive as floaters are usually caused by clumps of collagen or protein within the vitreous casting shadows on the retina.

**Fundus neoplasm:** 0

A fundus neoplasm refers to the presence of a tumour or abnormal growth within the fundus of the eye.

**Massive hard exudates:** 13

Massive hard exudates refer to the presence of extensive and densely packed hard exudates in the retina. Exudates are yellow or white lipid (fat) deposits that can accumulate in the retinal tissue, particularly in individuals with diabetic retinopathy.

**Yellow-white spots-flecks:** 29

Yellow-white spots or flecks in the retina can have various causes, and the appearance of these spots may be associated with different eye conditions such as Hard Exudates, Retinal Emboli, Hypertension, Atherosclerosis, Diabetes.

**Cotton-wool spots:** 10

Cotton-wool spots, also known as soft exudates or superficial retinal hemorrhages, are white or off-white fluffy lesions in the retina. These spots are caused by micro-infarctions or disruptions in the normal blood flow in the retinal blood vessels.

**Vessel tortuosity:** 14

Vessel tortuosity refers to the twisting, winding, or curving of blood vessels in the retinal blood vessels.

**Chorioretinal atrophy and coloboma:** 0

Chorioretinal atrophy and coloboma are distinct eye conditions involving changes or abnormalities in the structure of the choroid and retina.

**Preretinal hemorrhage:** 10

Preretinal hemorrhage refers to bleeding that occurs between the retina and the vitreous gel inside the eye. Certain vascular disorders or hypertensive retinopathy may contribute to hemorrhages.

**Fibrosis:** 10

Fibrosis is the formation of excess fibrous connective tissue in an organ or tissue as a result of chronic inflammation, injury, or other pathological processes. Fibrosis in the eye refers to the abnormal formation of fibrous tissue within ocular structures.

**Laser spots:** 0

The presence of laser spots in an eye scan indicates that a laser procedure has been performed on the eye.

**Silicone oil:** 0

The presence of silicone oil in an eye scan typically indicates that the patient has undergone retinal surgery, specifically a procedure where silicone oil has been used as a tamponade.

**PDR:** 10

PRD stands for Proliferative diabetic retinopathy. It is an advanced stage of diabetic retinopathy, a complication of diabetes that affects the blood vessels in the retina.