Prompt:

This is a fundus image used for diagnosing ophthalmic diseases. Please analyze this photo and the possible diseases present in it. Also, can you tell the degree of myopia of the patient in this photo? The degree of myopia is divided into normal, high myopia, and pathological myopia.



GPT-4V:

The image you've provided is a fundus photograph, which shows the back of the eye, including the retina, optic disc, and blood vessels. Here's what I can analyze based on the provided image:

- 1. Disc Area: The optic disc appears pale, which could suggest some optic nerve head issues, like glaucoma or optic atrophy, though a comprehensive evaluation would be needed to determine this definitively.
- 2. Blood Vessels: There's some irregularity in the blood vessels. It might be worth checking for conditions like retinal vein occlusion, hypertensive retinopathy, or diabetic retinopathy.
- 3. Retina: The retina shows some patches and spots which can be indicative of several conditions such as retinal detachment, drusen, or other retinal degenerative diseases.
- 4. Whitish areas and scars: The presence of whitish areas and possible scars could indicate previous inflammatory or infectious diseases like chorioretinitis.

Regarding the degree of myopia:

Based solely on a fundus photograph, it's challenging to determine the exact degree of myopia. Typically, the degree of myopia is diagnosed using refraction and other tests. However, if the fundus shows signs of "tigroid" or "tiger-stripe" appearance, posterior staphyloma, or thinning of the retina, it might be suggestive of high or pathological myopia. From the image, there are some signs that might indicate high myopia, such as the possible presence of a staphyloma and some retinal changes, but without a comprehensive eye examination, it's challenging to categorize it definitively into normal, high myopia, or pathological myopia.

It's essential to consult with an ophthalmologist for a precise diagnosis and recommendation based on this image and any accompanying symptoms or history.

Reference answer:

pathological myopia