## **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 captures the back of the eye, including the retina, macula, and optic nerve head.

Based on the image, several observations can be made:

- 1. The optic disc appears slightly pale, which might indicate some optic nerve changes.
- 2. There are some retinal changes in the form of whitish spots and atrophy, which could be indicative of retinal conditions.
- 3. The peripapillary atrophy (the white ring around the optic nerve) is noticeable, which can be associated with myopia.

However, it's challenging to definitively diagnose specific diseases or the degree of myopia based solely on this image.

The determination of myopia, whether it's normal, high, or pathological, usually involves other tests and measurements, like refraction and axial length measurements. The fundus changes can suggest high or pathological myopia, but they are

## not definitive on their own.

For a definitive diagnosis and to determine the degree of myopia, it's essential to consult with an ophthalmologist or a retina specialist, who can provide a comprehensive eye examination and the necessary tests.

## Reference answer:

high myopia