





## **BRAO: (Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion):**

— It increased reflectivity and thickening of inner retinal layers in the affected area. Blockage of a retinal artery branch, leading to localized retinal ischemia.

## **Retinal Detachment:**

— Separation of the neurosensory retina from the RPE, appearing as an elevated retinal profile. A break in the retina allows fluid to accumulate, leading to retinal separation from the underlying layers.

## **Maculoschisis:**

— Splitting of retinal layers is often seen in high myopia. Retinal layer separation, often due to vitreous traction

## **Optic disc pit:**

— Congenital (depression) anomaly appears as a hyporeflective space (lead to fluid leakage) within the optic disc, sometimes with associated maculopathy.

## **VMT: (Vitreomacular Traction):**

— Partial vitreous detachment with residual adhesion causing traction on the macula

## **Lamellar hole:**

— Partial-thickness defect in the inner retinal layers, preserving the outer retina (sparing the foveal photoreceptor layer.).

## **Pseudo-hole:**

— Appearance of a hole due to ERM contraction, but without true tissue loss. (mimicking the appearance of a macular hole)

## **Vascularised PED: (Pigment Epithelial Detachment):**

— Elevation of the RPE with evidence of choroidal neovascularization. (often related to wet AMD)

## **CNV with edema: (Choroidal Neovascularization):**

— New vessels from the choroid with associated fluid accumulation. (typical in wet AMD.)

## **CSCR: (Central Serous Chorioretinopathy):**

— Fluid accumulation between the retina and RPE causes a dome-shaped (retinal) elevation.

## **CMO: (Cystoid Macular Edema):**

— Fluid-filled cystic spaces within the retinal layers, often in a flower petal pattern due to inflammation or post-surgical changes.

## **DME and HEX: (Diabetic Macular Edema and Hard Exudates):**

— Retinal thickening with fluid and hyperreflective lipid deposits (exudates) due to diabetes.

## **MacTel: (Macular Telangiectasia):**

— Abnormal (Telangiectatic) vessels and retinal thinning, typically in the temporal macula.

## **Macular hole:**

— Full-thickness defect in the central retina, often appearing as an interruption in the foveal contour, leading to central vision loss.