

11. RETINOSCOPY - THE METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS IN OPTOMETRY

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Introduction. The article describes the importance of the method of retinoscopy in the diagnosis of refractive abnormalities in preschool children and adolescents. In particular, retinoscopy is mentioned as a method of diagnosis in refractive anomalies and in some cases difficult to diagnose: Amblyopia, cataracts in children and adults. In the modern world, the development of medical technologies has made great strides forward. Nowadays, medical devices make it possible to diagnose certain diseases at an early stage, which allows us to carry out the treatment quickly and punctually. Ophthalmology and optometry are no exception. To quickly identify dioptric deviations in eye development, an optical device - the retinoscopy - was developed. With its help, refractive errors such as astigmatism, myopia and farsightedness, amblyopia, and cataracts can be identified.

Aim of study. To inform how important it is to use the different methods of retinoscopy proposed in the literature, in order to facilitate the activity of the optometrist in office in cases of diagnostic difficulty.

Methods and materials. This method was performed on young children, preschool, schoolchildren, adolescents and adults with hearing and speech impairment. Retinoscopy allows the examiner to investigate the quality of the optical environment of the eye (cataract diagnosis), to detect refractive abnormalities in the case of amblyopia (when the subjective method is not possible).

Results. With the help of techniques and methods of examining the eye with the retinoscopy we can detect certain physiological properties (accommodative reserves) and eye abilities that are dependent on age (Presbyopia), which is important for computer users.

Conclusions. The method is proposed to be used by optometrists in difficult cases of diagnosis by using autorefractometry and subjective methods.