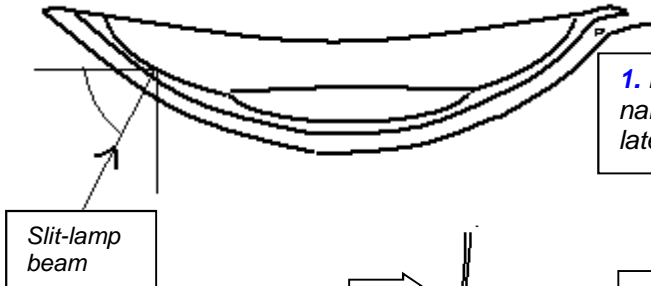


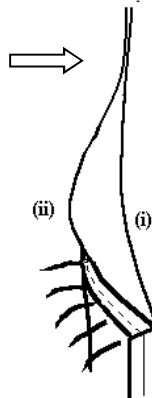
CHEMOSIS: HOW TO SCORE

Method: examine on slit-lamp



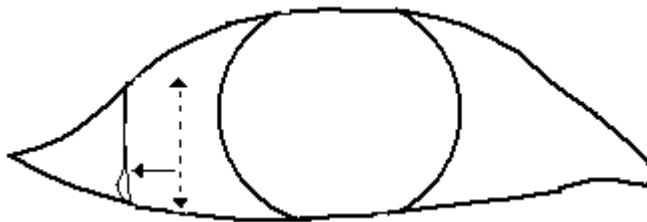
1. Patient adopts primary gaze. Use vertical narrow slit-lamp beam at 60°, midway between lateral canthus and limbus.

Slit-lamp beam



Cross sectional slit-lamp view

2. Assess where sclera (i) separates from conjunctiva (ii): see arrow
 Note whether chemosis prolapses in front of "grey" line (this is the line formed by the orifices of the meibomian glands as shown as a **dotted line** in this diagram), or not

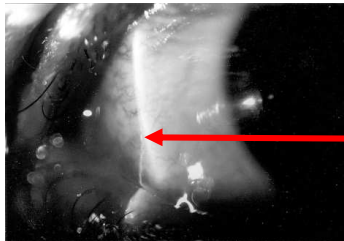


3. Assess whether separation point of sclera and conjunctiva (horizontal arrow) is **higher than a third of the total height** of the palpebral aperture (broken arrow)

Mild chemosis (<1/3 total palpebral aperture height) is hard to distinguish from conjunctival folds common in elderly patients and known as conjunctivochalasis.

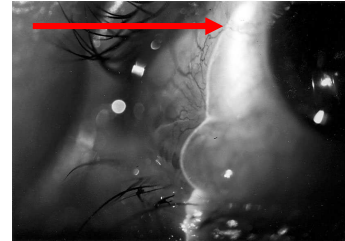
SCORING (slit lamp view)

NO chemosis



1. Conjunctiva and sclera separate $\leq 1/3$ of total height of palpebral aperture (arrow)
2. Chemosis does not prolapse in front of grey line: Score is "no"
CAS negative

DEFINITE chemosis



1. Conjunctiva and sclera separate $> 1/3$ of total height of palpebral aperture (arrow) **OR**
2. Conjunctiva prolapses in front of greyline: Score is "yes"
CAS positive