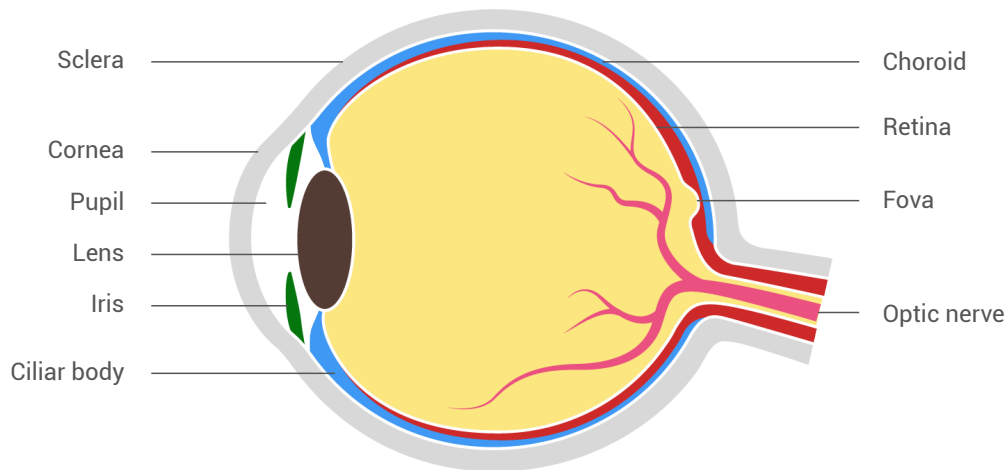


# ORBITAL

## Imaging the normal orbit

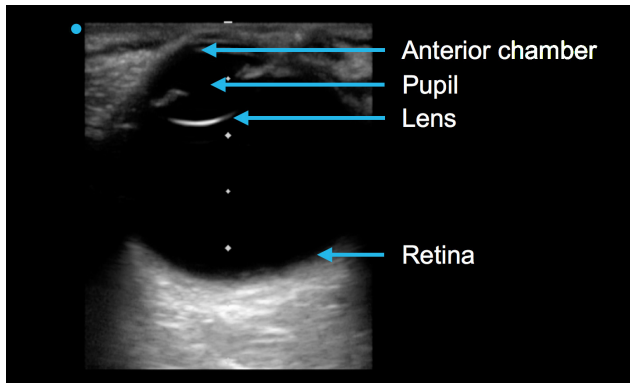


Using a high-frequency linear probe, and lots of gel, place the probe gently over the eyelid. Place the indicator to the patient's right for a short-axis view, and to their head for a long-axis view.



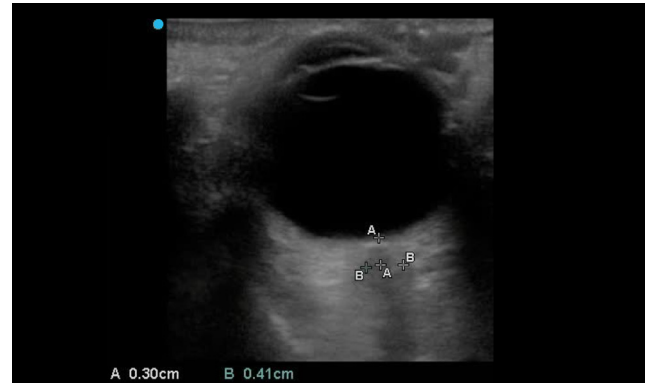
## General anatomical assessment

On your image, identify the following structures: anterior chamber, pupil, lens, and retina.



## Optic nerve sheath diameter

You should also measure the optic nerve sheath diameter (B), which can be easily measured from the posterior orbital wall. A normal measurement is  $< 0.5$  cm (B) when measured 0.3 cm posterior to wall (A).



## Pupillary constriction

You can evaluate for pupillary constriction on an ultrasound, in a similar manner to how you would in a physical exam: keeping the scanned eye closed, shine a flashlight into the open eye.

