

THE L—W (LAURANCE—WOOD)  
**Orthops Ophthalmoscope**



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Reflecting and Refracting Ophthalmoscopes.

Those who use the ordinary refracting ophthalmoscope are aware of the difficulties that arise when an attempt is made to secure a clear view of the fundus.

With the direct method it is essential that the observer's accommodation should be fully under control, a faculty which many people fail to acquire even after long practice, and in addition corneal reflections of the source are very annoying. The greatest difficulty, however, is to get sufficiently close to the observed eye to secure even a moderate field of view through the ordinary undilated pupil, and that which is disclosed is often unevenly illuminated, or the operator does not direct the illuminating beam in the right direction.

With the indirect method a certain amount of accommodative control must also be exercised to pick up the aerial image formed by the condenser. To the annoyance of corneal reflections are added those from the two surfaces of the lens, which must be tilted or otherwise manipulated to remove them from the field of view. The magnification is small—about 5 diameters—and considerable dexterity is necessary to retain the fundus image through the average undilated pupil. Spherical aberration of the condenser also renders the optical dilatation of the pupil irregular and uncertain.

