Appropriate Terminology for Answers to Image Recognition Examination Section
The following list of terms has been approved by the Examination Committee for use in questions on the ABVO Image Recognition examination. The candidates should familiarize themselves with this list in preparation for the certification examination. Though there may be differences of opinion with regard to the correct usage some of these terms, this is the terminology the Committee has determined to use on the Image Recognition exam. The term to be used on the examination is listed first, followed by synonyms with which the term is often used (these synonyms will not generally be used on the exam), followed by examples of what the term represents:

TERM	SYNONYMS	EXAMPLES
ABNORMALITY	conditions	corneal edema
	features	keratic precipitate
	lesions	retinal detachment
	significant findings	granulomatous inflammation
	clinical signs	hypolucent area
		hyperfluorescence

Note that abnormality can refer to clinical findings, histopathologic or cytologic findings, and findings in ancillary tests such as gonioscopy, fluorescein angiography, radiography or other imaging techniques, laboratory tests, etc. The question may be stated as, list the "clinical abnormality" or list the "histopathologic abnormality," etc. If asked for an abnormality, the candidates should list what they see, not the interpretation of what they see, and the abnormality should be described in as much detail and to the highest level possible from what is shown on the image. For example, the image may depict corneal edema, and if the examiners felt the image adequately depicted this lesion, the candidate would be expected to list this as an abnormality, not "corneal cloudiness" or "white area in the cornea." Note that with a fundus photograph, which clearly shows a retinal detachment, the abnormality would be listed as a "retinal detachment." However, with an ultrasound the abnormality should be listed as "hyperechoic lines radiating from optic disc and extending into vitreous". In the latter example, retinal detachment would be a DIAGNOSIS. The examiners take these types of terminology overlap into consideration when formulating the questions and assessing the candidate's answers. Do not assume that if the question asks for any abnormalities that one is necessarily present. If no abnormality is present, the candidate would be expected to write "normal" or "no abnormality." Likewise, the question may ask for "the most significant abnormalities" with a number of correct responses accepted. However, if a lens luxation and retinal detachment are present, listing conjunctival hyperemia instead will not be accepted.

TERM	SYNONYMS	EXAMPLES
DIAGNOSIS	differential diagnosis	anterior uveitis
	conditions	primary glaucoma
	interpretation	lymphocytic/plasmacytic anterior uveitis
	disease process	melanoma

Diagnosis refers to an interpretation of the abnormalities or findings. The question may be qualified to ask for a "histopathologic diagnosis," "morphologic diagnosis," "clinical diagnosis," an "ultrasonographic diagnosis," etc. Again, the diagnosis should be listed in the most specific terms possible from the findings on the image and the information given in the question. Diagnosis will generally not be used to refer to a specific cause/etiology.

TERM	SYNONYMS	EXAMPLES
ETIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS	differential diagnosis	E. coli
	syndromes	VKH-like syndrome
	causes	trauma
	underlying cause	systemic hypertension
	causative agent	

Etiologic diagnosis refers to a specific cause for the abnormalities or diagnosis. The question may be qualified and ask for an "etiologic factor," "etiologic agent," a "noninfectious etiologic agent," etc. An etiologic diagnosis is more specific than a clinical diagnosis.

TERM	SYNONYMS	EXAMPLES
PATHOGENESIS	mechanism	autoimmune disorder
	account fot	UV light exposure
	reaction	type II hypersensitivity
	pathophysiology	fluid vitreous entering subretinal space through retinal tear

Pathogenesis will be used to refer to the cellular events and reactions or other pathologic mechanisms occurring in the development of a disease. It is distinguished from "etiologic diagnosis" by being more specific and referring to mechanism (often cellular) rather than cause (such as a microbe, trauma, etc.).

MISCELLANEOUS TERMINOLOGY:
The following terms are also used on the image exam and are usually qualified in some fashion in terms of the specific answer requested:

TERM	EXAMPLE OF QUALIFICATION
PROGNOSIS	for remission, for globe, for life (generally the terms poor, fair, good or excellent used here)
OUTCOME	most likely, expected, long term, etc.
SIGNIFICCANCE	for vision, for breeding purposes, for function of eye
THERAPY	most appropriate, several possible therapies, generally accepted therapy

| DIAGNOSTIC TESTS | most appropriate, physical exam, noninvasive, radiographic |
| IDENTIFY STRUCTURES | area generally identified on image |

Sample Image Recognition Questions

EXAMPLE 1: A series of images show a Siberian Husky with a splotchy pink and black nose, corneal edema, aqueous flare, and an exudative retinal detachment. The question could ask for any or all of the following:

QUESTION	APPROPRIATE ANSWER
	vitiligo or dermal depigmentation
	corneal edema
Clinical Abnormality	aqueous flare
	retinal detachment
Most likely ocular, clinical diagnosis	panuveitis (with secondary ret. detachment)
Most likely etiologic diagnosis	VKH-like or uveodermatologic syndrome
Pathogenesis	autoimmune destruction of melanocytes
Prognosis for complete resolution	poor

EXAMPLE 2: An image shows a horse with a typical "melting" corneal ulcer. The question could ask for:

QUESTION	APPROPRIATE ANSWER
	"melting" corneal ulcer (would also likely accept an
Clinical Abnormality	as
	"5 mm central corneal ulcer with stromal necrosis,"
Most likely bacterial etiologic agent	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Pathogenesis	Collagenolytic, proteolytic destruction of cornia

EXAMPLE 3: An image shows a dog with a dense, black pigmented mass in the posterior chamber, apparently arising from the ciliary body. Questions could include:

QUESTION	APPROPRIATE ANSWER
Clinical Abnormality	black mass in posterior chamber
Most likely histopathologic diagnosis	uveal melanoma
Prognosis for patient's life	good, (<5% metastasis rate)