INTRODUCTION
observing and taking photographs of retinal vessels filled with the dye. It has helped a lot in understanding pathogenesis, pathology and course of diabetic retinopathy. As the basic lesion in Diabetic Retinopathy is microangiopathy, fluorescein angiography is a very useful diagnostic aid in recognising early fundus lesions and to study them in minute details in established cases of diabetic retinopathy. Frank et al. (1960) noted that fluorescein angiograms positive or negative gave more information about the diabetic changes than colour photographs.

The present study comprised of twenty-five patients suffering from Diabetes Mellitus with diabetic retinopathy. They were selected from outpatient department, diabetic clinic and wards of M.L.D. Medical College and Associated Hospital, Jhansi.

Complete biodata of the patients were recorded as per the proforma. Anterior segment examination and direct ophthalmoscopy was done and findings recorded. Fluorescein angiography was done in each patient. Fluorescein angiograms were studied in detail and
various retinopathic changes recorded. An attempt was made to correlate the changes in Diabetic retinopathy with age at the onset of Diabetes mellitus, duration of diabetes, type of diabetes, mode of treatment and its compliance. Various changes in the fundus in Diabetes mellitus and the usefulness of Fluorescein angiography in studying Diabetic retinopathy were discussed in the light of the previously published results.