



AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION

EYE AND VISION CONDITIONS

Astigmatism

Astigmatism is a common vision condition that causes blurred vision. It occurs when the cornea (the clear front cover of the eye) is irregularly shaped or sometimes because of the curvature of the lens inside the eye.



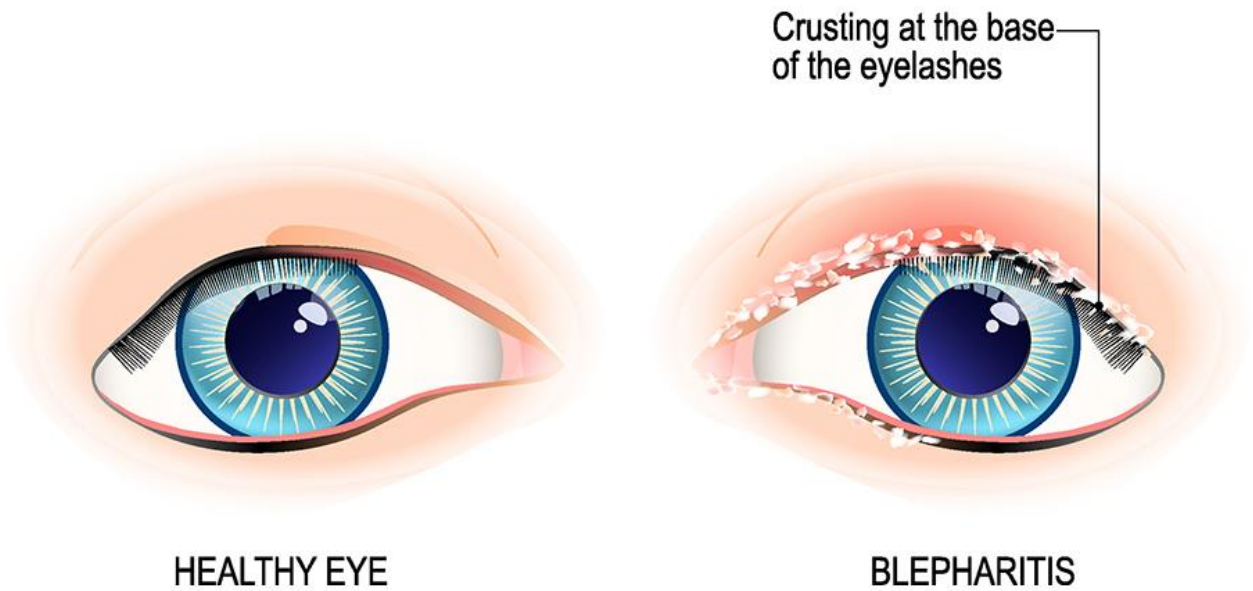
Conjunctivitis (pink eye)

Often referred to casually as “pink eye”, conjunctivitis is the swelling or inflammation of the conjunctiva, the thin, transparent layer of tissue that lines the inner surface of the eyelid and covers the white part of the eye. Causes may or may not be infectious.



Blepharitis

Blepharitis is an inflammation of the eyelids in which they become red, irritated and itchy with dandruff-like scales that form on the eyelashes. It is a common eye disorder caused by either bacteria or a skin condition, such as dandruff of the scalp or rosacea.





Acanthamoeba

Acanthamoeba is one of the most common organisms in the environment. Although it rarely causes infection, when it does occur, it can threaten your vision.



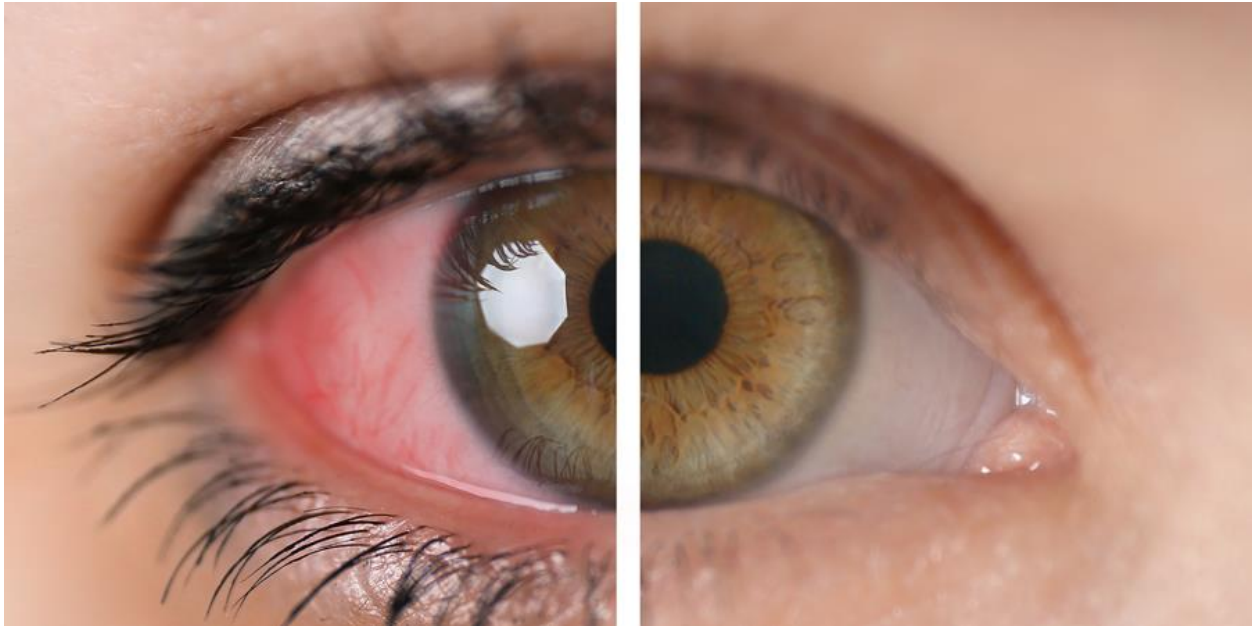
Accommodative dysfunction

Accommodative dysfunction is an eye-focusing problem resulting in blurred vision—up close and/or far away— frequently found in children or adults who have extended near-work demand.



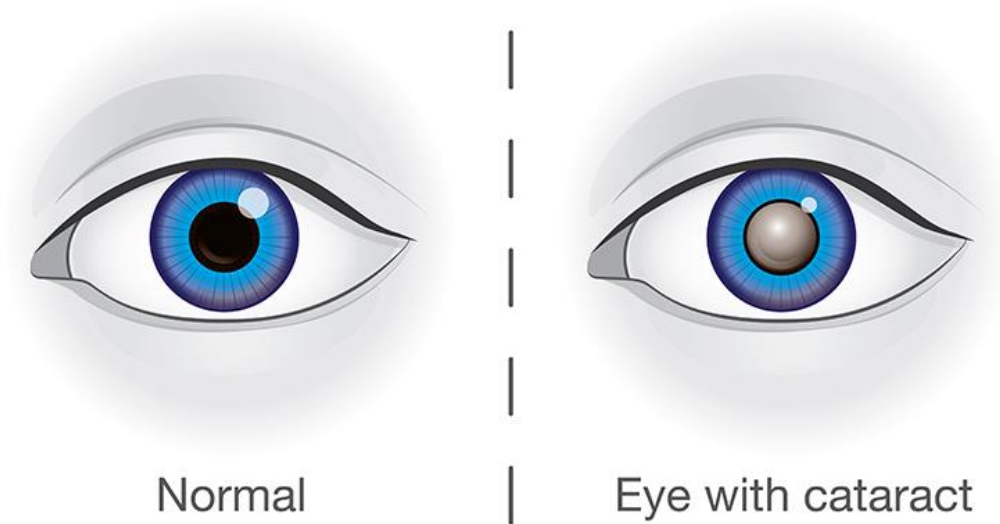
Amblyopia (lazy eye)

Amblyopia—also known as lazy eye—is the loss or lack of development of clear vision in one or both eyes.



Anterior uveitis

Anterior uveitis is an inflammation of the middle layer of the eye. This middle layer includes the iris (colored part of the eye) and adjacent tissue, known as the ciliary body.



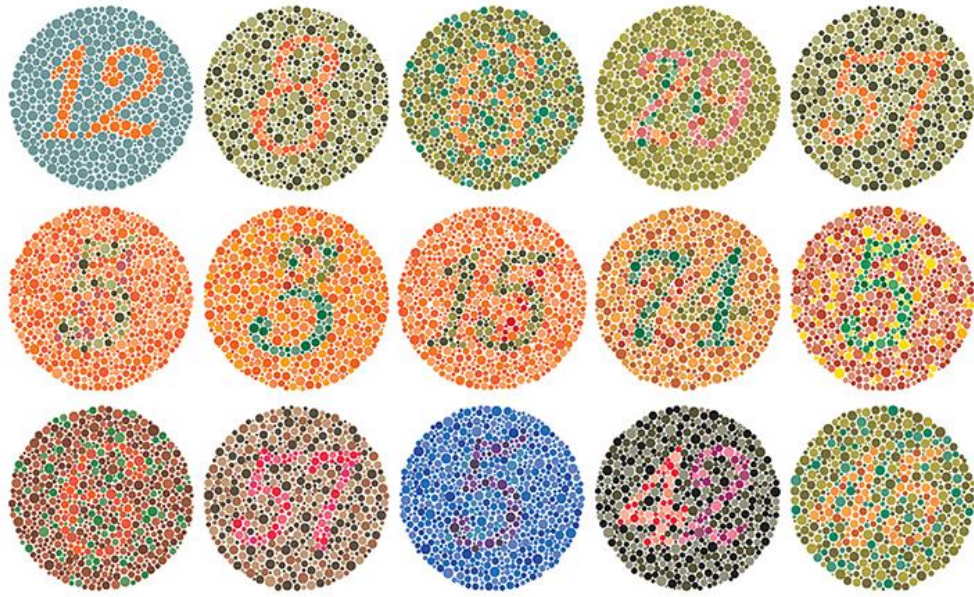
Cataract

A cataract is a cloudy or opaque area in the normally clear lens of the eye. Depending upon its size and location, it can interfere with normal vision.



Chalazion

A chalazion is a slowly developing lump that forms due to blockage and swelling of an oil gland in the eyelid.



Color vision deficiency

Color vision deficiency is the inability to distinguish certain shades of color. The term "color blindness" is also used to describe this visual condition, but very few people are completely color blind.



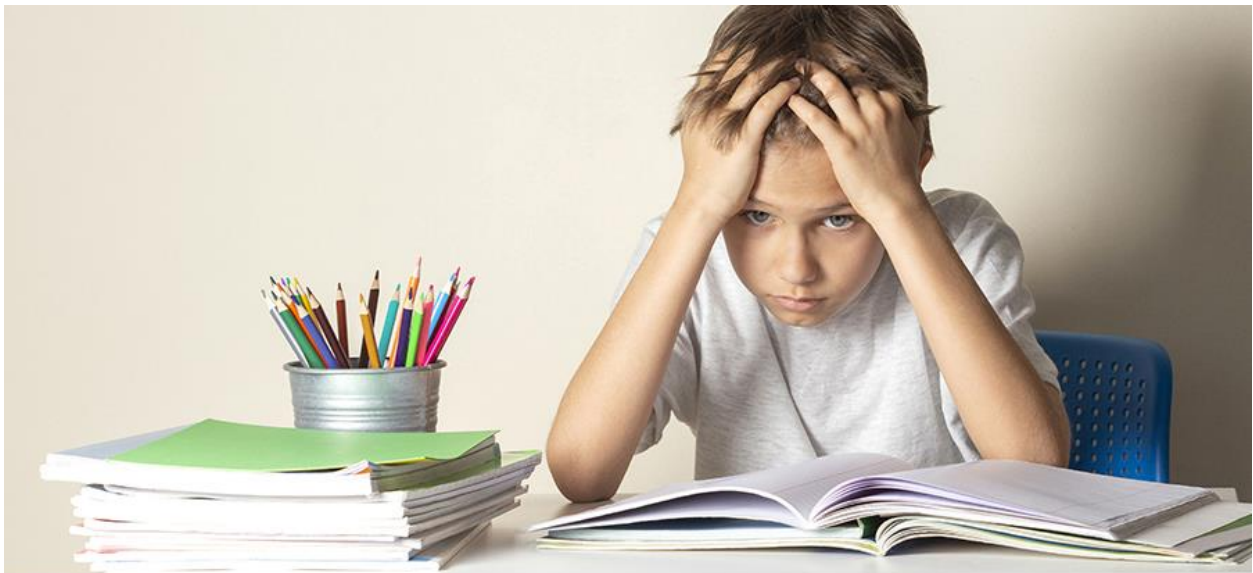
Computer vision syndrome

Computer vision syndrome, also referred to as digital eye strain, describes a group of eye- and vision-related problems that result from prolonged computer, tablet, e-reader and cell phone use.



Concussions

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury (TBI) that affects your brain function, including your vision. Symptoms can include headaches and problems with vision, concentration, memory, balance and coordination.



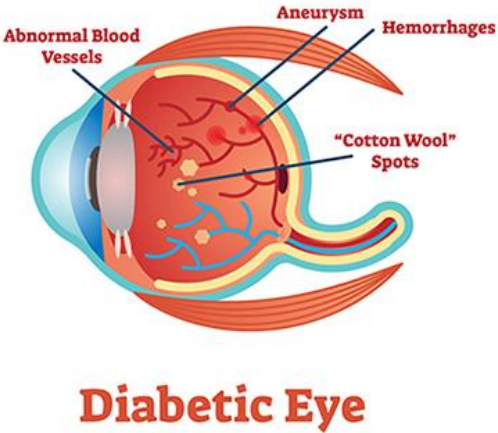
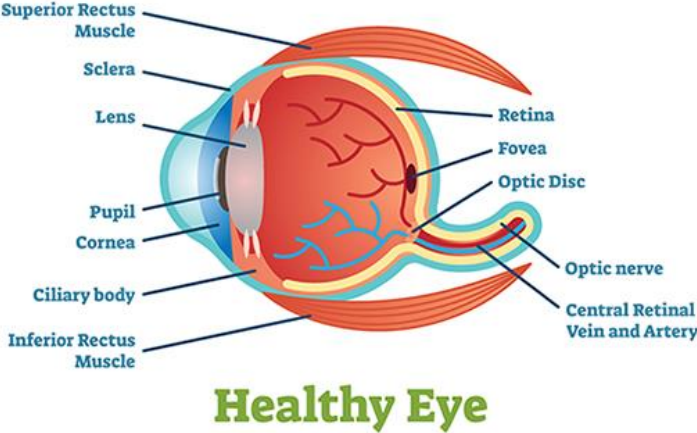
Convergence insufficiency

Convergence insufficiency (CI) is a common, yet not frequently diagnosed eye coordination problem in which the eyes drift outward when reading or doing close work.



Corneal abrasion

A corneal abrasion is a cut or scratch on the cornea (the clear, front portion of the eye). A corneal abrasion usually occurs quickly before the eye’s defense system can properly engage, resulting in pain, light sensitivity and tearing with a possibility of infection.



Diabetic retinopathy

Diabetic retinopathy is a condition that may occur in people who have diabetes. It causes progressive damage to the retina, the light-sensitive lining at the back of the eye.



Dry eye

Dry eye is a condition in which a person doesn't have enough quality tears to lubricate and nourish the eye. Tears are necessary for maintaining the health of the front surface of the eye and for providing clear vision.



Eye coordination

Eye coordination is the ability of both eyes to work together as a team.



Floaters & spots

Floaters—or spots—are small, semi-transparent or cloudy particles within the vitreous, which is the clear, jelly-like fluid that fills the inside of the eye. The spots can appear as specks of various shapes and sizes, threadlike strands or cobwebs.



Healthy eyes



Periphial vision loss due to glaucoma

Glaucoma

Glaucoma is a group of eye disorders that lead to progressive damage to the optic nerve. It is characterized by loss of nerve tissue that results in vision loss. People with glaucoma can lose nerve tissue, resulting in vision loss.



Hordeolum (stye)

A hordeolum, commonly called a “stye”, is an infection of an oil gland at the edge of the eyelid.



Hyperopia (farsightedness)

Hyperopia, or farsightedness, is a vision condition in which distant objects are usually seen more clearly than close ones.

Keratitis



Healthy eye



Keratitis

Main symptoms: red eyes, profuse tearing, photophobia, corneal clouding, intense pain

Keratitis

Keratitis is an inflammation and swelling of the cornea, the clear front cover of the eye.



Keratoconus

Keratoconus is a vision disorder that occurs when the normally round cornea (the front part of the eye) becomes thin and irregular (cone) shaped. This abnormal shape prevents the light entering the eye from being focused correctly on the retina and causes distortion of vision.



Macular Degeneration

Macular Degeneration is an eye disease affecting the macula (the center of the light-sensitive retina at the back of the eye), causing loss of central vision.



Migraine with aura

Migraine with aura is type of severe headache preceded by various visual symptoms, flashing or sparkling lights, darkening of vision centrally or peripherally.



Myokymia (eyelid twitch or tic)

Myokymia of the lid is a unilateral and uncontrollable lid twitch or tic that is not caused by disease or pathology.



Myopia (nearsightedness)

Nearsightedness, or myopia, as it is medically termed, is a vision condition in which people can see close objects clearly, but objects farther away appear blurred.



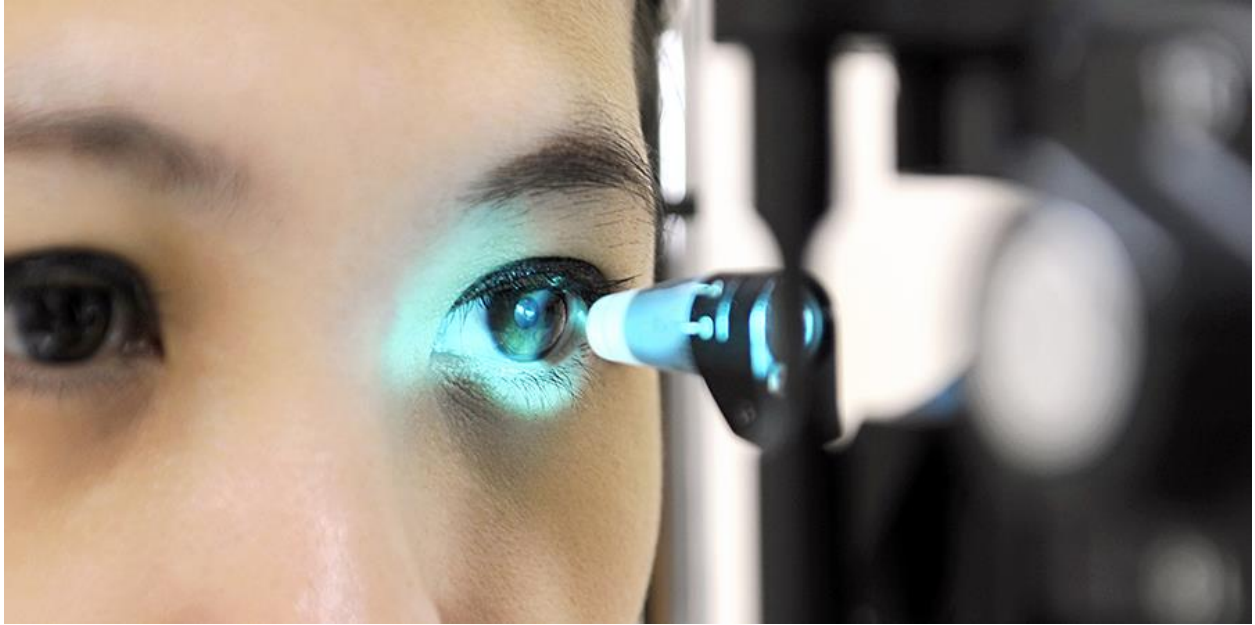
Nystagmus

Nystagmus is a vision condition in which the eyes make repetitive, uncontrolled movements.



Ocular allergies

Ocular allergies are the abnormal response of sensitive eyes to contact with allergens and other irritating substances.



Ocular hypertension

Ocular hypertension occurs when the pressure in your eyes is above the range considered normal with no detectable changes in vision or damage to the structure of your eyes. The term is used to distinguish people with elevated pressure from those with glaucoma, a serious eye disease that causes damage to the optic nerve and vision loss.



Ocular migraine

An ocular migraine is an episode of vision loss in one eye, usually lasting less than one hour and is associated with a headache.



Pinguecula

Pinguecula is an abnormal growth of tissue on the conjunctiva, the clear membrane that covers the white of the eye.



Presbyopia

Presbyopia is a vision condition in which the shape of the crystalline lens of your eye changes. These changes make it difficult to focus on close objects.



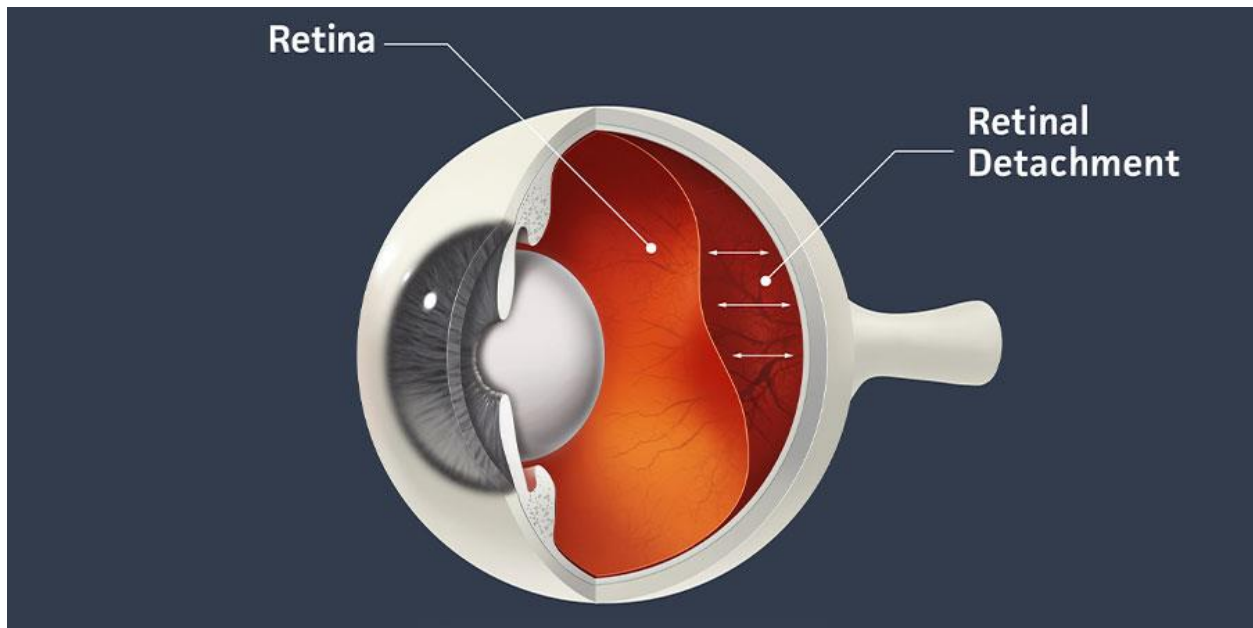
Pterygium

Pterygium is an abnormal growth of tissue on the conjunctiva (the clear membrane that covers the white of the eye) and the adjacent cornea (the clear front surface of the eye).



Ptosis

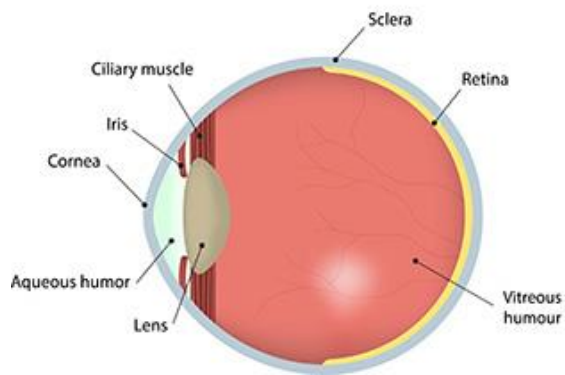
Ptosis is a drooping or falling of the upper eyelid.



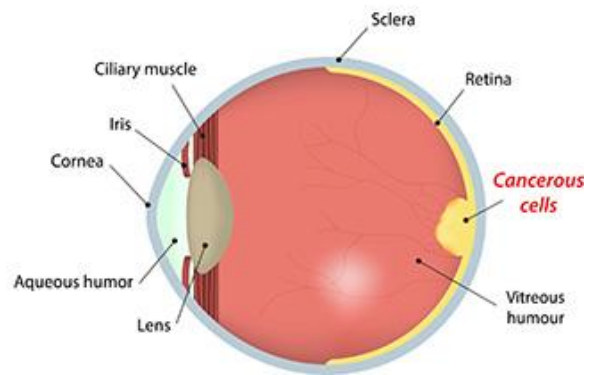
Retinal detachment

Retinal detachment is a tearing or separation of the retina (the light-sensitive lining at the back of the eye) from the underlying tissue, possibly resulting in vision loss.

Healthy Eye

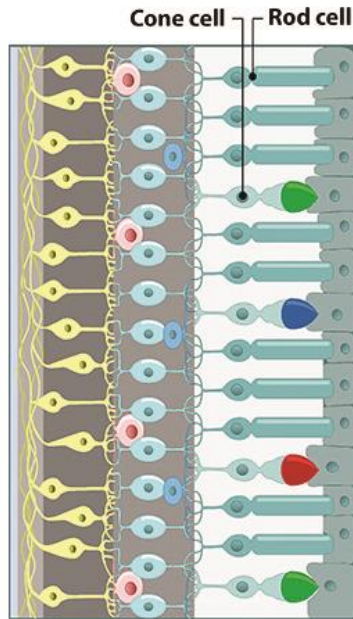


Retinoblastoma



Retinoblastoma

Retinoblastoma is a rare type of eye cancer occurring in young children that develops in the retina, the light-sensitive lining at the back of the eye.



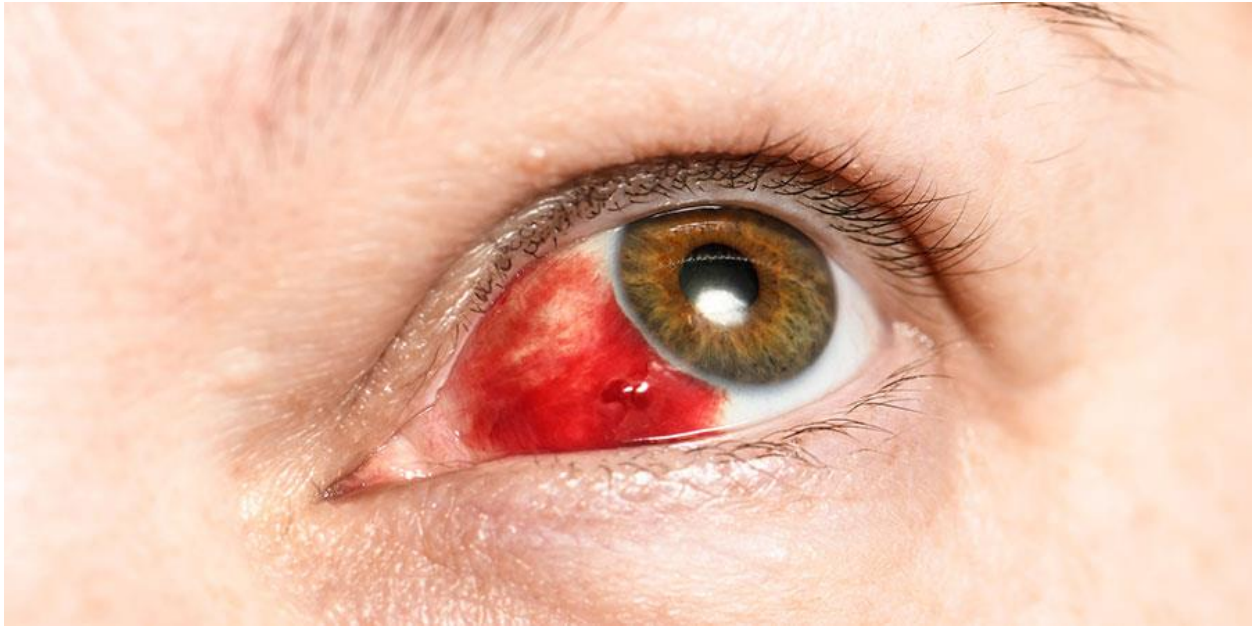
Retinitis pigmentosa

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a group of inherited diseases that damage the light-sensitive rods and cones in the retina, the back part of our eyes. The rods, which provide side (peripheral) and night vision, are affected more than the cones, which provide color and clear central vision.



Strabismus (crossed eyes)

Crossed eyes, or strabismus, is a condition in which both eyes do not look at the same place at the same time. It usually occurs in people who have poor eye muscle control or are very farsighted.



Subconjunctival hemorrhage

Subconjunctival hemorrhage is an accumulation of blood underneath the conjunctiva, the clear membrane covering the white part of the eye. Usually, small amounts of blood appear but then begin to spread to a large portion of the eye. As the blood absorbs, you may see a yellowish tinge in the area. It usually takes about two weeks for complete resorption.



Vision-related learning problems

Any condition that hampers vision or the processing of vision may result in problems learning. Vision disorders may interfere with reading and learning.