

- Vision disorders

Eye Diseases and Disorders

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Many eye diseases have no early symptoms. These may be painless, and the person may see no change in his or her vision until the disease has become quite advanced.

The single best way to protect one's vision is through regular professional eye examinations. Of course, between examinations, if the person notices a change in vision – or thinks his eye may be injured in any way – he shall contact an eye-care professional immediately.

Age-Related Macular Degeneration. Called AMD, for short, this problem is the physical disturbance of the center of the retina called the macula.

Bulging Eyes. Also called proptosis, this occurs when one or both eyes protrude from the eye sockets due to space taking lesions such as swelling of the muscles, fat, and tissue behind the eye.

Cataracts. These are a degenerative form of eye disease in which the lens gradually becomes opaque and vision mists over.

Cataracts in Babies. In rare cases, children develop cataracts in the first few years of their lives.

CMV Retinitis. It is a serious infection of the retina that often affects people with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and that may also affect people with other immune disorders.

Color Blindness. It is not actually blindness in the true sense but rather is a color vision deficiency – people who are affected by it simply do not agree with most other people about color matching.

Crossed Eyes. Also known as strabismus, it occurs when a person's eyes are not able to align on the same point at the same time, and appear to be misaligned or pointed in different directions.

Diabetic Macular Edema. Also called DME, for short, it is caused by fluid accumulation in the macula. Patients with DME typically experience blurred vision which can be severe.

Eye Floaters and Eye Flashes. These are small specks or clouds that move across one's field of vision – especially when he is looking at a bright, plain background, like a blank wall or a cloudless blue sky.

Glaucoma. It occurs when a build-up of fluid in the eye creates pressure, damaging the optic nerve.

Keratoconus. This occurs when the cornea in the front of the eye, which normally is round, becomes thin and cone shaped.

Lazy Eye. Amblyopia, commonly known as lazy eye, is poor vision in an eye that does not receive adequate use during early childhood.

Low Vision. Whenever ordinary glasses or contact lenses don't produce clear vision, the person is considered to have low vision.

Ocular Hypertension. It is an increase in pressure in the eye that is above the range that is considered normal.

Retinal Detachment. When the retina detaches, light sensitive membrane in the back of the eye becomes separated from the nerve tissue and blood supply underneath it.

Eyelid Twitching. Sometimes the eyelid simply twitches.

Uveitis. It is the inflammation of the inside the eye, specifically affecting one or more of the three parts of the eye that make up the uvea. (bausch.com)