

EYE DISEASES

1. A disease of the eye caused by increased intraocular pressure that damages the optic disk and causes loss of vision. Usually results from faulty drainage of fluids from the anterior portion of the eye. **glaucoma** (glaukom, zelený zákal)
2. A condition in which a cataractous lens has been removed and replaced with a plastic lens implant. **pseudophakia** (pseudofakie)
3. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. **conjunctivitis**, **pinkeye** (konjunktivitida, zánět spojivek)
4. A small sebaceous cyst of the eyelid resulting when a Meibomian gland is blocked. **chalazion**, **Meibomian cyst** (chalazion, vřetá zrna)
5. An area of diminished vision within the visual field. **scotoma** (skotom)
6. Inflammation of the retina; causes include systemic disease, infection, hemorrhage, exposure to light. **retinitis** (retinitida, retinitis, zánět sítnice)
7. Strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward toward the nose. **crossed eye**, **esotropia**, **convergent strabismus** (konvergentní strabismus, esotropie, sbíhavé šilhání)
8. An error of refraction caused by irregularity in the curvature of the cornea or lens. **astigmatism** (astigmatismus)
9. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid. **sty/stye**, **hordeolum** (ječné zrno)
10. An error of refraction in which light rays focus behind the retina and objects can be seen clearly only when far from the eye; also called farsightedness, longsightedness, long sight. **hypermetropia** or **hyperopia** (dalekozrakost)
11. A hereditary chronic degenerative disease of the retina that begins in early childhood. There is atrophy of the optic nerve and clumping of pigment in the retina. **retinitis pigmentosa**
12. Opacity (non-transparency) of the lens of the eye. **cataract** (katarakta, šedý zákal)
13. Changes in the eye that occur with age; the lens loses elasticity and the ability to accommodate for near vision. **presbyopia** (presbyopie, stařecká dalekozrakost)
14. Strabismus in which one or both eyes are directed outward. **exotropia**, **divergent strabismus**, **walleye** (divergentní strabismus, exotropie, rozbíhavé šilhání)
15. Degenerative changes in the retina associated with diabetes mellitus. **diabetic retinopathy** (diabetická retinopatie)
16. A cone-shaped cornea, with the apex of the cone being forward causing distorted vision. **keratoconus** (keratokonus)
17. Lack of sharpness of vision with, as a result, the inability to see fine detail. It can occur when a person who wears corrective lens is without them and can also be an important clue to eye disease. **blurred vision** (neostré vidění, rozmazaný zrak)
18. A deviation of the eye in which the visual lines of each eye are not directed to the same object at the same time. **heterotropia**, **strabismus**, **squint** (strabismus, šilhání, šilhavost)
19. Inability to see well in dim light or at night; night blindness. **nyctalopia** (nyktalopie, šeroslepost)
20. An error of refraction in which light rays focus in front of the retina and objects can be seen clearly only when very close to the eye; also called nearsightedness, shortsightedness, short sight. **myopia** (krátkozrakost)
21. Temporary or permanent loss of useful sight. Damage to any portion of the eye, the optic nerve, or the area of the brain responsible for vision can lead to it. The

current politically correct terms for it include visually handicapped and visually challenged. **blindness** (slepota)

22. A condition that occurs when visual acuity is not the same in the two eyes in children. Disuse of the poorer eye will result in blindness if not corrected.

amblyopia, “**lazy eye**” (amblyopie, slabozrakost, tupozrakost)

23. A scratch or cut on the surface of the cornea, which covers the colored part of the eye (iris) and the pupil. **corneal abrasion** (eroze/abraze/odření rohovky)

24. Strabismus in which one eye is directed upward, upward strabismus.

hypertropia (hypertropie)

25. Strabismus in which one eye is directed downward, downward strabismus.

hypotropia (hypotropie)