

## 1 What diseases are defined?

1. This eye disease is commonly known as lazy eye. There is poor vision in an eye that does not receive adequate use during early childhood. With early diagnosis and treatment, the sight in the lazy eye can be restored. If, however, left untreated, the eye may become functionally blind.	
2. This eye disease occurs when a build-up of fluid in the eye creates pressure, damaging the optic nerve. It may be caused by a gradual blockage of the canal through which the excess fluid inside the eye typically drains.	
3. In this eye disease the eyes are misaligned and point in different directions. Typically this is seen as crossed eyes and is almost always accompanied by lazy eye. Because misaligned eyes don't focus together, double vision occurs. A young child with crossed eyes will unconsciously ignore one of the two images they see and the related nerve connections between their eye and brain will fail to develop. This brings about lazy eye.	
4. This disease causes damage to your blood vessels in your eyes due to diabetes. The damaged blood vessels may leak fluid or bleed, causing the retina to swell, and your vision to become blurred.	
5. The symptom of this disease is swelling of the muscles, fat, and tissue behind the eyes which makes the eyes themselves protrude. It is caused by an overproduction of the hormone thyroxin. In severe cases, the disease may also cause double vision. Because bulging eyes are exposed to more air, artificial tears must sometimes be applied.	
6. This is a degenerative form of eye disease in which the lens gradually becomes opaque and vision mists over. It mostly develops due to age. In fact, it is believed that everyone would have it if we lived long enough.	
7. This disease is an inflammation of the inside the eye, specifically affecting one or more of the three parts of the eye that make up the uvea: the iris, the ciliary body and the choroid.	
8. This disease is the leading cause of blindness in people over age 55. It is the physical disturbance of the center of the retina called the macula.	
9. This disease causes the cornea in the front of the eye, which normally is round, to become thin and cone shaped. Like nearsightedness or astigmatism this abnormal shape prevents light from focusing correctly on the retina.	
10. This is an increase in pressure in the eye that is above the range considered normal, usually greater than 21mm Hg. It is distinguished from glaucoma, a more serious eye condition, in that there are no detectable changes in vision, no evidence of visual field loss, and no damage to the optic nerve. However, patients diagnosed with this disease have an increased risk of developing glaucoma.	

## 2 Make sure you know the meaning and pronunciation of the following words:

*congenital*      *outlook*      *compress*      *burning*      *itching*  
*discharge*      *abrasion*      *bulging*      *floaters*      *twitch*

**3 All the above-mentioned words are used in relation with eye diseases. With a partner, find information on**

- 1 conjunctivitis
- 2 hypertensive retinopathy
- 3 retinal vascular occlusion
- 4 retinal detachment
- 5 pterygium
- 6 eyelid bump
- 7 eyelid turned in
- 8 Graves' disease

**regarding types, symptoms and complications, causes, risk factors, treatment, outlook and prevention, and make notes. You are going to share what you have learnt with other pairs.**

**Write down 3–5 new words you have come across while searching. Make sure you know how to read them.**

**4 Match the words for inflammation with the part of the eye they designate:**

a) <i>blepharitis</i>	white coat of the eye
b) <i>dacryocystitis</i>	muscles that move the eye
c) <i>mysositis</i>	lacrimal gland
d) <i>scleritis</i>	eyelid skin and/or the eye socket (orbit)
e) <i>keratitis</i>	eyelids
f) <i>cellulitis</i>	inside the eye
g) <i>endophthalmitis</i>	cornea