

Lesson 1: Vision and Movement Abnormalities

-Hyperopia, Myopia, and Diplopia

- **Emmetropia (Em)**
 - o The state of normal vision
- **Hyperopia**
 - o Farsighted
- **Myopia**
 - o Nearsighted
- **-opia**
 - o Vision
- **Diplopia**
 - o Double (dipl/o) vision

-Nyctalopia, Presbyopia, Retinitis Pigmentosa

- **Nyctalopia**
 - o poor night (nyctal/o) vision
 - o poor vision in faint light
- **Presbyopia**
 - o Impaired vision as a result of aging.
- **Retinitis Pigmentosa**
 - o Hereditary progressive disease marked by night blindness with atrophy and retinal pigment changes.

-Ophthalmoplegia, Nystagmus, and Strabismus

- **Ophthalmalgia**
 - o Vision and eye movement
- **Ophthalmoplegia**
 - o When the eye muscle is actually paralyzed.
- **-plegia**
 - o Paralysis
- **doplegia**
 - o Paralysis of the iris.
- **Photophobia** (phot/o = light) (phobia = abnormal fear or aversion to specific things)
 - o being abnormally sensitive to light
- **Nystagmus**
 - o Involuntary jerking movement of the eye
- **Strabismus**
 - o Abnormal condition of squinting or crossed eyes
 - o Caused by visual axes not meeting at the same point.
 - o Amblyopia
 - Complication of the strabismus
 - The vision in one eye is reduced due to its misuse or disuse.
 - Ambly/o = dim or dull

-Changes in Refractive Structures of the Eye

- **Astigmatism**
 - A defective curvature of the refractive surfaces of the eye. (cornea or lens)
- **Cataract**
 - Clouding of the lens of the eye
 - Gives patients vision a watery appearance
 - Can lead to 2 or more malfunctions
 - Phacomalacia
 - Softening (-malacia) of the lens (phac/o)
 - Usually the result of a soft cataract
 - Aphakia
 - Condition (-ia) of having no (a-) lens (phak/o) at all.
 - Can be congenial or be the result of surgical extraction of a cataract.
 - Can be corrected by surgical placement of an intraocular lens
 - Pseudophakia
 - Condition (-ia) of the presence of a false (pseudo) lens.
 - Creating a corrected condition
 - Leukocoria
 - White pupil

Lesson 2: Eye Infections

Inflammatory Eye Disorders

- **Endophthalmitis**
 - Generalized inflammation (-itis) within (endo-) the eye (ophthalm/o)
- **Blepharitis**
 - Localized inflammation of the eyelid
- **Conjunctivitis**
 - “Pinkeye”
 - Inflammation of the conjunctiva
- **Xerophthalmia**
 - Condition of a dry (xer/o) conjunctive and cornea
 - Caused by a vitamin A deficiency
- **Pinguecula**
 - Yellow mass on the conjunctiva that seems to be caused by environmental irritants
 - i.e. : UV light, dry air or dust
- **Dacryocystitis**
 - Inflammation of the tear sac or lacrimal sac (dacry/o + cyst/o)

Keratitis, Iritis, Corneitis

- **Keratitis**
 - Inflammation of the cornea
- **Iritis**
 - Inflammation of the iris
- **Corneitis**
 - Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Other Inflammatory Eye Disorders

- **Sty**

- o Hordeolum
- o Infection of the oil gland of the eyelid
- Sclerokeratitis
 - o When inflammation infects the cornea and sclera
- Photoretinitis
 - o Inflammation of retina caused by extreme light

Lesson 3: Obstructions, Malformations, Growths and Tissue Changes

Blepharoptosis, Chalazion

- **Blepharoptosis**
 - o AKA: Ptosis
 - o Drooping of the eyelid
- **Chalazion**
 - o An obstruction of the oil gland of the eyelid.
 - o Meibomian cyst

Pterygium, Ophthalmorrhagia

- **Pterygium**
 - o Abnormal fold of the membrane extending from the conjunctiva to the cornea.
- **Ophthalmorrhagia**
 - o Rapid bleeding or hemorrhaging from the eye

Scleromalacia, Phacomalacia, Anisocoria, Retinoblastoma, and Detached Retina

- **Scleromalacia**
 - o Softening (-malacia) of the sclera
 - o **Keratomalacia**
 - Softening of the cornea
- **Anisocoria**
 - o Condition (-ia) of unequally (an- + is/o) sized pupils (cor/o)
 - o Sometimes the result of pressure on the optic nerve from either trauma or lesion
 - o An be congenial (present at birth) or and not represent a visual impairment
 - o **Isocoria**
 - Condition of pupils of equal size.
- **Retinopathy**
 - o Any disease (-pathy) of the retina
 - o **Retinoblastoma**
 - Tumor arising from the developing retina cell.
 - o **Detached Retina**
 - Separation of the retina from the choroid in the back of the eye.

Macular Degeneration

- Progressive deterioration of the proportion of the retina called *macula lutea*, resulting in vision loss.