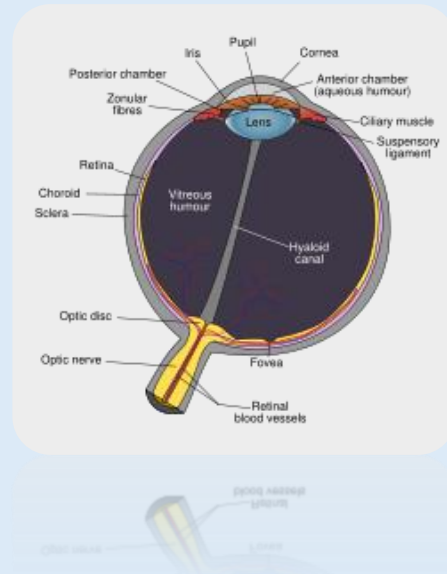


OCULAR DISEASES



Ocular diseases encompass a wide range of conditions that affect the eyes, leading to vision impairment or loss. These diseases can impact various parts of the eye, including the cornea, retina, optic nerve, and other structures. Understanding these conditions is crucial for early diagnosis, management, and treatment to preserve vision and overall eye health. Here are some of the most common ocular diseases:

CATARACTS



Cataracts refer to the clouding of the eye's natural lens, which lies behind the iris and the pupil. This cloud can cause vision impairment and, if left untreated, can lead to blindness. Cataracts commonly develop as a part of the aging process, but they can also result from genetic factors, trauma, certain medications, and other eye conditions.

UVEITIS



Uveitis is the inflammation of the uvea, the middle layer of the eye that consists of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid. This condition can lead to swelling and tissue damage, which can cause reduced vision or severe vision loss. Uveitis can be caused by infections, autoimmune diseases, or trauma to the eye, but in many cases, the cause remains unknown.

STRABISMUS



Strabismus, commonly known as crossed eyes, is a condition where the eyes do not properly align with each other when looking at an object. One or both eyes may turn in, out, up, or down. This misalignment can occur intermittently or constantly and can lead to double vision or impaired depth perception.

Exophthalmos



Exophthalmos, or bulgy eyes, is a condition where one or both eyes protrude abnormally from the eye sockets. This condition is often associated with thyroid eye disease, particularly Graves' disease, but can also result from other medical conditions or orbital tumors.