

Top 30 eye-related terms



Iris Technologies Team

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Word of the day

Accommodation

Eye's ability to automatically change focus from seeing at one distance to seeing at another.



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Word of the day

Amblyopia

**Also called lazy eye.
Undeveloped central
vision in one eye that
leads to the use of the
other eye as the
dominant eye.**



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Word of the day

Aniridia

Absent or partially absent iris, typically congenital. Additional symptoms include poor vision and photophobia.



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Word of the day

Astigmatism

A refractive error where objects at all distances have a distorted appearance.



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Word of the day

Cataract

Clouding of the natural lens of the eye, usually caused by aging in conjunction with other risk factors, such as exposure to the sun's UV rays, smoking, steroid intake and diabetes.



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Word of the day

Chemosis

**Conjunctival swelling
that is often caused
by an allergy.**



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Word of the day

Canaloplasty

A surgical procedure wherein a small tube is inserted into the eye's drainage system in order to decrease intraocular pressure.



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Word of the day

Cornea

The transparent covering of the iris, pupil, and anterior chamber, the cornea is responsible for most of the eye's optical power.



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Word of the day

Macula

Small central area of the retina surrounding the fovea. The area responsible for the most acute central vision.



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Word of the day

Fovea

Central pit in the macula that produces sharpest vision. Contains a high concentration of cones and no retinal blood vessels.



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Word of the day

Fundus

The fundus is the part of the interior of the eye that is visualized through the pupil during an eye examination. It includes the retina, optic disc , and the macula.



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Word of the day

Iris

Pigmented tissue lying behind the cornea that gives color (such as blue, brown, or green) to the eye. The iris controls the amount of light entering the eye by varying the size of the pupil.



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Word of the day

Pachymetry

**A procedure that
uses ultrasonic
waves to measure
the thickness of
the cornea.**



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Word of the day

Pupil

**Black circular opening
in the center of
the iris that changes its
size in order to regulate
the amount of light that
enters the eye.**



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Word of the day

Retina

**Light-sensitive nerve tissue
in the eye that converts
images from the
eye's optical system into
electrical impulses that are
sent along the optic nerve to
the brain.**



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Word of the day

Schlera

The "white of the eye."
Opaque, fibrous, protective outer layer of the eye that is directly continuous with the cornea in front and with the sheath covering the optic nerve behind.



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Word of the day

Visual cortex

**The area of the brain
that receives and
processes impulses
from the optic nerves.**



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Word of the day

Alacrima

Lack of tear production.



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Word of the day

Macropsia

**Distorted vision
in which objects
appear larger
than normal.**



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Word of the day

Nearsightedness

Refractive error that allows the eye to see close-up objects clearly, but distance vision is blurred.



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Word of the day

Retinal detachment

Separation of the retina from the underlying pigment epithelium; usually caused by a retinal tear that leaks fluid from the vitreous and separates the retina.



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Word of the day

Strabismus

**Eye misalignment
caused by
extraocular muscle
imbalance.**



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Word of the day

Triplopia

Ocular defect that causes images to appear in triplicate; often caused by an early cataract.



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Word of the day

Rod

**Specialized retina cell
that is a light-
sensitive receptor in
low-light levels.**



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Word of the day

Sjögren syndrome

**Chronic autoimmune
disease often
characterized by dry
eyes, dry mouth, and
arthritis.**



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Word of the day

Conjunctivitis

An inflammation of the eye's outer membrane, which causes redness, swelling, itching and watering in one or both eyes.



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Word of the day

Dilation

A process by which the pupil is temporarily enlarged with special eye drops to allow examination of the interior of the eye.



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Word of the day

Glaucoma

A vision-threatening disease that can cause optic nerve damage, most often from high pressure caused by poor drainage of a fluid (aqueous humor) which supplies nutrients to the cornea and lens.



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Word of the day

Hyperopia (Farsightedness)

A condition that occurs when the cornea is relatively underpowered and/or the eye is too short, thus causing light to be focused behind the retina, leading to blurred vision.



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Word of the day

Presbyopia

The inability to focus at near objects without glasses. Caused by hardening of the lens and loss of focusing flexibility.



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