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Watch the flyer called anatomy of the eye for details on the structure of the eye. The conjunctiva is the clear and front part of the eye that overlooked the white of your eye and the lower part of the eyelids. The conditions of the conjunctiva usually do not directly affect the vision, since the path undertaken by light through the student and in the eyes does not pass through the conjunctiva. The clear part in the shape of an eye disk over the student and the iris is the cornea. This forms the first part of the focusing process of an image on the back of your eye. The problems concerning the cornea therefore have the potential to influence the vision. Since the horny is very sensitive, the problems that usually relate to they are painful. It does not normally affect the vision, as well as making things slightly blurred due to irrigation or discharging on the eyes. The conjunctivitis is the inflammation or infection of the superficial layer of the eye (the conjunctiva). The patient has red itched eyes, which can be sticky if the eyes are infected. See separate leaflets called allergic conjunctivitis and infectious conjunctivitis for further details. Syndomes)A)A)gren syndrome syndrome is an autoimmune disease that is most commonly causes dry eyes and mouth. It can also affect other organs including lungs, kidneys, skin and nervous system. See the separate flyer called S)A)A)gren.subconjuntival Haemorrhagethis is a common cause of painless red eye, which looks very alarming. It caused by a small bleeding from one of the tiny blood vessels behind the conjunctiva. It can seem alarming but usually does not cause symptoms and is usually harmless. Rarely, it can be associated with high blood pressure (hypertension). Look at the separate flyer called subconjunctival bleeding. Episcleritis and scleriteepisclery and sclerite are inflammatory conditions that affect the eye. Both cause the redness but the sclerite is much more serious than evis. Episclerite cause redness with discomfort and irritation but without other significant symptoms. Sclerite hits the sclera and, sometimes, the deepest tissues of the eye. Look at the separate flyer called Episclerite and Sclerite.4, Pterygiuma Pterygium is a raised, yellowish, wedge-shaped thickening on the white part of the eye, which can occasionally scattered on the cornea, hindering the vision. It is painless (although it can cause irritation and dryness). Pterygium takes place as a reaction from the eyes to be exposed to wind, dryness, dust and sun (solar radiation). It is particularly common in those who have lived in hot climates. Sometimes it is called "eye of surfer" or eye of the farmer, since it is common in those who spend a lot of time outdoors where there are high levels of solar radiation. It can be treated by surgery (both for aesthetic reasons Or because it is starting to block the vision) but often returns. Artificial sunglasses and tears help to prevent this. The thickening of yellow-yellow-white sclerera is common aged 40. A caused by an ultraviolet exposure (UV), which leads to degenerative changes in sclera. Small yellow-white deposits occur at 3 positions or 9 on the eye. Because the surface is raised, the lacrimal film can being interrupted, causing a loss of eye lubrication on the Pinguacula, leading to pingueculite. This condition is similar to Pterygium, except that only the conjunctiva is involved and forms a dosso rather than a wedge-shaped growth. Occasionally they were removed on cosmetic soils and a Pinguacula can develop in a pterygium. Bodies of pterygium roberants - something in your emileo, get something in your eyes, then your eye is water and And you will feel very uncomfortable. Extraneous bodies sitting on the eye not normally damaging the vision. However, the objects that penetrate the active chemicals and chemical substances that damage the surface (such as acids, alcalis and plaster dust) can do so. The incredible injury to the cornea can cause scarring, which can influence influence Watch the separate flyer called corneal side and foreign bodies. The cornea corneal road infection is called keratitis and can be caused by various organisms, including germs like bacteria and viruses. Viruses are the most common cause. See separate flyers called Shingles (Herpes Zoster), eye infection (herpes simplex) A ç and visual problems (blurred vision). The allergic and inflammatory conditions of the cornea allergies that influence the eye can affect the cornea, with pollen as the most common allergen. Other allergens include medications, animal and cosmetics hair, such as mascara and face creams. See the separate flyer called allergic conjunctivitis.autoimmune Disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease and ankylosing spondylitis, can cause an inflammatory keratitis. Yury Eyes and Exposure KeratitisDry Eye Syndrome (also known as keratoconjunctiviti Sicric, or simply eyes Dried) occurs when it occurs, it is a problem with the lacrimal film that normally keeps the eye wet and lubricated. Look at the separate flyer called the dry eyes. When the cornea dries can be irritated and inflamed, a condition called exposure keratitis. This can be caused by problems with tear production. Other causes include the incapacity to correctly close the eyelids, as in the weakness of the facial nerve seen in paralysis of the bell. Accosi and Nevicatachessshotorhoto)oketitis is solar of the cornea, usually noted several hours after sun exposure. Snow cecitá is the type of common photosolice in the mountaineers and in skiers who forget their sunglasses. The Arc Eye is a similar condition from exposure to the intense light of an arc lamp. Look at the separate flyer called visual problems. Corneal size canormality and formatoconus is an abnormally thin and curved horny. Buy the vision and it is treated with slow contact lenses and slow. Both help themselves and protect the surface of thin eyes. Corneal transplant can be necessary. Astigmatism is a condition in which the corneal shape is slightly shaped like rugby in the shape of a ball rather than truly spherical, so that the center of the eye is irregular. It is more commonly treated with corrective glasses and contact lenses. Distrophestophiesthescoo are a group of progressive conditions that cause an accumulation of cloudy material in the cornea. Most are hereditary conditions, most affects both eyes and most progress gradually. Some can affect vision, while others don't. The colored part of your eye is called the iris. Iris consists of muscle fibers that help control the size of the student. The ciliary body is a small muscle similar to ring that sits behind your iris and helping the eye to concentrate. The choroid is the fabric layer between your retina and your sclerera, containing blood vessels and a pigment that absorbs the excess of light.Uveitis is a general term that describes the inflammation of the part of the eye called the stretch Uveal, which consists of iris, ciliary body and choroid. The front uveitis is the term for inflammation that affects the front (front) of the uveal stretch. It is the most common type of udetitis and the painstone. Look at the separate flyer called Uveitis.niridianiridia is the absence of iris, usually involving both eyes. It can be genetic, present from birth or caused by an injury. The most affected people have further anomalies within the eye and therefore often have severe visual impairment. The eyes of the eyes of the eyes can occur to any age, but they are more common in young children and in people of age higher than 60 It can occur in one or both eyes. Look at the separate flyer called the eyes watered (Epiphora). isis Eterochromia and anisocoriaheterochromia is the term used when the two irises of a person are different colors, sometimes partially and sometimes completely completely. It can be a standing condition due to the person's genetic makeup. However, it can also be caused by the use (in one eye) of certain drugs that influence the color of the eyes, or can be the result of injury to the iris.iris at iris.iris It is easily confused with anisocory. In anisocoria a student does not react to light in the same way as the other, so that the pupils are of unequal dimensions and the eye with the larger pupil appears darker. The late David Bowie was perhaps one of the most famous characters to have had anisocory and not, as many believed, different colored eyes. The non-reactive left student was attributed to an eye injury over adolescence. The ciliary body is a part of the eye that includes the following: the ciliary muscle (which changes the form of the student changing the shape of the iris). The ciliary epithelium, which produces aqueous humor. This is the liquid that fills the front of the eye. Aqueous humor is done continuously. It circulates through the front of the eye and then drain away through an area called trabecular knit, near the base of iris.problems with the production and drainage of the fluid in the eye can lead to an increase in pressure inside of the eye (called hydrostatic pressure) and to various types of glaucoma. The underlying reason for the development of the problem is usually unclear. However, inflammatory eye conditions, eye wounds and steroid eye drugs are between known causes. Angular closure glaucoma (AACG) AACG (often called acute glaucoma) occurs when the flow of aqueous humor out of the eye through the trabecular shirt is blocked. The pressure inside the eye becomes too high very high. If it is not treated rapidly, it can lead to permanent vision loss. See the separate handwheel called acute angle glaucoma glaucoma.chronic open corner glaucoma (COAG) (often called glaucoma) occurs when there is a partial block inside the trabecular mesh. This limits drainage and leads to a pressure accumulation. The greater pressure in the eye can damage the fibers of the eye nerve and can affect the vision. See the separate flyer called chronic glaucoma angle angle opening. Hypertension Metograppier Both types of glaucoma The pressure in the eye is increased. In AACG this causes pain and loss of vision. In Coagn, it does not cause pain and a gradual loss of vision. However, the pressure in the eyeball is raised in both conditions. The eye hypertension is a condition in which the pressure of the eyeball is raised but the pain and gradual loss of vision do not occur. Ocular hypertension affects about 5 people in 100 years of age exceeding 40 years. However, most do not continue to develop glaucoma vision changes (even if their risk of developing is increased). It could be that the nerves of the eyes of the people who develop the glaucoma are more sensitive to pressure than the nerves in the eyes of those who do not. Glaucomatide -Numal-Tension is almost the condition opposed to eye hypertension. In the normal voltage glaucoma the pressure in the eye is not raised above that the eye specialists believe normal. However, damage to the nerves of the typical glaucoma eye occur. The cause is uncertain, but it is believed that in these patients the nerves of the eye are particularly sensitive to pressure changes. These nerves can therefore also be damaged to pressures that are not considered harmful in most people. The goal can change shape with the help of the ciliary body containing thin muscular fibers that pull on it. Depending on the angle of light that enters it, the goal becomes more or less curved (convex). It alters its strength and allows you to focus the light correctly on the back of the eye. Irractive errorproblems with focus can mean that it is necessary to wear glasses or lenses a To see clearly. There are four main types of refractive error: Cataracta Cataract is a condition in which the lens of an eye becomes cloudy and affects the vision. More commonly, cataract occurs in older people and gradually develop. Initially it can be little or no effect on the vision. See the separate flyer called Cataracts.lens Dislocation (ectopia lentis) ectopia lentis is the partial or o Moving the lens from its normal position. It can occur after a trauma (the most common cause - usually a direct blow to the eye, eye cavity or head). Alternatively, it can derive from eye diseases or disease that affects the whole body (systemic disease). As well as the vision affecting the condition can cause glaucoma (see above) Eye diseases associated with ectopia of the crystalline include Marfan syndrome. In about the half of people with Marfan syndrome, the lens is spread over birth or slopes before adults. People with Marfan syndrome are also more prone to retinal detachment (see below), myopia and cataract. See the separate leaflet called syndrome.the marfan globe of eye requirements to maintain its shape so that the rays of light are focused exactly on the retina. The back of the eye is therefore filled with a gelatinous substance called vitreous (or sometimes the vitreous body or only the vitreum). It consists essentially of water, with some proteins á ç

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