

ANATOMY



FUNCTION

The eye is a complex organ that allows us to see. It captures light from the environment and converts it into electrical signals that the brain can interpret as visual information.

The process of vision begins when light enters the eye through the cornea and passes through the pupil. The lens then focuses the light onto the retina. The retina contains photoreceptors (rods and cones) that detect light and convert it into neural signals. These signals are then transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve.

DISORDERS

There are many different types of eye disorders, some of which can be treated or prevented. Common eye disorders include:

- Myopia (Nearsightedness):** A condition where the eye is too long, causing light to focus in front of the retina.
- Hypertension (High Blood Pressure):** A condition that can damage the blood vessels in the eye.
- Diabetes:** A condition that can damage the blood vessels in the eye, leading to vision loss.
- Glaucoma:** A condition where the pressure inside the eye is too high, damaging the optic nerve.
- Macular Degeneration:** A condition that affects the macula, the part of the retina responsible for central vision.
- Cataracts:** A condition where the lens becomes cloudy, causing vision to become blurry.
- Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD):** A condition that affects the macula and causes vision to become blurry.
- Retinitis Pigmentosa:** A rare, inherited condition that causes progressive vision loss.
- Strabismus (Crossed Eyes):** A condition where the eyes do not look in the same direction.
- Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye):** An inflammation of the conjunctiva, causing redness, swelling, and discharge.
- Dry Eye Disease:** A condition where the eyes do not produce enough tears, causing irritation and discomfort.