

The Eyes: Parts and Disorders

Across

3. Occurs whenever the retina pulls away from the back of the eye. Because of this, vision becomes blurry. It's caused by aging or an eye injury.

6. (nearsightedness) This is an eye defect in which light rays are refracted too sharply. This causes the image to focus in front of the retina instead of on the retina.

7. Disorder in where the eyes don't move or focus together

8. Curvature of the cornea. It causes blurred vision at any distance.

10. (farsightedness) an eye defect in which light rays become focused behind the retina.

14. It indicates the beginning of the optic nerve. It is the entry point for the major blood vessels that supply the retina.

15. This is known as double vision. It can be in either one eye or both.

17. Cloudy or opaque pupil. Leading cause of blindness.

22. Known as pink eye, is the inflammation of the conjunctiva.

24. The inability to be able to see well at night or in poor light.

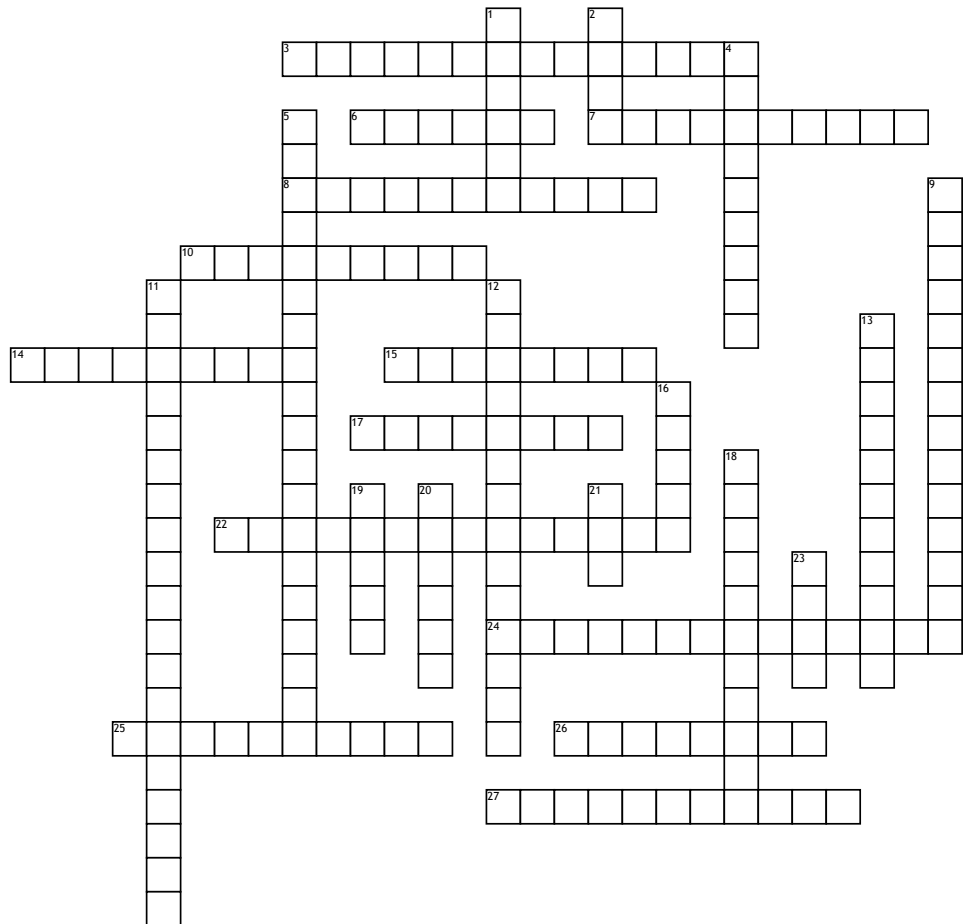
25. This is farsightedness caused by loss of lens elasticity. This makes the light rays focus behind the retina. This is a result of aging

26. A condition that occurs whenever there's increased pressure in the that that is caused by an excess amount of aqueous humor. It's common amongst people over 40 and it's also the second cause of blindness in the world.

27. Lines the eyelids and covers the front of the eye to provide protection

Down

1. This is in the innermost layer of the eye and is made of many layers of nerve cells.



2. Circular structure located behind the pupil. It regulates the amount of light that enters the eye.

4. Known as a lazy eye. It is most common in childhood. One eye dominates the other eye or is stronger.

5. These are caused when the blood vessels in the retina are damaged. They are found on people with type 1 and 2 diabetes.

9. It is located at the lower part of the retina. It is a small, flat spot responsible for high-acuity vision it is densely saturated with cone photoreceptors

11. Disease of the macula. This disease progresses slowly and results in blurred, distorted vision that causes an absence of central vision.

12. Happens whenever you are not able to see colors in a normal way. Red- green colorblindness is the most common form.

13. Responsible for sharp, detailed central vision. It also absorbs excess blue and ultraviolet light.

16. Used to see when it light. Sensitive to color.

18. This belongs in the middle layer of the eye. It has many blood vessels that nourish the eyes.

19. The opening at the center of the iris

20. The outermost layer. It is made of tough connective tissue.

21. A painful, boil-like gland that is caused by a bacterial infection. These are often found at the base of the eyelashes.

23. Used to see when it is dark or dim.