

List of Diseases and Conditions

06 Eye Diseases

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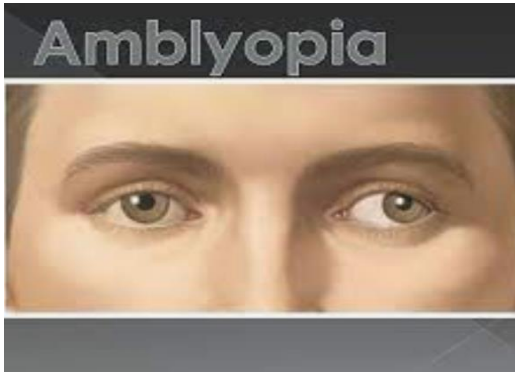
06 10 Uveitis

06 11 Visual disturbances

When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *Cataract* would then be categorized as **06-01-1**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **blue**. The first two digits are the disease/condition group (from 00 to 66). The next two digits (from 00 to 66) are the illness within the group, and the last digit (from 0 to 6) is the treatment color.

0 6 0 0 **1**

Amblyopia (Lazy eye)

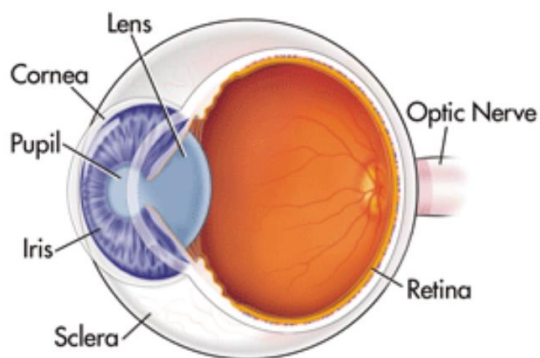


Lazy eye (amblyopia) is reduced vision in one eye caused by abnormal visual development early in life. The weaker — or lazy — eye often wanders inward or outward.

Amblyopia develops from birth up to age seven years. It is the leading cause of decreased vision among children. Rarely, lazy eye affects both eyes.

0 6 0 1 **1**

Cataract



Anatomy of the Eye

A cataract develops when the lens in your eye, which is usually straightforward, becomes foggy.

For your eye to see, light passes through a clear lens. The lens is behind your iris (colored part of your eye). The lens focuses the light so that your brain and vision can work together to process information into a picture.

When a cataract clouds over the lens, your eye cannot focus light in the same way. It leads to blurry vision or other vision loss (trouble seeing). Your vision change depends on the cataract's location and size.

0 6 0 2 **2**

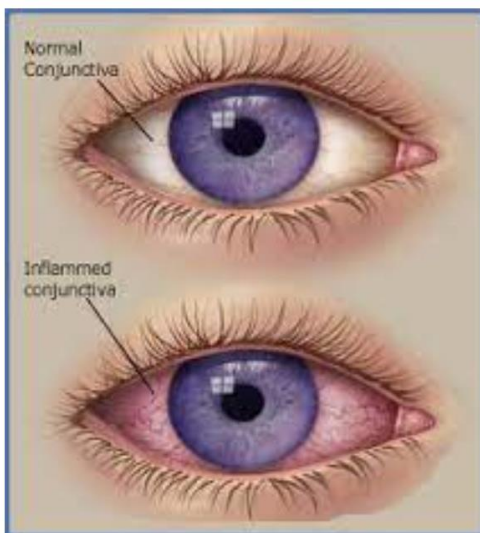
Charles Bonnet syndrome (CBS)



Charles Bonnet syndrome (CBS) is a disease in which visual hallucinations occur because of vision loss. CBS is not related to psychosis or dementia, and people with CBS are aware that their hallucinations are not real. The hallucinations people with CBS experience described as simple or complex. Simple hallucinations include shapes and patterns, while complex images include people, vehicles, animals, and plants. Hallucination episodes can range from a few seconds to hours and may recur over several days to years.

0 6 0 3 **0**

Disorders of conjunctiva



The conjunctiva is a part of the eye that covers the white of the eye. Irritation or damage to this surface can lead to conjunctival disease.

The conjunctiva can be damaged by injury, infection, chemical irritation, allergic reactions, dry eye, and, rarely, by cancers. Inflammation in the conjunctiva is known as conjunctivitis.

Inflammation may be caused by infection (such as trachoma) or by an auto-immune response in which the body attacks itself with the system that usually fights off infection.

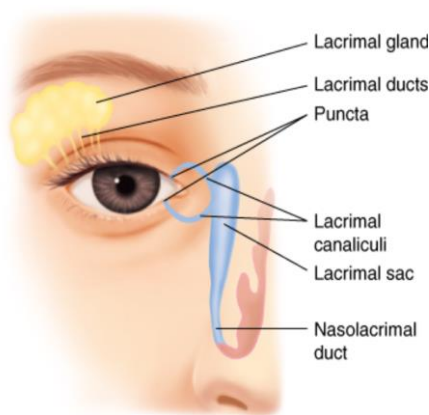
Age can also lead to the conjunctiva becoming loose and developing folds.

Symptoms of the conjunctival disease may range from redness and irritation to discharge, swollen eyelids, a burning sensation, and pain.

Some conjunctival conditions can cause significant scarring.

0 6 0 4 **1**

Disorders of the lacrimal system



The lacrimal system or apparatus is the anatomical system containing the ocular structures for tear production and drainage. Therefore, any disruption to either the production of tears or the drainage of tears will result in lacrimal disorders. It can lead to acute or chronic discomfort of the eye.

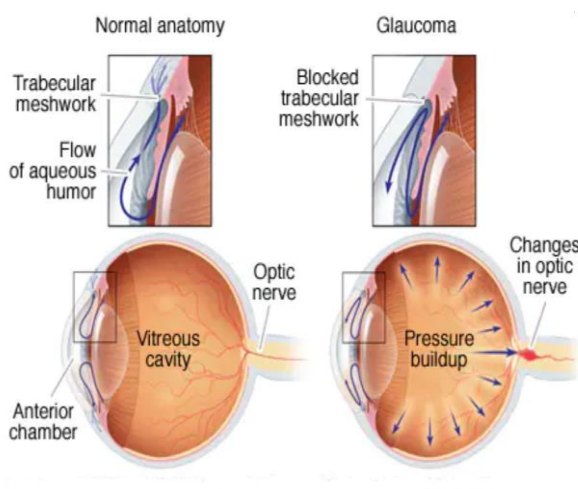
Dry eye is one of the most common eye problems. As we age, the protective tear film on the surface of the eye diminishes. As a result, it leaves the eye's delicate tissues exposed to the drying effects of air, wind, dust, and the sun.

Wet Eyes are blockages within the lacrimal drainage system that can keep tears from draining into the nose, causing the tears to build upon the lower eyelid and spill over onto the face.

Bacterial conjunctivitis is characterized by swelling of the lid, a yellowish discharge, sometimes a scratchy feeling in the eye, and itching and mattering, especially in the mornings upon awakening.

0 6 0 5 **1**

Glaucoma



A glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that damage the optic nerve, the health of which is vital for good vision. Abnormally high pressure often causes this damage in your eye.

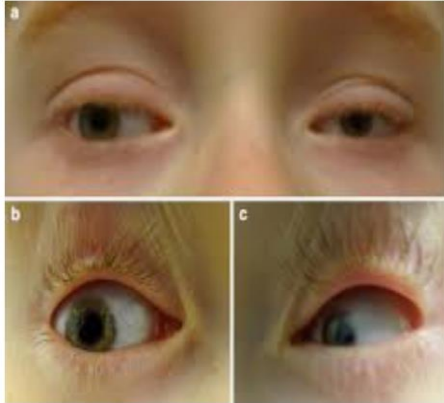
Glaucoma is one of the leading causes of blindness for people over the age of 60. It can occur at any age but is more common in older adults.

Vision loss due to glaucoma can't be recovered. Therefore, it's essential to have regular eye exams that include eye pressure measurements so a diagnosis can be made in its early stages and treated appropriately.

0 6 0 6

1

Microphthalmos, Anophthalmos, and Coloboma (MAC)



Microphthalmia is an eye abnormality that arises before birth. In this condition, one or both eyeballs are abnormally small. In some affected individuals, the eyeball may appear to be completely missing. However, even in these cases, some remaining eye tissue is generally present. Such severe microphthalmia should be distinguished from another condition, anophthalmia. When no eyeball forms at all. However, the terms anophthalmia and severe microphthalmia are often used interchangeably. Microphthalmia may or may not result in significant vision loss.

People with microphthalmia may also have a condition called coloboma. Colobomas are missing pieces of tissue in structures that form the eye. They may appear as notches or gaps in the colored part of the eye called the iris.

0 6 1 0

1

Uveitis



Uveitis is the name for a group of diseases that cause inflammation of the uvea. That is the middle layer of the eye that contains most of the blood vessels. These diseases can destroy eye tissue and even cause eye loss. People of all ages can have it. Symptoms may go away quickly or last for a long time. People with immune system conditions like AIDS, rheumatoid arthritis, or ulcerative colitis may be more likely to have uveitis. Symptoms may include blurred vision, eye pain, eye redness, and light sensitivity.

0 6 1 1 1 Visual disturbances



Visual disturbance is when you experience a short spell of flashing or shimmering of light in your sight. The symptoms usually last around twenty minutes before your view returns to normal. Usually, there is no headache during the visual disturbance.