

COMMON TERMS THAT MAY BE FOUND IN A VISION REPORT/ASSESSMENT

Albinism: Difficulty with the body in creating melanin, the pigment in eyes, skin and hair. Often results in vision difficulties.

Accommodation: Ability to focus up close (e.g. reading, writing etc.).

Amblyopia: Often referred to as 'lazy eye'.

Astigmatism: Surface of the eye is not smooth, resulting in blurred images to the retina.

Binocular Vision: Blending of the separate images seen by each eye to give the image depth.

Cataracts: Lens in the eye thick and discoloured causing blurry vision.

Coloboma: Defect in the normal structure of the eye (e.g. cleft in the retina).

Convergent: (Esotropia) in turning eyes.

Cornea: The outer part of the eye that covers and contains iris, pupil, and front chamber of the eye. Helps the eye to focus.

Cortical Visual Impairment (Cerebral Visual Impairment)(CVI) vision is affected as a result of the processing of visual information in the brain, and not from the eye.

Divergent: (Exotropia) Out turning of the eyes.

Esotropia (Convergent) In turning of the eyes.

Exotropia (Divergent) Out turning of the eyes.

Glaucoma: Increased pressure within the eye.

Hyperopia:(Farsightedness) Ability to see distant objects more clearly than close objects.

Hypotropia: One eye turns down, while other remains straight.

Myopia: (Nearsightedness) Ability to see near objects more clearly than far objects.

Nystagmus: Involuntary movement of the eye (often both eyes affected).

OU/OD/OS: *OU* - Both eyes; *OD* - Right eye; *OS* - Left eye

Optic Disc: *Optic disc:* area in the eye where the optic nerve connects to the retina.

Optic Nerve: *Optic nerve* is a bundle of nerve fibres that carry visual information to the brain.

Optic Nerve Atrophy: Damage to the Optic Nerve (fibres) that result in reduced vision.

Optic nerve Hypoplasia: Small optic disc, resulting in some vision loss.

Orientation: Knowledge of where you are within the surrounding environment .

Peripheral Vision: 'Side vision' seeing to the sides rather than to the front of the eye.

Photophobia: Light sensitivity.

Ptosis: Drooping of the upper eyelid, sometimes affecting vision.

Pursuits: 'Tracking', eyes following movement or moving objects.

Refractive Error: Eye's difficulty in focusing light on the retina resulting in difficulty with the clarity when focusing on an object.

Retinopathy of Prematurity: Eye and retinal changes (e.g. glaucoma, cataracts, retinal detachment, etc.) occurring from premature birth

Saccades: Ability to look (shift gaze) from one object to another quickly

Strabismus: (Squint) Muscle imbalance of the eye resulting in eye misalignment.

Visual Acuity: Ability to see clearly at near (30 cm) and far (6 m), generally in the central field of vision.

Visual Perception: Making sense of what one sees through the eyes.