

Dictionary of terms (Glossary).

Accommodative strabismus – strabismus caused by the presence of ametropia and violation of the ratio of accommodation and convergence.

Accommodation – the ability of the eye to enhance refraction in order to focus the image of objects under consideration on the retina, regardless of the distance at which the object is located.

Adaptation – getting used to the light. There are two types: adaptation to light when the light level increases and adaptation to darkness when the light level decreases.

Adaptometer – a device for accurately quantifying the level of light sensitivity.

Adhesions of the pupil – fusion of the iris with the lens along the entire pupillary edge.

Amblyopia – one-sided or more often two-sided decrease in the maximum corrected visual acuity in the absence of organic pathology of the eye and visual pathway.

Ametropia – disproportionate refraction, the main focus does not coincide with the retina.

Angiomatosis, retinal gliomatosis (Hippel-Lindau disease) – phacomatosis, in which cherry-colored formations such as vascular glomeruli or myelin fibers appear on the periphery of the retina, which, during ophthalmoscopy, look like white shiny flames located near the optic nerve disk.

Angioscotoma – a ribbon-like gap in the visual field caused by retinal vessels located in front of its photoreceptors.

Angle of view – the angle formed by the extreme points of the object under consideration and the nodal point of the eye.

Anomaloscopy – study of color vision using an anomaloscope.

Anterior chamber of the eye – the space whose anterior wall is formed by the cornea, the posterior wall by the iris, and in the pupil area by the Central part of the anterior lens capsule.

Anterior (posterior) polar cataract – the limited turbidity of white color located at the front (back) pole of the crystalline lens.

Anterior uveitis, or iridocyclitis – inflammation of the anterior part of the choroid of the eye.

Abnormal retinal correspondence – a new functional relationship between the yellow spot of the non-squinting eye and the area of the retina on which the image of an object in the squinting eye falls (false macula).

Ascariasis of the orbit – helminthic disease associated with the migration of parasite larvae with blood flow to the orbital tissues.

Astigmatism – a combination of different types of refraction or different degrees of one type of refraction in one eye.

Best's yolk dystrophy – retinal dystrophy, characterized by the presence of a yellow cystic focus, regular rounded shape, with clear borders.

Bifocal glasses – glasses that use the upper part of the glass for distant vision and the lower part for near vision.

Biomicroscopy – examination of the living eye at high magnification using a slit lamp.

Blepharitis – inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

Blepharophimosis – shortening and narrowing of the eye slit.

Blepharochalasis – a fold of thinned skin of the upper eyelid hanging over the outer corner of the eye slit.

Blind spot – projection in the space of the optic nerve disk.

Bombed iris – protrusion of the iris anteriorly due to accumulation of intraocular fluid in the posterior chamber of the eye when the pupil is fused or overgrown.

Bowen's epithelioma, or cancer in situ – flat formation, rounded spot on the eyelids of dark red color.

Bowman's membrane – the plate that separates the corneal epithelium from its own substance.

Brown, or nuclear, cataract – opacities are localized in the central parts (core) of the lens.

Campimetry – method for measuring the Central parts of the visual field on a flat surface and determining visual function defects in it.

Cartilage of the eyelid – connective tissue skeleton of the eyelids and giving them the appropriate shape.

Cataract – any opacity, as the substance of the lens, and its capsules.

Cataract extraction – removal of the clouded lens from the eye.

Chalazion – chronic proliferative inflammation caused by blockage of the excretory duct of the meibomian gland.

Chalcosis – deposits of copper oxides in the eye tissues.

Chloropsy – the vision of the subjects, painted in green color.

Cholesteatoma, or epidermoid cyst – local bone breakdown. Yellowish soft content accumulates under the periosteum, including degeneratively altered cells of the epidermoid tissue, blood, and cholesterol crystals.

Choroid – posterior, the most extensive part of the choroid from the dentate edge to the optic nerve.

Choroiditis – inflammation of the vascular membrane of the eye itself.

Ciliary body – an intermediate link between the iris and the vasculature proper.

Ciliary girdle – ligaments that support the lens.

Cloud on the cornea – limited opacity of the cornea is gray, not visible to the naked eye, but is detected in side lighting.

Coloboma of the eyelid – defect of the edge of the eyelid in the form of a triangular or semicircular notch.

Congestive optic disc – the optic disc is enlarged and mushroom-shaped bulges into the vitreous body. Often – a sign of increased intracranial pressure.

Conjunctiva – a thin shell that lines the back of the eyelids and the eyeball up to the cornea.

Contact lenses – lenses superimposed on the surface of the eyeball.

Cornea – anterior part of the fibrous membrane of the eye.

Correction of aphakia intraocular – introduction of an artificial lens into the eye to correct aphakia.

Corresponding points of the retina – all points of the retina that will coincide if both eyes are combined into one, overlaying each other with the central pits, as well as the horizontal and vertical meridians of the retina.

Cutaneous horn – finger-like skin growth on the eyelid with the phenomena of keratinization of the surface, which gives it a grayish-dirty hue.

Cyanopsia – the vision of the subjects, painted in blue color.

Cyclodestructive operations – they are based on damage and subsequent atrophy of part of the processes of the ciliary muscle, which leads to a decrease in the production of watery moisture.

Cylindrical lens – they represent a segment of the cylinder (collective) or a cast from the cylinder (scattering). In cylindrical glasses, parallel rays in different meridians are refracted differently: in one of the planes that coincides with the axis of the cylinder, they do not change their direction. In a perpendicular Meridian, they are deflected, as in a collective or as in a scattering lens.

Descemetocoele – herniated protrusion of the posterior border plate of the cornea, which looks like a black bubble above the surface of the cornea.

Descemet's membrane – the plate that separates the cornea's own substance from the endothelium.

Destruction of the vitreous body – the change of its structure.

Deuteranomaly – abnormal perception of green.

Deuteranopia – no perception of green. People with this pathology are called deuteranopes.

Dichromate – lack of perception of one of the three primary colors.

Direct occlusion – disabling the second, better-seeing eye from the act of vision to increase the load on the amblyopic eye.

Dislocation of the eyeball – the protrusion of the eye is so strong that the eyeball is pinched behind the eyelids.

Dislocation of the lens – movement of the lens to the anterior chamber or vitreous body after rupture of the fibers of the zinc ligament.

Double vision, or diplopia – images of two eyes do not merge into a single visual image.

Druses of the optic disc – cluster-like elevations of grayish-white color, consisting of rounded formations, as if covering the surface of the optic nerve disk. Druses consist of hyaline, sometimes lime is deposited in them.

Echinococcosis – a parasitic disease of the orbit, caused by the larval form of the parasite.

Edematous exophthalmos – more often occurs against the background of hyperthyroidism. The process is usually two-way. It is marked by partial intermittent ptosis, and a sharp retraction of the upper eyelid quickly occurs. Stationary exophthalmos develops.

Electroophthalmia – eye burn by ultraviolet radiation during electric welding.

Electroretinography – graphic recording of potentials is used as an additional diagnostic method for various diseases of the retina.

Emmetropia – proportional refraction, the main focus coincides with the retina.

Endocrine myopathy – a bilateral process that occurs against the background of hypothyroidism or euthyroidism. The disease begins with diplopia, caused by a sharp rotation of the eye to the side, limiting its mobility. Gradually develops exophthalmos with difficult reposition.

Enucleation – removal of the eyeball.

Epicanthus – a semilunar skin fold at the inner corners of the eye slit, passing from the upper to the lower eyelid.

Episcleritis – inflammation of the surface layers of the sclera.

Erythropsia – the vision of the subjects, painted in red color.

Essential mesodermal progressive degeneration of the iris – uveopathy, characterized by ectopia of the pupil, eversion of the pigment leaf in the pupillary zone, atrophy of the iris up to the formation of through holes in it.

Exophthalmometry – method for determining the degree of standing or sinking of the eyeball using an exophthalmometer.

Extracapsular cataract extraction – removal of part of the anterior capsule, nucleus, and cortical masses of the lens.

Eye injection – redness, hyperemia of the eyeball.

Eye socket, or orbit – bone receptacle for the eye.

Eyelid stitching – partial closure of the eye slit.

Eyelids – movable flaps covering the anterior surface of the eyeball.

Eyesore – persistent, often vascular opacity of the cornea, light gray or white, occupying part or all of the cornea.

Facet – lined with epithelium deepening of the cornea.

Field of view – space that is simultaneously perceived by the fixed eye.

Filariasis of the orbit – it occurs infrequently, although the parasite is called an eye worm. When the orbit is affected, parasites are visible under the conjunctiva of the eye.

Flebohypertensive glaucoma – occurs as a result of a persistent increase in pressure in the episcleral veins of the eye.

Fluorescent angiography – method of objective photoregistration of fundus vessels contrasted with fluorescein.

Franceschetti's yolk-spotted dystrophy – retinal dystrophy, characterized by the presence of yellowish foci localized in the outer layers of the retina.

Fuchs Syndrome – uveopathy, characterized by the presence of precipitates on the cornea without signs of inflammation of the eye, blue hypoplastic iris, cataract development, granular destruction of the vitreous body.

Glaucoma – a large group of eye diseases that have the following features: intraocular pressure constantly or periodically exceeds the tolerant (individually tolerated) level; develops a characteristic lesion of the optic nerve head and retinal ganglion cells (glaucoma optical neuropathy); there are visual disorders characteristic of glaucoma.

Glioma – tumor of the optic nerve and chiasm.

«**Golden rain**» – destruction of the vitreous body with crystalline inclusions of cholesterol or calcium and magnesium salts, when the eye moves, Golden crystals move, flicker like gold and silver spangles.

Gonioscopy – method for examining the angle of the anterior chamber hidden behind the translucent part of the cornea.

Hemeralopia – twilight vision disorder.

Hemianopsia – loss of half of the field of view.

Hemianopsia binasal – loss of the nasal halves of the visual field.

Hemianopsia bitemporal – loss of the outer halves of the visual field.

Hemianopsia heteronymous – loss of the outer or inner halves of the visual field.

Hemianopsia homonymous – loss of the temporal half of the visual field in one eye and the nasal half in the other.

Hemophthalmia – the presence of blood in the vitreous body.

Heterotropy – obvious strabismus.

Hydrophthalmus, buphthalmus-bovine eye – an increase in the size of the cornea and the entire eyeball due to increased intraocular pressure.

Hypermetropia – disproportionate refraction, the refractive power in relation to the size of the eye is weak, the main focus is located behind the retina.

Hypertensive angiopathy – the initial stage of changes in the fundus. It is characterized by dilation of retinal veins, the appearance of a symptom of Guest.

Hypertensive angiosclerosis – the second stage of changes in the fundus. It is manifested by compaction of the arterial wall, symptoms of "copper" and "silver" wire.

Hypertensive neuroretinopathy – stage IV changes in the fundus, against the background of angiosclerosis and retinopathy, the optic nerve disk is involved in the process.

Hypertensive retinopathy – stage III changes in the fundus, characterized by the presence of focal opacities and hemorrhages on the fundus.

Hypopion – pus in the anterior chamber.

Hyphema – hemorrhage in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Imaginary strabismus – means the displacement of the centers of the cornea due to the divergence of the visual and optical axes of the eye. With imaginary strabismus, binocular vision is preserved, it does not need treatment.

Inflammatory glaucoma – occurs during or after inflammation in keratitis, recurrent episcleritis, scleritis, and uveitis.

Intracapsular cataract extraction – removal of the lens together with the capsule after the destruction of the Cinn's ligaments.

Intraocular pressure – the pressure exerted by the liquid contents of the eyeball on its elastic outer shell.

Iridectomy – removing an area of the iris.

Iridocorneal endothelial syndrome – it is manifested by inferiority of the posterior corneal epithelium, atrophy of the iris, formation of a thin membrane consisting of cells of the posterior corneal epithelium and descemet-like shell on the structures of the anterior chamber angle and the anterior surface of the iris.

Iridodonesis – tremor of the iris when the eye moves.

Iridodialysis – rupture of the iris at its base.

Iris – anterior vascular tract.

Keratitis – inflammation of the cornea.

Keratoconus – cone-shaped corneal deformity.

Keratoglobus – spherical deformation of the cornea.

Keratoplasty – corneal transplant.

Keratoprosthetics – replacement of the cloudy cornea with an artificial biologically inert plastic prosthesis.

Lacrimal sac – a cylindrical cavity closed from above. containing a tear.

Lagophthalmos – paralysis of the circular muscle of the eyelids, manifested by incomplete closing of the eye slit.

Laser trabeculoplasty – applying a series of cauterizations to the inner surface of the trabecular diaphragm, which improves its permeability to watery moisture and reduces the risk of blocking the schlemm canal.

Latent strabismus (heterophoria) – means the tendency of the eyeballs to deviate, which manifests itself during the period when it is turned off from the act of vision (for example, when a person does not fix the object with his eyes, thinks, "goes into himself").

Leiomyoma – a benign tumor of the iris, which develops from the elements of the pupillary muscles, is characterized by extremely slow growth.

Lens – an epithelial formation isolated from the rest of the eye membranes by a capsule that does not contain nerves or blood vessels. it is a transparent, slightly yellowish, strongly refractive body that has the shape of a biconvex lens.

Lenticonus – cone-shaped protrusion at the posterior or anterior pole of the lens.

Lentiglobus – spherical deformation of the lens.

Limb – a semitransparent transition area of the cornea to the sclera.

Madarosis – stopping the growth of eyelashes, areas of partial or complete baldness.

Megalocornea – giant the cornea.

Meibomian glands – eyelid cartilage glands that produce fat secretions.

Meningiomas – the tumor develops from arachnoid villi located between the hard and spider membranes.

Mesentery – the toothed roller, where the iris has the greatest thickness, divides the iris into two zones: the inner – pupillary and the outer – ciliary.

Mesopic vision – twilight vision.

Metagerpetics keratoiridocycklitis – severe viral lesion of the corneal stroma with its deep ulceration and concomitant iridocyclitis.

Metallosis of the eye – gradual oxidation of metal, and the penetration of oxides into the eye tissue.

Metamorphopsias – distortions of the letters and objects under consideration.

Metastatic retinitis – inflammation of the retina that occurs when entering the blood stream of microorganisms from any purulent focus.

Microcornea – small cornea.

Microspherophakia – the lens is sharply reduced, has a spherical shape.

Mismatched (non-identical), or disparate retinal points – points of the retina that do not coincide with each other, if both eyes are combined into one, overlaying each other's Central pits, as well as the horizontal and vertical meridians of the retina.

Monochromacy – black and white perception.

Monocular vision – vision with one eye - gives an idea only of the height, width, shape of the object, but does not allow you to judge the relative position of objects in space "by depth".

Morgagni's cataract – the stage of overripe cataract, in which the lens cortex is enlightened due to partial resorption of the masses, and the brown smooth core falls down under the influence of gravity.

Muscle of Horner – part of the circular eye muscle that stretches the wall of the lacrimal SAC, which creates a vacuum.

Myopia – disproportionate refraction, the refractive power of the optical apparatus may be too strong for a given eye size, and then parallel rays are collected in front of the retina.

Neoplastic glaucoma – occurs as a complication of intraocular or orbital neoplasms.

Neovascular glaucoma – it occurs as a complication of hypoxic retinal diseases, especially proliferative diabetic retinopathy and ischemic occlusion of the central retinal vein.

Neurinoma – benign tumor of the orbit.

Neurovasculitis (neuroretinovasculitis) – an inflammatory process that affects the retina and vessels of the optic nerve in addition to the optic nerve.

Nevus of Ot, or oculodermal melanosis – a benign tumor that grows from dermal melanocytes. The tumor is congenital, almost always one-sided, manifested by flat spots of reddish or purple color, usually located along the branches of the trigeminal nerve.

Nystagmus (shaking of eyes) – spontaneous oscillatory and independent of the patient's will movements of the eyeballs caused by central or local causes.

Ophthalmochromoscopy – a method that allows you to examine the fundus using light of different spectral composition.

Ophthalmodynamometry – a method of investigation that allows you to determine the pressure in the central retinal artery.

Ophthalmology – the science of the organ of vision and its diseases.

Ophthalmoscopy – method of examination of the fundus.

Optical neuritis (papillitis) – inflammation of the intraocular part of the optic nerve.

Optotype – specially selected sign for the study of visual acuity.

Orbit – a closed space contains a large number of complex anatomical structures that provide vital functions and functions of the visual organ.

Orthophoria – the correct position of the eyeballs, when the centers of the cornea correspond to the middle of the eye slit, and the visual axes of both eyes are parallel when fixing a distant object.

Orthoptic treatment – a system of measures aimed at combating cross-eyed by the selection of points and exercises for the rehabilitation and strengthening of binocular vision.

Overgrowth of the pupil – exudate deposition in the pupil plane.

Panophthalmitis – inflammation of all the membranes of the eyeball.

Panuveitis – inflammation of the entire choroid of the eye.

Penetrating wound – violation of the integrity of the fibrous capsule of the eye.

Periflebit The Eels' – a process in the retina characterized by tortuosity and dilation of the veins, and unevenness of their caliber. The process starts with periflebit, which leads to recurrent hemorrhage in the retina and the vitreous body.

Perimetry – the most common simple and fairly perfect method for studying peripheral vision.

Phacoemulsification – the removal of the cataract using ultrasound.

Phacomorphic glaucoma – rapid swelling of the lens, in which the angle of the anterior chamber is blocked, which sometimes threatens to cause ocular hypertension, an acute attack of glaucoma.

Phlegmon, or orbit cellulite – spilled purulent inflammation of the eye socket tissues.

Photopsias – flashes and flickers in front of the eye.

Pigmentary degeneration of the retina – dystrophic process in the retina, in which on the fundus along the retinal vessels, starting from the periphery, peculiar dark brown pigment deposits are formed, resembling bone bodies of various sizes and shapes.

Pigmented xeroderma – a rare hereditary disease transmitted by autosomal recessive type. It is manifested in the first two years of a child's life by increased sensitivity to ultraviolet radiation.

Pinguecula – a small island of thickened yellowish tissue that stands out against the white background of the normal conjunctiva of the sclera.

Pleomorphic adenoma – a benign variant of the primary tumor of the lacrimal gland.

Pleoptic treatment – a system of measures aimed at eliminating amblyopia and restoring visual acuity.

Pollinozy conjunctivitis – conjunctivitis caused by plant pollen.

Polycoria – formation of multiple pupils.

Presbyopia – age-related decrease in accommodation.

Primary angle of deviation of the eye – with strabismus, the angle of deviation of the squinting eye.

Progressive lens – lenses with a smoothly changing refractive power.

Protanopia – the lack of perception of red. People with this pathology are called protanopes.

Protanomaly – abnormal perception of red.

Pseudophakia – the presence of an artificial lens in the eye.

Pseudotumor of the orbit – a collective term that combines a group of diseases that are based on non-specific inflammatory changes in the tissues of the orbit.

Pterygium – triangular vascularized fold of the thickened conjunctiva of the sclera in the area of the inner corner of the eye slit.

Ptosis – omission of the upper eyelid.

Pupil – a round hole in the center of the iris that regulates the amount of light entering the eye.

Radial keratotomy – an operation aimed at reducing the refractive power of the cornea.

Retinal excavation – thinning of the retina.

Retinitis – inflammatory process in the retina.

Rhabdomyosarcoma – an extremely aggressive orbital tumor is the most common cause of malignancy in the orbit of children.

Retina – peripheral receptor division of the visual analyzer.

Retinoblastoma – malignant neoplasm of the retina.

Retinoschisis – destruction of the interstitial walls and splitting of the retina into two plates along the outer plexiform layer.

Retrobulbar optic neuritis – the inflammatory process is localized throughout the optic nerve behind the eyeball to the chiasm.

Rosette cataract – opacities, more often in the posterior part of the lens, in the form of feathers or petals.

Sarcoidosis of the orbit – multisystem granulomatous disease, the picture of sarcoidosis of the orbit resembles a slowly growing tumor.

Sclera – the albuminous membrane that occupies 5/6 of the entire outer, or fibrous, shell of the eyeball.

Scleritis – deep inflammatory lesion of the sclera.

Scotoma – focal defect of the visual field that does not merge with its peripheral borders.

Scotopic vision – night vision.

Secondary angle of deviation – with strabismus, the angle of deviation of the healthy eye.

Secondary cataract – opacity of the lens capsule remains in the form of growth of lens epithelial cells (Adamyuk-Elschnig balls) or fibrosis of the capsule after extracapsular cataract extraction.

Secondary cataract laser dissection – dissection of a secondary cataract using an YAG laser.

Senile keratosis – benign formations, flat areas of white color on the skin of the eyelids, covered with scales.

Siderosis – deposition of iron oxides in the eye tissues.

Simultaneous vision – it is characterized by the fact that in the higher visual centers, impulses from one and the other eyes are perceived simultaneously, but there is no merging into a single visual image.

Skiascopy (the shadow test) – a fairly accurate and simple method for objectively determining the clinical refraction of the eye.

Snow blindness, or snow ophthalmia – it develops as a result of ultraviolet irradiation of the eye when exposed to bright light.

"Snow rain" – destruction of the vitreous body associated with the deposition of sodium fatty acid salts on the backbone filaments. Glimmering opacities are visible in the vitreous body.

Stargardt's Dystrophy – retinal dystrophy, which has a slowly progressive course.

In the initial stage of the disease, a mottled edema of an oval or rounded shape with a brownish color is determined in the macular area.

Sty – acute purulent inflammation of the hair SAC or sebaceous gland at the root of the eyelash.

Subcapsular cataract – vacuoles and opacities are located subcapsularly, and sharply delimited from the transparent cortical substance of the lens.

Subluxation of the lens – displacement of the lens due to weakening or partial rupture of the fibers of the zinc ligament.

Subperiosteal abscess of the orbit – it is formed between the periosteum and the bone tissue of the eye socket.

Symblepharon – fusion of the conjunctiva of the eyelids with the conjunctiva of the eyeball.

Sympathetic inflammation – the occurrence of an inflammatory process in a healthy eye in the presence of chronic fibrinous-plastic iridocyclitis after a penetrating wound in the other eye.

Symptom of Guest – corkscrew-like tortuosity of small veins in the macular area.

Synoptophore – a device for assessing the angle of strabismus and quantifying binocular vision.

Tear points – holes on the tops of the lacrimal papillae, at the medial corner of the eye slit along the posterior edge of the intermarginal space.

Teardrop lake – deepening of the conjunctival cavity at the inner corner of the eye slit.

The "cherry stone" symptom – acute obstruction of the Central retinal artery. On a milky-white background due to retinal edema, the Central fossa has a cherry-red color.

The drainage system of the eye – it is located in the corner of the anterior chamber and is represented by the trabecular apparatus, the scleral sinus (schlemm's canal) and the collector tubules (water veins).

The penalty (fining) – a method of treating amblyopia in which the vision of the better-seeing eye is obscured by instillation of atropine or glasses.

The precipitates – cellular elements that have fallen into the moisture of the anterior chamber, glued together with fibrin and settled on the posterior surface of the cornea.

The rear chamber of the eye – the space behind the iris, which is its front wall.

The stain of the cornea – persistent limited opacity in the center or on the periphery of the cornea.

The symptom of "Cobra" – dilation and tortuosity of the anterior ciliary arteries at their entrance to the emissary in the eyes with increased intraocular pressure.

The tear stream – the space between the edge of the lower eyelid and the eyeball.

Thyrotoxic exophthalmos – the eye gap is sharply expanded due to the retraction of the upper eyelid, although there is no exophthalmus, or it does not exceed 2 mm.

Trachoma – chronic infectious keratoconjunctivitis characterized by inflammatory infiltration of the conjunctiva and its adenoid layer, follicle formation.

Trachomatous pannus – infiltration of the anterior layers of the cornea and ingrowth of superficial conjunctival vessels into the upper segment of the cornea.

Transillumination – method of translucency of the eyeball through the sclera.

Traumatic glaucoma – it may be caused by mechanical, chemical, or radiation damage to the eye.

Trichiasis – abnormal growth of eyelashes.

Trilateral retinoblastoma – a bilateral tumor combined with an ectopic intracranial tumor of primitive neuroectodermal origin.

Tritanomaly – abnormal perception of blue.

Tritanopia – the lack of perception of blue. People with this disorder are called tritanope.

True posterior staphyloma – limited protrusion of the eyeball.

Upper orbital fissure syndrome – a symptom complex that includes: exophthalmos, partial or complete ptosis of the upper eyelid, complete immobility of the eyeball, mydriasis, paralysis of accommodation, a sharp decrease in sensitivity of the cornea and skin of the eyelids in the area of the first branch of the trigeminal nerve.

Uveopathies – a large group of diseases of the vascular membrane of the eye of a dystrophic nature.

Vitreous body – part of the optical system of the eye that performs the eyeball cavity, which helps to preserve its turgor and shape.

Wegener's granulomatosis – systemic disease with damage to the smallest vessels, in which there are destructive and productive vasculitis, polymorphic cell granulomas with multinucleated giant cells. Clinically, the disease is characterized by the sudden appearance of symptoms of a rapidly growing orbital tumor.

Xanthopsia – the vision of the subjects, painted in yellow color.

X-ray cataract – develops when exposed to x-ray radiation, characterized by the formation of discoid opacity in the posterior layers of the lens.

Xerosis – drying of the cornea.

Zonular or layered cataract – alternation of transparent and cloudy layers of the lens.