

Medical Terminology

Senses – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

- A. This is the ability to see close objects but not distant ones and results from a defect in which the eye's focusing systems, the cornea and the lens, are optically too powerful or the eyeball is too long. As a result, the focal point is too near the lens and the image is not focused on the retina. It is corrected by a concave lens that reduces the refractive power of the eye by spreading out the light rays.

The disorder is: _____

- B. This is the ability to see distant objects but not near ones and results from a defect in which the eye's focusing systems, the cornea and the lens, are optically too weak or the eyeball is too short. As a result, the focal point is off and the image is projected posterior to the retina. It is corrected by convex lenses that cause light rays to converge as they approach the eye.

The disorder is: _____

- C. This is the normal loss of accommodation power of the eye that occurs as a consequence of aging. It occurs because the lens becomes sclerotic _____ and less flexible. The major symptom is when the near point of vision has increased beyond 9 inches. It can be corrected by the use of "reading glasses" worn only for close work and are removed when someone wants to see distance. Some people prefer the use of bifocals, which use two different lenses in the top and bottom of the glasses.

The disorder is: _____

- D. This is a refractive error in which the quality of focus is affected. If the cornea or the lens is not uniformly curved, the light rays will not focus at a single point but will fall as a blurred circle. Regular astigmatism can be corrected by glasses that are formed with the opposite curvature gradation.

The disorder is: _____

- E. This is a lack of parallelism of light paths through the eyes. One or two eyes may be involved. The eyes themselves may turn in or out.

The disorder is: _____

- F. In some cases, the image that appears on the retina _____ of one eye may be considerably different from that appearing on the other eye. The problem is nicknamed double vision _____ and is often the result of weak or abnormal eye muscles.

The disorder is: _____

- G. This is a disease of the eye involving increased intraocular _____ pressure caused by a buildup of aqueous humor. It usually results from a blockage of the canal of Schlemm, restricting drainage of the aqueous humor, or from overproduction of aqueous humor. If untreated, it can lead to retinal, optic _____ disc and optic nerve damage. The damage results from the increased pressure _____, which is sufficient to close off blood vessels _____ causing starvation and death _____ of retinal cells.
The disorder is: _____
- H. This is a relatively common problem that can result in complete blindness. The integrity of the retina depends on the vitreous _____ humor, which keeps the retina pushed against the other tunics of the eye. If a hole or tear occurs in the retina, fluid may accumulate between the sensory and the pigmented retina. This separation may continue until the sensory retina has become folded into a funnel-like form around the optic nerve. When the sensory retina becomes separated from its nutrient supply in the choroid coat, degeneration and blindness follow. It can be corrected with laser surgery.
The disorder is: _____
- I. This is the absence or deficiency of one or more of the cone pigments. It may be complete, involving the total absences of a pigment or partial, involving only reduced levels of a pigment. For example, if a person is lacking cones containing red-sensitive iodopsin, he cannot see red and therefore sees red and green as the same color. Individuals who lack cones containing green-sensitive iodopsin on the other hand cannot see green and will see red and green as the same color. This disorder is a recessive X-linked inherited trait and seen mostly in males.
The disorder is: _____
- J. A person with this disorder may not see well enough in a dimly lit environment to function adequately. It can result from abnormal rod function, retinal degeneration or vitamin A deficiency.
The disorder is: _____
- K. This is a clouding of the lens resulting from the buildup of proteins and epithelial cells. The lens relies on the aqueous humor for its nutrition. Any loss of the nutrient source will lead to degeneration of the lens and ultimately opacity of the lens. It may occur with advancing age, infection, exposure to sunlight and trauma. The lens may be surgically removed and a transplant completed.
The disorder is: _____

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- L. This is the leading cause of blindness worldwide. It is caused by a bacterial infection of the corneal epithelial cells resulting in scar tissue formation in the cornea. The bacteria are spread from one eye to the other by towels, fingers and other objects.
The disorder is: _____
- M. This is a bacterial infection of the eye that causes blindness. If the mother has gonorrhea, the bacteria can infect the newborn _____ during delivery. The disease can be prevented by treating the infant's eyes with an antibiotic such as erythromycin.
The disorder is: _____
- N. When an eye is not used as the result of strabismus, for example, the eye will eventually be visually impaired.
The disorder is: _____
- O. This is commonly called pink eye and may result from sunburn or an infection by bacterial organisms or viruses. Some forms of the infection can be treated with antibiotics.
The disorder is: _____
- P. This is damage to the retina caused by hemorrhages _____ and growth of abnormal blood vessels. It is associated with diabetes mellitus that is not controlled.
The disorder is: _____
- Q. This is an inability to smell chemicals.
The disorder is: _____
- R. This is an ear disorder in which spongy bone _____ grows over the oval window and immobilizes the stapes _____ leading to progressive loss of hearing. This disorder can be surgically corrected by breaking away the bony growth and the immobilized stapes _____. The oval window is covered by a synthetic membrane, and the stapes is replaced by a small rod connected to the synthetic membrane at one end and the incus on the other end.
The disorder is: _____
- S. This consists of noises such as ringing or clicking within the ears. These noises may occur as a result of other ear disorders in the middle or inner ear or along the central neuron pathways.
The disorder is: _____

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T. This consists of nausea and weakness caused by stimulation of the semicircular canals during motion. It may progress to vomiting _____ and incapacitation. Medications such as Dramamine help to counter the labyrinth stimulation of motion.

The disorder is: _____

U. This is an infection of the middle ear usually the result of an infection spread from the mucous membrane of the pharynx through the auditory tube to the mucous lining of the middle ear. The symptoms include fever, lethargy, irritability, and in younger infants, pulling on the affected ear. The infection may cause a temporary decrease or loss of hearing because the fluid build-up has dampened the tympanic membrane or ossicles

The disorder is: _____

V. This type of hearing loss involves a mechanical deficiency in transmission of sound waves from the outer ear to the organ of Corti and can often be corrected surgically. Hearing aids help people with such hearing deficiencies by boosting the sound volume reaching the ear:

This type of hearing loss involves the organ of Corti or nerve pathways and is more difficult to correct:

Cochlear implants may help improve hearing. Cochlear implants are made from a receiver and an antenna and are implanted under the skin near the auricle _____ and a small lead is fed through the external auditory meatus, tympanic membrane, middle ear, and into the cochlea where the cochlear nerve can be directly stimulated by electrical impulses from the receiver.

W. Dizziness: _____