

**Strabismus (squint, cross-eye)** : in normal binocular vision, the eyes are aligned so that each eye sees the same image, meaning that both eyes sends very similar images to the brain. In strabismus, only one eye is directed at the observed object and the other diverges( is directed elsewhere). The result is that two quite different images are sent to the brain, one from each eye. It is caused by one sided extrinsic muscle weakness or impairment of the cranial nerve (III, IV OR VI) supply to the extrinsic muscles. In most cases the image from the squinting eye is suppressed by the brain; otherwise there is double vision (diplopia)



Normal eye alignment



Crossed eyes (strabismus)

ADAM

**Cataract** : this is opacity of the lens, which impairs vision, especially in poor light and darkness when weak light rays can no longer pass through the cloudy lens to the retina. Although most commonly aged related, this condition can be congenital or secondary to other conditions e.g ocular trauma, uveitis or diabetes mellitus.

The most common cause of visual impairment worldwide, cataract can affect one or both eyes. The extent of visual impairment depends on the location and extent of opacity. Congenital cataract may be idiopathic , or due to genetic abnormality or maternal infection in early pregnancy e.g rubella. Early treatment is required to prevent permanent loss of sight.

## Cataract



Healthy eye



Clear lens



Eye with cataract



Lens clouded by cataract