Eye disease

This is a partial list of human eye diseases and disorders.
The World Health Organisation publishes a classification of known diseases and injuries called the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems or ICD-10. This list uses that classification.

H00-H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa

H00-H06 Disorders of eyelid, lacrimal system and orbit

- (H00.0) Hordeolum ("stye" or "sty") — a bacterial infection of sebaceous glands of eyelashes
- (H00.1) Chalazion — a cyst in the eyelid (usually upper eyelid)
- (H01.0) Blepharitis — inflammation of eyelids and eyelashes; characterized by white flaky skin near the eyelashes
- (H02.0) Entropion and trichiasis
- (H02.1) Ectropion
- (H02.2) Lagophthalmos
- (H02.3) Blepharochalasis
- (H02.4) Ptosis
- (H02.6) Xanthelasma of eyelid
- (H03.0*) Parasitic infestation of eyelid in diseases classified elsewhere
  - Dermatitis of eyelid due to Demodex species (B88.0+)
  - Parasitic infestation of eyelid in:
    - leishmaniasis (B55.----)
    - loiasis (B74.3+)
    - onchocerciasis (B73+)
    - phthiriasis (B85.3+)
- (H03.1*) Involvement of eyelid in other infectious diseases classified elsewhere
  - Involvement of eyelid in:
    - herpesviral (herpes simplex) infection (B00.5+)
    - leprosy (A30.----)
    - molluscum contagiosum (B08.1+)
    - tuberculosis (A18.4+)
    - yaws (A66.----)
    - zoster (B02.3+)
- (H03.8*) Involvement of eyelid in other diseases classified elsewhere
  - Involvement of eyelid in impetigo (L01.0+)
- (H04.0) Dacryoadenitis
- (H04.2) Epiphora
- (H06.2*) Dysthyroid exophthalmos it is shown that if your eye comes out that it will shrink because the optic fluids drain out
H10-H13 Disorders of conjunctiva

- (H10) Conjunctivitis — inflammation of the conjunctiva
- (H11.0) Pterygium — benign growth of the conjunctiva
- (H11.3) Subconjunctival hemorrhage — burst blood vessels on conjunctiva
- (H13.1*) Conjunctivitis in infectious and parasitic diseases classified elsewhere
  - Conjunctivitis (due to):
    - Acanthamoeba (B60.1+)
    - adenoviral follicular (acute) (B30.1+)
    - chlamydial (A74.0+)
    - diphtheritic (A36.8+)
    - gonococcal (A54.3+)
    - haemorrhagic (acute)(epidemic) (B30.3+)
    - herpesviral [herpes simplex] (B00.5+)
    - meningococcal (A39.8+)
    - Newcastle (B30.8+)
    - zoster (B02.3+)

H15-H22 Disorders of sclera, cornea, iris and ciliary body

- (H15.0) Scleritis — a painful inflammation of the sclera
- (H16) Keratitis — inflammation of the cornea
- (H16.0) Corneal ulcer / Corneal abrasion — loss of the surface epithelial layer of the eye's cornea
- (H16.1) Snow blindness / Arc eye — a painful condition caused by exposure of unprotected eyes to bright light
- (H16.1) Thygeson's superficial punctate keratopathy
- (H16.4) Corneal neovascularization
- (H18.5) Fuchs' dystrophy — cloudy morning vision
- (H18.6) Keratoconus — the cornea thins and changes shape to be more like a cone than a parabole
- (H19.3) Keratoconjunctivitis sicca — dry eyes
- (H20.0) Iritis — inflammation of the iris
- (H20.0, H44.1) Uveitis — inflammatory process involving the interior of the eye; Sympathetic ophthalmia is a subset.

H25-H28 Disorders of lens

- (H25-H26) Cataract — the lens becomes opaque
  - limbal stem cell deficiency

H30-H36 Disorders of choroid and retina

- (H33) Retinal detachment — the retina detaches from the choroid, leading to blurred and distorted vision
- (H33.1) Retinoschisis — the retina separates into several layers and may detach
- (H35.0) Hypertensive retinopathy — burst blood vessels, due to long-term high blood pressure
  - (H35.0/E10-E14) Diabetic retinopathy damage to the retina caused by complications of diabetes mellitus, which could eventually lead to blindness
- (H35.0-H35.2) Retinopathy — general term referring to non-inflammatory damage to the retina
- (H35.1) Retinopathy of prematurity — scarring and retinal detachment in premature babies
- (H35.3) Age-related macular degeneration — the photosensitive cells in the macula malfunction and over time cease to work
Eye disease

- (H35.3) Macular degeneration — loss of central vision, due to macular degeneration
- (H35.3) Epiretinal membrane — a transparent layer forms and tightens over the retina
- (H35.5) Retinitis pigmentosa — genetic disorder; tunnel vision preceded by night-blindness
- (H35.81) Macular edema — distorted central vision, due to a swollen macula

H40-H42 Glaucoma
- (H40-H42) Glaucoma — optic neuropathy

H43-H45 Disorders of vitreous body and globe
- (H43.9) Floaters — shadow-like shapes which appear singly or together with several others in the field of vision

H46-H48 Disorders of optic nerve and visual pathways
- (H47.2) Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy — genetic disorder; loss of central vision
- (H47.3) Optic disc drusen — globules progressively calcify in the optic disc, compressing the vasculature and optic nerve fibers

H49-H52 Disorders of ocular muscles, binocular movement, accommodation and refraction
- (H49-H50) Strabismus (Crossed eye/Wandering eye/Walleye) — the eyes do not point in the same direction
  - (H49.3-4) Ophthalmoparesis — the partial or total paralysis of the eye muscles
  - (H49.4) Progressive external ophthalmoplegia — weakness of the external eye muscles
  - (H50.0, H50.3) Esotropia — the tendency for eyes to become cross-eyed
  - (H50.1, H50.3) Exotropia — the tendency for eyes to look outward
- (H52) Disorders of refraction and accommodation
  - (H52.0) Hypermetropia (Farsightedness) — the inability to focus on near objects (and in extreme cases, any objects)
  - (H52.1) Myopia (Nearsightedness) — distant objects appear blurred
  - (H52.2) Astigmatism — the cornea or the lens of the eye is not perfectly spherical, resulting in different focal points in different planes
  - (H52.3) Anisometropia — the lenses of the two eyes have different focal lengths
  - (H52.4) Presbyopia — a condition that occurs with growing age and results in the inability to focus on close objects
- (H52.5) Disorders of accommodation
  - Internal ophthalmoplegia

H53-H54.9 Visual disturbances and blindness
- (H53.0) Amblyopia (lazy eye) — poor or blurry vision due to either no transmission or poor transmission of the visual image to the brain
- (H53.0) Leber's congenital amaurosis — genetic disorder; appears at birth, characterised by sluggish or no pupillary responses
- (H53.1, H53.4) Scotoma (blind spot) — an area impairment of vision surrounded by a field of relatively well-preserved vision
- (H53.5) Color blindness — the inability to perceive differences between some or all colors that other people can distinguish
  - (H53.5) Achromatopsia / Maskun — a low cone count or lack of function in cone cells
  - (H53.6) Nyctalopia (Nightblindness) — a condition making it difficult or impossible to see in the dark
• (H54) Blindness — the brain does not receive optical information, through various causes
  • (H54/B73) River blindness — blindness caused by long-term infection by a parasitic worm (rare in western societies)
  • (H54.9) micro-opthalmia/coloboma — a disconnection between the optic nerve and the brain and/or spinal cord

H55-H59 Other disorders of eye and adnexa

• (H57.9) Red eye — conjunctiva appears red typically due to illness or injury
• (H58.0) Argyll Robertson pupil — small, unequal, irregularly shaped pupils

Other codes

• (B36.1) Keratomycosis — fungal infection of the cornea
• (E50.6-E50.7) Xerophthalmia — dry eyes, caused by vitamin A deficiency
• (Q13.1) Aniridia — a rare congenital eye condition leading to underdevelopment or even absence of the iris of the eye

See also

• Corneal dystrophies in human
• Corrective lenses
• List of diseases, for a complete alphabetical listing of diseases
• List of eye surgeries
• List of systemic diseases with ocular manifestations
• Ophthalmology

References

• World Health Organization's ICD-10 Codes [2]
  • WHO ICD-10 — Chapter VII Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59) [2]

References


License

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/