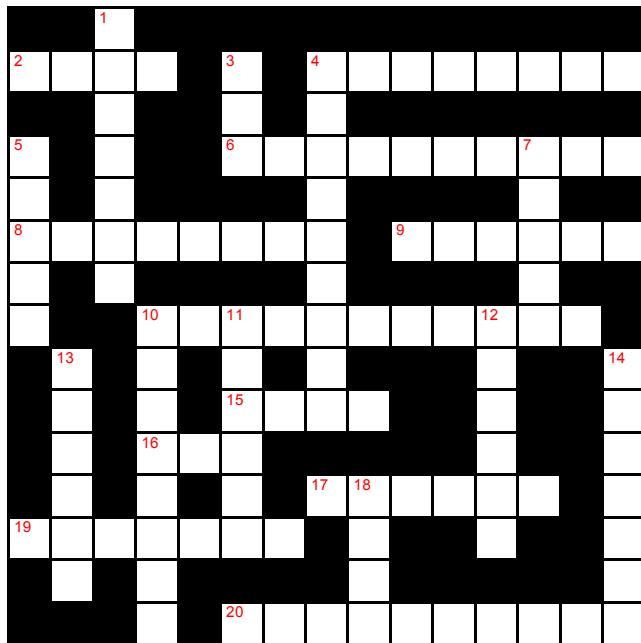


## Healthcare\_Vision\_15x15\_2008-10-21

B.B. Huria



### Across

- 2 Muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil; it forms the coloured portion of the eye. (4)
- 4 A chart that is read from a fixed distance; used as a test of vision. (3,5)
- 6 Farsightedness resulting from a reduced ability to focus caused by loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens with age. (10)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Sensitivity - The ability to perceive differences between an object and its background. (8)
- 9 Nearsightedness; ability to see close objects more clearly than distant objects. (6)
- 10 The entire area that can be seen when the eye is forward, including peripheral vision. (6,5)
- 15 Biconvex transparent

body situated behind the iris in the eye; it focuses light waves on the retina. (4)

- 16 The pigment cell layer that nourishes the retinal cells. (3)
- 17 Structure of the back of the eye. (6)
- 19 A spectacle lens having one section for distance and other for near sight. (2-5)
- 20 Abnormal alignment of one or both eyes; squint. (10)

### Down

- 5 Maximum clarity or distinctness of an image rendered by an optical system. (5) (4)
- 7 Contractile aperture in the iris of the eye. (5)
- 10 Transparent, colourless mass of gel that lies behind lens and in front of retina. (8)
- 11 Tough, white, outer membranous layer of the eyeball. (6)
- 12 A small vessel with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye; use to apply medicated or cleansing solution to the eyeball. (6)
- 13 An eye or person with myopia. (6)
- 14 Fibers that hold the eye lens suspended in position and enable it to change shape during accommodation. (7)
- 18 The part of the eye that contains the iris and ciliary body and choroid