



OPTICAL PART OF THE EYE AND RELATED DISEASES.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 10 th 2022 Accepted: January 10 th 2023 Published: February 14 th 2023	Information about the anatomical structure of the eye and its physiology and eye-related diseases and factors in the modern world quoted.
Keywords: receptor, accommodation, sclera, retina, melanin, cornea, gem, adaptation	

The eye is located in an eye cup in a special pit of the skull. From the eyeballs, from the visual nerve and the auxiliary parts (the moving muscles of the eye socket and their nerves, the ribs and Cypriots, the young glands, the blood vessels it consists of the likes. In the front part of the eyeball is a two-dimorrhic apparatus, an eyeball, a circular liquid and a circular body, as well as a Cypriot body and a colorful curtain that serves for accommodation. Kconsists of 3 curtains, the wall of its socket, which is densely attached to each other. The outermost side of the eye is the fibrous veil, which is divided into two sections: the sclera in the back or thewhiter curtain is the thickest curtain, which transcends the fireplace and the protective vazifa; The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the gecing of all these filaments. At the base of the white fibrous curtain is a veil with a vein rich in blood vessels. It consists of three parts: a colorful curtain, which is shaped like a circle and is blue, green, rusty, yellow, orange, and even black in various people, depending on the colorful curtain in dyeing mode (melanin). A colorful curtain gives the eye a jellyfish. Without the pan has a dent in it, the pan has a dent in it, and the pan has a dent in it. In the center of a colorful curtain is a circular story called an eyeball. The pale horse, whose carved by deep ravines. It narrows in the light and expands in the dark and limits the rays that fall into the eye. The brightly sensitive inner curtain is its ownsensory apparatus, made up of 10 people's t, and the most important thing about the beeis that the wings of the vision cells—sticks and tube cells—distinguish the color in addition to sensing the light. The yellow spot in the center of the net curtain separates things from their mystery to their mystery and allows them to see clearly. A blind spot near a yellowish-brown dog is an insensitive part of the net veil. Nerve

fibers from the net veil accumulate here and form the visual nerve. This nerve passes through the sclera, enters the skull cavity and intersects with the visual nerve of the second eye to form a visual pathway, which lasts from the skull to the nasal part. In each hemisphere of the cerebral cortex, both eyes have a visual center. Tears well up in the mucous membrane of the eyelids and ribbons. The ribbons consist of two skin burrows, including dense connective tissue and eye-blinking muscles, and on the edge of the ribbons grow Cypriots (between 100 and 150 in the upper ribs and 50-70 in the lower ribs), and the pathways of the fat glands are opened, and their inflammation is called go vmijja. The Cypriots protected the eye from falling into bed bodies (dust particles). When the Cypriots grow incorrectly, the horn curtain can be damaged and infected, and the cypriot veil has a dioptric apparatus, an eyeball, a circular liquid and a circular body, as well as a Cypriot body and a colorful curtain that serves for accommodation. The wall of the eyeball consists of three curtains that are densely attached to each other. The outermost part of the eye is the fibrous veil, which is divided into two sections: the sclera in the back or the whitel curtain — the thickest curtain, which serves as a fire h and protection, free when it dies The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the geccow's body shape. At the base of the white fibrous curtain is a veil with a vein rich in blood vessels. It consists of three parts: a colorful curtain, which is shaped like a circle and is blue, green, rusty, yellow, orange, and even black in various people, depending on the colorful curtain in dyeing mode (melanin). A colorful curtain gives the eye a jellyfish. Without Agar melanin pigment, the eye is reddish-brown. In the curtain marco, there is a circular story called an eyeball. The pale horse, whose carved by deep ravines. It narrows in the light, expands in the dark, and limits the rays that fall into the eye, and the



process of seeing is based on the fact that light that returns from or shaves from things in the outside world affects the eye. The essence is that The rays of light visible from the outside world pass through their precise environments , and break through them, and are broken into the net veil, creating a photochemical reaction in its cells, resulting in the formation of light energy into the nerve impulse This impulse travels from the veil to the visual centers of the cerebral cortex through the cerebral cortex, where the effects of light are referred to as certain images. The collars are dark on the day, and the sticks are the cells they see when the eyebrows are dark or at night. This is how a person can perceive different amounts of light, from a long candle fire to a frequent one. The ability of the eye to perceive the light of different ribbons is called the adaptation of the eye, and it can adapt to seeing in the darkness of the eye and in the light. The visual strength of the eye depends on the properties of these yellow dog elements and other causes in different people. It is checked with the help of special jadv algae. The inability of the eye to distinguish between red is called daltonism.

On a global scale, the most common causes of vision impairment are unhealed test errors (43%), cataracts (33%) and glaucoma (2%). Refraction errors include close vision, remote vision, presbyopia, and astigmatism. The most common cause of cataract blindness. Other khoneycomers that may cause visual problems include: Yash-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, cornea cloud, childhood blindness and a number of infections. Vision impairment, as well as a brain-caused vascular, premature birth, or trauma among others. The cortical vision disorder known as these conditions. Screening for vision problems in children can improve future vision and advances in education. Screening adults without symptoms has an unreasonable benefit.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 80% of vision impairments can be prevented or treated with treatment. This includes cataracts, infections such as river blindness and trachoma, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, unhealthy refraction errors, and some cases of childhood blindness. Many people with visual impasse benefit from seeing recovery, changes around them, and auxiliary devices.

By 2015, there were 940 million people who would lose vision. 246 million people had low vision and 39 million were blind. Most visually impaired people are developing worlds and people over the age of 50. Since the 1990s, visual impasse rates have dropped. Visual impairment is caused by direct treatment costs and

indirectly reduced ability to work has a tufay floor economic cost.

The most common causes of vision impairment globally in 2010 are:

- Sinish xatosi (42%)
- Cataract (33%)
- Glaucoma (2%)
- Age-related macula offspring (1%)
- Cornea xiralashishi (1%)
- Diabetic retinopathy (1%)
- Childhood blindness
- Traxoma (1%)
- Belgilanmagan (18%)

The most common causes of blindness worldwide in 2010 are:

- Cataract (51%)
- Glaucoma (8%)
- Age-related macula offspring (5%)
- Cornea xiralashishi (4%)
- Childhood blindness (4%)
- Sinishdagi xatolar (3%)
- Traxoma (3%)
- Diabetic retinopathy (1%)
- Belgilanmagan (21%)

About 90% of visually impaired people live in a developing world. Age-related malekula degeneration, glaucoma, and diabetic retinopathy are the main causes of blindness in the developed world.

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