



Term	Definition	Image
<b>Astigmatism</b>	People with astigmatism have difficulty seeing clearly in the distance and close up.	
<b>Braille</b>	A form of written language for blind people. Letters are represented by patterns of raised dots. These dots are felt with the fingertips.	
<b>Cataract</b>	When the lens in the eye is no longer clear. This will be seen as a milky or cloudy area within the pupil. A cataract significantly reduces a person's vision.	
<b>Diabetes</b>	A disease where sugar is high in blood. This can result in many health problems including: difficulty in feeling parts of the body (especially feet) and consequent foot wounds, gradual loss of vision, kidney damage, urinary incontinence and difficulty remembering things.	
<b>Hyperopia</b>	People with hyperopia are long-sighted. They can see objects in the distance clearly, however, they find it hard to focus on close objects.	
<b>Myopia</b>	People with myopia are short-sighted. They can see close objects clearly, however, more distant objects are blurry.	
<b>Near vision spectacles</b>	Near vision spectacles work by making text or objects look larger (magnified). They are used for people with near vision problems in older adults. They help the person to carry out any activity that is within arms-reach.	

<b>Presbyopia</b>	A near vision problem in older adults. People with presbyopia have difficulty seeing things that are close. Presbyopia only occurs as people reach the age of 40 years or over.	
<b>Prescription spectacles</b>	Spectacles that have been matched to the person wearing them after a thorough eye exam by a qualified eye health professional.	
<b>Refractive error</b>	A change in shape or length of the eyeball resulting in difficulty seeing clearly. Different types of refractive error lead to different vision problems. This includes myopia, hyperopia, presbyopia and astigmatism. These can be corrected with the right spectacles, contact lenses, or surgery.	
<b>Vision</b>	The ability to see.	