A) The causes of red eye.

- Inflammation (conjunctivitis).
- Allergy.
- F.B.
- Tobacco smoke.
- Rubbing Lashes.
- Dust
- Dry eye.
- Glaucoma.
- Iridocyclitis.
- Corneal ulcer.

B) Myopia

Non surgical treatment:

i- By concave lenses:

ii- Contact lenses: is preferred in high myopic patients where the field is diminished due to the degenerated periphery.

iii- Plenty of vitamins and calcium, good diet; vit A is essential.

iv- Proper visual hygiene, including:

   a- Proper choice of work e.g. avoid working as watch maker or jewelers and excessive near work is avoided.
b-proper illumination: it is better to be from behind and to one side. Direct illumination of the book should be avoided.

**Surgical treatment:**

Surgery of myopia varies according to the degree of myopia.

1-Radial keratotomy (R.K.)
2-Laser in situ kerato mileusis (LASIK)
   Here a microkeratome is used to make a corneal flap that gives access to the corneal stroma combined with ablation of the exposed stromal bed with an excimer laser.
3-Phakic myopic intraocular lenses.
4- Clear lens extraction.
etina when eye in rest.

C)

**Ptosis**: Is the term given to the drooping of the upper eyelid.
   Mechanical ptosis, Traumatic ptosis, -Neruogenic ptosis.

**Glacoma**: It is a general term referring to the presence of intermittently or constantly elevated intra-ocular pressure resulting in ocular structural damage, visual field defects and visual deterioration.
The normal I.O.P. is 10-21mm Hg.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum**:
The same as purulent conjunctivitis, it is always bilateral present between 1-12 days after birth in cases of gonococcal ophthalmia. A membrane formation may occur, with marked chemosis, and marked lid oedema, redness, with purulent discharge.

**Chalazion**:
It is a chronic inflammatory lipogranuloma of a meibomian gland.
D) Complete

1- Blepharitis means it is a chronic inflammation of lid margins the different types included squamous ulcerative blepharitis, angular blepharoconjunctivitis and allergic Blepharitis.

2- Fundus examination in patients of diabetes mellitus reveals microaneurysm, hemorrhage, and neovascularisation, according to this finding it can be classified into, non proliferative, and proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

3- Cataract means lens opacification, and can be classified into congenital cataract, and acquired cataract.

4- Corneal ulcer diagnosis by special dye called fluorescein.

5- Normal IOP is 10-22 mmHg.

6- The lacrimal system include secretory gland & drainage system.