

WAC 415-104-590 Eyes. The following conditions of the eye are causes for rejection of membership:

(1) **Lids:**

- (a) Blepharitis, chronic, more than mild. Cases of acute blepharitis will be rejected until cured;
- (b) Blepharospasm;
- (c) Dacryocystitis, acute or chronic;
- (d) Destruction of the lids, complete or extensive, sufficient to impair protection of the eye from exposure;
- (e) Disfiguring cicatrices and adhesions of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball;
- (f) Growth or tumor of the eyelid other than small early basal cell tumors of the eyelid, which can be cured by treatment, and small nonprogressive symptomatic benign lesions;
- (g) Marked inversion or eversion of the eyelids sufficient to cause unsightly appearance or watering of eyes (entropion or ectropion);
- (h) Lagopthalmos;
- (i) Ptosis interfering with vision;
- (j) Trichiasis, severe;

(2) **Conjunctive:**

- (a) Conjunctivitis, chronic, including vernal catarrh and trachoma. Individuals with acute conjunctivitis are unacceptable until the condition is cured;
- (b) Pterygium:
 - (i) Pterygium recurring after three operative procedures;
 - (ii) Pterygium encroaching on the cornea in excess of three millimeters or interfering with vision;

(3) **Cornea:**

- (a) Dystrophy, corneal, of any type including keratoconus of any degree;
- (b) Keratitis, acute or chronic;
- (c) Ulcer, corneal; history of recurrent ulcers or corneal abrasions (including herpetic ulcers);
- (d) Vascularization or opacification of the cornea from any cause which interferes with visual function or is progressive;

(4) **Uveal tract:** Inflammation of the uveal tract except healed traumatic choroiditis;

(5) **Retina:**

- (a) Angiomatoses, phakomatoses, retinal cysts, and other congenito-hereditary conditions that impair visual function;
- (b) Degenerations of the retina to include macular cysts, holes and other degenerations (hereditary as acquired degenerative changes) and other conditions affecting the macule. All types of pigmentary degenerations (primary and secondary);
- (c) Detachment of the retina or history of surgery for same;
- (d) Inflammation of the retina (retinitis or other inflammatory conditions of the retina to include Coat's disease, diabetic retinopathy, Earles' disease, and retinitis proliferans);

(6) **Optic nerve:**

- (a) Congenito-hereditary conditions of the optic nerve or any other central nervous system pathology affecting the efficient function of the optic nerve;
- (b) Optic neuritis, neuroretinitis, or secondary optic atrophy resulting therefrom or document history of attacks of retrobulbar neuritis;
- (c) Optic atrophy (primary or secondary);

- (d) Papilledema;
- (7) **Lens:**
 - (a) Aphakia (unilateral or bilateral);
 - (b) Dislocation, partial or complete, of a lens;
 - (c) Opacities of the lens which interfere with vision or which are considered to be progressive;
- (8) **Ocular mobility and motility:**
 - (a) Dislopia, documented, constant or intermittent from any cause or of any degree interfering with visual function (i.e., may suppress);
 - (b) Diplopia, monocular, documented, interfering with visual function;
 - (c) Mystagmus, with both eyes fixing, congenital or acquired;
 - (d) Strabismus of forty prism diopters or more, uncorrectable by lenses to less than forty diopters;
 - (e) Strabismus of any degree accompanied by documented diplopia;
 - (f) Strabismus, surgery for the correction of, within the preceding six months;
- (9) **Miscellaneous defects and diseases:**
 - (a) Abnormal conditions of the eye or visual fields due to diseases of the central nervous system;
 - (b) Absence of an eye;
 - (c) Asthenopia severe;
 - (d) Exophthalmos, unilateral or bilateral;
 - (e) Glaucoma, primary or secondary;
 - (f) Hemianopsia of any type;
 - (g) Loss of normal pupillary reflex reactions to light or accommodation to distance or Adies syndrome;
 - (h) Loss of visual fields due to organic disease;
 - (i) Night blindness associated with objective disease of the eye. Verified congenital night blindness;
 - (j) Residuals of old contusions, lacerations, penetrations, etc., which impair visual function required for satisfactory performance of duty;
 - (k) Retained intra-ocular foreign body;
 - (l) Tumors, see WAC 415-104-590 (1)(f), 415-104-720, and 415-104-725;
 - (m) Any organic disease of the eye or adnexa not specified above which threatens continuity of vision or impairment of visual functions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 41.50.050(6) and 41.50.090. WSR 78-03-023 (Order IV), § 415-104-590, filed 2/15/78. Formerly WAC 297-50-100.]