Purpose: The objective of the present study was to find out the effect of Valsalva maneuver on corneal morphology and anterior chamber parameters in healthy individuals. Methods: A total of 34 eyes of 34 healthy individuals with a mean age of 31.67±5.05 years were included in this cross-sectional study. Volunteers were excluded if they had any physical disorder that would prevent them from performing the Valsalva maneuver. Corneal front keratometry values (K-flat, K-steep, and K-max), central corneal thickness (CCT), corneal apex thickness (CAT), thinnest corneal thickness (TCT), corneal volume (CV), anterior chamber volume (ACV), anterior chamber depth (ACD), and anterior chamber angle (ACA) were obtained with a Pentacam Scheimpflug camera (Oculus, Germany) before and during the Valsalva maneuver. Results were compared using paired sample t test, and a p value less than 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant. Results: The Valsalva maneuver did not have any significant influence on the corneal parameters (p>0.05). However, ACV, ACD, and ACA decreased markedly during the Valsalva maneuver (p=0.023, p=0.021, and p=0.016, respectively). Conclusions: The Valsalva maneuver, performed frequently in daily activities, can lead to a significant reduction in the anterior chamber parameters but does not have any significant influence on corneal morphology in healthy individuals. Financial Disclosure: No author has a financial or proprietary interest in any material or method mentioned.