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Short note on any two Eye Defect

1. Myopia

Myopia (also called nearsightedness) is the most common cause of impaired vision in people under age 40. In recent years, its prevalence is growing at an alarming rate.

Myopia symptoms

If you are nearsighted, you will have difficulty reading road signs and seeing distant objects clearly, but will be able to see well for close-up tasks such as reading and computer use.

Other signs and [symptoms of myopia](#) include squinting, [eye strain](#) and [headaches](#). Feeling fatigued when driving or playing [sports](#) also can be a symptom of uncorrected nearsightedness.

What causes myopia?

Myopia occurs when the eyeball is too long, relative to the focusing power of the cornea and lens of the eye. This causes light rays to focus at a point in front of the [retina](#), rather than directly on its surface.

Nearsightedness can also be caused by the [cornea](#) and/or lens being too curved for the length of the eyeball. In some cases, myopia occurs due to a combination of these factors.

Myopia typically begins in childhood, and you may have a higher risk if your parents are nearsighted. In most cases, nearsightedness stabilizes in early adulthood but sometimes it continues to progress with age.

Myopia treatment

Nearsightedness can be corrected with [eyeglasses](#), [contact lenses](#) or [refractive surgery](#).

2. Hyperopia (Farsightedness)

What Is Hyperopia?

Hyperopia, or farsightedness, is when you see things that are far away better than things that are up close. Your [eyes](#) focus better on distant objects than on nearby ones.

Children who have mild to moderate [farsightedness](#) can see both close and far away without glasses because the muscles and lenses in their [eyes](#) can squint very well and overcome the [farsightedness](#).

Hyperopia Causes

Your [eyes](#) focus on light rays and send the image of what you're looking at to your [brain](#). When you're farsighted, the light rays don't focus the way they should.

The [cornea](#), the clear outer layer of your [eye](#), and the lens focus images directly on the surface of your retina, which lines the back of your [eye](#). If your [eye](#) is too short, or the power to focus is too weak, the image will go to the wrong place, behind your retina. That's what makes things look blurry.

Hyperopia Symptoms

You may have:

- Trouble focusing on nearby objects
- [Headaches](#)
- Blurry [vision](#)
- Eye strain

Hyperopia Treatment

For clear vision, you might need:

- Glasses
- [Contact lenses](#)
- Vision correction surgery such as LASIK