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Pharmacology

PHS212

Write short notes on any two eye defects

MYOPIA or NEARSHIGHTED

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. If you're nearsighted, the first number ("sphere") on your eyeglasses prescription will be preceded by a minus sign (-). The higher the number, the more nearsighted you are.

Myopia is often called nearsightedness, because people who have it can only see nearby objects in sharp focus. It is caused by too much curvature of the cornea relative to the length of the eyeball. This causes the light rays in the eye to be focused in front of the retina instead of on it.

In laser correction, this curvature is reduced, moving the focal point of the light to the retina and enabling clear vision without corrective lenses.

HYPEROPIA or FARESIGHTED

This vision problem occurs when light rays entering the eye focus behind the retina, rather than directly on it. The eyeball of a farsighted person is shorter than normal. Farsightedness can be corrected with glasses to change the way light rays bend into the eyes. If your glasses begins with plus numbers, like +1.50, you are farsighted.

Hyperopia, or farsightedness, is just the opposite – people with it can see clearly far away, but not close up. It is caused by insufficient curvature of the cornea relative to the length of the eyeball. This puts the focal point of the light rays behind the retina instead of on it.

In laser correction, the curvature of the cornea is increased, moving the focal point of the light to the retina and enabling clear vision.