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Matric Number: 18/mhs02/165

Department: Nursing

Course: Physiology

Question

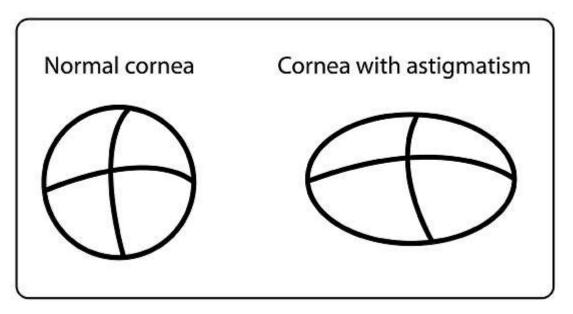
Write short notes on any two eye defects

<u>Answer</u>

1. ASTIGMATISM

Instead of the cornea having a symmetrically round shape (like a tennis ball), it is shaped more like a rugby ball, with one meridian being significantly more curved than the meridian perpendicular to it. Astigmatism usually causes vision to be blurred or distorted to some degree at all distances. Symptoms of uncorrected astigmatism are eye strain and headaches, especially after reading or other prolonged visual tasks.

This defect is when the light rays do not all come to a single focal point on the retina, instead some focus on the retina and some focus in front of or behind it. This is usually caused by a non-uniform curvature of the cornea. A typical symptom of astigmatism is if you are looking at a pattern of lines placed at various angles and the lines running in one direction appear sharp whilst those in other directions appear blurred. Astigmatism can usually be corrected by using a special spherical cylindrical lens; this is placed in the out-of-focus axis. Astigmatism is usually combined with Myopia or Hyperopia;



2. <u>HYPEROPIA or FARESIGHTED</u>

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.

This is a defect of vision in which there is difficulty with near vision but far objects can be seen easily. The image is focused behind the retina rather than upon it. This occurs when the eyeball is too short or the refractive power of the lens is too weak. Hyperopia can be corrected by wearing glasses/contacts that contain convex lenses. This shows hyperopia where the image is focused behind the retina.

