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WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY TWO EYE DEFECTS

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.

Globally, research suggests that in the year 2000, roughly 25 percent of the world's populations was nearsightedness but by the year 2050, it is expected that roughly half the people on the planet will be myopic.

MYOPIC SYMPTOMS

If you are nearsightedness 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.

Depending on the degree of your myopia, you may need to wear your glasses or contact lenses all the time or only when you need very clear distance vision, like when driving, seeing a chalkboard or watching a movie.

HYPERMETROPIA

WHAT HAPPENS

When the power of the eye is not strong enough, or the length of the eye is too short, the rays of light that enter the eye fall behind the retina rather than falling on the retina in focus.

Hypermetropia can result in blurred vision, primarily at near distance, but depending on its severity it can also affect distance vision.

This is a common condition that can occur at any age. However, because hypermetropia is caused by the eye being too short or the strong enough, its quite common for children to have small degrees of long-sightedness that they may grow out of over time as their eyes grow longer.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS

People with hypermetropia may suffer from:

1. Headaches
2. Eye strain
3. Blurred vision
4. In some instances, squints[eye turning]

DIAGNOSIS

Hypermetropia can be diagnosed by an optometrist during a routine eye examination, and common forms of vision correction can be prescribed to alleviate symptoms.

Positive lenses are prescribed to increase the overall power of the eye, reduce the amount of effort the visual system is exerting to overcome any hyperopia present, and alleviate any manifest symptoms that the patient is suffering from as a result.

WHAT ARE THE TREATMENTS

Hypermetropia can be treated with corrective contact lenses or spectacles. Alternatively, eye surgery is an option that can be very effective for suitable candidates.

1. Traditional correction: glasses or contact lenses in the form or positive lenses.

2. Surgical correction: The two surgical procedures available are Laser Eye Surgery and Clear Lens Extraction. The latter is the same as cataract surgery but involves the removal of a clear crystalline lens [with no cataract].

If your hypermetropia treatment of choice is a surgical correction, it is important to talk through your choice with your eye surgeon. There are many factors to consider, including your age, how severe your corneas and whether you have any other eye conditions.