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Pharmacology

PHS 212

1.)

Near-sightedness, also known as short-sightedness and myopia, is an eye disorder where light focuses in front of, instead of on, the retina.This causes distant objects to be blurry while close objects appear normal.Other symptoms may include headaches and eye strain. Severe near-sightedness is associated with an increased risk of retinal detachment, cataracts, and glaucoma

A myopic individual can see clearly out to a certain distance (called far point), but everything further becomes blurry. If the extent of the myopia is great enough, even standard reading distances can be affected. Upon routine examination of the eyes, the vast majority of myopic eyes appear structurally identical to nonmyopic eyes.

Onset is often in school children, with worsening between the ages of 8 and 15

The National Institutes of Health says there is no known way of preventing myopia, and the use of glasses or contact lenses does not affect its progression.There is no universally accepted method of preventing myopia and proposed methods need additional study to determine their effectiveness.Optical correction using glasses or contact lenses is the most common treatment; other approaches include orthokeratology, and refractive surgery.Medications (mostly atropine) and vision therapy can be effective in addressing the various forms of pseudomyopia.

2.) Astigmatism is a type of refractive error in which the eye does not focus light evenly on the retina.This results in distorted or blurred vision at any distance.Other symptoms can include eyestrain, headaches, and trouble driving at night. If it occurs in early life, it can later result in amblyopia.

The cause of astigmatism is unclear, however it is believed to be partly related to genetic factors.The underlying mechanism involves an irregular curvature of the cornea or abnormalities in the lens of the eye.Diagnosis is by an eye examination.

Three treatment options are available: glasses, contact lenses, and surgery.Glasses are the simplest.Contact lenses can provide a wider field of vision.Refractive surgery permanently changes the shape of the eye.

In Europe and Asia, astigmatism affects between 30 and 60% of adults.People of all ages can be affected by astigmatism.Astigmatism was first reported by Thomas Young in 1801