

MORIA ONORIODE

18/MHS02/160

ASSIGNMENT

Write short notes on any two eye defects.

1. **Hyperopia:** (farsightedness): 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 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.

Many children are born farsighted, and some of them "outgrow" it as the eyeball lengthens with normal growth.

Sometimes people confuse hyperopia with presbyopia, which also causes near vision problems but for different reasons.

Symptoms of Hyperopia:

- Trouble focusing on nearby objects
- Headaches
- Blurry vision
- Eye strain
- Fatigue or headache after you do a close-up task such as reading

2. **Astigmatism:** It is a common vision problem caused by an error in the shape of the cornea. With astigmatism, the lens of the eye or the cornea, which is the front surface of the eye, has an irregular curve. This can change the way light passes, or refracts, to your retina. This causes blurry, fuzzy, or distorted vision.

The two main types of astigmatism are corneal and lenticular. A corneal astigmatism happens when your cornea is misshapen. A lenticular astigmatism happens when your lens

is misshapen. Astigmatism can occur in children and adults. Your risk of developing astigmatism may be higher if you have any of the following:

- a family history of astigmatism or other eye disorders, such as keratoconus (degeneration of the cornea)
- scarring or thinning of your cornea
- excessive nearsightedness, which creates blurry vision at a distance
- excessive farsightedness, which creates blurry close-up vision
- a history of certain types of eye surgery, such as cataract surgery (surgical removal of a clouded lens)

A lazy eye can occur if astigmatism in one eye isn't corrected. Lazy eye is also called amblyopia.