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**WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON ANY TWO EYES
DEFFECTS**

Myopia is easily one of the most common of all eye defects. Known to many as nearsightedness, this condition allows the individual to enjoy clear vision up close, while objects become increasingly blurred as the individual moves further away from them. Myopia is usually an example of eye birth defects, since the condition involves either a lens that is thicker than normal or an eyeball that is smaller than it should.

Myopia or short-sightedness can be corrected by wearing spectacles containing concave lens.

This is because when a concave lens of suitable power is used for the myopic eye then the concave lens first diverge the parallel rays of light coming from distant object. Therefore, first a virtual image is formed at the far point of the myopic eye

Hyperopia or farsightedness is the opposite of myopia. People suffering with this condition tend to have normal distance vision, but are unable to clearly focus on objects that are close by. This condition is more common later in life, and is usually attributed to a lens that has become too thin, or some condition that has caused the eyeball to increase in size. As with nearsightedness, the use of corrective lenses can partially compensate for the condition and make it easier for the individual to enjoy reading or other activities that require a clear view of nearby objects.

The condition of hypermetropia can be corrected by putting a convex lens in front of the eye. This is because when a convex lens of suitable power is placed in front of the hypermetropic eyes, then the convex lens first converge the diverging rays of light coming from a nearby object at the near point of the eye at which the virtual image of the nearby object is formed.