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WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY TWO EYE DEFECTS.

1) HORNER SYNDROME

This is an eye disorder caused by damage to the cervical sympathetic nerve. It is a combination of signs and symptoms caused by the disruption of a nerve pathway from the brain to the face and eye on one side of the body. It is also called BERNARD-HORNER SYNDROME, Claude Bernard-Horner syndrome or oculosympathetic palsy. Horner syndrome can be a result of another medical problem such as stroke, tumor or spinal cord injury and in some cases, no underlying cause can be found.

The symptoms usually appear only on the affected side of the face. Common signs and symptoms are;

- Enophthalmos (sinking of eyeball into its cavity) which causes sunken appearance to the eye.
- Drooping of the upper eyelid (ptosis).
- Miosis (abnormal constriction of the pupil) which results in a persistently small pupil.

- Little or absence of sweating (anhidrosis) on the entire affected side or an isolated patch of skin on the affected side of the face.
- Slight elevation of the lower lid, sometimes called upside-down ptosis.
- Little or delayed opening (dilation) of the affected pupil in dim light.

Additionally, some symptoms can also be seen in children with Horner syndrome. Like;

- Lighter iris color in the affected eye of a child under the age of 1.

CAUSES

Horner syndrome is caused by damage to a certain pathway in the sympathetic nervous system. This nervous system regulates heart rates, pupil size, perspiration, blood pressure, and other functions that enables one to respond quickly to changes in the environment. Examples of conditions that can affect the flow of signals through them are;

- Cancer
- Tumors
- Stroke
- Infection at the base of the skull
- Surgery.

TREATMENT.

There are no specific treatments for Horner syndrome, it is best to treat the conditions and symptoms that causes it or that it exhibits.

2) PRESBYOPIA.

This condition is characterized by a progressive diminished ability of the eyes to focus sharply on near objects with age. It is the gradual reduction in the amplitude of accommodation (decreasing elasticity of the lens of the eye) and it progresses as age advances.

Presbyos=old; ops=eye.

The distant (far) vision is unaffected in presbyopia. Because the anterior curvature of lens does not increase during near vision, hence, the light rays from near objects are not brought to focus on the retina.

CAUSES

- It can be caused by decrease in convergence of eyeballs due to the concomitant weakness of ocular muscles in old age.
- Muscle fibers surrounding the lens slowly loose flexibility and stiffen.
- It is also caused by change in lens and its capsule during old age, hence, the anterior curvature is not increased during near vision.

CORRECTION/TREATMENT

It is corrected with the use of biconvex lens.