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**DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE**

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**WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY TWO EYE DEFECTS.**

1. **PRESBYOPIA**

Presbyopia is an age-related eye defect which stems from a gradual thickening and loss of flexibility of the natural lens inside the eye. This reduces the eye’s ability to adjust for different distances, especially close up, so that the weakly bundled light rays are not focused on the retina. It is usually due to loss of accommodation and occurs beginning at around 40 years of age.

 Presbyopia can be corrected with eye glasses or contact lenses as well as refractive surgery. There are several types of lenses available:

* Bifocal contact lenses which provide distance and up-close correction on each contact
* Monovision contact lenses which an individual wears a contact lens for distance in one eye usually the dominant eye and a contact lens for close-up vision in the other eye.
* Modified monovision. With this option, an individual wears a bifocal or multifocal contact lens in one eye and a contact lens for distance in the other eye, thereby using both eyes for distance and one eye for reading.
1. **MYOPIA OR NEARSIGHTEDNESS**

Myopia is often called nearsightedness because people who have it can only see nearby objects in focus. It occurs when the eyeball is too long, in relation to the focusing power of the cornea, in other words, too much curvature of the cornea and the lens of the eye. This causes light rays to focus at a point in front of the retina, rather than directly on its surface.

Myopia can be corrected using prescribed eyeglasses or contact lenses which are usually high-index lenses, lenses with anti-reflective coating and also photochromatic lenses to protect the eyes from UV rays. Prescription glasses or contact lenses for people with myopia is usually a negative number and the higher the number, the stronger the lenses will be. Refractive surgery is another correction method which uses laser correction in which the curvature of the cornea is reduced, thereby moving the focal point of the light to the retina and enabling clear vision.