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**MATRIC NO: 18/MHS02/134**

**COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE**

**DEPTMENT: NURSING SCIENCES**

**COURSE: PHYSIOLOGY (PHS 212)**

**ASSIGNMENT:** SPECIAL SENSES

QUESTION: Write short note on any two eye defects

**ANSWER**

1. MYOPIA:-

This is also called nearsightedness and is the most common cause of impaired vision in people uner age 40.This is a vision condition in which people can see close objects clearly, but objects farther away appear blurred, people with myopia can have difficulty clearly seeing the movie on TV or screen. This is also an eye disorder where light focuses in front instead of on the retina. Severe myopia is associated with an increased risk of retinal detachment, cataracts, and glaucoma.

Symptoms include;

* Headaches
* Squinting
* Eye strain
* Eye fatigue etc.

Myopia occurs when the eyeball is too long relative to the focusing power of the cornea and lens of the eye; this causes light rays to focus at the point in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface. It can also be caused by the cornea and/or lens being too curved for the length of the eyeball.

* HIGH MYOPIA

It is a serious form of the condition where the eyeball grows more than it is supposed to and becomes very long front and back. Besides making it hard for the person to see things at a distance.

* DEGENERATIVE MYOPIA

Also called pathological or malignant myopia, it is a rare type you usually inherit from your parents. Your eyeball gets longer very quickly a causes severe myopia, usually by the teenage or early adult years.

The methods of treating myopia include;

* Photorefractive keratectomy: Also known as PRK, this surgery uses a laser to sculpt the middle layer of your cornea. That flattens the cornea’s curve and lets light rays focus closer to or on your retina.
* LASIK: This is the most common surgery for myopia. The surgeon uses laser or another tool to create thin flap on the top layer of the cornea. He sculpts the cornea with another laser and moves the flap back into place.

1. HYPEROPIA :-

This is also called farsightedness or hypermetropia, is a condition of the eye in which light is focused behind, instead of on, the retina. These results in close objects appearing blurry, while far objects may appear normal .As the condition worsens, objects at all distances may be blurry.

Children who have mild to moderate farsightedness can see both close and far away without glasses because the muscles and lenses in their eyes can squint very well and overcome the farsightedness. People may also experience accommodative dysfunction, binocular dysfunction, amblyopia and strabismus.

This is caused by the imperfection of the eyes, it occurs when the eyeball is too short, or the lens or cornea is misshapen. This is also caused by the low converging power of eye lenses because of weak action of ciliary muscles and abnormal shape of the cornea. Risk factors include a family history of the condition, diabetes, certain medications and tumors around the eye. It is a type of refractive error. Diagnosis is based on an eye exam.

Symptoms include;

* Blurry vision
* Headaches
* Eye strain
* Difficulty seeing with both eyes, that is, binocular vision may occur, as well as difficulty with depth perception.

Treatment for this condition includes;

* Use of corrective lenses
* Eye glasses or contact lenses
* Photorefractive keratectomy
* Laser assisted in situ keratomileusis
* Refractive lens exchange
* LASEK