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MATRIC NUMBER: 18/MHS07/016

COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: PHARMACOLOGY

COURSE CODE: PHS 212

**COURSE TITLE: RENAL PHYSIOLOGY, BODY FLUID & TEMPERATURE
REGULATION AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

DATE: 1ST MAY 2020 – 10TH MAY 2020

ASSIGNMENT: WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY TWO EYE DEFECTS

TWO EYE DEFECTS

ASTIGMATISM: this defect is when the light rays do not come from a single focal point on the retina, instead some focus on the retina and some focus in front of or behind it. This is usually caused by a non-uniform curvature of the cornea. Instead of the cornea having a symmetrically round shape, it is shaped more like a rugby ball with one meridian being significantly more curved than the meridian perpendicular to it. Astigmatism causes vision to be blurred or distorted to some degree at all distances. Symptoms of uncorrected astigmatism are eye strains and headaches especially after reading or other prolonged visual tasks. Astigmatism is usually combined with myopia and hyperopia. A typical symptom of astigmatism is if you are looking at a pattern of lines placed at various angles and the lines running in one direction appear sharp while those in other directions appear blurred. Astigmatism can usually be corrected by using a special spherical cylindrical lens; this is placed in the out-of-focus axis. Astigmatism worsens with age. It may cause so many problems but it does not lead to blindness.

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. Farsightedness can be corrected with glasses to change the way light rays bend into the eyes. If your glasses begin with plus numbers,

like +1.50 you are farsighted. farsightedness affects about one fourth of people. This results in images being focused in back of the retina. Common signs of farsightedness include difficulty in concentration and maintaining a clear focus on close objects, eyes strain, fatigue and headaches after close work and aching or burning eyes especially after intense concentration on closed work. In addition of lenses many cases of myopia and hyperopia can be corrected with surgery. For example, a procedure called LASIK (laser- assisted in situ keratomileusis) uses a laser to permanently change the shape of the cornea so light is correctly focused on the retina.