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**MATRIC NUMBER**: 18/MHS07/042

**COURSE CODE:** PHS 212

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

1. **Glaucoma**

One of the main symptoms of glaucoma is the development of a blind spot that grows to affect the vision. Since glaucoma is caused by pressure building in the eye, your eye pressure can be tested, and glaucoma can be diagnosed at an eye examination. It is possible for pressure in the eye to become high enough to damage the optic nerve. It is not always possible to prevent glaucoma worsening, with the initial causes ranging from blocked blood vessels, an eye injury or inflammatory disorders of the eye. Glaucoma can also be hereditary. The first line of treatment for glaucoma is typically pressure-lowering eye drops. These are often effective at controlling inner eye pressure, which otherwise puts you at risk of damage to the optic nerve. Glaucoma can sometimes be treated with surgery. There are several different types of eye surgery that can treat the condition, but the likely effectiveness can only be assessed by a specialist. Surgical treatments often involve allowing pressure-causing fluid to drain or opening fluid channels to improve eye drainage.

1. **Cataracts**

When the eye’s lens begins to develop cloudiness, it is often a sign of cataracts. Cataracts appear slowly over time and symptoms typically don’t involve acute pain, discomfort, or redness in your eye. More often than not, cataracts become large enough to affect your eyesight. Fortunately, surgery can restore your eyesight to what it was before cataracts started to cloud your vision. Thanks to advanced technology, LASIK eye surgery can remove cataracts. Laser eye surgery is a relatively quick and painless procedure for cataracts and many other vision problems. Just make sure to seek out the most updated type of blade-free LASIK that only uses lasers.