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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: 16TH MAY 2020 – 22ND MAY 2020

ASSIGNMENT: DISCUSS THE DEFECTS OF THE EYE

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- **MYOPIA OR NEAR-SIGHTED** : myopia occurs when the eyeballs is too long, relative to the focusing power of the cornea and lens of the eye. This causes light rays to focus at a point in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface . when a person is nearsighted, the first number on the persons eyeglasses prescription will be proceed by a minus sign(-), the higher the number, the more nearsighted the person is.
- **HYPEROPIA OR FARSIGHTED**: this vision problem occurs when the light rays entering the eyes 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 eyes. If your glasses begins with plus number like +1.50 that person is 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.

- **ASTIGMATISM:** in astigmatism, 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 usually causes vision to be blurred or distorted to some degree at all distances. Symptoms of uncorrected astigmatism are eye strain and headaches especially after reading or other prolonged visual tasks. Astigmatism is usually combined with myopia or 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 worsen with age. It may causes so many problems but it does not lead to blindness.

- **PRESBYPIA:** Presbyopia is generally believed to stem from a gradual thickening and loss of flexibility of the natural lens inside the eye. Presbyopia usually occurs beginning at around age 40 when people experience blurred near vision when reading, sewing or working at the computer. Everyone becomes presbyopic.