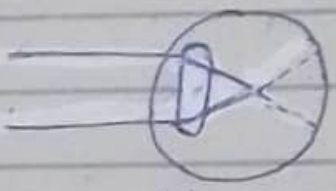
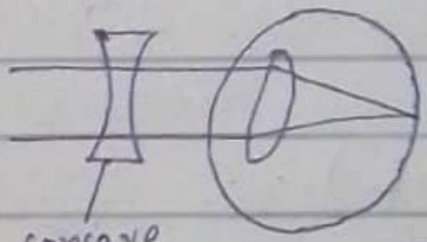
Short Sightedness:-

Short sightedness or Myopia is a condition in which a person is not able to see distant objects clearly. The symptoms include blurry vision of objects that are placed far away. It happens when the elongation of eyeball occurs, and the image of distant object is formed in front of retina. The problem can be rectified by using concave lens.



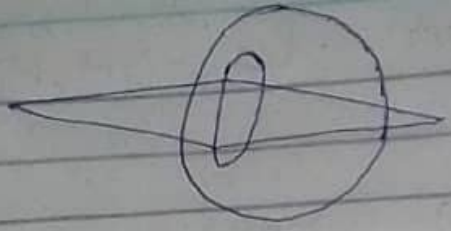
Myopia



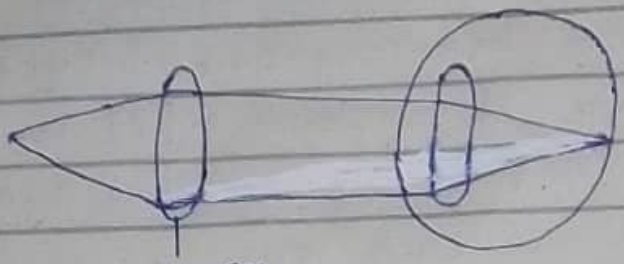
Treatment of Myopia

Far Sigtedness:-

Far Sightedness or Hypermetropia is a condition in which the person is not able to see near objects clearly and has blurry vision of every object placed closer to eye. It happens when eye ball shortens and the image is formed behind retina. Convex lens is used to rectify this problem.



Hypermetropia



Treatment of Hypermetropia

Colour Blindness:-

Colour Blindness is a condition that causes colour vision deficiency. Eyes contain three main types of cone cells, which contain photoreceptor (rhodopsin) that recognizes three primary colours i.e. blue, green and red. If any type of the cones is not working well, it becomes difficult to recognize that colour. It is a genetic problem so there is no cure of colour blindness. However, Colour-blindness glasses are used by such people.

Night Blindness:-

Night Blindness is a condition that causes poor night vision. When light falls on rhodopsin (photoreceptor in rod cells), it breaks down and generates nerve impulses and as a result an image is formed. While at night, when

there is no or dim light, the breakdown products are again converted into rhodopsin; no nerve impulses are generated and the person cannot see. Rhodopsin is synthesized from vitamin A so deficiency of vitamin A causes poor night vision. Night blindness may also be caused by nearsightedness or cataracts and its treatment varies depending on the cause.