

1. Short sightedness :-

Defination:

"In this condition, people have difficulty seeing distant objects, but can see objects that are near clearly."

Symptoms:-

Following symptoms are present

- Faraway objects look blurred
- Close items appear clear
- Headaches
- squinting

Causes:-

There are the following causes:

- The eye lens becomes too convex.
- Eye ball grows too long from front to back. Light coming into eyes focus in front of retina instead of on it, making faraway objects look fuzzy.

Treatment:-

- Eye glasses
- contact lens

⇒ Basically concave lens used in glasses: to treat this condition

2. Farsightedness:-

“In this condition individuals can see distant objects clearly but unable to see nearby objects clearly.”

Syptoms:

Following symptoms are present

- Nearby objects appear blurry.
- Eye squinting
- Headache
- Eye strain

Causes:

These are the following causes:

- Curvature of cornea and eye lens decreases
- Eye lens become too concave
- Eye ball grows too shorter.

→ In this case image of nearby objects formed behind retina.

Treatment:

• Eye glasses with convex lens of appropriate power used to treat this condition.

3- Color blindness:

Defination:

"It is an inability to see the differences between certain colors."

Symptoms:

people with color blindness may not be able to distinguish

- Different shades of red and green
- Different shades of blue and yellow
- Any colors

Causes:

causes of colour blindness are as follows

- Genetic or hereditary
- Chronic illness (Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis)
- Certain medications
- Aging

Treatment:

There is no proper

treatment for color blindness. But wearing a colored filter over eyeglasses or colored contact lens may enhance perception of contrasts between confused colors.

- Some gene replacement techniques are also used.

4. Night blindness:

Definition:

"It is a condition in which individual cannot see at night or in low-light conditions."

Symptoms:-

- symptoms include
- sensitivity to light
 - Eye pain
 - Headache
 - Blurry or cloudy vision
 - unable to see stars at night or obstacles in dark room

Causes:

These are the causes of night blindness

- Glaucoma
- Cataracts
- Nearsightedness

• vitamin A deficiency

Treatment:

⇒ Treatment for night blindness depends on the cause:

- Specific type of glasses or contact lens used to support correct vision
- wearing sunglasses to protect eye from ultraviolet light
- Diet rich in vitamin A.
- Eye surgery in more severe cases.