

## → Farsightedness ::

### Scientific Name ::

The scientific name of farsightedness is "Hyperopia", it is an eye condition that causes blurry eye vision.

### Definition ::

Farsightedness is a common vision problem in which distant objects can be seen clearly, but close objects do not come in proper focus and may be blurry.

### Explanation ::

It is a common vision problem, in which focusing ability is influenced by the degree of farsightedness. For instance, people with mild farsightedness may be able to see close objects clearly, while people with severe farsightedness may see clearly only objects a great distance away.

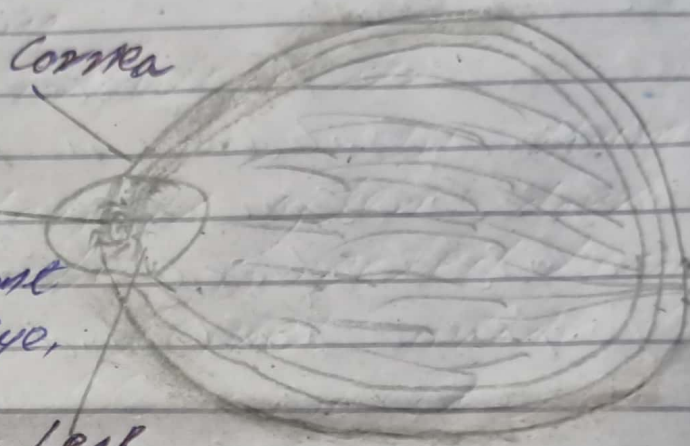
It primarily affects young children, with rates of 11% at 15 years and 8% at 6 years. Farsightedness becomes more common again after the age of 40, affecting about half of the people. However, many children outgrow it as the eyeball lengthens with normal growth.

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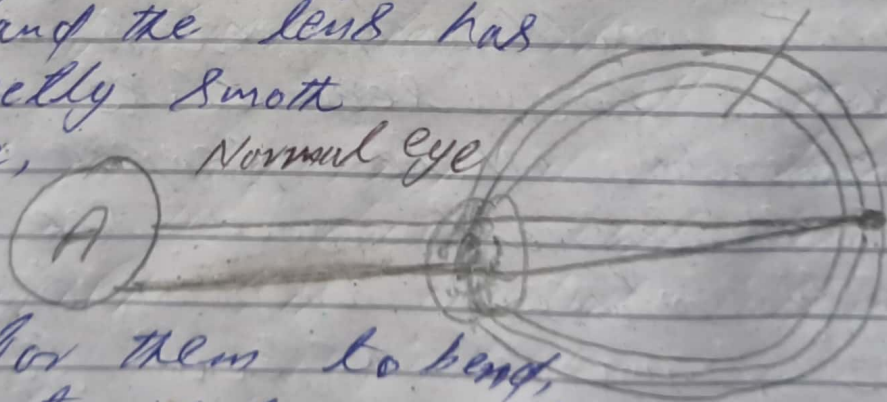
Farsightedness can be associated with several problems, such as reduced quality of life, crossed eyes

→ Causes:

The eye has two parts that focus images, the cornea and lens. The cornea is a clear, dome-shaped front surface of the eye, and the lens is a clear structure inside the eye suspended behind the iris.



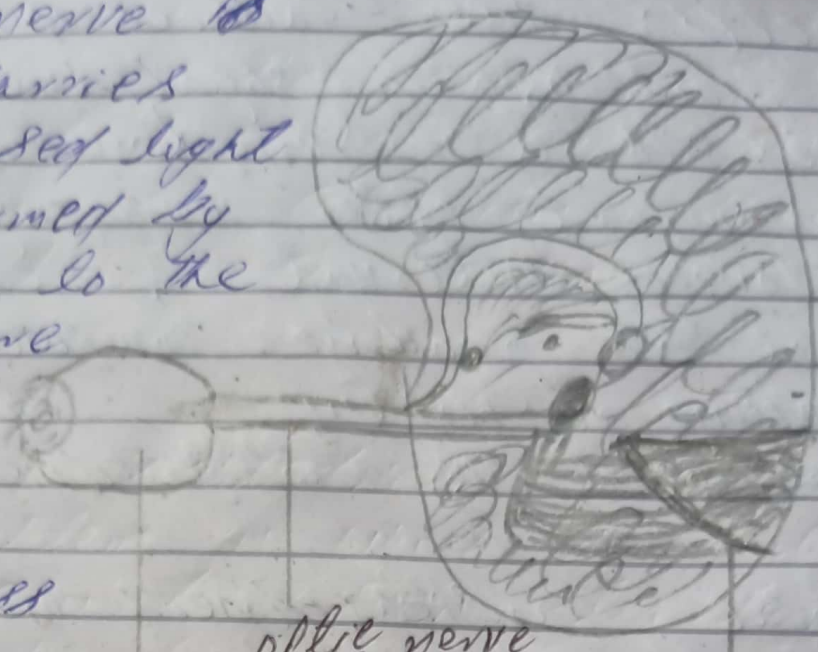
In normally shaped eyes, the cornea and the lens has a perfectly smooth curvature, making it possible for them to bend, or refract, in coming light and make sharply focused images on the retina (at the back of the eye). The retina receives this visual information and sends it to the optic nerve (that connects the eye to the brain).



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# Brain

The optic nerve is  
 in turn carries  
 these focused light  
 signals formed by  
 the retina to the  
 brain where  
 they are  
 interpreted  
 as images.



Farsightedness  
 occurs when <sup>eye</sup> light rays are not  
 refracted properly as a <sup>visual cortex</sup> result  
 of an unsmooth and unevenly  
 curved cornea that is shorter  
 than normal. Because of this, light  
 rays focus at a point behind  
 the retina, and not onto it.

Farsightedness is a type of  
 refractive error and it often  
 runs in families.

## ⇒ Symptoms of Farsightedness.

There are  
 many symptoms of farsightedness such  
 as blurry vision, it means when  
 the objects look blur, as well  
 having trouble focusing on  
 nearby objects, due to farsigh-  
 tedness person feels  
 trouble to focus on nearby

objects; eye headaches is also the symptom of farsightedness and burning eye is a symptom too. Eye discomfort after engaging in a prolonged interval of close-up tasks such as reading, computer work and drawing or writing.

Treatment of Farsightedness:

In young people, farsightedness often does not need to be corrected because the crystalline lenses inside the eyes are flexible enough to compensate for the condition. In treatment, prescription lenses may include like eyeglasses and contact lenses.

→ Diagnosis of Farsightedness:

All that is needed for diagnosis is a basic eye exam, the doctor will dilate your pupils. This involves putting drops in your pupils eyes to make the pupil wider, enabling the doctor to see wider view of your eyes.

## ⇒ Short Sightedness / Myopia

→ Scientific name:

The scientific name of short sightedness is 'myopia'.

→ Definition:

Short sightedness is an eye defect, in this defect, person can see clearly the object at short distance but can not see object at far distance. Far point is nearer than infinity.

Explanation:

Myopia is a vision condition that occurs when light focuses in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface. People suffering from ~~the~~ myopia are able to see near object clearly while object that are far are blurry. It is also known as near sightedness, myopia is the most common eye problem. Estimated to affect about 22% of the population. Myopia is a progressive condition that starts in childhood.

## Causes:-

Two parts of the eyes focus image,

the cornea, and

the lens. The (a) far point of a myopic eye

cornea and the lens have a perfectly smooth

curvature,

in normally shaped eyes. (b) myopic eye.

This means that the all incoming light bends (refracts)

to make a sharply focused image

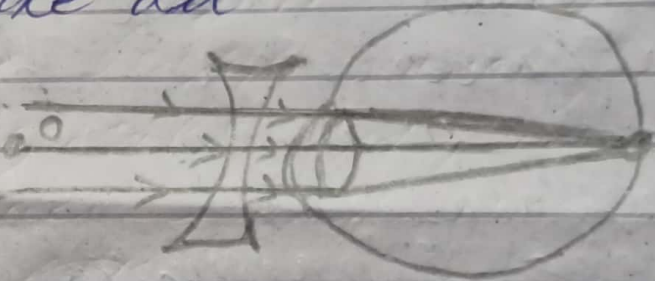
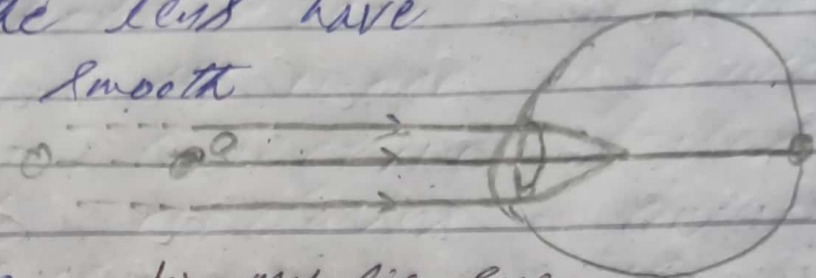
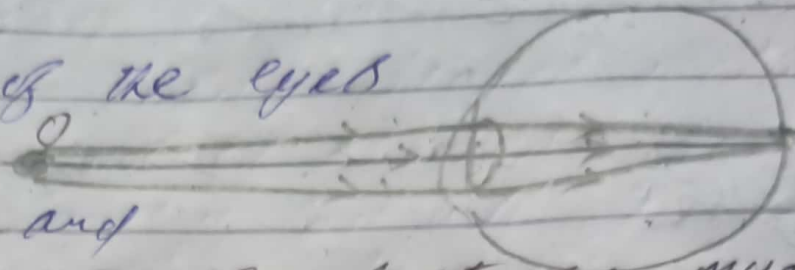
directly at the back of the eye, on the retina

A cornea and lens that are not evenly and smoothly curved do not refract light rays properly.

This is known as a refractive error. Myopia occurs when the eyeball is longer than normal and the lens is steep shaped.

This allows light rays to stay focused in front of the retina instead of on the retina.

Certain risk may predispose an individual to a greater risk of individual developing myopia such



ab: genetics, the condition tends to run in the family. A child may have a high risk of developing the condition if one of the parents is myopic and a higher risk if both are myopic. Environmental conditions may increase the chances of developing myopia. Reading and close-up works, such as doing a lot of reading, writing or computer work.

→ Symptoms of short sightedness/myopia.

There are some symptoms of myopia such as headaches from eye strain, blurry vision when gazing at distant objects. Myopia is first detected at childhood and diagnosed between the early school years through teens.

A child with myopia may have blink excessively, rub eyes more often and persistently squint.

→ Diagnosis of myopia:

Diagnosis may include a comprehensive eye assessment including a refractive evaluation and an eye health exam to be performed by an eye care professional.

Treatment:-

corrective lenses including glasses and contact lenses or refractive surgery can all correct myopia. Corrective lenses refract or bend the light entering the eye in a way that the image is focused onto the retina. Corrective lenses may include eyeglasses or contact lenses. Eyeglasses are a simple and safe way to improve vision caused by myopia. Eyeglasses lenses range from single vision, bifocals and progressive multifocals. Contact lenses are worn on the eyes. ~~OK~~