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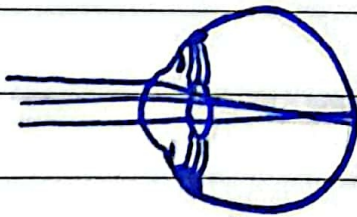
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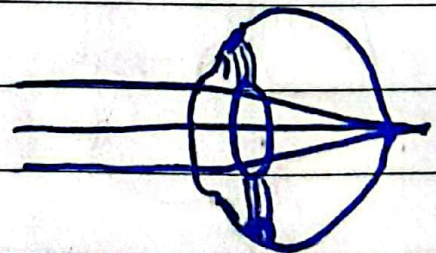
Q. Define and write symptoms and treatment of (a) long sightedness (b) short-sightedness

1. Long Sightedness:-

- It is also known as Hypermetropia. It is a condition in which the eye struggles to focus on close objects but can see clearly further away.
- It is a common eye condition that can be hard to detect.
- It makes close object blurry or you might be able to focus clearly but get tired eyes and headache.
- For people with significant long-sightedness, vision can be blurry for things in the distance as well.



Normal
eye



Hypermetropia

Symptoms:

Symptoms include that the nearby object appear fuzzy and out of focus, but distant objects are clear

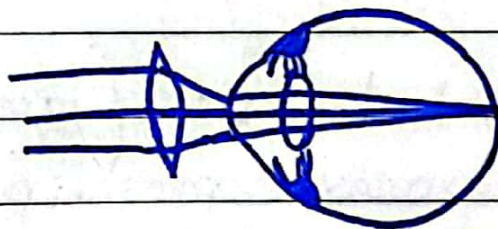
So one have to squint to see clearly. Tired and strained eyes after activities that involve focusing on nearby objects, such as reading, writing or computer work. Frequent headaches are also observed

Treatment:

Glasses and Contact lenses are the most common method used to correct most refractive errors, including long sightedness.

Process:

The lenses in glasses converge the light rays, moving the focus back onto the retina. Young people who are long-sighted generally do not have problems.



▲ Corrected with Convex lens

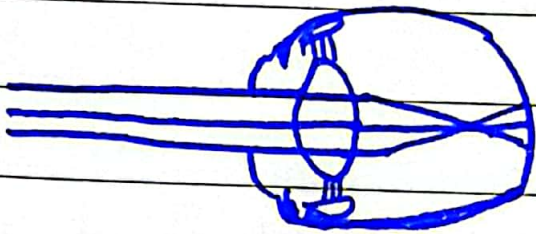
② Short sightedness:

Short-sightedness or near sightedness is also known as Myopia. It is a very common eye condition

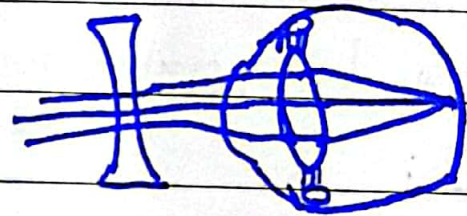
where you cannot see objects far away clearly.

Process:

It usually results from the curve of the cornea being too steep. These changes result in light rays coming to a point in front of the retina and crossing. The message sent from the retina to brain are perceived as blurry.



Myopia



Corrected by
Concave lens

Treatment:

Glasses and contact lenses are used to treat myopia. Concave prescription lenses are used to bend light rays slightly outward to counteract the over focusing tendency. As a result the light rays focus further back in the eye on the retina.



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Q. Write and Define symptoms and treatment of
a) Night blindness b) Color blindness

a). Night blindness:

- Night blindness is also called nyctalopia. It is defined as the inability of eye to see well at night or in poor light.
- It is often associated with an inability to quickly adapt from a well-illuminated to a poorly illuminated environment.
- It is not a disease in itself, but rather a symptom of an underlying eye problem, usually a retina problem.

Causes:

- Vitamin A deficiency is one of the most common causes of night blindness. An insufficient amount of vitamin A in the body affects the production of rhodopsin, the necessary pigment for night vision.
- Night blindness is one of the first symptoms of vitamin A deficiency.

Symptoms:

- ①. Blurry or cloudy vision in low light.
- ②. Sensitivity to light
- ③. Seeing glare or halos around light
- ④. Difficulty seeing distant objects in low light
- ⑤. Inability to see stars in the night sky.
- ⑥. Total loss of vision when entering a dark room (lasting more than a few minutes).

Treatment:

- Treatment for night blindness depends upon the cause. It can be as simple as getting new eye glasses prescription or switching glaucoma medications or it may require surgery if the night blindness is caused by cataracts. And also vitamin A deficiency is also curable treating it will improve the eye condition.

⑥. Colorblindness:

It occurs when you are unable to see colors in a normal way. It is also known as color deficiency. Color blindness often happens when someone cannot



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distinguish between certain colors. This usually happens between green, red and occasionally blues.

Types of color blindness:

There are three types of color blindness.

(a). Monochromatism

(b). dichromatism

(c). trichromatism

Dichromatism and trichromatism can be distinguished even further by three types of malfunctioning cones: tritanopia (blue light), deuteranopia (green light), and protanopia (red light).

Symptoms:

• Its symptoms include: trouble seeing colors and the brightness of colors in the usual way; inability to tell difference between shades of the same or similar colors.

• This happens most with red and green, or blue and yellow.

Treatment:

• There's no cure, but special glasses and contact lenses can help people see differences between colors.