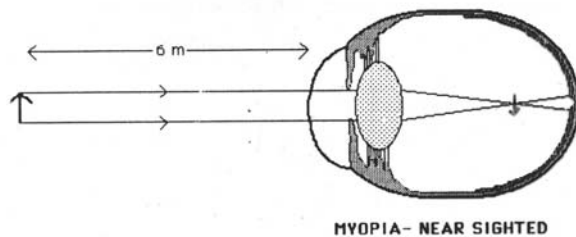
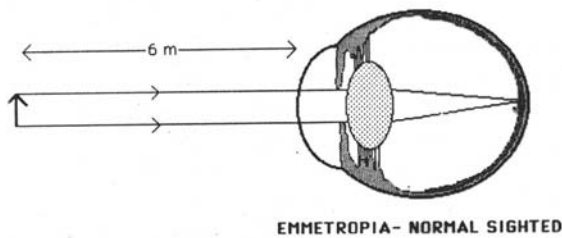


Refractive Disorders

M Anandan

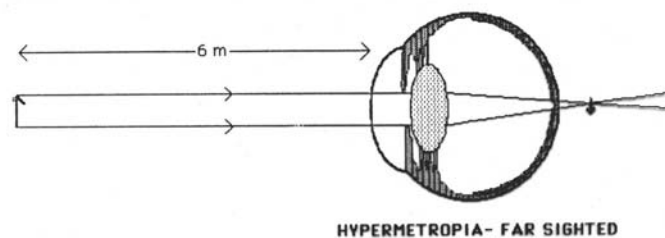
Myopia (nearsightedness)

Nearsightedness, or myopia, as it is medically termed, is a vision condition in which close objects are seen clearly, but objects farther away appear blurred. Nearsightedness occurs if the eyeball is too long or the cornea, the clear front cover of the eye, has too much curvature. As a result, the light entering the eye isn't focused correctly and distant objects look blurred.



Hyperopia (farsightedness)

In this condition the distant objects are usually seen more clearly, than the near ones. Farsightedness occurs if your eyeball is too short or the cornea has too little curvature, so light entering your eye is not focused correctly.



Astigmatism

Astigmatism causes blurred vision due either to the irregular shape of the cornea, the clear front cover of the eye, or sometimes the curvature of the lens inside the eye. An irregular shaped cornea or lens prevents light from focusing properly on the retina, the light sensitive surface at the back of the eye. As a result, vision becomes blurred at any distance.

Presbyopia

A condition of the eye cornea occurring in middle and old age, in which only distant objects may be seen distinctly. When the lens of the eye becomes less elastic and loses some of its ability to focus on objects close to the eyes.

Contact Mr Anandan via his private secretary, Sue Da Silva on Tel. 07900210191