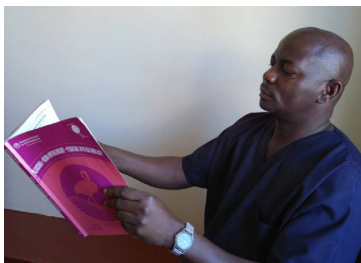
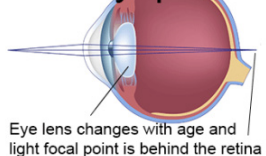
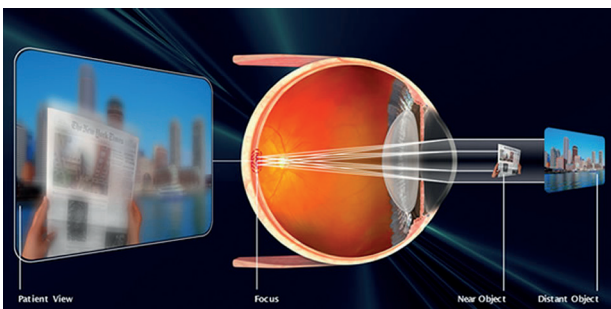


- 3. Presbyopia** – loss of near vision with age. Normally begins at age of 40 years and it keeps on progressing with age.

Presbyopia



- 4. Astigmatism** – when one has focus problems as a result of irregular shape of the cornea.



Symptoms

- Blurred vision.
- Difficulty reading or seeing up close.
- Squinting.
- Headaches.
- Eye strain.
- Double vision.
- Glare on bright lights.

Diagnosis

An eye care professional can diagnose refractive errors during a comprehensive eye examination. People with a refractive often visit eye Doctors with complaints of poor or blurry vision. However some people don't know they aren't seeing as clearly as they could. It is advisable to have a regular eye check for detection.

Treatment

Prescribing spectacles or eyeglasses is the simplest and cheapest treatment. Others are contact lenses and refractive surgery.

Risk Factors

People with high degree of myopia have a higher risk of retinal detachment which may require surgical repair. Also have a high risk of getting glaucoma.



REFRACTIVE ERRORS



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Refractive Errors

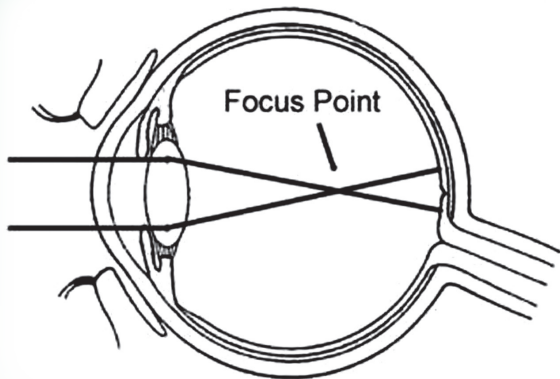
Definition: A refractive error occurs when the shape of eye prevents light from focusing directly on the retina leading to reduced or blurry vision.

Types

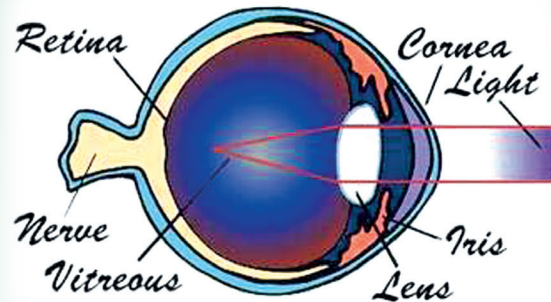
There are four types of refractive errors. They are:

1. Myopia (nearsightedness) – this when one has clear vision on near objects but blurry/poor vision on distant objects.

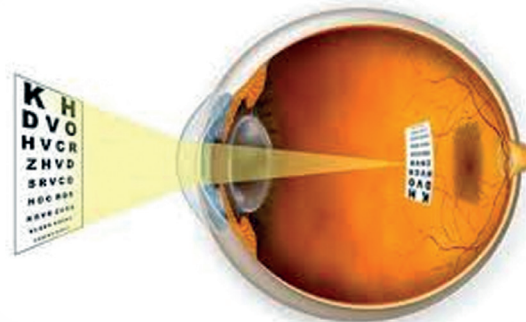
(a)



(b)

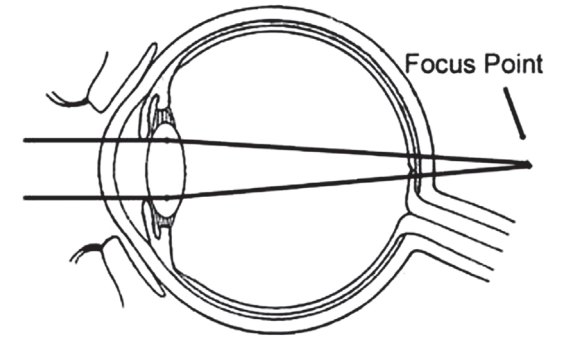


(c)

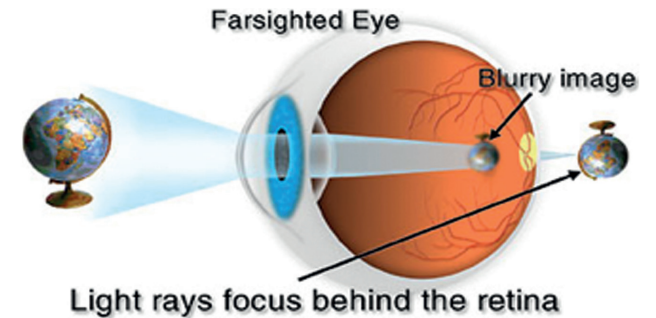


2. Hyperopia (long-sightedness) – this is when one sees distant objects clearly but blurry in near objects.

(a)



(b)



(c)

