

Refractive Errors of the Eye



PLAY PICMONIC

Types

Myopia

My Eye

Myopia is a refractive error that causes blurred distance vision.

Focal Point Anterior to Retina

Ant-eater Light Focus

Myopia is a refractive error that causes blurred distance vision. Due to the increased axial axis of the eyeball, the focal point of the eye is shifted in front of the retina. Str>Etiologies includes axial, curvatural, positional, index, and spasmodic myopia.

Increased Risk for Retinal Detachment

Up-arrow Risk Detached Red-tins

In myopia the retina is more stretched due to axial elongation and is prone to peripheral retinal tears. This may lead to rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

Hyperopia

Hiker Eye

Hyperopia is a refractive error that causes close objects to appear blurry.

Focal Point Posterior to Retina

Focus Post-terrier to Retina

Hyperopia is a refractive error that causes blurred near vision. Patients will have a decreased axial axis of the eyeball, thus shifting the focal point of the eye behind the eyeball.

Very second of the eyeball of the eyeba

Increased Risk for Angle-closure Glaucoma

Up-arrow Risk Closed-angle Glock-eye

In hyperopia, decreased axial length causes decreased space for the aqueous humor to flow. This can lead to intraocular pressure elevation and angle-closure glaucoma

Astigmatism

Stick-Eve

Astigmatism is a condition in which parallel rays of light cannot form a point image on the retina due to the existence of two or more focal points. It is associated with an abnormal corneal curvature.

Abnormal Corneal Curvature

Abnormal Curved Corn

Normally, the cornea has the same curvature along all axes. If the shape of the cornea becomes irregular, 2 or more different sized axes are produced, resulting in different points of convergence, or focal points. This will result in scattering of the image and blurring of vision in all axes.

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Increased Risk for Amblyopia

Up-arrow Risk Amber-Lazy-eye