

Locations in Memphis & Jackson, TN

Signs and Symptoms

BLURRED VISION

Difficulty seeing objects clearly at a distance, nearby, or both

EYE STRAIN & FATIGUE

Frequent rubbing of the eyes or general discomfort

HEADACHES

Often caused by squinting or brow furrowing to focus

REDUCED NIGHT VISION

Difficulty seeing in dim illumination; glare or halos around lights at night



***WE SEE YOU, SO YOU
SEE BETTER!***

Come Visit us!

Scan the QR Code below to schedule an exam at one of our locations or visit our website to learn more!



Want to learn more?

Head to our website and read more about it on our blog!



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AMETROPIA

AN UMBRELLA TERM REFERRING TO ANY CONDITION CAUSING REFRACTIVE ERRORS



ANGEL EYES VISION

We see you, so you see better.

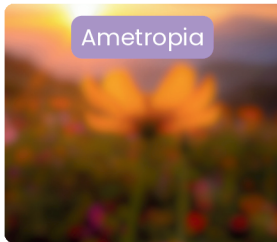
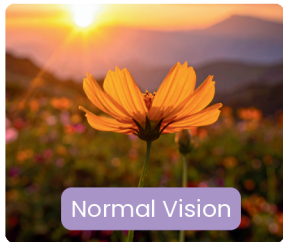
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Ametropia vs. Refractive Error

Ametropia is the clinical term for refractive error, where the eye cannot focus light directly onto the retina, causing blurred vision.

In a normal eye, light passes through the cornea and lens, focusing precisely on the retina (the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye). When the eye is too long, too short, or the cornea is abnormally shaped, light fails to focus correctly, creating a "refractive error".

There are four key types of refractive errors optometrists treat daily: myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism, and presbyopia.



CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS

Axial Length: The eyeball is too long (causing myopia) or too short (causing hyperopia).

Refractive Power: The cornea or lens has an improper curvature, such as in astigmatism.

Genetics: Family history plays a significant role.

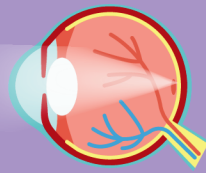
Age: Presbyopia (age-related change in focus) affects almost everyone over 40.

Environmental Factors: Intense reading or screen time can be associated with the development of myopia.

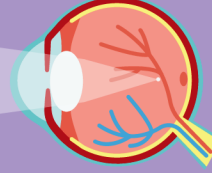
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2.2
BILLION
people in the world experience refractive error

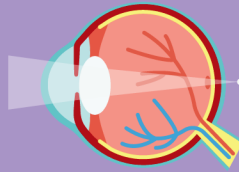
Types of Refractive Errors



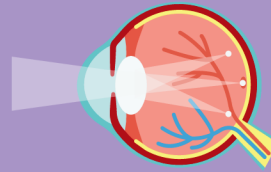
NORMAL VISION



MYOPIA



HYPEROPIA



ASTIGMATISM

Myopia (Nearsightedness): Distant objects appear blurry, while close objects are clear. The eye focuses light in front of the retina.

Hyperopia (Farsightedness): Nearby objects appear blurry, while distant objects may be clear. The eye focuses light behind the retina.

Astigmatism: A distortion of vision at various distances caused by an irregularly shaped cornea (shaped like a football rather than a baseball), which prevents light from focusing on one single point.

Presbyopia: An age-related condition where the eye's natural lens loses elasticity, making it difficult to focus on close objects. This usually begins around age 40.

Prevention and Treatment

AN OPTOMETRIST WILL DISCUSS THE BEST TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR YOU

EYEGASSES

The most common and simple way to correct vision, glasses use lenses that allow light to bend correctly and clear up blurry vision.

CONTACT LENSES

Worn directly on the eye for a wider field of view, contact lenses work similarly to glasses but more testing is required for fitting.

REFRACTIVE SURGERY

Procedures such as LASIK (Laser-Assisted in-Situ Keratomileusis) or PRK (Photorefractive keratectomy) can permanently reshape the cornea to reduce or eliminate the need for glasses or contacts.



When to Seek Medical Attention:

You should visit an eye doctor if you experience persistent blurring of vision, frequent headaches, double vision, or if your child struggles to see the classroom board. Regular comprehensive eye exams are recommended to detect and treat these conditions before they impact daily life.