



Ametropia **(Errors of Eye Refraction)** **and** **Homoeopathy**

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DEFINITION

The ametropia is a condition with focusing of light on the retina due to the shape of the eye, resulting in a blurred image. (Psora)

ETYMOLOGY

- Ametropia
- Refractive error
- Refraction error

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Ametropia results from an imbalance between the refractive power and the axial length of the eye. In this case, instead of sharp image, blur circle forms which is proportional to the size of refractive error and pupil. (Psora/ Syphosis/ Syphilis) The power of the eye to focus and see an image clearly is dependent on several structures within the eye. The distortion in the components of eye structure may lead to errors of refraction. (Psora/ Syphosis/ Syphilis)

ANATOMY

CORNEA

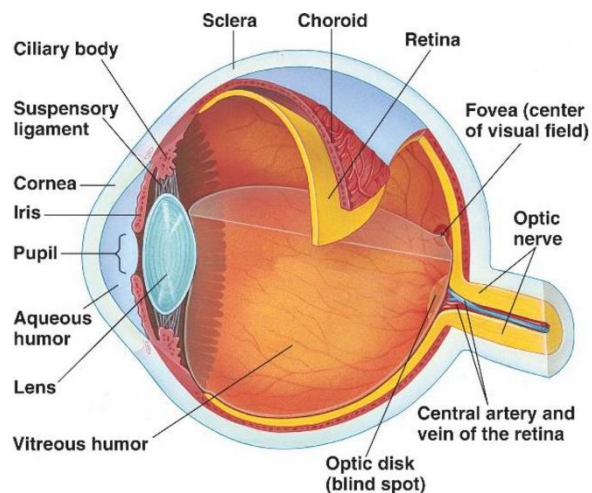
The cornea is a transparent dome-shaped tissue that forms the front part of the eye. It functions as a window and allows light to enter the eye. It also begins the process of focusing light rays.

LENS

The lens is composed of transparent, flexible tissue, located directly behind the iris and the pupil. It is the second part of the eye, after the cornea, which helps to focus light and images on the retina. Because the lens is flexible and elastic, it can change its curved shape to focus on objects and people that are either nearby or at a distance.

RETINA

The retina is light-sensitive tissue that lines the inside surface of the eye. Visual information is transmitted from the retina to the brain by the optic nerve.



PHYSIOLOGY

To see as clearly as possible, images must be focused by the cornea and lens directly onto the retina. In order for vision to be as sharp as possible, the focusing power of the lens and cornea must correspond appropriately to the length of the eye so that the light rays ultimately come together at the retina.

The relaxed and focused state of the normal eye on an object more than 6 meters or 20 feet away is called Emmetropia. The light rays coming from that object are essentially parallel, and the rays are focused on the retina without effort.

If they focus either in front of the retina or behind the retina, the image becomes unclear or blurred, and it is called as refractive error. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)

TYPES

The most common refractive errors are-

MYOPIA

Difficulty in seeing distant objects clearly is called myopia or nearsightedness. Close objects are clear, and distant objects are blurry. (Psora)

HYPEROPIA

Difficulty in seeing close objects clearly is called hyperopia or hypermetropia or farsightedness. Close objects are more blurry than distant objects. (Psora)

ASTIGMATISM

Distorted vision resulting from an irregularly curved cornea is called astigmatism. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)

PRESBYOPIA

Presbyopia is a natural occurrence in which the eye can no longer focus near objects leading to difficulty in reading or seeing near objects, it is linked to ageing and occurs almost universally. (Psora/ Syphilis)

ANISOMETROPIA

Anisometropia is the condition in which the two eyes have unequal refractive power. Generally, a difference in power of two diopters or more is the accepted threshold to label the condition anisometropia. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)

ANTIMETROPIA

Antimetropia is the condition of each eye being nearsighted, farsighted or a combination of both. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)

SYMPTOMS

- Blurred vision
- Difficulty reading or seeing up close

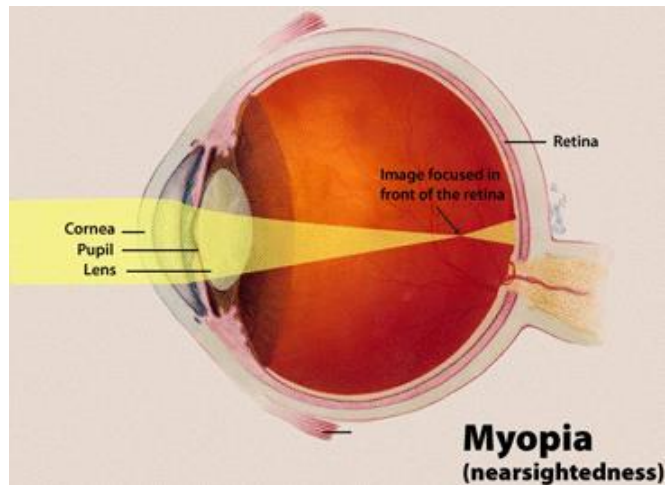
- Crossing of the eyes in children called as esotropia
- Double vision
- Haziness
- Glare or halos around bright lights
- Squinting
- Headaches
- Eye strain

CAUSES

Overuse of the eyes does not cause or worsen refractive error. The causes of the main types of refractive error are described below:

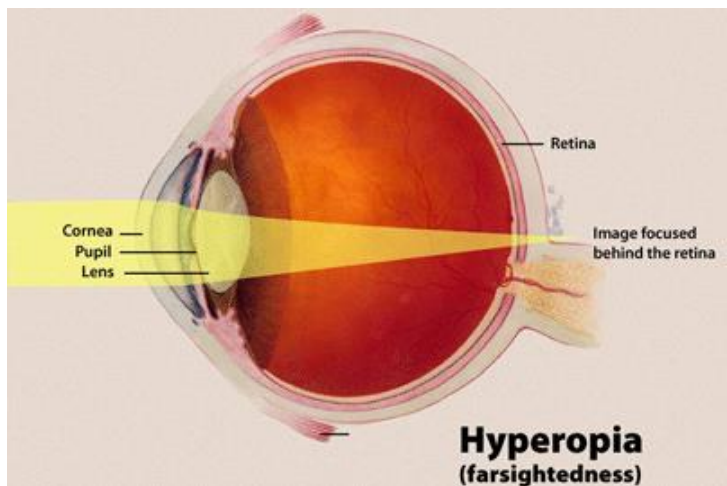
MYOPIA

It is usually inherited and often discovered in childhood. Myopia often progresses throughout the teenage years when the body is growing rapidly. (Psora/ Syphilis)



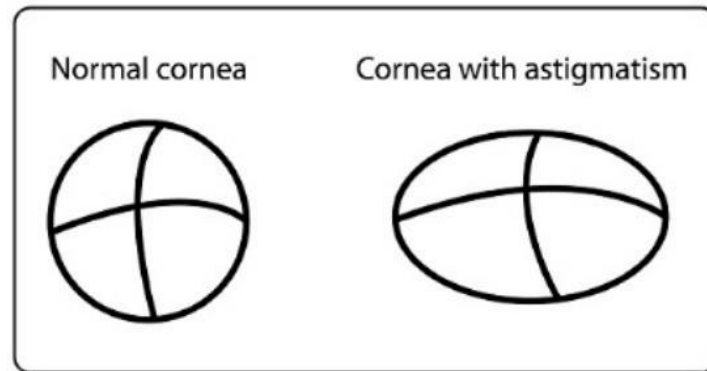
HYPEROPIA

It can also be inherited. Children often have hyperopia, which may lessen in adulthood. In mild hyperopia, distance vision is clear while near vision is blurry. In more advanced hyperopia, vision can be blurred at all distances. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)



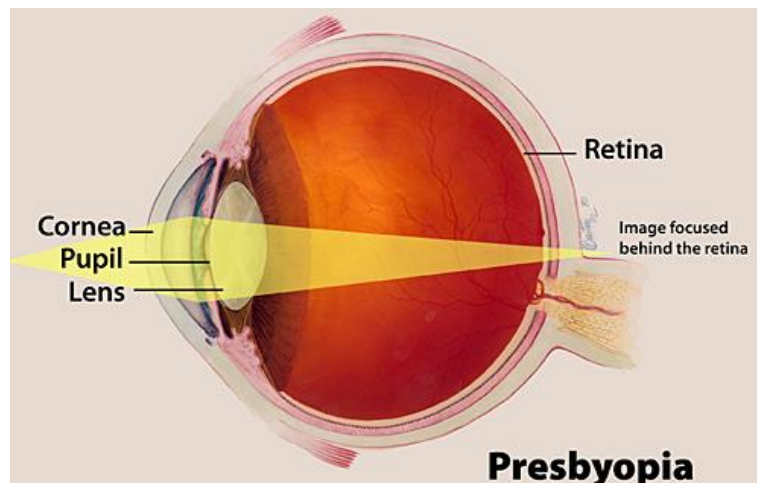
ASTIGMATISM

It usually occurs when the cornea has an asymmetric curvature. Normally the cornea is smooth and equally curved in all directions, and light entering the cornea is focused equally on all planes, or in all directions. In astigmatism, the front surface of the cornea is curved more in one direction than in another. This abnormality may result in vision that is much like looking into a distorted, wavy mirror. Usually, astigmatism causes blurred vision at all distances. (Psora/ Syphilis)



PRESBYOPIA

After age 40, the lens of the eye becomes more rigid and does not flex as easily. As a result, the eye loses its focusing ability and it becomes more difficult to read at close range. This normal aging process of the lens makes it hard and it can also be combined with myopia, hyperopia or astigmatism. (Psora/ Syphilis)

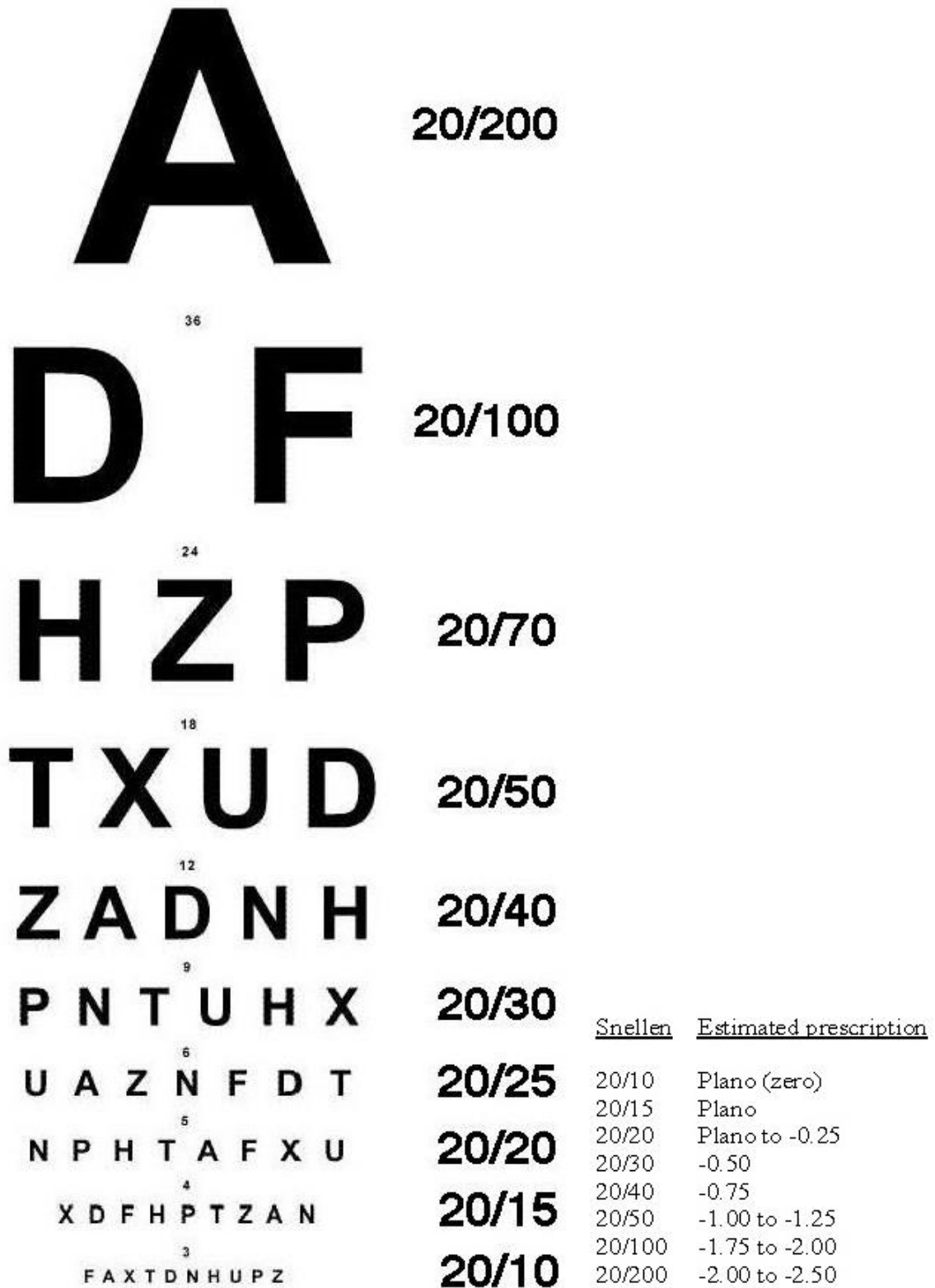


DIAGNOSIS

A refraction test is usually given as part of a routine eye examination. Diagnosis of refractive errors can be done with refractometer or vision testing by Snellen's method and ophthalmoscopy. The results of the test can help diagnose the following conditions-

- Myopia
- Hypermetropia
- Astigmatism
- Presbyopia

- Macular degeneration
- Retinal vessel occlusion
- Retinitis pigmentosa
- Retinal detachment



Snellen' chart

TREATMENT

Refractive disorders are commonly treated using corrective lenses, such as eyeglasses or contact lenses. Presbyopia, in the absence of any other refractive error, can sometimes be treated with over-the-counter reading glasses. Some refractive disorders may be corrected with refractive surgery, which may comprise of-

- Photorefractive keratectomy (PRK)
- Laser in-situ keratomileusis (LASIK)
- Laser epithelial keratomileusis (LASEK)
- EpiLASIK

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT

Though, there is no prevention for refraction errors of eyes, Homoeopathic medicines often cure ametropia if applied properly on basis of similia. The constitutional remedies cure these conditions very well. The following are common remedies for refractory errors of eyes.

COMMON REMEDIES FOR REFRACTIVE ERRORS OF EYE

acon. AESC. AGAR. allox. alum-sil. alum. alumin-sil. AM-C. ANAC. androc. ang. anh. ANT-T. apis apisin. arec. ARG-N. ars. atro-pur. atro. aur-m. aur. bac. bar-ox-suc. BELL. bry. calc-sil. CALC. CARB-AN. CARB-V. carbn-s. caust. chel. CHIN. choc. cimic. coff-t. COFF. COLOC. CON. cortiso. CYCL. dig. diphtox. Dros. duboin. esin. eup-pur. EUPH. EUPHR. form-ac. Form. GELS. GRAPH. grat. haliae-lc. helo. hep. HYOS. hyper. JAB. kali-s. kola LACH. LIL-T. lith-c. Lyc. mag-m. MANG. MEPH. mez. morph. nat-act. nat-ar. NAT-C. NAT-M. nat-p. nat-sil. NIT-AC. Nux-v. ol-an. ONOS. petr-ra. PETR. Ph-ac. PHOS. PHYS. phyt. PIC-AC. Pilo-m. Pilo. pitu-a. Plat. Plb. pod. positr. psor. PULS. raph. retin-ac. Ruta sang. sel. SEP. SIL. SPIG. spong. STRAM. Sul-ac. Sulph. symph. syph. tab. Thuj. Tub. Valer. verb. viol-o. viol-t.

SHORT REPERTORY OF REFRACTIVE ERRORS OF EYE

EYE - ASTHENOPIA – myopic esin. lil-t.

EYE - ASTIGMATISM - headache, from gels.

EYE – ASTIGMATISM androc. anh. atro-pur. duboin. esin. Gels. helo. Lil-t. onos. Phys. pic-ac. ruta Sep. Tub.

EYE - DETACHMENT - retina, of - myopia, in Gels.

EYE - PAIN - accompanied by – myopia viol-o.

Eyes - ASTIGMATISM - granular, eyelids, from sep.

EYES - ASTIGMATISM - myopic - vertical meridian, in, left phys.

Eyes - ASTIGMATISM - returning, in spite of glasses, causing dull pain in back of neck and head pic-ac.

Eyes - ASTIGMATISM - turns, head to left when reading - trying to look with left eye out of right glass of spectacles, to see whole of letters b and d Lil-t.

Vision - AMBLYOPIA - refraction, dependent upon anomalies of Ruta

Vision - ASTHENOPIA - hypermetropia, in Arg-n.

Vision - ASTIGMATISM - returning, in spite of glasses, causing dull pain in back of neck and head pic-ac.

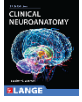
Vision - BLINDNESS, loss of vision - hemeralopia - myopic eye, in a Hyos.

- VISION - DIM - refraction, anomalies of from [ruta](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - asthenopia, with [Jab.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - choroiditis, in [Coloc.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - distant, objects appear more distant [Con.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - eating, after [mez.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia – evening [hyper.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - headache, during [choc.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - long, lasting [stram.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - overuse, of eyes, in fine work [Arg-n. ruta sil.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - pupils, dilated [carb-an.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - reads fine print without glasses [petr.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia - right, commencing in, eye [sulph.](#)
- Vision - FARSIGHTEDNESS, hyperopia, hypermetropia [acon. Aesc. alum-sil. alum. am-c. androc. ang. ARG-N. Bell. bry. calc-sil. CALC. Carb-an. caust. chel. Chin. choc. Coff. Coloc. Con. Dros. grat. Hyos. hyper. Jab. Lil-t. Lyc. mag-m. meph. mez. morph. nat-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Onos. Petr. phos. phys. phyt. psor. raph. ruta SEP. SIL. spig. stram. sulph. tab. valer.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - candlelight than by daylight; sight worse by [arg-n.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - children; in [bar-ox-suc.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - exerting the eyes, after [Carb-v.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - looking away from work amel. [ph-ac.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - myopic astigmatism [lil-t.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - reading agg. [agar. grat. lyc. podo. symph.](#)
- VISION - MYOPIA - turning head sideways to see clearly [lil-t.](#)
- VISION – MYOPIA [acon. Agar. Am-c. Anac. androc. ang. Ant-t. apis arec. Arg-n. ars. aur-m. bac. bell. Calc. Carb-v. carbn-s. Chin. cimic. coff-t. Con. Cycl. dig. diphtox. euph. Euphr. form. Gels. Graph. grat. haliae-lc. hep. Hyos. Jab. kali-s. kola Lach. lil-t. Lyc. Mang. Meph. mez. nat-ar. Nat-c. Nat-m. nat-p. nat-sil. Nit-ac. ol-an. petr-ra. Petr. Ph-ac. PHOS. PHYS. Pic-ac. pilo. Plat. plb. podo. positr. psor. PULS. raph. retin-ac. Ruta sel. spong. Stram. Sul-ac. Sulph. symph. syph. Thuj. Tub. Valer. verb. viol-o. viol-t.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - burning, with, heat in face [grat.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - candlelight, sight worse by, than by daylight [arg-n.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - diarrhea, with, typhus, after [Chin.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - exerting, the eyes, after [Carb-v.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia – increasing [Phos.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - looking, away from work amel. [ph-ac.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - objects, seem too large, left eye, after a blow [Phys.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - reading, while [agar. grat. lyc.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - sleepy, feeling, with [eup-pur.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - spasm, from ciliary - and twitching of lids [Agar.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - spasm, from ciliary [PHYS.](#)
- Vision - NEARSIGHTED, myopia - touch, nose has to, paper to read [Calc.](#)

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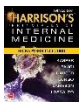
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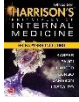


Chapter 21. Optics & Refraction > Natural History of Refractive Errors Vaughan & Asbury's General Ophthalmology, 18e... Most babies are slightly hyperopic, mean refractive error at birth being 0.5 D. The hyperopia slowly decreases, with a slight acceleration in the teens, to approach emmetropia. The corneal curvature is much steeper (6.59-mm radius) at birth and flattens to nearly the adult curvature (7.71 mm...

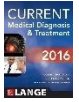


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Radar 10



The Eye & Ocular Adnexa > LASER SURGERY FOR CORRECTION OF REFRACTIVE ERROR CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Surgery, 14e... LASIK is a lamellar refractive surgical procedure, which involves creation of a partial-thickness corneal flap under high suction. The flap is then lifted and an ArF (argon-fluoride) excimer beam is used to ablate stromal tissue with minimal thermal effect. The flap is then replaced and allowed...