



Role of Ophthalmology and Optometry for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Vision Impaired Diseases

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Many people have visual problems at a certain time in their life. Some are minor and will go away on their own, while others are easy to cure at home. There are measures that could do to enhance overall eye health, whether current vision isn't what it used to be or it was not that good. Check to see if any of these frequent issues seem familiar. In addition, if the symptoms worsen or do not resolve within some few days, immediately consult a physician. Chronic diseases, such as sclerosis or hyperglycemia, cause loss of vision. While visual impairment is defined as a partial or whole loss of vision, chronic illness is defined as a long-term or recurring condition. Because both vision impairment and chronic disease may be life long, it may be fascinating to investigate the relationship between one or more chronic diseases and vision loss, the long-term implications.

Ophthalmology is the specialized area that deals with the diagnosis, therapy, and protection of eye and peripheral vision diseases. A wide range of medical symptoms can affect the eye, its healthy cells, and the visual function. The early diagnosis of such illnesses along with microsurgery is part of ophthalmology. As the population ages, so do the occurrences of age-related eye illnesses such as age-related macular degeneration. These eye disorders, if detected early, can be successfully treated and controlled with existing therapies and medications. Cataracts have been the most likely source of visual loss worldwide. Cataract surgery is the world's most popular procedure done annually.

Optometrists are healthcare experts who provide basic eye care, which encompasses everywhere from vision testing and restora-

tion to the diagnosis, surgery, and treatment of visual disorders. A doctor of optometry is not a physician. They are fully licensed optometry, which includes performing eye exams and visual testing, providing and distributing contact lenses, detecting certain vision anomalies, and giving medications for particular eye disorders. As a result, many ophthalmologists and optometrists collaborate in the same offices. Often these individuals go to an ophthalmologist due to prolonged visual acuity signs of illness such as bulging eyes, misrepresented, obstructed, double foresight, excessive tearing, conjunctiva malformations, and have seen colored clusters or hazy around lights, distorted eyes, floaters in the visual field, could see bright flashes, etc. If a person's symptoms include: abrupt vision loss or changes, sudden or severe eye discomfort, or eye damage, they may require emergency care from an ophthalmologist. An ophthalmologist may also be recommended if a person is diagnosed or factors associated for eye problems, such as hypertension, diabetes, or genetic factors of ocular diseases. Cataracts, heavy tearing, eye tumors, diabetic retinopathy, dry eye affliction, glaucoma, premature aging, vision impairment, amblyopia, and conjunctivitis are some of the most common conditions diagnosed by ophthalmologists.

Ocular tonometry to determine intraocular pressure, refraction evaluation, retina inspection, slit lamp examination, and visual acuity are some of the testing procedures used during an eye examination that allows for diagnosis. The American Academy of Ophthalmology recommends that people undergo a standard clinical annual checkup before the age of forty so that an ophthalmologist

could create a baseline profile of their eyesight. Having a baseline for eye health is crucial because it allows clinicians to more easily notice and track eye or vision abnormalities, which are frequently subtle and difficult to detect. Even healthy persons might develop serious eye problems at any time. Ocular illnesses affect everyone on the earth, with the only distinction being the pattern of disease incidence based on age, gender, area, and climatic circumstances. The distribution of eye illnesses and causes of blindness varies across developing and developed economies, as well as between populations. The large proportion of these behavior is caused ocular diseases may be avoided or treated.

Behavioral optometry is a branch of optometry that examines the eyes and brain interaction to produce and train vision, hold mental images, and experience the world around us. A research conducted at Johns Hopkins University and concluded that behavioral optometry had little utility in the therapy of myopia. However, since this study, academics, optometrists, and psychologists have begun to explore and implement the use of behavioral optometry with children in order to assist them narrow their attention and keep their eyes from straying. This is a great study topic since there is a lot of information on whether or not behavioral optometry is effective. Dry eye management varies considerably among eye care professionals depending on the technologies accessible to the practitioner. The most recent technologies for detecting and controlling dry eye syndrome may be rather expensive. On the industry, there are numerous manufacturers of screening and treatment devices. Eye care providers must decide which gadget they want to add to their clinic and which brand they believe would function best.

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