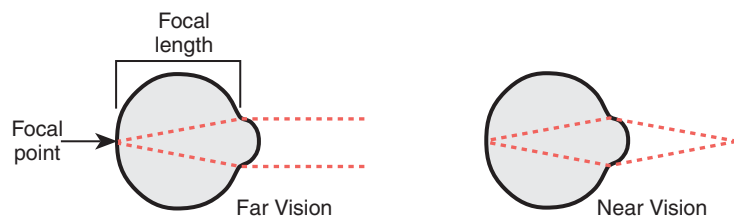
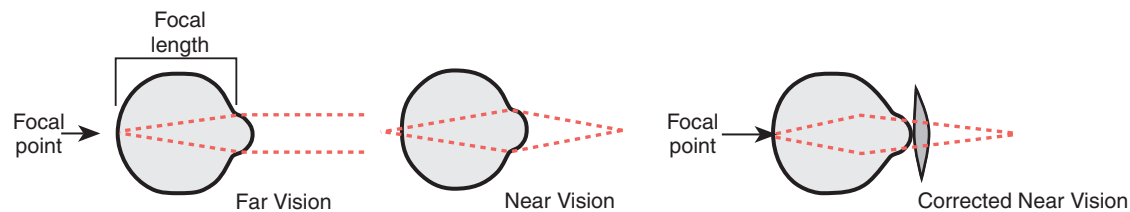


# REFRACTIVE ERROR

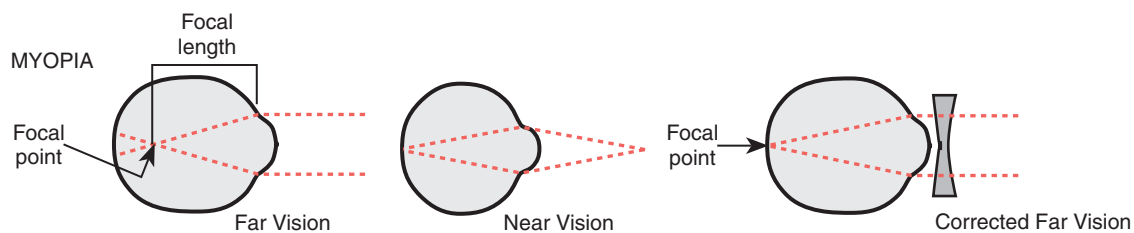
## A EMMETROPIA



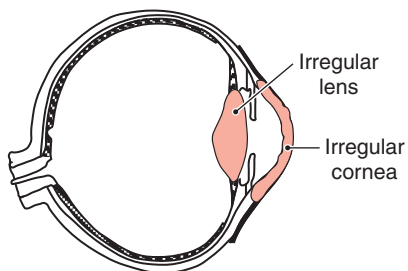
## B HYPEROPIA



## C MYOPIA



## D ASTIGMATISM



**FIGURE 1.** The normally refractive eye, common refractive errors, and their corrections. **A:** In a normal (emmetropic) eye, light rays from a near or far object are adequately refracted so that the rays converge directly on the retina, enabling formation of a clear image. **B:** In a farsighted (hypermetropic, hyperopic) eye, an image from a near point is focused behind the retina. The resulting condition can be corrected with convex lenses. **C:** In a nearsighted (myopic) eye, an image from a far point is focused in front of the retina. This refractive condition can be corrected with concave lenses. **D:** Refractive errors of astigmatism result from irregular curvatures of the cornea, lens, or both. Consequently, horizontal and vertical points from various visual fields are focused at two different focal points on the retina, resulting in distorted vision. (From Bhatnagar SC. *Neuroscience for the Study of Communicative Disorders*. 4th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2012.)