

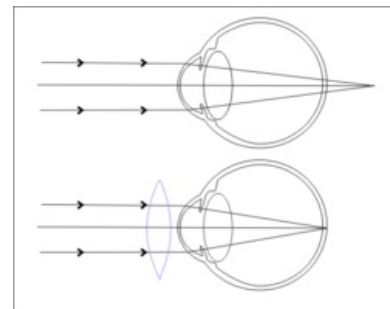
# Farsightedness

Farsightedness (hypermetropia). The far point is at a finite distance behind the eye. Parallel rays entering the eye are refracted to the focus, which is behind the eyeball (pic.). This is because:

- the eyeball is too short (a more common defect, created during embryonic development);
- the eye has less refraction of the optical system than a healthy eye.

In farsightedness, presbyopia manifests itself much earlier. With decreasing accommodation ability, hypermetropia eventually needs distance glasses. A special case of hypermetropia is aphakia, which is a defect caused by removing the lens, for example for a cataract.

The defect is corrected with a convex lens.



Hypermetropic eye, correction with convex lens

## Links

### Related articles

- Nearsightedness (myopia)
- Refractive defects
- Biochemistry of the vision process
- Eye (Biophysics)
- Eye (biophysics)/Disorders of the eye
- Oculomotor muscles
- Eye (histology)

### Source

- KYMPLOVÁ, Jaroslava. *Katalog metod v biofyzice* [online]. [cit. 2012-09-20]. <<https://portal.lf1.cuni.cz/clanek-793-katalog-metod-v-biofyzice>>.