Eye & Ear Assessment

Independent Learning Assignment/Ticket to Enter

1. Briefly define the following eye terms:

    - Myopia- **Near sightedness can see near, but not far away. Blurred distant vision, cornea is too curved. Often identified in children when squinting at blackboards.**

    - Hyperopia- **Far sightedness can see far, but not near. Near vision blurred. Anterior posterior diameter of eye is too short, and cornea has too little curvature.**

    - Enucleation- **Surgical removal of the entire eye and part of the optic nerve. Indications are tumor, glaucoma, infection, trauma, infections. Antibiotics are needed and may be difficult to open eye lids initially. Must wait 4-8 weeks after to be fitted for a prosthesis.**

    - Uveitis- **Inflammation of the inside of your eye**

    - Cataract - **Clouding or opacity of the lens. Aging changes metabolism led to water accumulation in the lens fibers. Painless gradual blurring of vision decreased color perception and glare. Poor night vision. No cure other than surgery, vision can improve within days after surgery. Procedure will cause mild pain, OTC analgesics to help.**

    - Strabismus- **Deviation of one eye from the other. Crossed eye. Signs and symptoms could be double vision and treatment is glasses, surgery and exercises.**

2. What is the normal range for intraocular pressure (IOP)? **10-21mmHg**

3. Match the terms below with the correct location you would find it within the ear (External, Middle or Inner Ear):

Tympanic Membrane	Cochlea	Auricle
Incus	Endolymph fluid	Stapes
Cerumen	Malleus	Semicircular canals
Oval Window		

- External Ear- **tympanic membrane, cerumen, Auricle,**
- Middle Ear- **Incus, oval window, malleus, stapes,**
- Inner ear- **Cochlea, semicircular canals, endolymph fluid,**

4. What is audiometry testing used for?

Diagnostic instrument for evaluating hearing different levels and tones are used to evaluate hearing.