

Symptoms of blindness.

Carmona*

Department of Basic Science, Federal University of São Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Accepted on 14 June, 2021

Description

The inability to see anything, including light, is referred to as blindness. You have limited eyesight if you are partially blind. You may, for example, experience fuzzy vision or be unable to discern between the shapes of objects. You can't see anything if you're completely blind. Legal blindness is a condition in which one's vision is severely impaired.

The inability to see anything, including light, is referred to as blindness. You have limited eyesight if you are partially blind. You may, for example, experience fuzzy vision or be unable to discern between the shapes of objects. You can't see anything if you're completely blind. Legal blindness is a condition in which one's vision is severely impaired. The inability to see anything, including light, is referred to as blindness. You have limited eyesight if you are partially blind. You may, for example, experience fuzzy vision or be unable to discern between the shapes of objects. You can't see anything if you're completely blind. Legal blindness is a condition in which one's vision is severely impaired. You can't see anything if you're fully blind.

If you are partially blind, you may notice the following signs and symptoms:

Vision that is foggy and makes it difficult to see shapes

- Only seeing shadows
- Night vision is poor.
- Vision via a tunnel

Your infant should be able to fix their sight on an object and follow its movement by the age of 6 to 8 weeks. Their eyes should be properly aligned and not turned inward or outward at the age of four months.

Visual impairment in young children can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including:

- Constant rubbing of the eyes, high sensitivity to light, difficulties concentration, and persistent redness of the eyes
- A white instead of black pupil poor visual tracking, or problems following an item with their eyes
- At 6 months of age, irregular eye alignment or movement

Causes of blindness

The following eye diseases and conditions can cause blindness:

Glaucoma refers to different eye conditions that can damage your optic nerve, which carries visual information from your eyes to your brain. Macular degeneration destroys the part of your eye that enables you to see details. It usually affects older adults. Cataracts cause cloudy vision. They're more common in older people. A lazy eye can make it difficult to see details. It

may lead to vision loss. Optic neuritis is inflammation that can cause temporary or permanent vision loss. Retinitis pigmentosa refers to damage of the retina. It leads to blindness only in rare cases. Tumors that affect the retina or optic nerve can also cause blindness.

Blindness is a potential complication if you have diabetes or have a stroke. Other common causes of blindness include:

- Birth defects
- Eye injuries
- Complications from eye surgery
- Causes of blindness in infants

The following conditions can impair vision or cause blindness in infants:

- Infections, such as pink eye
- Blocked tear ducts
- Cataracts
- Strabismus (crossed eyes)
- Amblyopia (lazy eye)
- Ptosis (droopy eyelid)
- Congenital glaucoma
- Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), which occurs in premature babies when the blood vessels that supply their retina aren't fully developed
- Visual inattention, or delayed development of your child's visual system

If you experience partial blindness that can't be corrected, your doctor will provide guidance on how to function with limited vision. For example, you can use a magnifying glass to read, increase the text size on your computer, and use audio clocks and audiobooks. Complete blindness requires approaching life in a new way and learning new skills. For example, you may need to learn how to: read Braille, use a guide dog, organize your home so you can easily find things and stay safe, fold money in distinct ways to distinguish bill amounts. You can also consider getting some adaptive products, like a specialized smartphone, color identifier, and accessible cookware. There's even adaptive sporting equipment, like sensory soccer balls.

*Correspondence to

Carmona
Department of Basic science,
Federal University of Sao Paulo,
Sao Paulo, Brazil
E-mail: Carmona01@gmail.com