

Keeping an Eye on the Three Age Related Eye Diseases

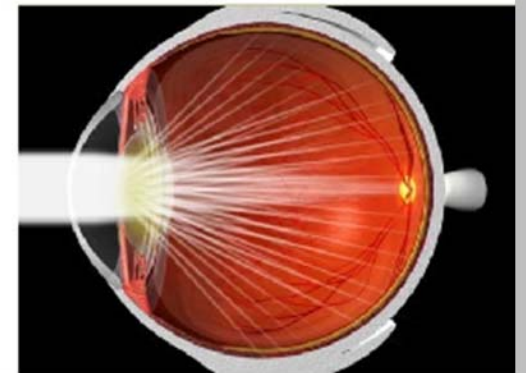
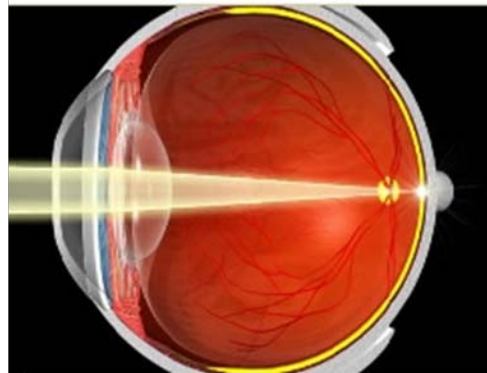
1. Cataracts
2. Macular Degeneration
3. Glaucoma

Reed Gibb, Optometrist



C A T A R A C T S

- A cataract is a clouding of the normally clear natural lens of the eye. It can be compared to a window that is frosted or yellowed.



SYMPTOMS

- A painless blurring of vision
- Glare or light sensitivity
- Poor night vision
- Needing brighter light to read
- Fading and yellowing of colors



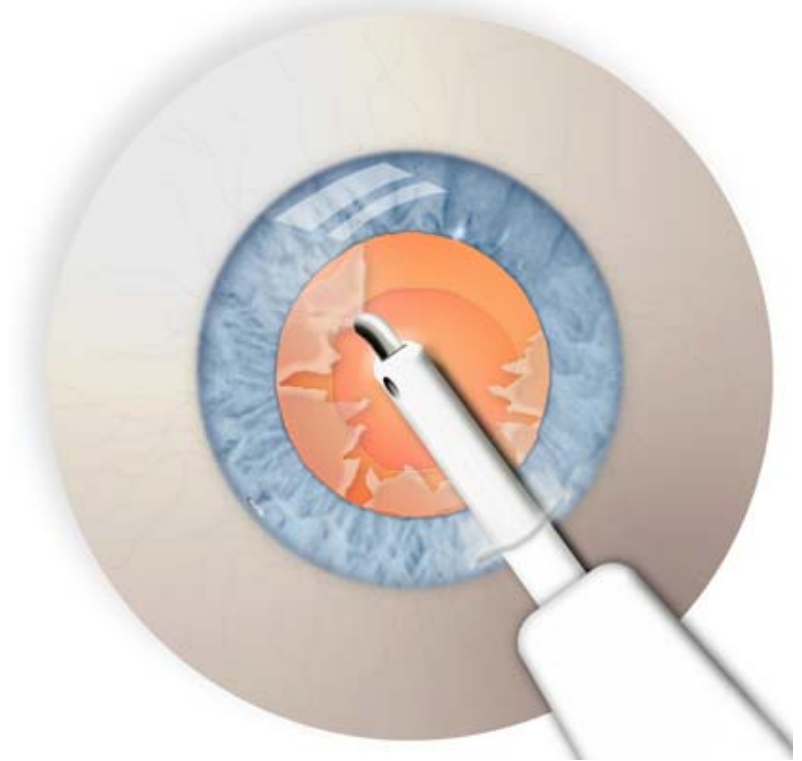


CAUSES

- Family history
- Medical problems, such as diabetes
- Injuries of the eye
- Medications, especially steroids
- Radiation
- Long term exposure to sunlight
- Previous Eye Surgery
- Age

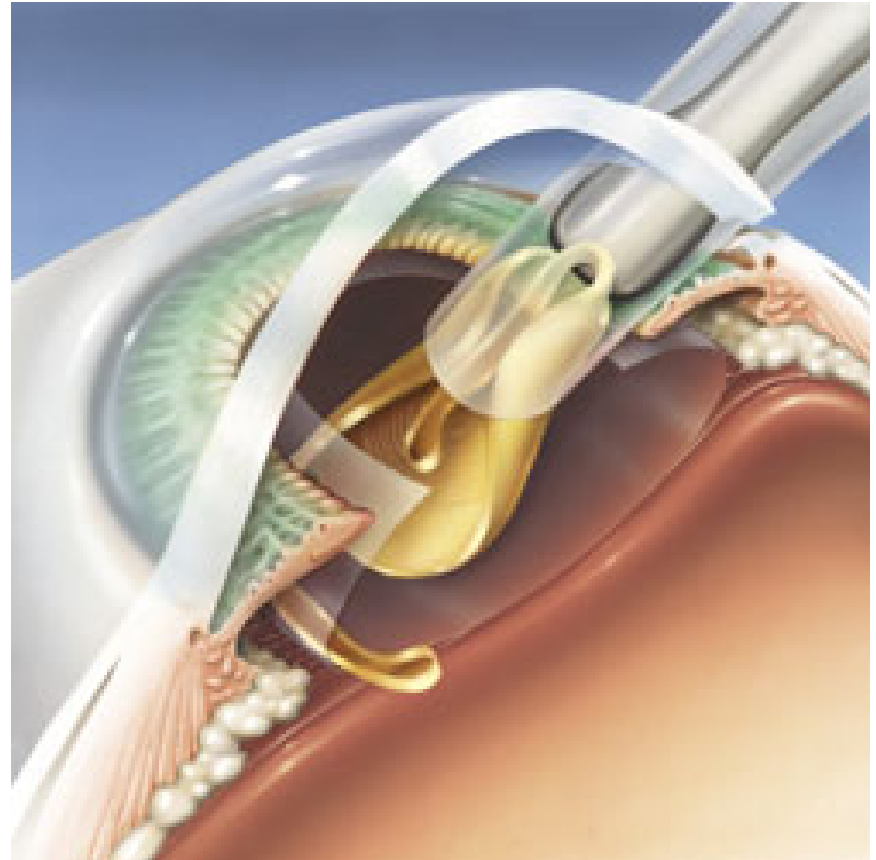
TREATMENT

- During Cataract surgery, tiny instruments including ultrasound are used to break apart the cloudy lens and remove it from the eye.



LENS IMPLANT

- A lens replacement is surgically implanted in the eye to replace the cloudy lens that was just removed.





LENS OPTIONS

- **Single Vision Lens**

Corrects distance vision but the patient will need to wear glasses for reading vision.



LENS OPTIONS

- **Multi-Focal Lens**

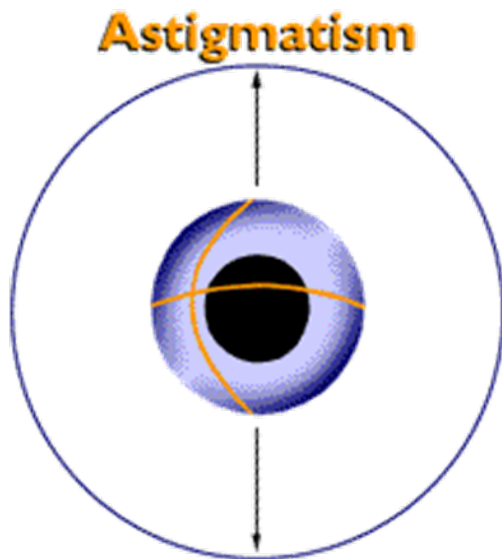
Improves vision in a range of distance -- from near to far.



LENS OPTIONS

- Toric Lens

Corrects Pre-Existing astigmatism.



Steeper Axis on Horizontal Meridian

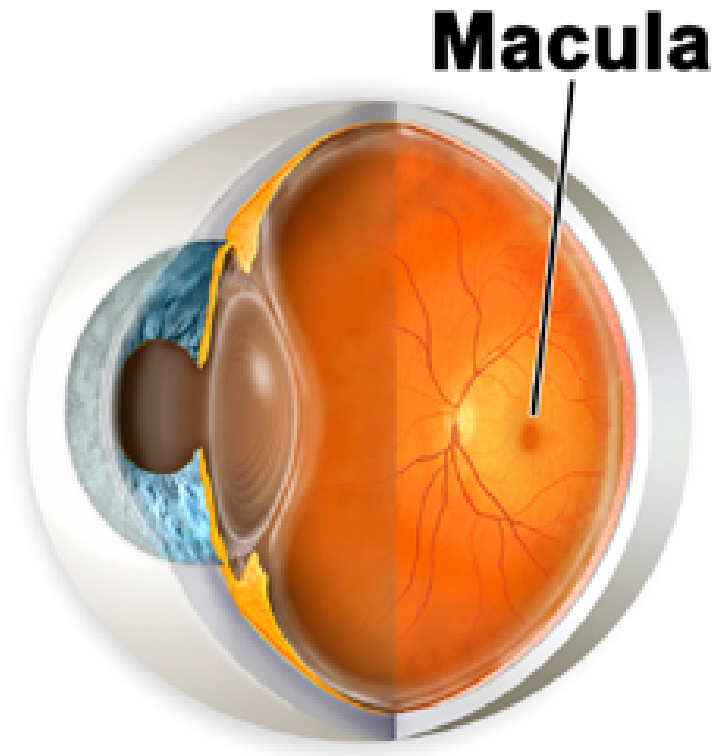




Q & A

AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

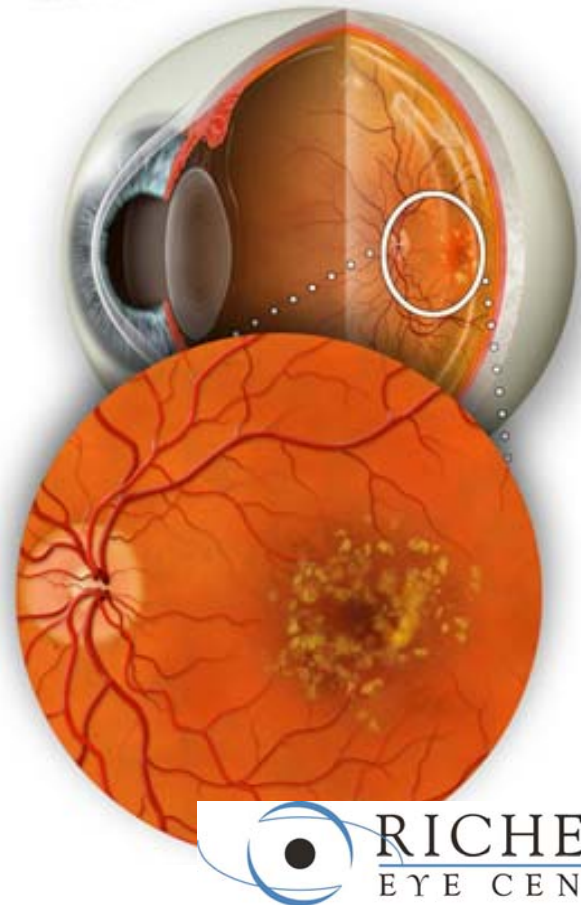
- AMD occurs when the macula – the part of your retina that lets you see color and fine detail becomes damaged.



DRY MACULAR DEGENERATION

- Dry AMD is more common than wet AMD, affecting more than 85% of AMD patients. Dry AMD develops slowly over time, it is important to carefully monitor your eyes.

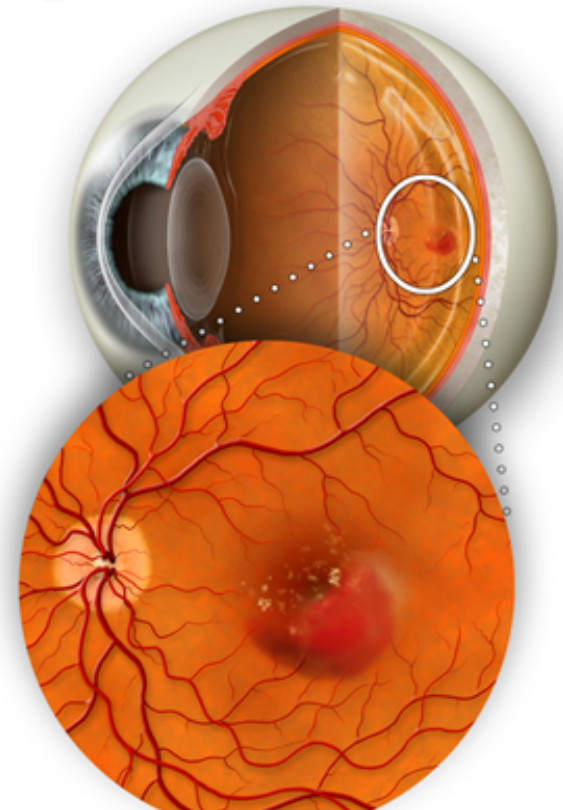
Dry Macular Degeneration



WET MACULAR DEGENERATION

Wet Macular Degeneration

Wet AMD is the most serious form and it can progress very quickly. It occurs with abnormal growth of blood vessels in the back of the eye. As the vessels grow, they can leak, which damages the macula.





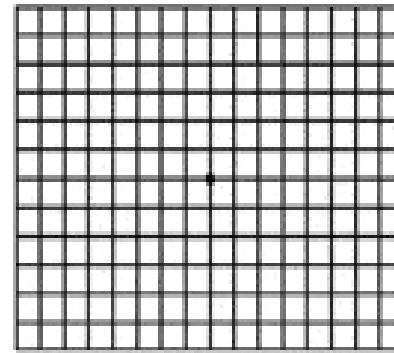
SYMPTOMS

- Visual distortions such:
 - Straight lines or faces appearing wavy
 - Doorways seeming to be crooked
 - Objects appearing smaller or far away
 - General decrease in central vision
 - A central blurry or blind spot

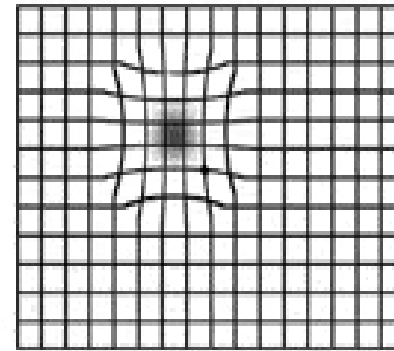


AMSLER GRID TEST

- A person with AMD will notice that the lines are wavy instead of straight.



Normal



Indication
of AMD

Who is at risk for AMD?

- The greatest risk factor is age.
- People over age 60 are clearly at greater risk
- A large study found that people in middle-age have about a 2% risk of getting AMD, but this risk increased to nearly 30% in those over age 75.



(AREDS)

Age-Related Eye Disease Study

- Certain nutrients such as beta carotene (vitamin A) and vitamins C and E may help prevent or slow progression of dry macular degeneration. These findings have led to development of a number of different AREDS nutritional formulas for macular degeneration prevention.

DRY AMD TREATMENT



- No FDA-approved cures are available for dry macular degeneration.
- The dry form can advance and cause vision loss without turning into the wet form. The dry form also can suddenly turn into the wet form, even during early stage AMD. There is no way to tell if or when the dry form will turn into the wet form.

WET AMD TREATMENT

- Laser Surgery
 - A beam of light destroys the leaking blood vessels
- Photodynamic Therapy
 - A light activated drug destroys the leaking vessels
- Injections
 - Drugs block the effect of new vessel growth

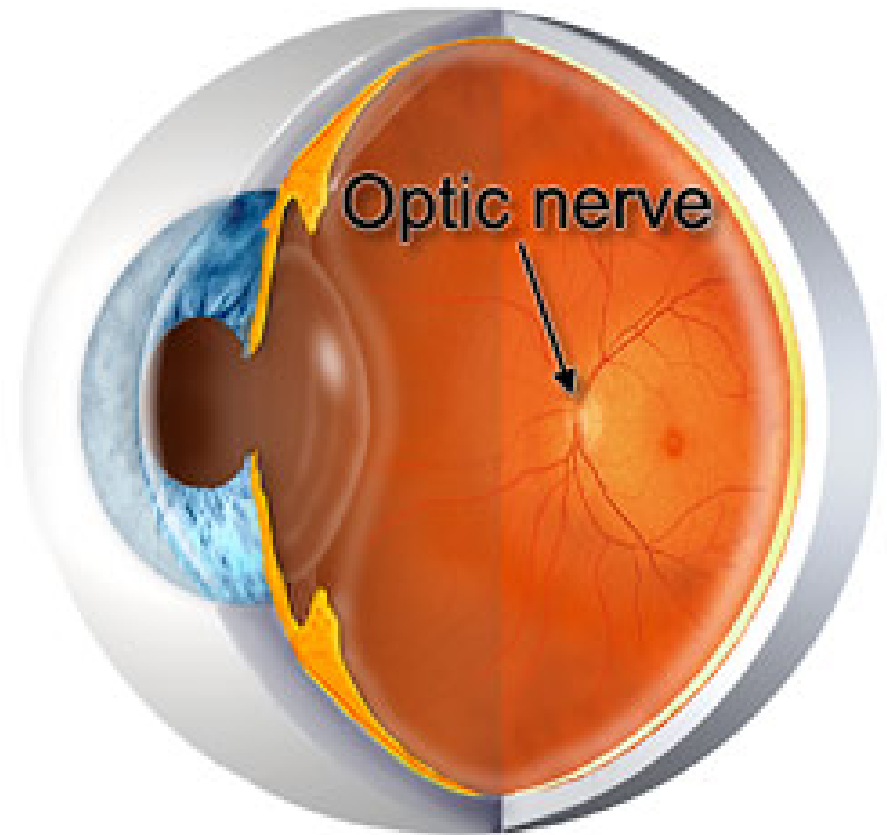


Q & A

B R E A K T I M E ?

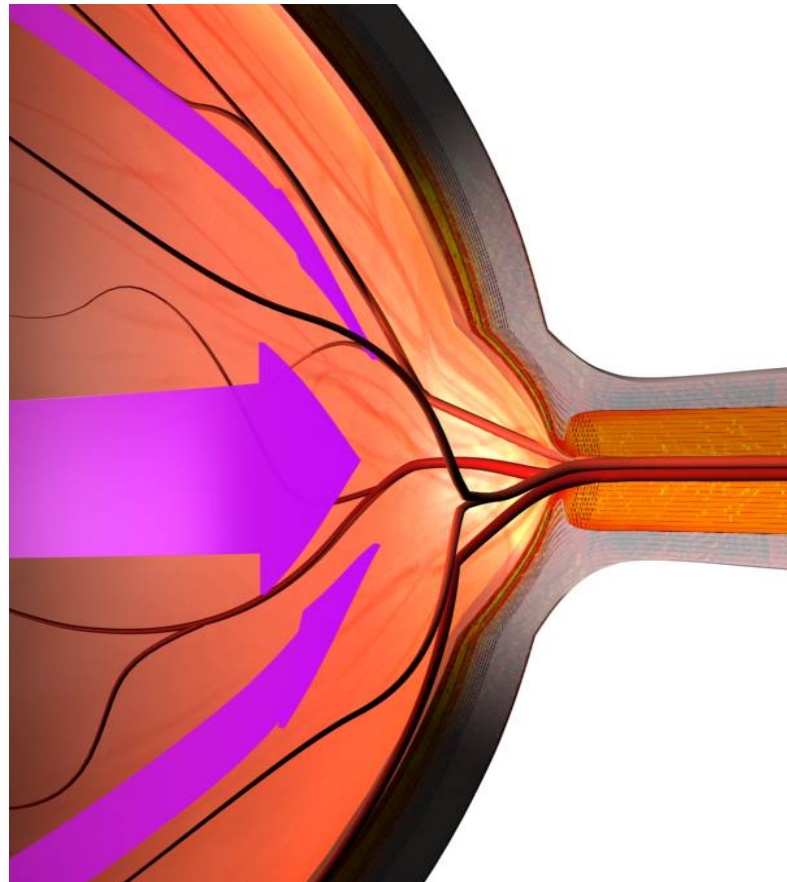
GLAUCOMA

- Glaucoma is a disease of the optic nerve – the part of the eye that carries the images we see to the brain.



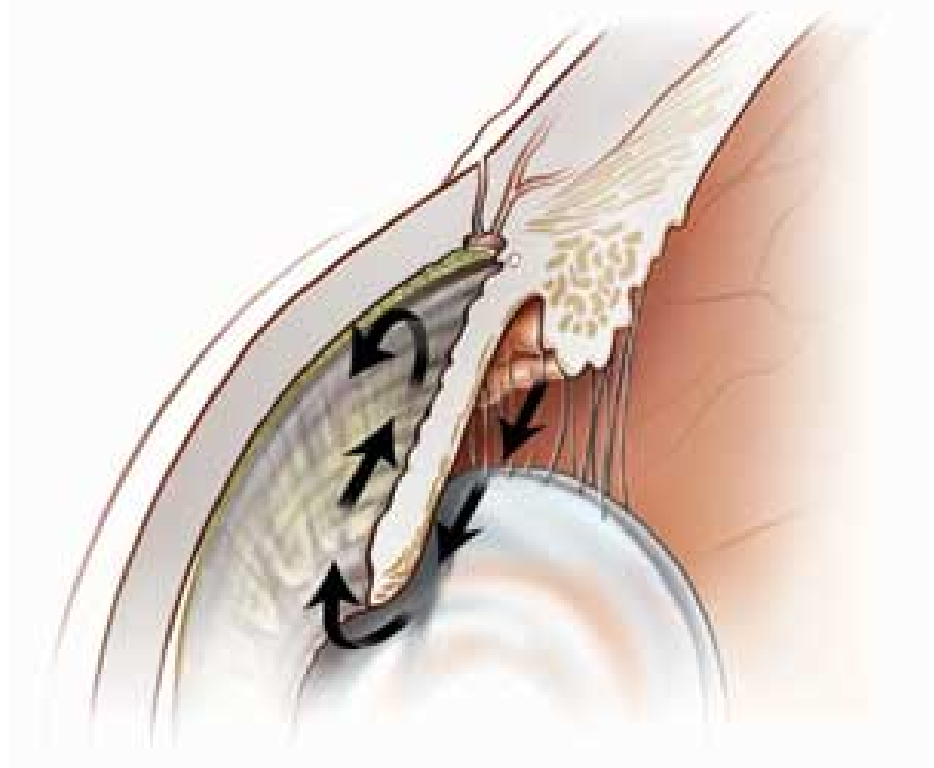
CAUSES

- Fluid inside of the eye increases, pushing against the optic nerve and causing damage.



Open Angle Glaucoma

- Most common form
- The drainage angle of the eye becomes less efficient over time and pressure within the eye gradually increases.



SYMPTOMS

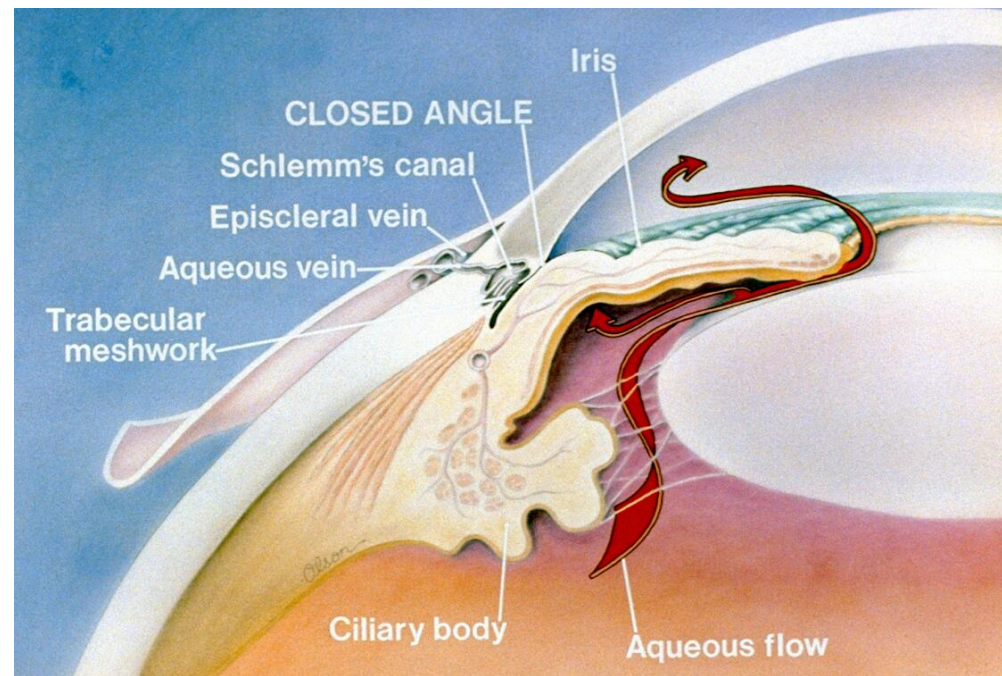
Open Angle

- No symptoms in it's early stages and vision remains normal.
- With advanced progression, patients will lose side vision.



CLOSED ANGLE GLAUCOMA

- The Iris is too close to the drainage angle and can cause blockage. With no way to exit the eye, pressure builds rapidly and causes an “closed angle attack”





SYMPTOMS

Closed Angle

- Blurred vision
- Severe eye pain
- Headache
- Rainbow-colored halo's around lights
- Nausea and vomiting
 - **THIS IS A TRUE EMERGENCY.**
CALL YOUR EYE DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.



TREATMENTS

- Eye drops
 - Taken daily to reduce pressure
- Trabeculoplasty
 - To create an opening in the drainage meshwork
- Laser Surgery
 - To create a hole in the iris to improve flow or to modify the drainage meshwork

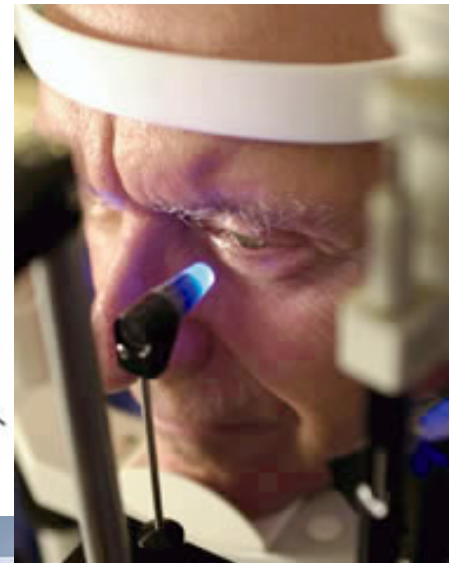
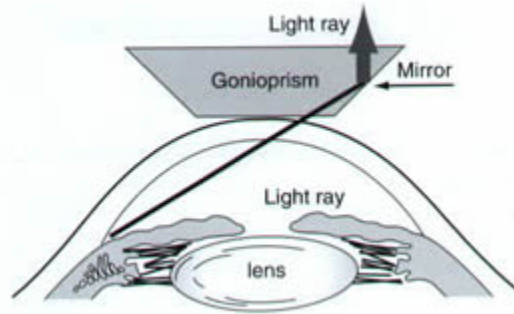


WHO'S AT RISK

- Age
- Elevated eye pressure
- Family history
- African or Hispanic ancestry
- Past eye injuries
- Thinner central cornea
- Diabetes, migraine's, poor circulation, etc.
- Extremely farsighted or nearsighted

DETECTION

- Complete Dilated Eye Exam yearly
- Measure Intra-Ocular pressure
- Inspect the drainage angle of your eye
- Evaluate the Optic Nerve for damage
- Test the peripheral vision





Q & A

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*Vision
for Life*