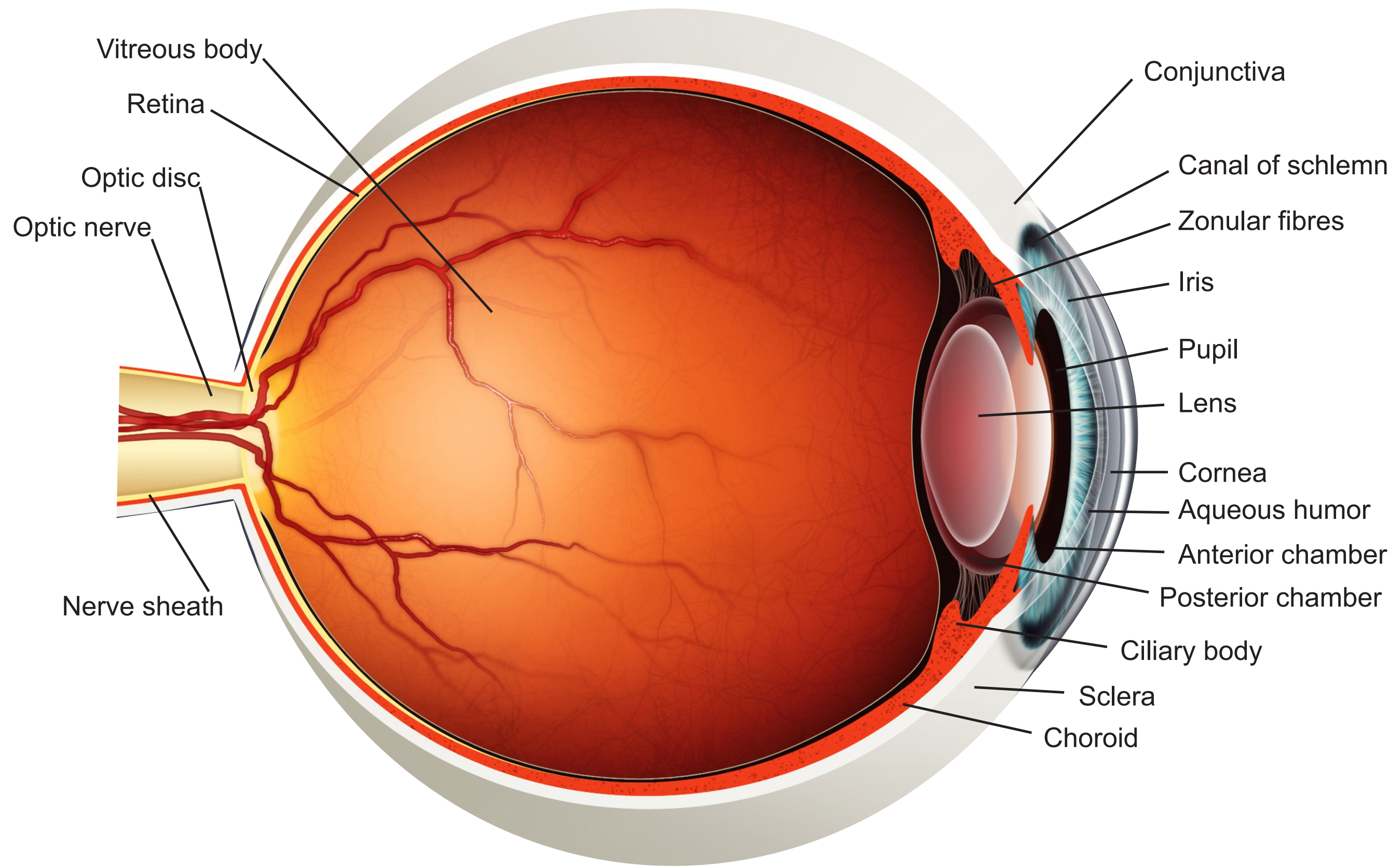


KNOW GLAUCOMA

What is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is a group of diseases in which normal pressure of the fluid inside the eyes (intraocular pressure) is increased. This can lead to loss of vision and possibly to blindness, if the condition is left untreated.

Left eye (Horizontal section)



Open Angle Glaucoma

In open angle glaucoma, angle between iris and cornea is normal. Open angle glaucoma is caused by the slow clogging of the drainage canals, resulting in increased eye pressure.

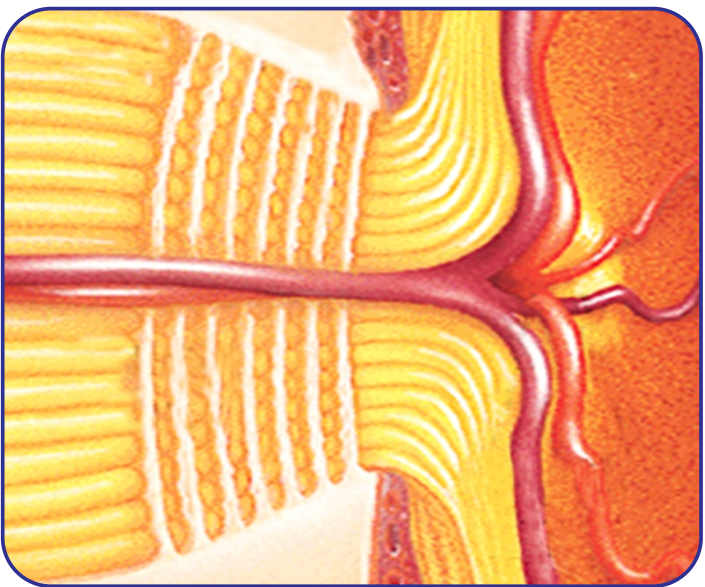
Closed Angle Glaucoma

In closed angle glaucoma, the iris is forced against the inner walls of cornea reducing angle between iris and cornea. Closed angle glaucoma is caused by blocked drainage canals, resulting in sudden rise in intra ocular pressure.

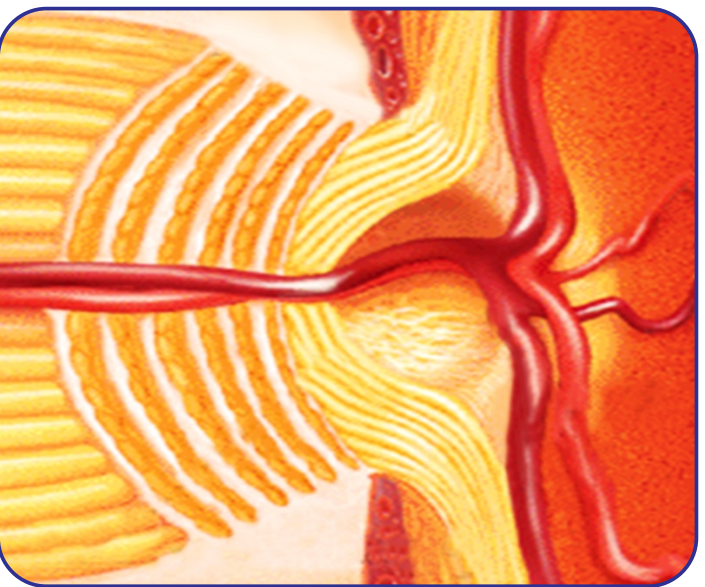
- Continuation of prescribed medication is very important to prevent progression of glaucoma
- People with glaucoma should get their eye pressure checked regularly.

Consult your eye specialist to know more about glaucoma

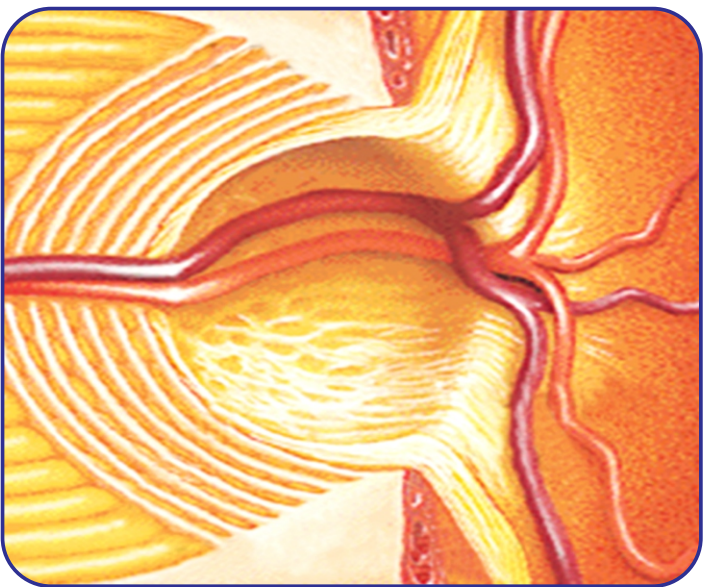
Optic cup and disc ratio



Normal



Moderate



Severe

Vision loss



Normal

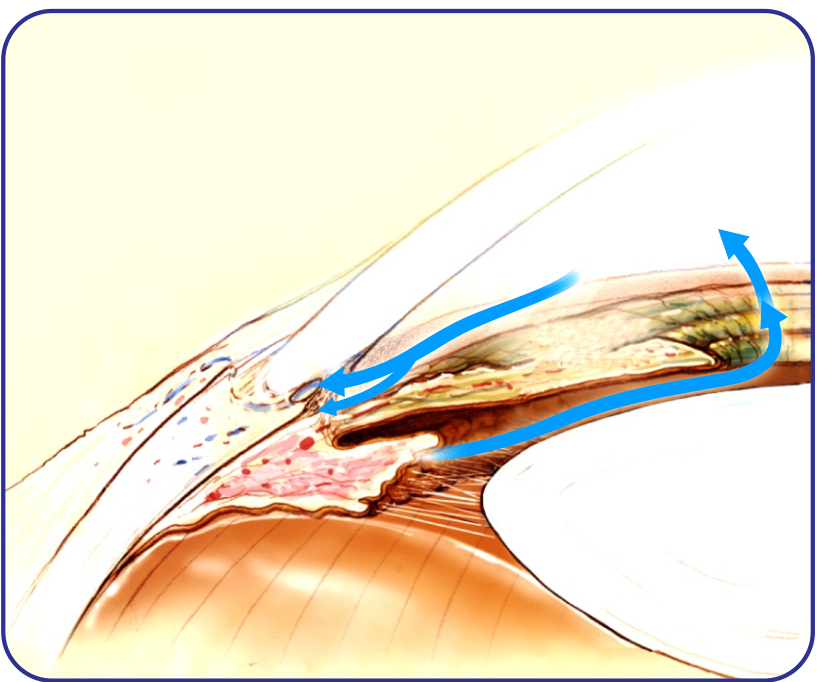


Moderate

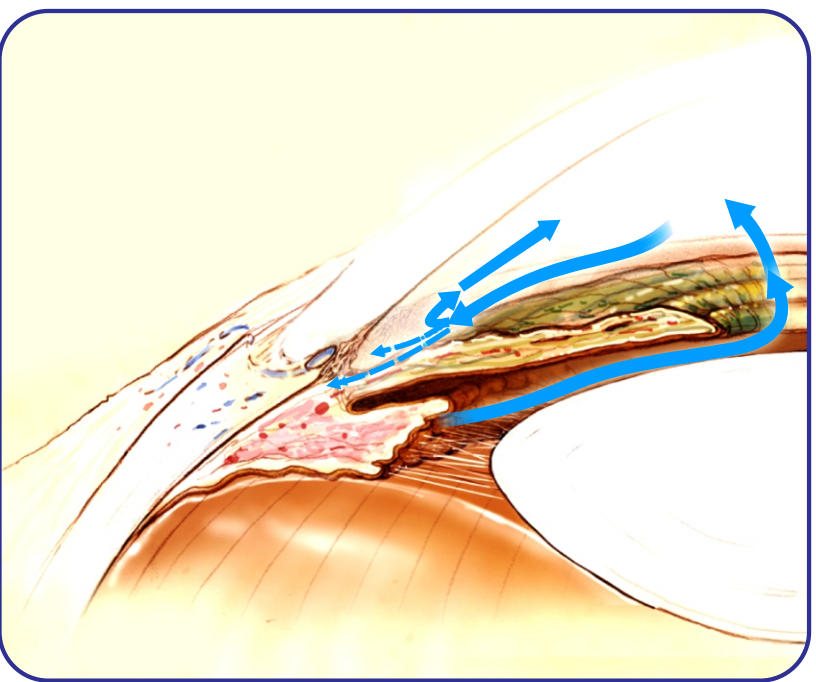


Severe

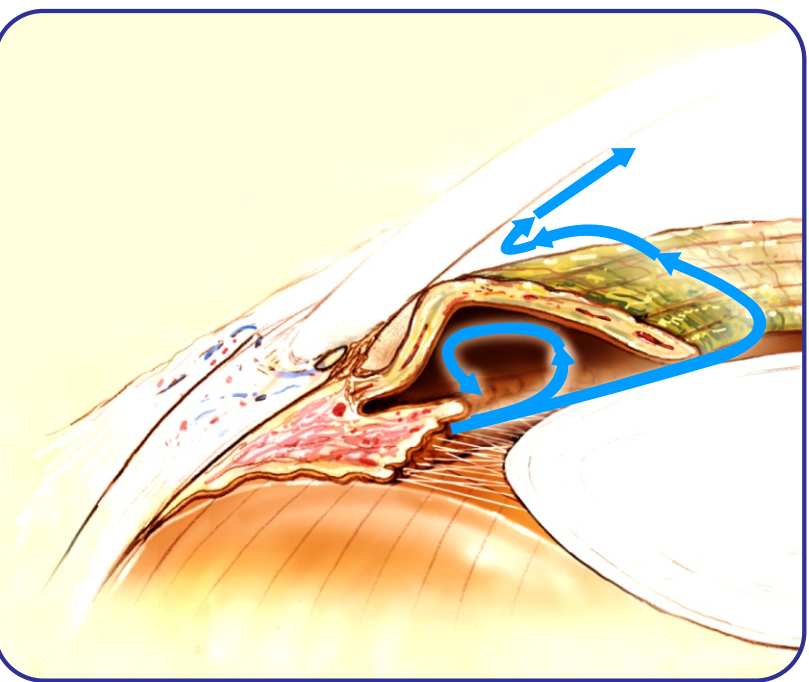
Aqueous humor drainage pathway



Normal



Open angle glaucoma



Closed angle glaucoma

People at risk

- People above the age of 40 years
- People with family history of glaucoma
- People who are near sighted (High negative power)
- People with diabetes or hypertension
- People with thyroid disorders.

If suffering from glaucoma, one may experience the following

- Gradual loss of side vision
- Hazy vision
- Eye pain and headaches
- Colored halos rings around light.
- Frequent change in reading glasses