

If you sort out Glaucoma problem immediately, it may save remaining vision now!!.



What is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma refers to a group of diseases in which optic nerve damage is the most common pathology that leads to irreversible vision loss.

However, with early detection and treatment, you can often protect your eyes against serious vision loss.

Why should I know about Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is the second cause of blindness after cataract. About 12 million people are affected with this disease in India.

What are the Risk Factors for Glaucoma?

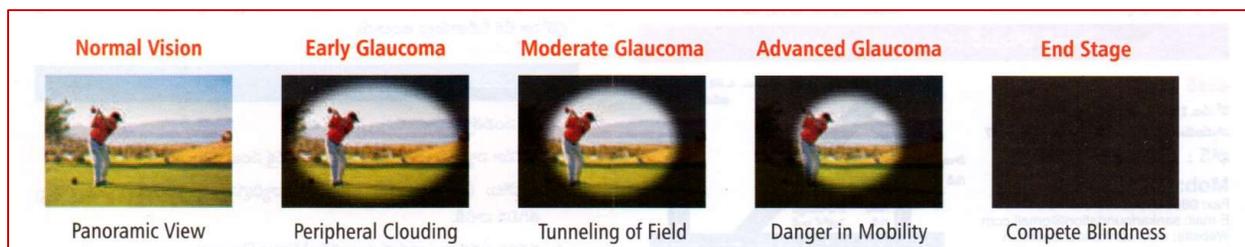
1. High Intra Ocular Pressure- it is the only modifiable factor
2. Family history of Glaucoma – first degree relatives are at great risk.
3. Diabetes, Elderly People, Myopia, Hypertension are the other risk factors.

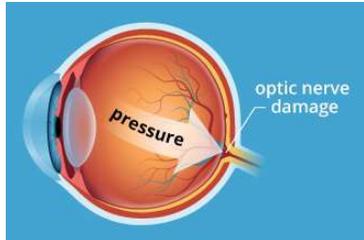
Why do you want to screen for Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is often asymptomatic / showing no symptoms. Untreated Glaucoma lead to irreversible blindness. Hence, it is better to screen for Glaucoma.

What is the treatment for Glaucoma?

Anti-Glaucoma medicine are available for Glaucoma. In patients with uncontrolled Glaucoma and advanced optic neuropathy, surgery is needed.





If you sort out Glaucoma problem immediately, it may save remaining vision now!!.



Does usage of eye drops cure Glaucoma?

The goal of Glaucoma treatment is to decrease the intra-ocular pressure by appropriate therapy to a level that will stop the visual field progression.

Will Glaucoma surgery restore my normal vision?

Surgery is advised in uncontrolled Glaucoma and in advanced optic neuropathies. Surgery helps in preserving the remaining vision and maintaining the quality of life.

Why am I advised repeated Field Tests in every visit?

It is essential to monitor the disease progression and to modify the treatment if needed.

We request you to communicate the following messages that can help prevent vision loss in people at higher risk:

1. Glaucoma often has no early symptoms.
2. Talk to your Family members. Get a comprehensive dilated eye examination every 1–2 years.
3. Early detection, treatment, and follow-up care are key to preventing vision loss and blindness.

