

Topic of the month:

Glaucoma

RISK FACTORS



Family history of Glaucoma



Poor vision



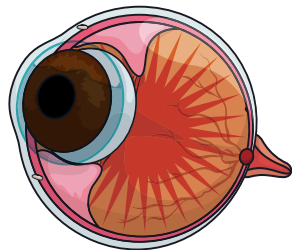
History of eye injury



Certain medical conditions
(e.g. Diabetes, High Blood Pressure)



On certain medications
(e.g. Steroids, Bladder Control Medications)



Glaucoma is a condition linked to a pressure buildup in your eye resulting in a damage of the optic nerve. If left untreated, it can lead to permanent vision loss.

What are the symptoms of Glaucoma?

There are two types of Glaucoma:

CHRONIC OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA (COAG)	ACUTE CLOSED- OR NARROW-ANGLE GLAUCOMA
<p>This is the most common type, you might not have any symptoms until you lose a significant amount of vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of peripheral vision - vision at the edges - usually in both eyes • Tunnel vision - vision that has narrowed so you see only what is directly in front of you, like looking through a railroad tunnel 	<p>This type is a medical emergency. See a doctor immediately if you experience any of these symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain and redness in the eye • Severe headache (on the same side as the affected eye) • Blurry vision • Halos around lights

Reduce your Risk



Get your eyes checked regularly: this will help identify glaucoma in its earliest stages and get treatment started to prevent, or limit, vision loss.



Consult your pharmacist before taking over the counter medications - some cold medications may increase your risk of Glaucoma

DID YOU KNOW?

There's no cure for glaucoma, yet it can be controlled with proper management. For glaucoma medications to work, you must take them regularly.