



Glaucoma

ST. LUKE'S CATARACT AND LASER INSTITUTE

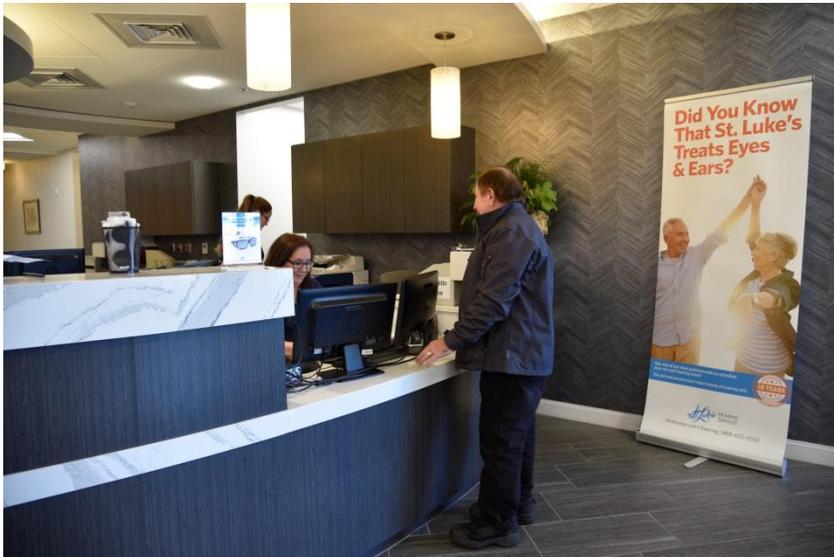
ABAYOMI FABUNMI, MD GLAUCOMA & CATARACT SURGEON





Welcome to St. Luke's Cataract & Laser Institute

From the first call with the receptionist to the final post-operative visit with your doctor, our goal is to treat you like family and provide you with world class eye care.





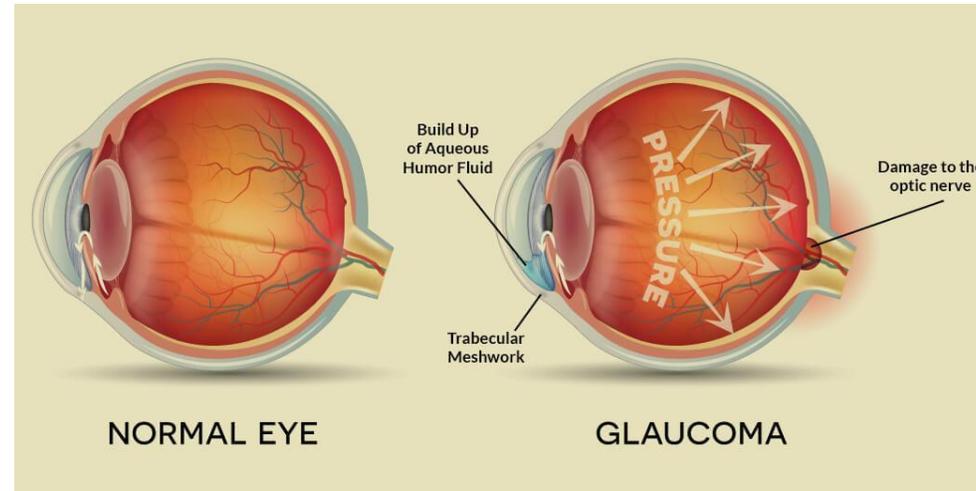
Abayomi Fabunmi, MD



- A fellowship-trained ophthalmologist, who specializes in the treatment of adult glaucoma and cataracts.
- He completed medical school at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, TN, where he was inducted into the Gold Humanism Society and Alpha Omega Alpha.
- During his tenure, Dr. Fabunmi completed a clerkship at The Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville, FL.
- He attended Case Western Reserve University/University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio for his ophthalmology training.
- Dr. Fabunmi's commitment to surgical excellence and patient care enabled him to complete a glaucoma fellowship at the world-renowned Dean McGee Eye Institute in Oklahoma City, a primary referral center for nearly 4 million people.
- While training at Dean McGee, he obtained robust clinical and surgical experience including many rare and uncommon forms of glaucoma. His extensive practical experience in minimally invasive glaucoma surgery, complex cataract surgery and traditional glaucoma surgery allows him to provide the full spectrum of treatment options to his patients.

What is Glaucoma?

- A disease of the OPTIC NERVE.
- Associated (not always) with high eye (intraocular) pressure.
- If untreated may result in irreversible vision loss.
- Initially asymptomatic.

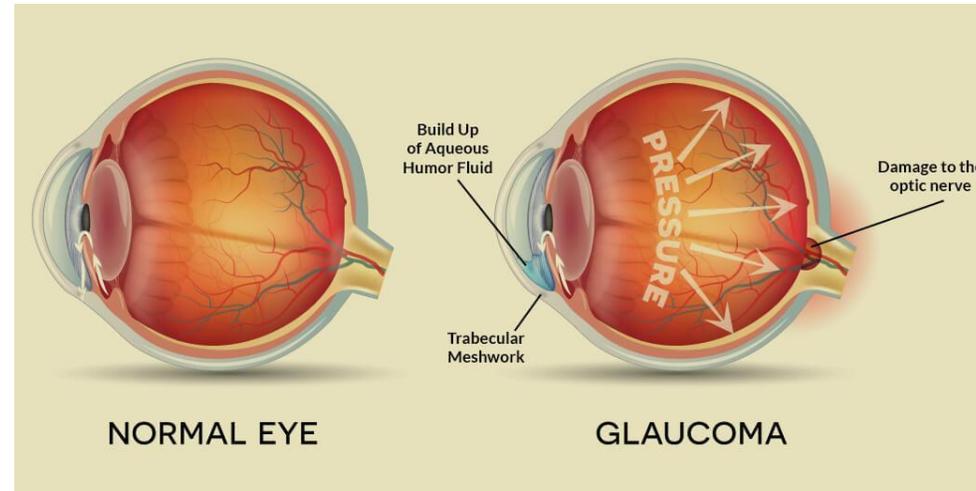




What is Glaucoma?

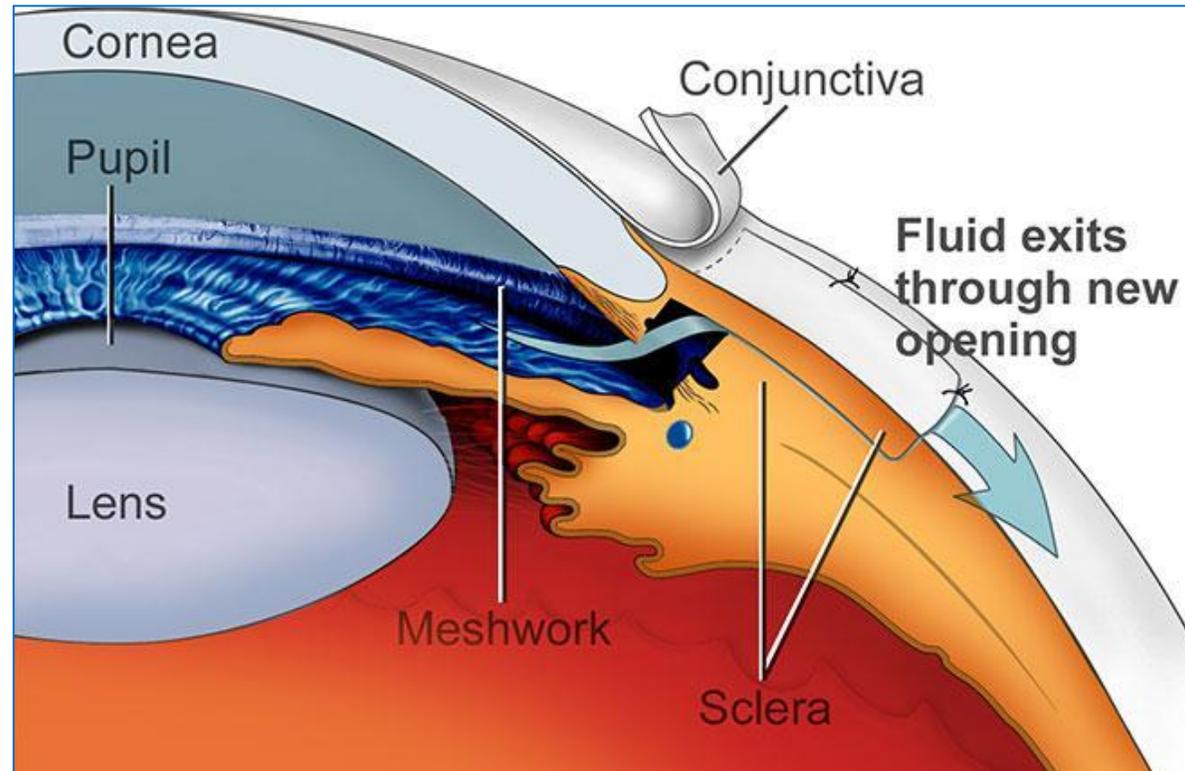
In simple terms...

Glaucoma is a condition that causes damage to your eye's optic nerve and gets worse over time. It's often linked to a buildup of pressure inside your eye. The increased pressure – called intraocular pressure – can damage the optic nerve. The optic nerve is what transmits images to your brain

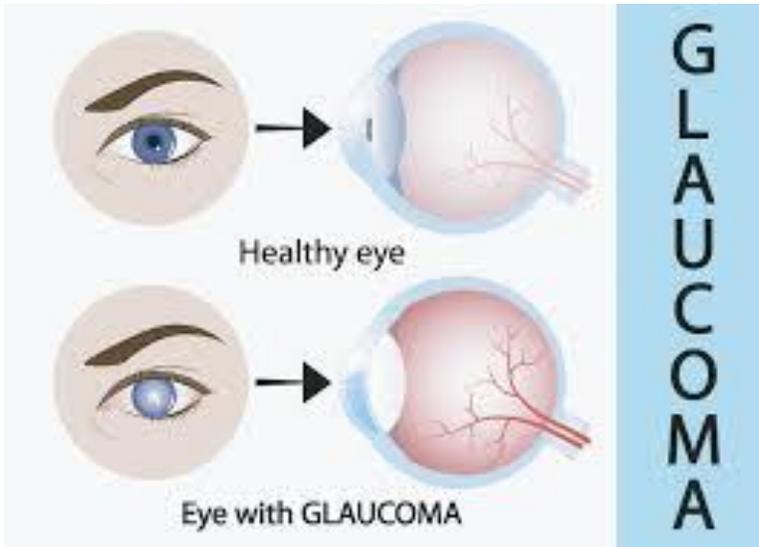


What is Glaucoma?

Fluid circulation
in the eye

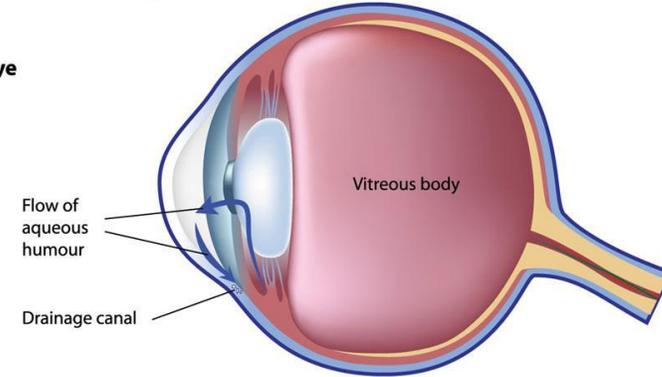


What is Glaucoma?



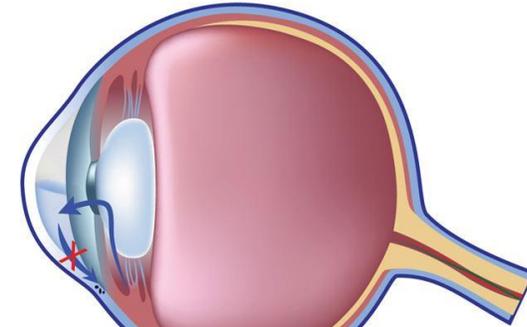
Development of Glaucoma

Healthy eye

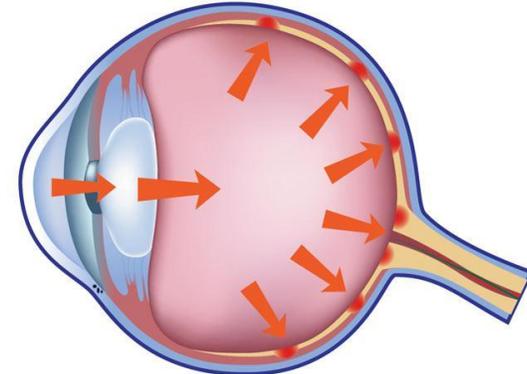


Glaucoma

1. Drainage canal blocked; build-up of fluid



2. Increased pressure damages blood vessels and optic nerve





Glaucoma: Prevalence in the USA

- 3 million individuals with glaucoma
- 1.5 million individuals are unaware that they have glaucoma
- More than 120,000 go blind from glaucoma, accounting for 9% to 12% of all cases of blindness

Sources: The Eye Diseases Prevalence Research Group, Arch Ophthalmol. 2004; Prevent Blindness America; National Institutes of Health; Quigley and Vitale, Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1997



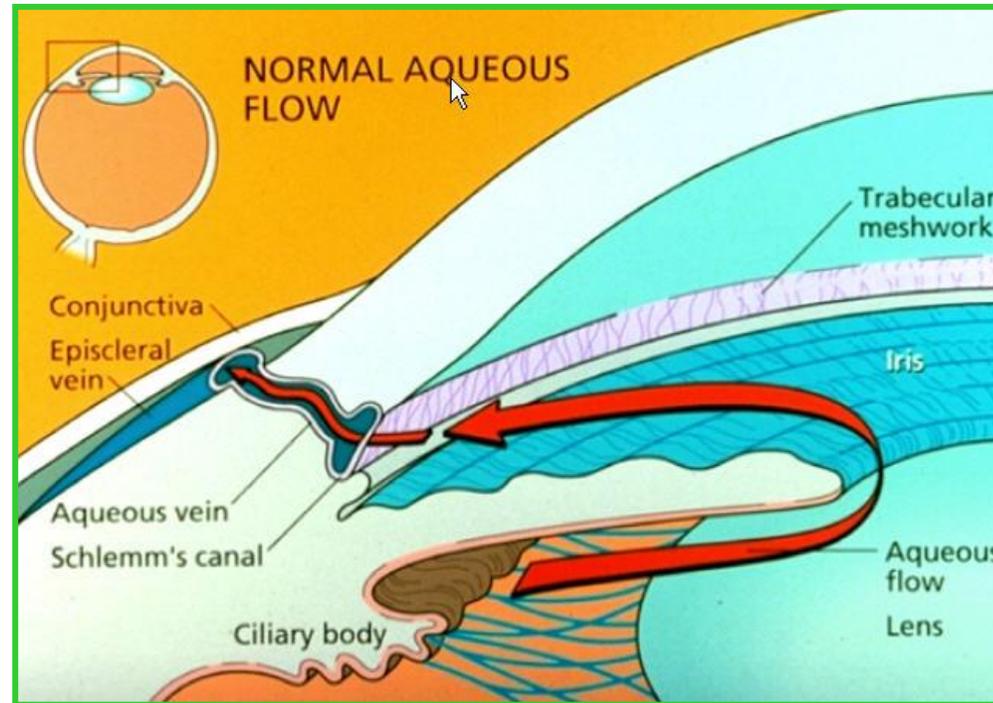
Types of Glaucoma

- Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (POAG)
- Angle-Closure
- Congenital
- Childhood
- Secondary



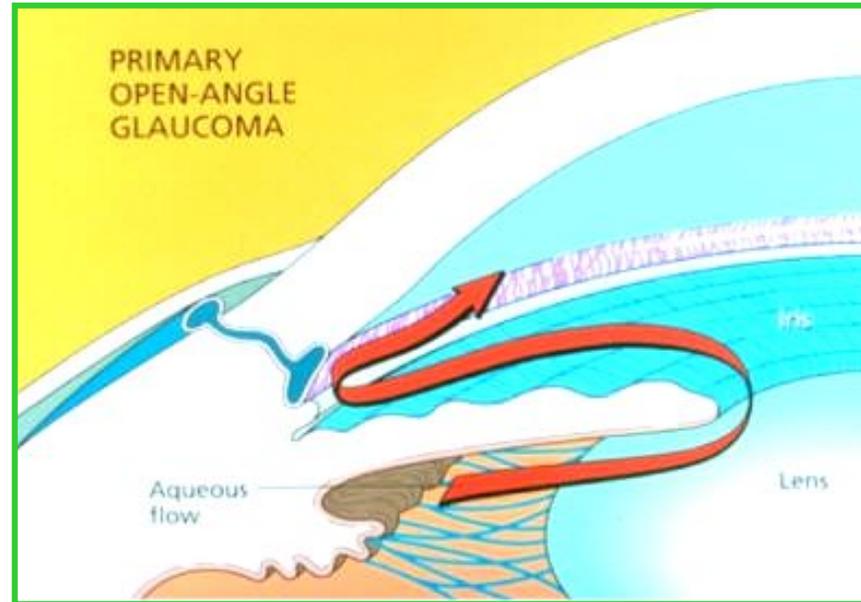
How does Glaucoma occur?

Fluid naturally drains from the eye



How does Glaucoma occur?

Drainage is blocked by Glaucoma, causing the intraocular pressure to rise a non-safe level for the health of the eye.



The Progression of Glaucoma

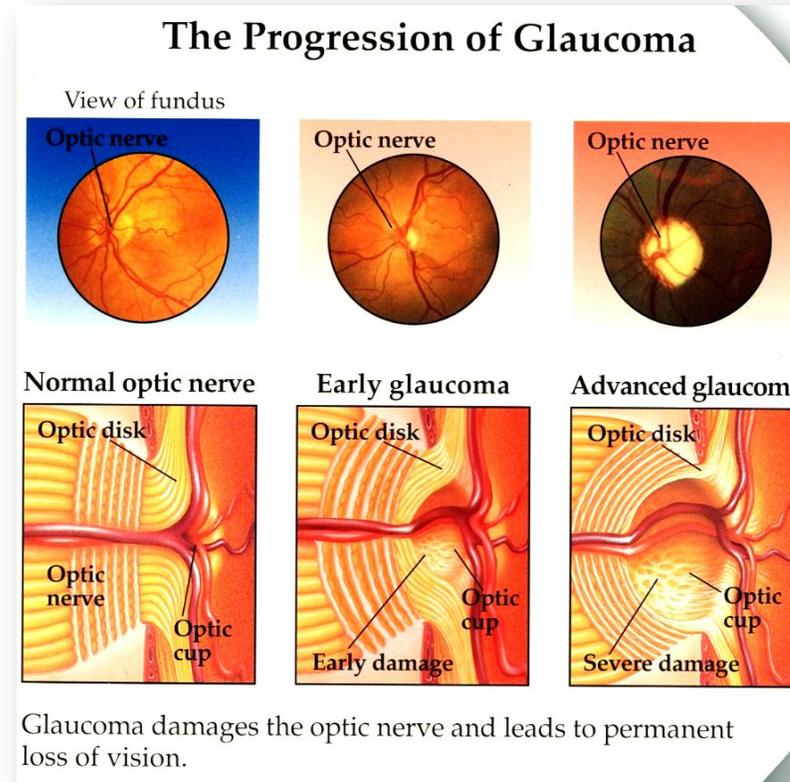
What is considered “normal eye pressure?”

10-21



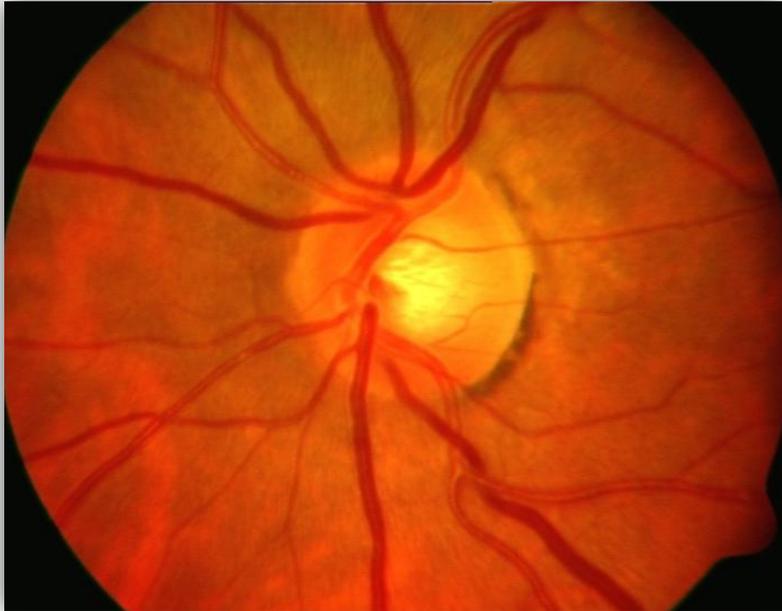
The Progression of Glaucoma

Pressure damages the optic nerve



The Progression of Glaucoma

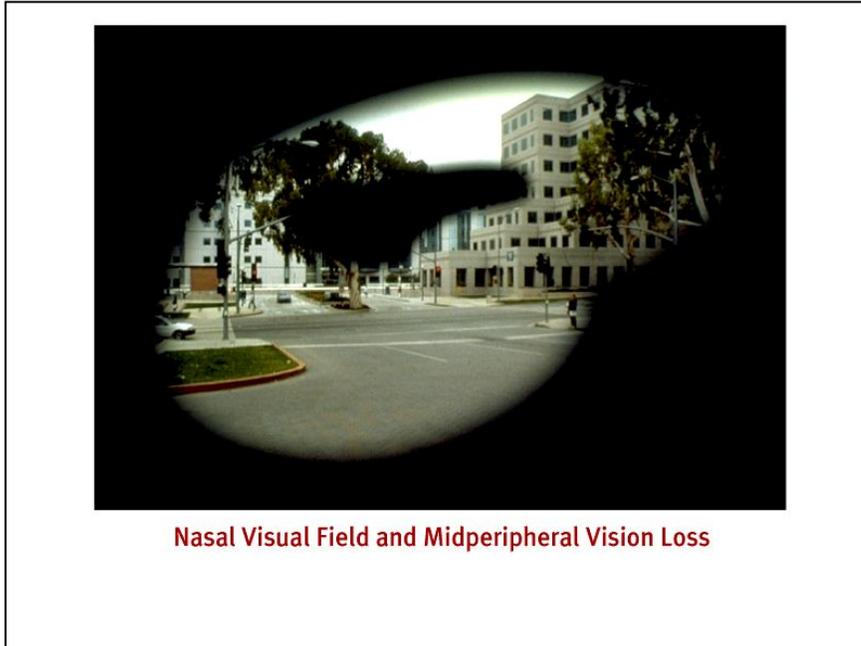
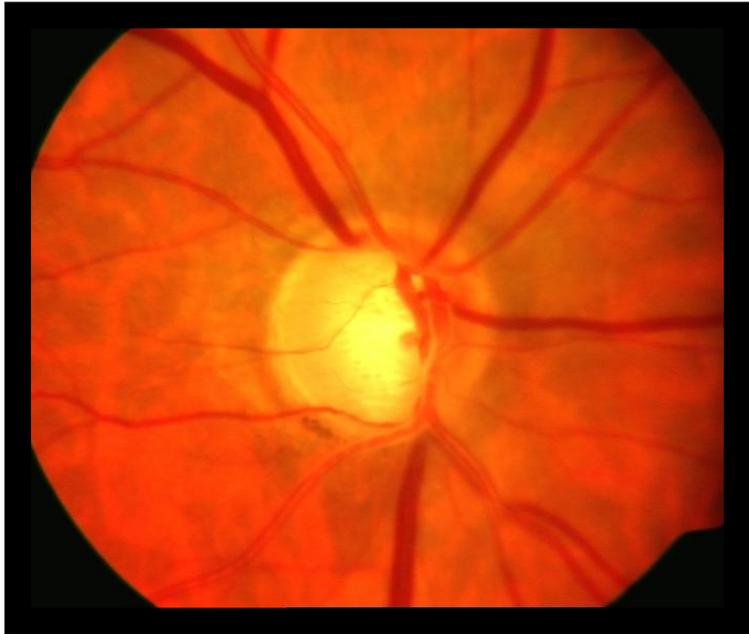
Healthy Optic Nerve



Normal Visual Field

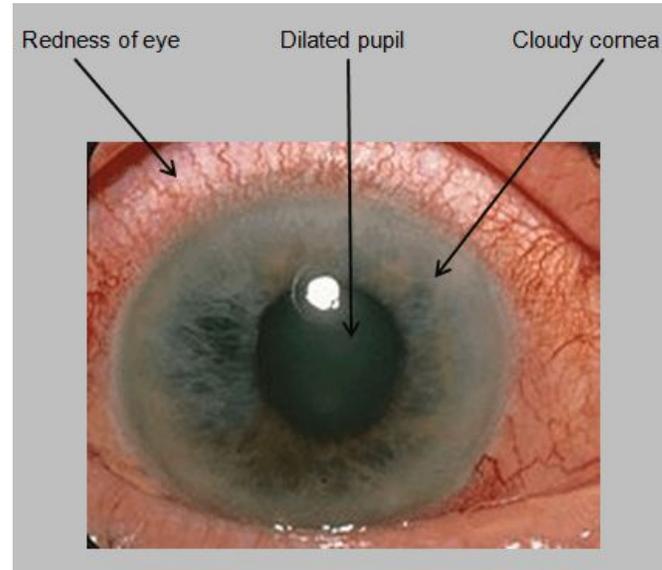
The Progression of Glaucoma

Optic Nerve with damage from glaucoma



Symptoms of Acute Glaucoma

- Severe ocular pain, redness
- Blurred vision
- Halos around lights
- Headache
- Nausea and vomiting

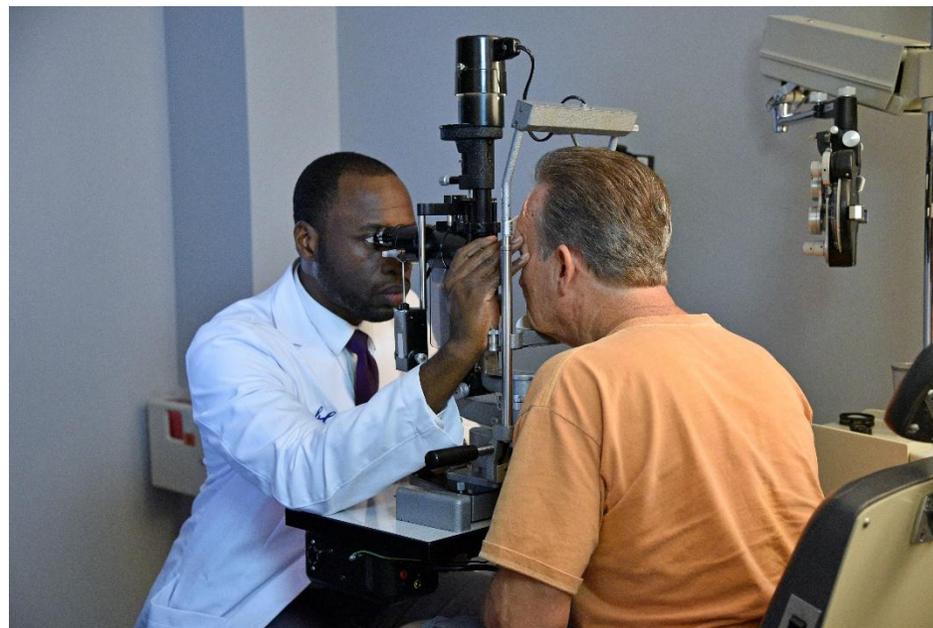


Acute Glaucoma is a medical emergency

Management of Glaucoma

Glaucoma:

- Cannot be cured
- Cannot be reserved
- Can be treated in order to:
 - Slow down progression
 - Stop progression
 - Preserve vision
- Should be diagnosed **very early**





RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY OF PERIODIC EYE EXAMINATIONS

Age	No Risk Factors	Risk Factors
20–29	At least once during interval	Every 3–5 years
30–39	At least twice during interval	Every 2–4 years
40–64	Every 2–4 years	Every 2–4 years
65+	Every 1–2 years	Every 1–2 years



GLAUCOMA: GROUPS AT RISK

- Elderly
- African-Americans
- Individuals with
 - Elevated IOP
 - 1st-degree relatives with glaucoma
 - High myopia?
 - Diabetes?



Treatment Options for Glaucoma

- Glaucoma Medications and Drops
- Surgical Procedures
 - Laser trabeculoplasty
 - Filtering surgery (trabeculectomy)
 - Drainage implant surgery
 - Cyclophotocoagulation



Thank you for attending today's session!

From start to finish we strive to make you feel comfortable, cared for, and confident in your decision to chose St. Luke's for your eye care needs.

Please let me know if there are any questions I can answer.

