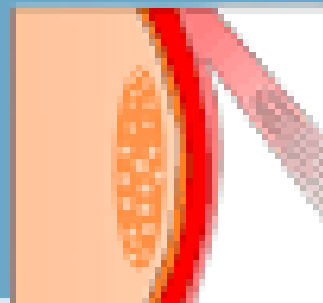
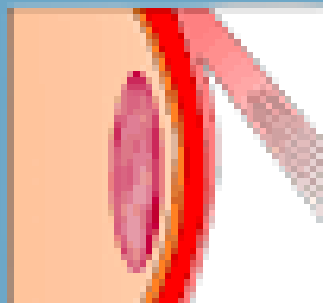
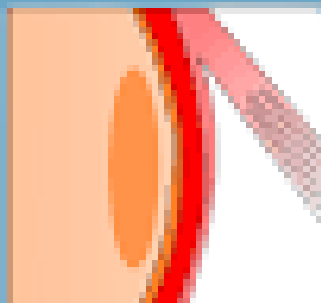




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Two Case Study

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD)



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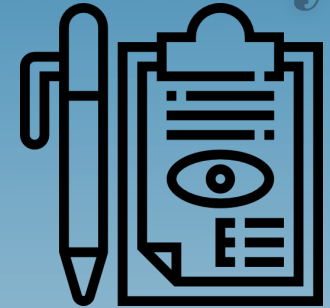
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Patient History

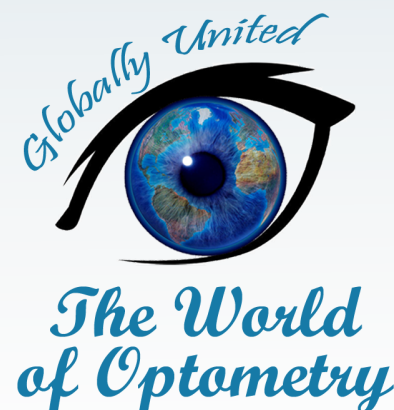


CHIEF COMPLAINTS: 72 years old, Male, BE progressive DOV for both distance & near since 1 Year. Smoking cigarette, drinking alcohol since many years.

OCULAR HISTORY: RE Cataract Surgery done 6 years ago. Using Spectacles

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: HTN for 15yrs, on medication Amlodipine.

FAMILY HISTORY: -



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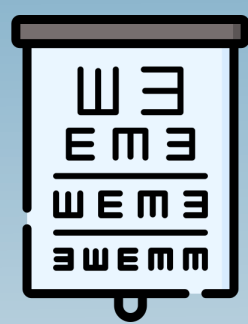
Ocular Examination

Visual Acuity (UNAIDED)

- OD 20/200
- OS 20/200

IOP (GOLDMANN)

- 14mmHg
- 14mmHg



Refractive error

- OD +3.00/-1.50x90 20/80
- OE -1.00/-2.50x90 20/125

Pupils: ----RRR----

EOM: ----FULL----

PCT (UNAIDED)

6M: ORTHO

1/3M: ORTHO



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Clinical Findings

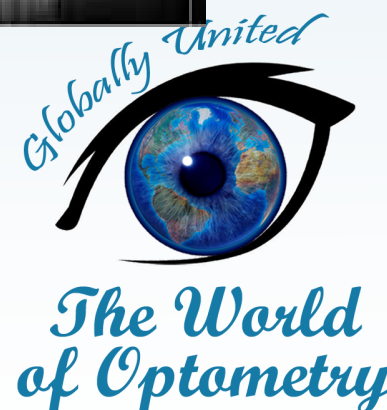
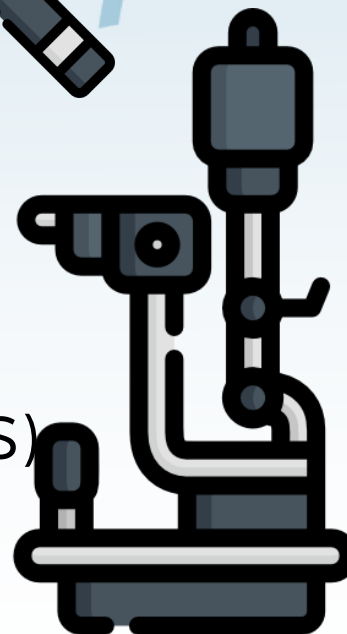
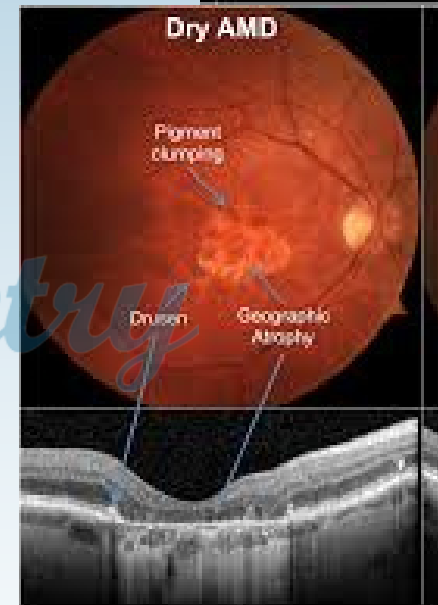
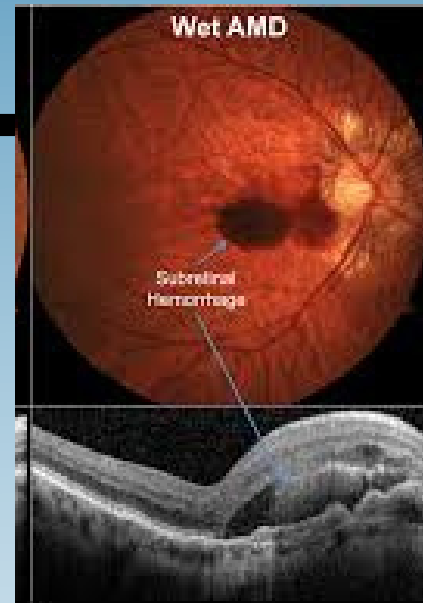
Fundus Evaluation

OD: Clear view, CDR 0.3, Macular drusen, clumps of pigment in the outer retina, and RPE atrophy,

OE: Clear view, CDR 0.3, Macular drusen, clumps of pigment in the outer retina, and RPE atrophy, TBG.

Slit Lamp Findings

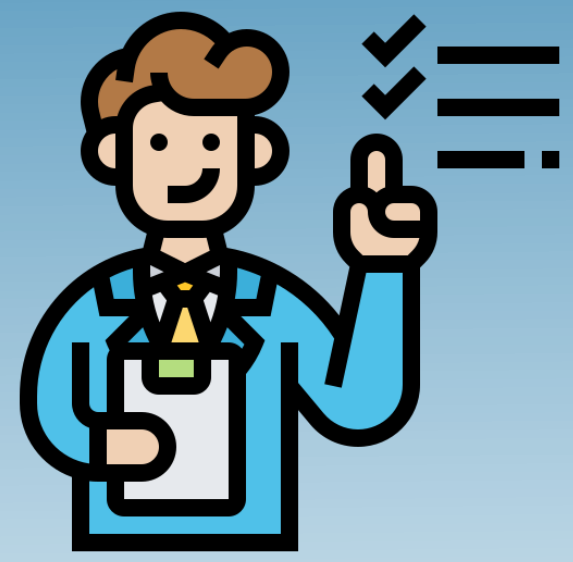
- Lids/Lashes: Clear OU
- Conjunctiva: NAD OU
- Cornea: Clear OU.
- Anterior Chamber: D&Q OU
- Iris: Brown, NAD
- Lens: PCIOL (OD) NS2, PSC (OS)



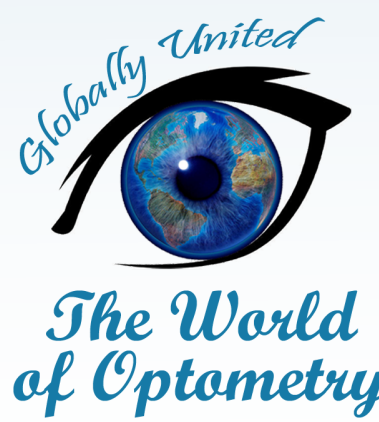
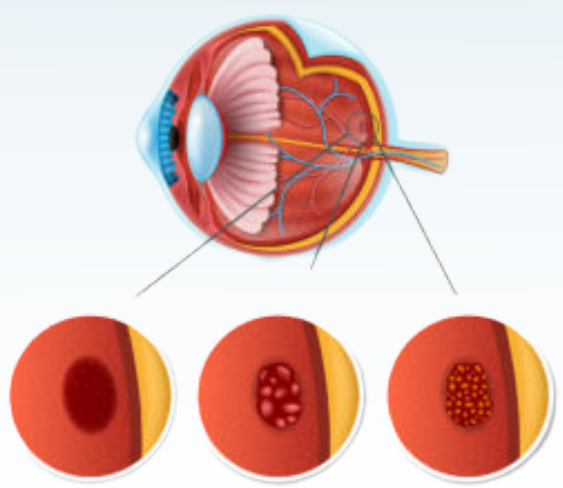
DRAG TO THE SIDE
DRAG TO THE SIDE

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Diagnosis



Age-Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD)



Discussion

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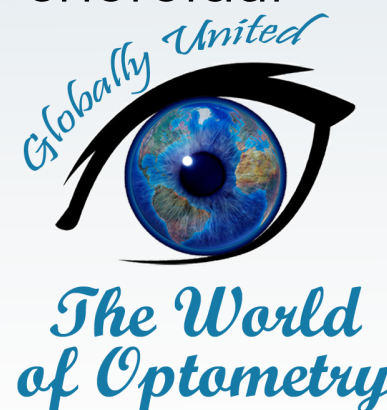
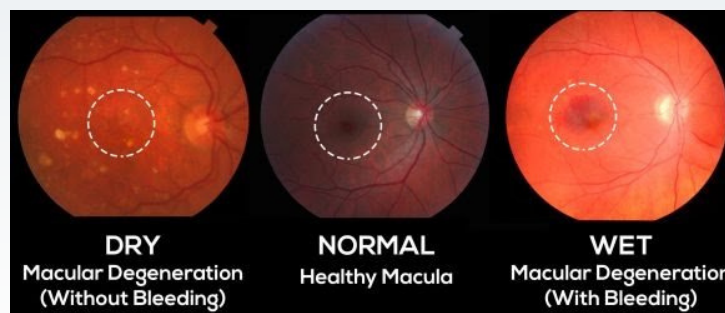
What is ARMD? ARMD is a degenerative disorder affecting the macula. It is characterized by the presence of specific clinical findings, including drusen and RPE changes, in the absence of another disorder. Later stages of the disease are associated with impairment of vision.

Etiology: Risk factors include the following: Age, Genetic variants (eg, abnormal complement factor H), Family history, Smoking, Cardiovascular disease, Hypertension, Obesity, Sun exposure, A diet low in omega-3 fatty acids and dark green leafy vegetables.

Types of ARMD: Two different forms occur

Dry (nonexudative or atrophic): All age-related macular degeneration (AMD) starts as the dry form, causes changes of the retinal pigment epithelium, typically visible as dark pinpoint areas.

Wet (exudative or neovascular): occurs when new abnormal blood vessels develop under the retina in a process called choroidal neovascularization (abnormal new vessel formation).



Discussion

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Types of ARMD: Two different forms occur

Dry

Symptoms: Gradual loss of central vision, Amsler grid changes; may be asymptomatic.

Signs: Critical. Macular drusen, clumps of pigment in the outer retina, and RPE atrophy, almost always in both eyes.

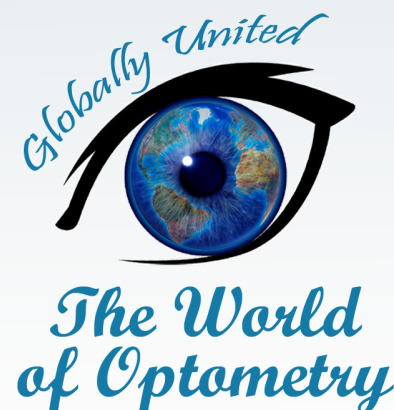
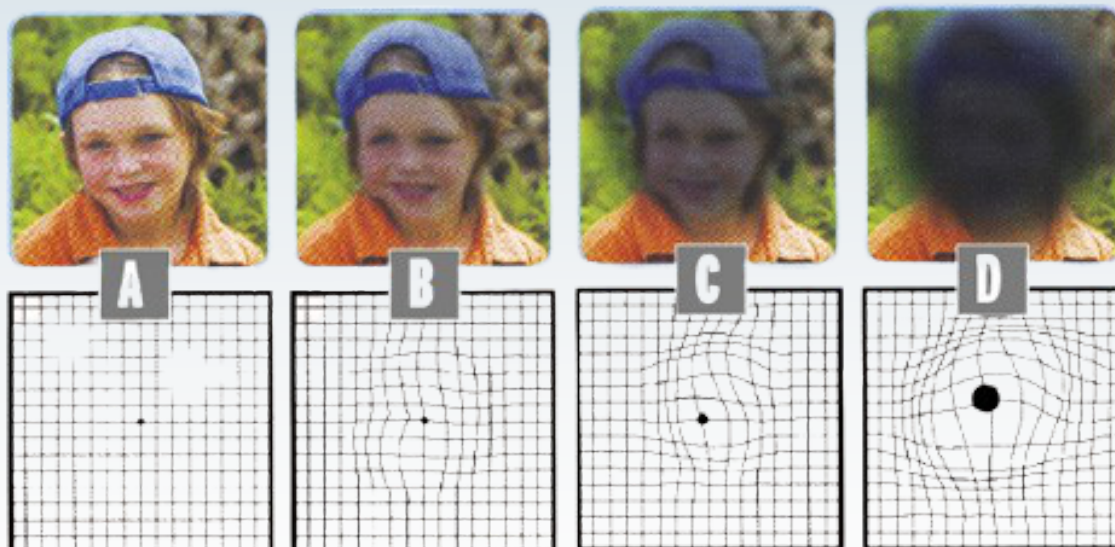
Other. Confluent retinal and choriocapillaris atrophy (e.g., geographic atrophy), dystrophic calcification.

Wet

Symptoms: Variable onset of central visual loss, central or paracentral scotoma, metamorphopsia, photopsias in the central visual field.

Signs:

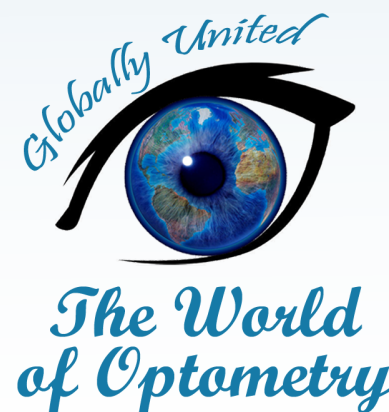
Critical. Drusen and SRF or RPE detachment associated with CNV.



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Management & Treatment

- Anti-angiogenic drugs
- Photodynamic laser therapy
- Laser therapy
- Multivitamin supplements
- Low vision aids

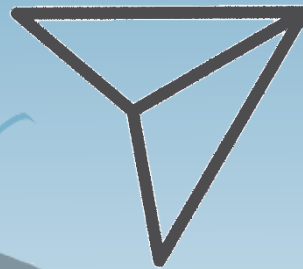




Wow, what a cool content



Leave your comments

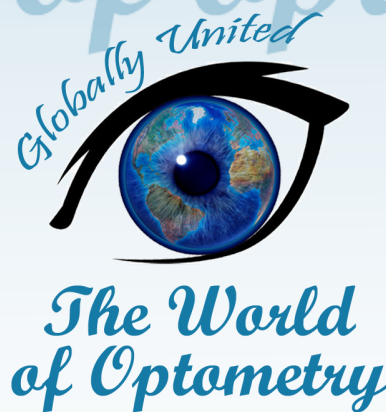


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