

TWOP

World Sight Month

2020

#HopeInSight

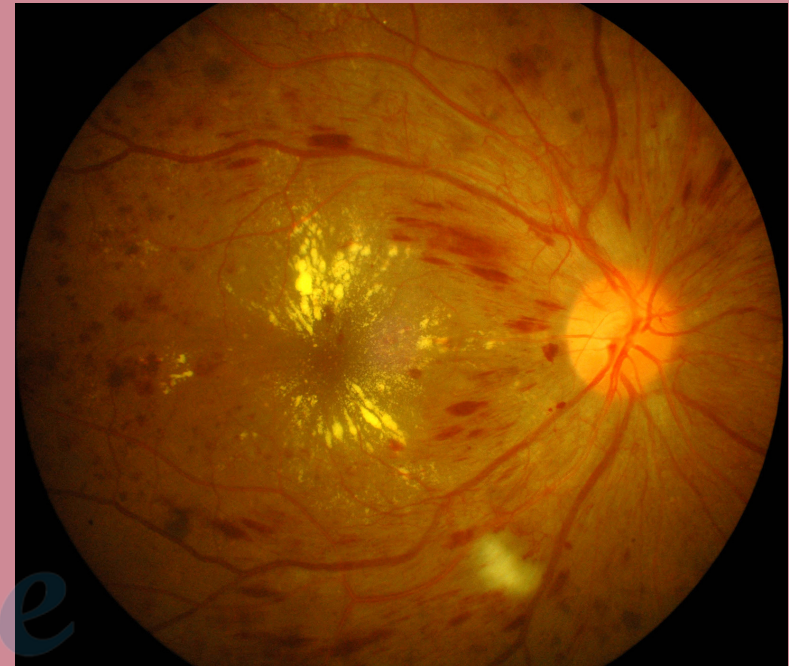
**#4 Leading Cause of
Preventable Blindness**

Diabetic Retinopathy

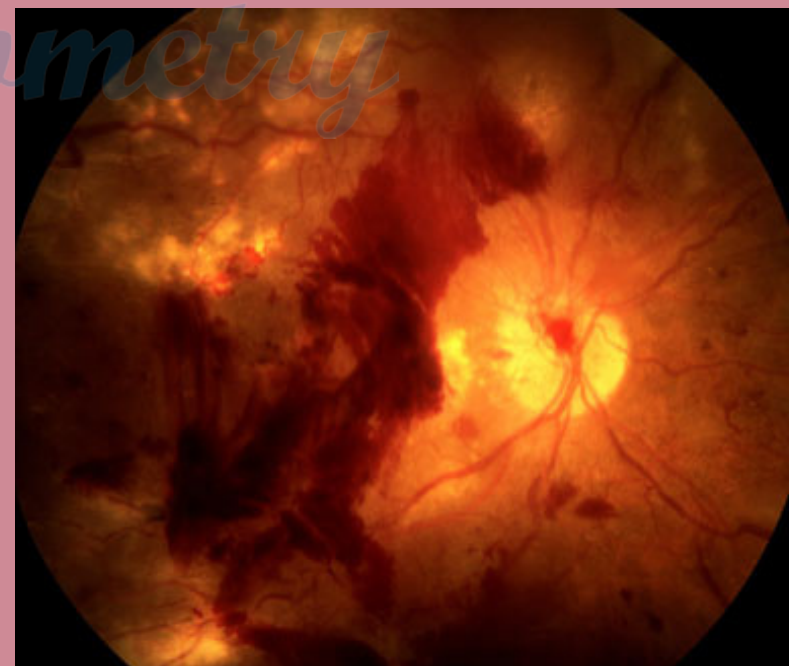
Definition, Types & Prevalence

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Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a priority eye disease by the WHO which is a medical condition in which damage occurs to the retina due to systemic association of diabetes mellitus. It is a leading cause of blindness.



Types: Non-Proliferative & Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy.



Prevalences: DR is the leading cause of vision loss in adults ages 24-74 years old. About 1.56 Billion (5%) of the global population are affected because of diabetic retinopathy.



#TwopWSM

Sign & Symptoms

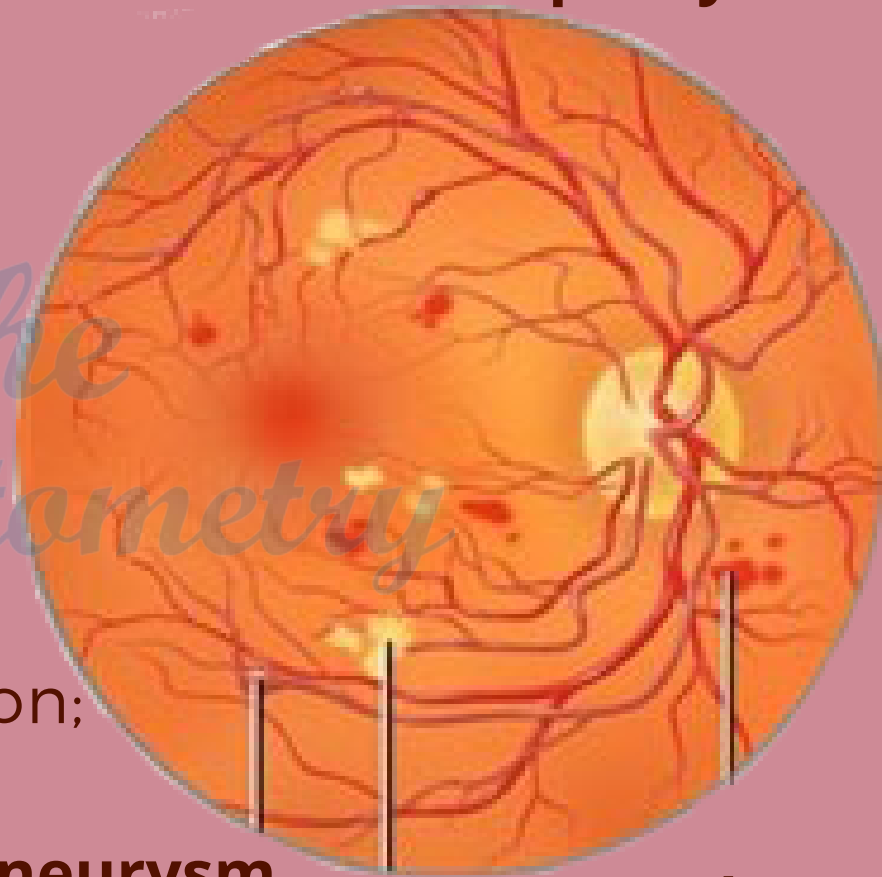
Signs:

- Leakage of blood vessels;
- Blockage of blood vessels;
- Macula Edema.

Symptoms:

- Floaters;
- Blurred vision/Fluctuation in vision;
- Dark areas in field of vision;
- Fading of colors;
- Loss of vision.

Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy



Aneurysm

Hemorrhage

Hard exudate



Association of Systemic Pathologies

Anyone with **Type I or Type II diabetes** can develop this disease. However, the risk increases with:

- Duration of diabetes;
- Poor glycemic control;
- High blood pressure;
- High cholesterol levels;
- Kidney disease;
- Tobacco use;
- Pregnancy;
- Obesity.

Proliferative diabetic retinopathy

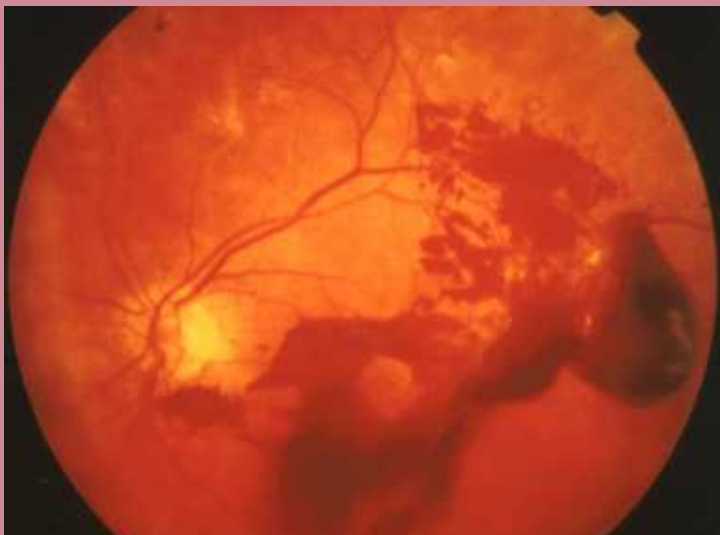


Growth of abnormal blood vessels

Complications of Diabetic Retinopathy

Possible **complications**, associated with Diabetic Retinopathy, that can also lead to vision loss are:

- Vitreous Hemorrhages
- Retinal Detachment
- Glaucoma
- Blindness



Vitreous Hemorrhage



Retinal Detachment

Diabetic Retinopathy can be diagnosed in your routine eye exam.

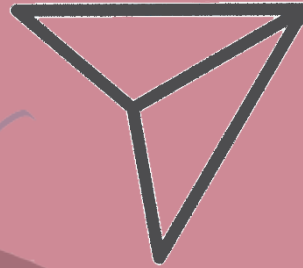




Wow, what a cool content



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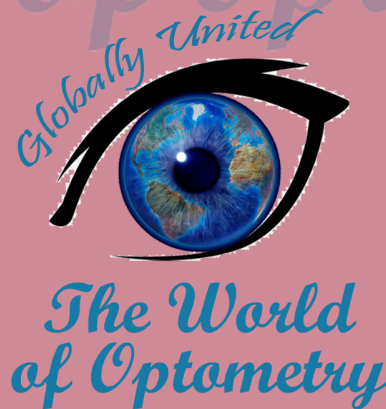


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