

Eye & Vision Problems

- Acanthamoeba
- Astigmatism
- Blepharitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Dry Eye
- Glaucoma
- Macular Degeneration
- Myopia
- Glossary of All Eye & Vision Conditions
- Acanthamoeba
- Amblyopia (Lazy Eye)
- Amblyopia FAQs
- Anterior Uveitis
- Astigmatism
- Blepharitis
- Cataract
- Chalazion
- Color Vision Deficiency
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal Abrasion
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Dry Eye
- Eye Coordination
- Glaucoma
- Hyperopia (Farsightedness)
- Keratoconus
- Age-Related Macular Degeneration
- Myopia (Nearsightedness)
- Nystagmus
- Ocular Hypertension
- Presbyopia
- Retinitis Pigmentosa
- Retinoblastoma
- Spots and Floaters
- Strabismus (Crossed Eyes)
- Visual Acuity: What is 20/20 Vision?
- Visual Acuity FAQs
- Informaci3n acerca de sus ojos - Espa0l
- Visi3n infantil (desde el nacimiento hasta los 24 meses)
- Visi3n preescolar (desde los 2 hasta los 5 a0os)

Good Vision Throughout Life

- Infant Vision:
- Birth to 24 Months of Age
- Preschool Vision:
- 2 to 5 Years of Age
- School-aged Vision:
- 6 to 18 Years of Age
- Adult Vision:
- 19 to 40 Years of Age
- Adult Vision:
- 41 to 60 Years of Age
- Adult Vision:
- Over 60 Years of Age

Caring for Your Vision

- Diet & Nutrition
- Flood-Related Eye Care Precautions
- Comprehensive Eye and Vision Examination
- Nutrition
- Antioxidants & Age-Related Eye Disease
- Lutein and Zeaxanthin - Eye-Friendly Nutrients
- Nutrition and Age-Related Macular Degeneration
- PDF Version (312 KB)
- Nutritional Supplementation for Age-Related Macular Degeneration
- Nutrition and Cataracts
- UV Protection
- Shopping Guide for Sunglasses
- UV Protection with Contact Lenses
- Sunglasses Shopping Guide
- Protecting Your Eyes at Work
- Computer Vision Syndrome
- Guidelines for The Use of Contact Lenses In Industrial Environments
- Children's Vision
- Healthy Eyes for Peak Performance
- Kids Welcome Here
- Infant's Vision
- Preschool Vision
- School-Age Children
- Toys, Games, and Your Child's Vision
- Corneal Modifications
- Contact Lenses
- Contact Lens Safety site
- Low Vision
- What Causes Low Vision?
- Common Types of Low Vision
- Low Vision Care
- Low Vision Exam
- Low Vision Devices
- Low Vision Rehabilitation
- Sports & Vision
- Important Vision Skills for Sports

Resources for Teachers

- How Your Eyes Work
- A Look at Reading and Vision
- Activity Sheets
- Activity Sheet 1: How the Eyes Work
- Activity Sheet 2: Your Eye-Q Test
- Activity Sheet 3: Focus on Seeing
- Activity Sheet 4: Healthy Eyes Checklist
- Activity Sheet 5: Eyes in Action
- Classroom Exercises
- Classroom Exercises: Day and Night
- Classroom Exercises: Pinhole Focusing
- 3D Vision and Eye Health

Public Health

- VISION USA
- Referral Instructions
- Vision USA Application Form

< Cataract

Cataract Surgery

- Procedure
- Risks
- After surgery
- Secondary cataracts

Cataract surgery is a procedure used to remove the natural lens in the eye when it becomes clouded, and replace it with an artificial lens in order to restore clear vision. Cataract surgery is indicated when the cataract impairs vision to the extent that it interferes with normal daily activities. Cataract extraction is one of the most frequently performed surgical procedures in the world.

A cataract is a cloudy or opaque area in the normally clear lens of the eye. Depending upon its size and location, it can interfere with normal vision. Most cataracts develop in persons over age 55, but they occasionally occur in infants and young children. Usually cataracts develop in both eyes, but one eye may have somewhat worse vision than the other. There is no way to prevent the development of cataracts and currently the only way to treat them is to surgically remove the natural lens in the eye.

Early symptoms of cataracts include blurred vision, glare, and difficulty reading. Cataracts generally progress very slowly, and surgery may not be needed for many years, if at all. In some cases, periodic changes in your eyeglass or contact lens prescription may be all that is needed to continue to provide you with good vision.

Waiting to have surgery usually won't harm your eyes. The decision to proceed with surgery is primarily based on the amount of difficulty you have performing your usual daily activities.

When considering cataract surgery, you need to ask yourself:

- Can I see to perform my job and drive safely?
- Do I have problems reading or watching television?
- Do vision problems affect my level of independence?

When your vision has decreased to the point where you can no longer easily and safely perform daily activities, then it's time to consider cataract surgery.

Your doctor of optometry can assist you in making that decision. He or she is most familiar with your current and past eye health and vision history and can answer specific questions you may have about cataract surgery. Following a comprehensive eye examination, he or she can advise you on your current level of visual abilities and the potential benefits and risks of cataract surgery.

If you decide to proceed with cataract surgery, your optometrist can assist you in locating a qualified cataract surgeon in your area. In many cases, he or she will also be available to provide the follow-up care you will need as your eyes heal following surgery.

