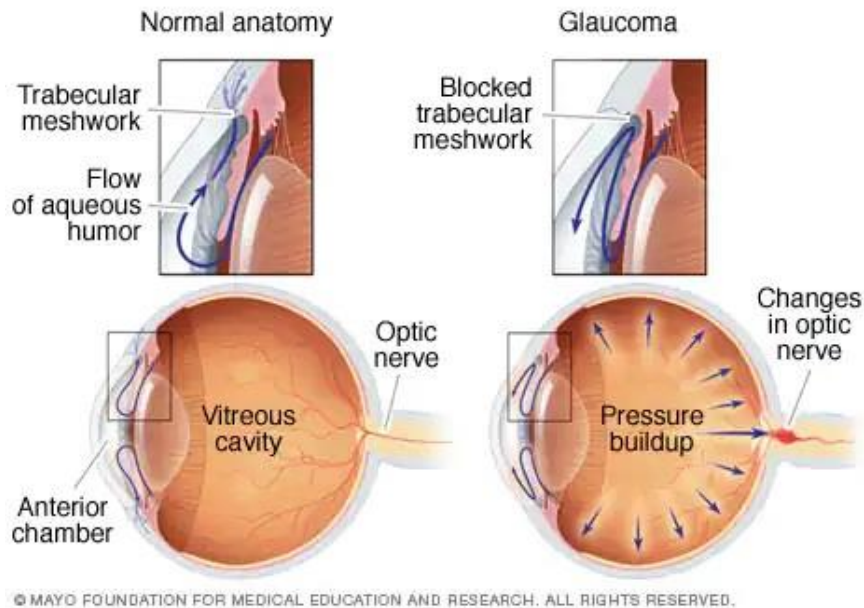


Glaucoma

Glaucoma is a disease which damages your eye's optic nerve, which connects the eye to the brain. It is caused by building up of fluid in your front part of the eye, which increases the intraocular pressure in your eye which damages optic nerve. An eye constantly makes aqueous humor, when new aqueous flows in to the eye the same amount should drain out the fluid drains out through the drainage angle. This intraocular pressure builds up in the eye, damaging the optic nerve. With the loss of optic nerve tissue, glaucoma can lead to loss of vision.



Different types of glaucoma: There are two major types of glaucoma.

- **Open-Angle Glaucoma:** This is the most common type of glaucoma i.e., about 90% cases. Most people with glaucoma do not observe any changes in their eye vision until the damage is severe, blind spots occur in your peripheral vision as the disease progresses. Open-Angle Glaucoma builds up the fluid in your eye, when the drainage canals become sluggish over time. With this there is a build-up of whitish material on the lens, as well the clogging angle, which results in an increase in eye pressure that may damage the optic nerve.
- **Angle-closure glaucoma:** This type of glaucoma is also known as narrow angle glaucoma or closed-angle glaucoma. This type of glaucoma occurs when someone's iris is very close to the drainage angle in their eye and the eye bulges forward and blocks the. When the drainage angle gets completely blocked, eye pressure increases very quickly. This is called an acute attack. The symptoms may include vomit, severe eye pain, headache etc.

Symptoms:

The Symptoms of glaucoma vary depending on the type.

- **Open-Angle Glaucoma:**

- Patchy or blind spots in the peripheral or central vision.
 - Tunnel vision in the advanced stages.
- Angle-closure Glaucoma:
 - Severe headache
 - Eye pain
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Blurred vision
 - Halos around lights
 - Eye redness

Diagnosis:

When consulted a doctor, they may perform the following tests

- Measuring intraocular pressure (tonometry).
- Testing for optic nerve damage with dilated eye examination and imaging tests.
- Checking for areas of vision loss (pachymetry).
- Inspecting the drainage angle (gonioscopy).
- Testing your peripheral and central vision (perimetry).