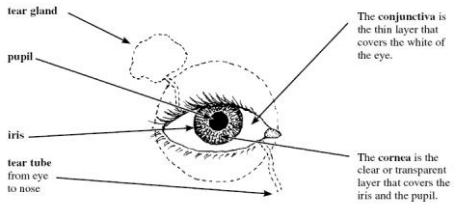
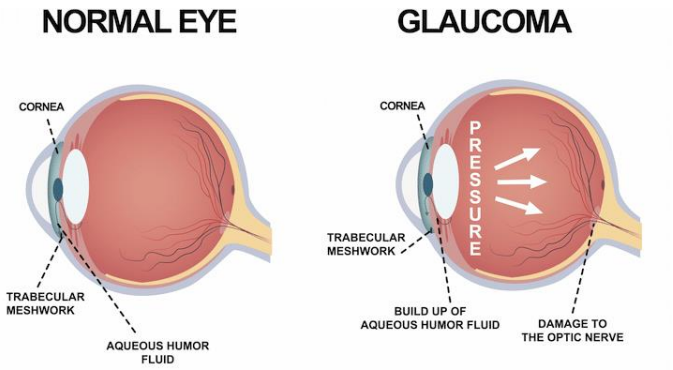
NEWS LETTER

PHB EDUCATION



GLAUCOMA
(EYE DISEASE)



Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that can damage the optic nerve, leading to vision loss and potentially blindness. It is often associated with increased pressure in the eye, but can also occur with normal eye pressure.

Types of Glaucoma:

1. Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (POAG): The most common form of glaucoma, characterized by a gradual increase in eye pressure.
2. Angle-Closure Glaucoma (ACG): A less common form of glaucoma, characterized by a sudden blockage of the drainage canals in the eye.
3. Normal-Tension Glaucoma (NTG): A form of glaucoma that occurs with normal eye pressure.
4. Congenital Glaucoma: A rare form of glaucoma that occurs in infants and young children.
5. Secondary Glaucoma: A form of glaucoma that occurs as a result of another eye condition or disease.

Causes:

1. **Increased Eye Pressure:** The most significant risk factor for glaucoma.
2. **Family History:** Having a family history of glaucoma increases the risk.
3. **Age:** Glaucoma is more common in people over 60 years old.
4. **Medical Conditions:** Certain medical conditions, such as diabetes and high blood pressure.

Dr. Arvind Kumar Gupta
(M.Pharm, PDCR, PGDMM & Ph.D)
GATE 2003 Qualified with 97.2 percentile
Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy
Shamli (U.P.)

Symptoms:

1. Vision Loss: Gradual loss of peripheral vision.
2. Eye Pain: Severe eye pain, often accompanied by nausea and vomiting.
3. Redness: Redness of the eye.
4. Blurred Vision: Blurred vision, especially at night.

Diagnosis:

1. Tonometry: Measures eye pressure.
2. Ophthalmoscopy: Examines the optic nerve and retina.
3. Perimetry: Measures peripheral vision.
4. Gonioscopy: Examines the drainage canals in the eye.

Treatment:

1. Medications: Eye drops or oral medications to reduce eye pressure.
2. Laser Surgery: Laser trabeculoplasty to improve drainage.
3. Incisional Surgery: Trabeculectomy to create a new drainage channel.
4. Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgery (MIGS): Newer surgical techniques that are less invasive.

Glaucoma medicines,including:

1. Prostaglandin analogues: Increase the amount of fluid that drains out of the eye. Examples include bimatoprost, latanoprost.
2. Beta-blockers: Reduce the amount of fluid produced in the eye. Examples include timolol, levobunolol and betaxolol.
3. Alpha-2 adrenergic agonists: Reduce the amount of fluid produced in the eye.Examples include apraclonidine and brimonidine .
4. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
Reduce the amount of fluid produced in the eye. Examples include dorzolamideand brinzolamide.

www.phbeducation.com| +91-9719638415

Collaboration with: Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy Sikka – Shamli (U.P.)