

identify any leaking blood vessels and recommend treatment.

4. OCT



It is a non invasive test which shows the all layers of Retina. It is very helpful in treating Macular conditions.

Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy

Initial stages of diabetic retinopathy does not require treatment, unless there is macular edema.

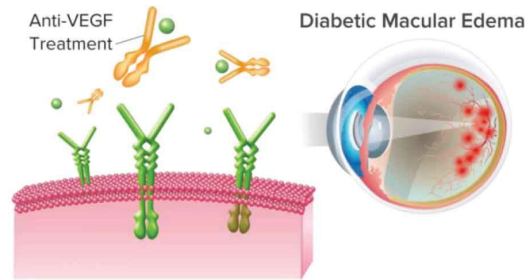
Proliferative retinopathy is treated with lasers. This procedure is called scatter laser treatment. Because a high number of laser burns are necessary, two or more sessions usually are required to complete treatment. Although you may notice some loss of your side vision, scatter laser treatment can save the rest of your sight. Scatter laser treatment may slightly reduce your color vision and night vision.

Scatter laser treatment works better before the fragile, new blood vessels start bleeding. That is why it is important to have regular, comprehensive dilated eye exams. Even if bleeding has started, scatter laser treatment may still be possible, depending on the amount of bleeding.

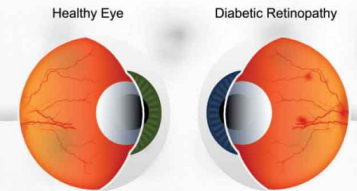
Treatment of Macular Edema

Macular edema is treated with lasers. This procedure is called focal laser treatment. The procedure is usually completed in one session. Further treatment may be needed. Focal laser treatment stabilizes vision. In fact, focal laser treatment reduces the risk of vision loss by 50 percent.

Laser treatment and appropriate follow-up care can reduce the risk of blindness by 90 percent. However, lasers often



cannot restore vision that has already been lost. That is why finding diabetic retinopathy early is the best way to prevent vision loss.



DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

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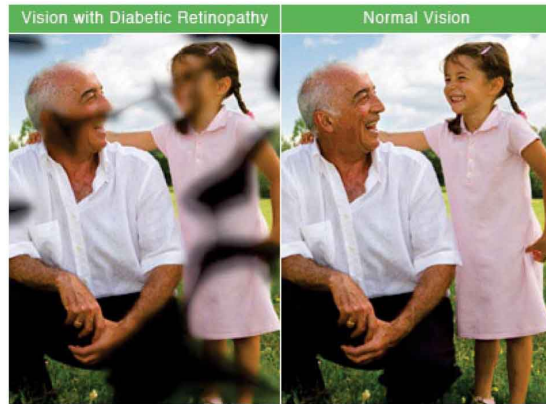
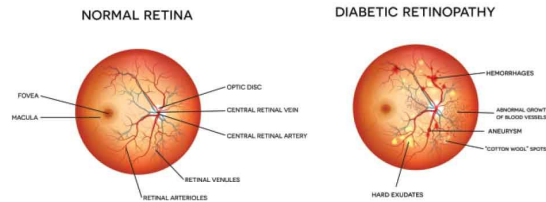
الاهلية للعناية بالعيون
AHALIA EYE CARE

Intra Vitreal Injection

In certain diabetic conditions Intra Vitreal Lucentis Injection will be helpful in diabetic macular edema. In patients with bleeding intra vitreal Lucentis will also be helpful.

Diabetic Retinopathy

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY



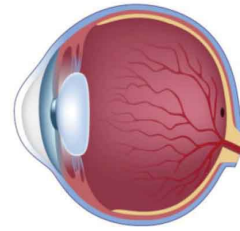
Stages of Diabetic Retinopathy

Non-proliferative Retinopathy

Characterized by microaneurysms, which are small areas of balloon-like swelling in the retina's tiny blood vessels.

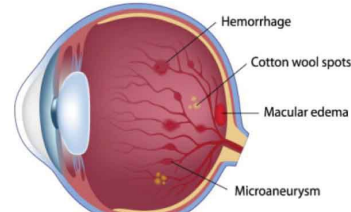
As the disease progresses, some blood vessels that nourish the retina are blocked.

Normal

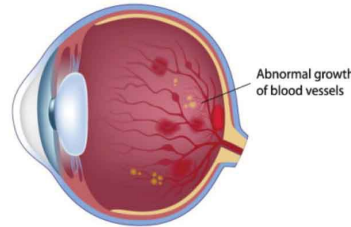


Diabetic Retinopathy

Nonproliferative Retinopathy



Proliferative Retinopathy



Proliferative Retinopathy

At this advanced stage, new blood vessels grow along the retina and along the surface of the vitreous gel causing bleeding and severe vision loss leading to blindness.

Macular Edema

Fluid can leak into the center of the macula, the part of the eye where sharp, straight-ahead vision occurs. The fluid makes the macula swell, blurring vision. It can occur at any stage of diabetic retinopathy, although it is more likely to occur as the disease progresses. About half of the people with proliferative retinopathy also have macular edema.

Symptoms & Detection

Often there are no symptoms in the early stages of the disease, nor there is any pain. Don't wait for symptoms. Be sure to have a comprehensive dilated eye exam at least once a year.

Also, the earlier you receive treatment, the more likely treatment will be effective.

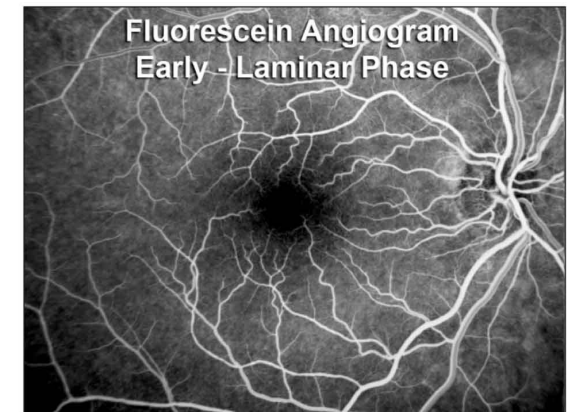
Diabetic retinopathy and macular edema can be detected during a comprehensive eye exam that includes:

1. Visual acuity test
2. Dilated eye exam :



This allows the eye care professional to see more of the inside of your eyes to check for symptoms of the disease, using a special magnifying lens.

3. Fluorescein angiogram:



In this test, a special dye is injected into your arm. Pictures are taken as the dye passes through the blood vessels in your retina. The test allows your eye care professional to