

Treatment of Glaucomatous Optic Atrophy

Aydinov Faxriddin Zayniddinovich

Ophthalmologist, family polyclinic No. 3 Samarkand city

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ABSTRACT

Glaucomatous atrophy of the optic nerve occurs due to the development of a disease such as glaucoma. In this condition, there is partial or complete destruction of the nerve fibers that transmit visual information from the retina to the brain. All this is fraught with deterioration of vision and even loss.

Introduction

Unfortunately, today glaucoma is one of the most dangerous diseases of the visual organs. According to statistics, more than 70 million people worldwide suffer from this disease.

The insidiousness of glaucoma lies in the fact that at first the pathology is difficult to recognize; it slowly but persistently affects the eyes. And the longer a person does not notice its presence in his life, the more damage glaucoma causes to health. In addition, not only older people suffer from glaucoma, as many people think. People of all ages and both sexes are at risk. The disease can even occur in a newborn. Therefore, parents should pay increased attention to their child's vision from the first days of life.

What is the danger of glaucomatous optic atrophy and its symptoms?

As the disease progresses, vision begins to deteriorate, and over time, in the absence of adequate treatment, complete blindness may occur. First, there is a decrease in central vision, then so-called "blind" spots are formed in the visual field, the development of tunnel vision, then a narrowing of the visual field occurs, and color perception is distorted. Similar changes can be observed in one or both eyes. The most serious complication – loss of vision – may develop.

It is because of its insidious approach that optic atrophy is called a ticking time bomb. This condition is dangerous because it can lead to disability. If you have this disease or suspect it, you should immediately consult a doctor! Don't hesitate, you can do everything to prevent irreversible loss of visual functions!

Causes of glaucomatous optic atrophy

The main cause of glaucomatous atrophy is a chronic eye disease in which intraocular pressure increases. Glaucoma, in turn, can begin to develop due to diabetes mellitus, hypotension,

diseases of the thyroid gland, nervous system, old age and heredity. It can also be caused by various eye diseases and injuries, including surgical interventions.

When is it time to make an appointment with an ophthalmologist?

If you regularly begin to notice heaviness, fatigue and pain in your eyes, the appearance of a halo around a light source, “fog” or “mesh” before your eyes, go for a consultation with an ophthalmologist at the ON CLINIC International Medical Center.

If you notice a truncation of the field of vision, a sharp rolling pain in the superciliary and temporal region, photophobia, impaired color vision - most likely, you have begun the process of optic nerve atrophy, which means that it is simply dangerous to postpone a visit to the ophthalmologist.

As you know, doctors distinguish three degrees of glaucomatous optic atrophy - initial, partial and complete. To increase the likelihood of saving vision, it is advisable to contact a specialist at the initial stage. But even with the development of subsequent stages, the help of a doctor is still necessary and can help preserve visual function.

ON CLINIC specialists recommend annual preventive examinations at an ophthalmology center in order to prevent the development of various types of eye pathologies and their complications. Remember: even the absence of visible symptoms of the disease is not a reason to refuse a visit to the doctor, since many of them are completely invisible.

Diagnosis of glaucomatous optic atrophy at ON CLINIC

Diagnosis of glaucomatous optic atrophy is based on examining the patient by an ophthalmologist and conducting a number of studies, including examination of retinal vessels, tomography and others. A vascular surgeon and other specialists may also be required.

Treatment of glaucomatous optic atrophy at ON CLINIC

One of the main tasks of modern ophthalmology is to save the visual function of a patient suffering from progressive glaucoma with optic nerve atrophy.

With atrophy in the capillaries supplying the optic nerve, blood flow is disrupted, which means hypoxia occurs (oxygen starvation of cells). As a result, the nerve's ability to transmit visual impulses to the brain begins to fail. It is almost impossible to restore this function with microsurgical intervention. That is why glaucomatous optic atrophy is considered an incurable pathology.

Remember - self-medication for glaucomatous optic atrophy should be completely excluded! No traditional medicine recipes, applications, compresses or tinctures can stop the process of vision loss. Only an ophthalmologist can help with this disease! Do not experiment with your health and do not expose it to unnecessary risks; it is better to consult a doctor immediately.

In order to prevent optic nerve atrophy, it is necessary to be attentive to your health and deal with eye, neurological, rheumatological, endocrine and infectious diseases in a timely manner. Treatment should be comprehensive and in a good medical center.

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD): Age-related macular degeneration is a leading cause of vision loss in individuals over the age of 50. This disease affects the macula, the central part of the retina responsible for sharp, detailed vision. Risk factors include aging, genetics, smoking, and prolonged exposure to UV light. Symptoms often begin with blurred or distorted central vision, making routine tasks like reading and recognizing faces challenging.

Glaucoma: Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases that damage the optic nerve, typically due to elevated intraocular pressure. The condition often develops without noticeable symptoms until irreversible vision loss occurs. Regular eye exams are crucial, especially for those with a family history of glaucoma. Treatment options range from eye drops to surgical procedures, aiming to manage intraocular pressure and prevent further damage.

Cataracts: Cataracts are caused by the clouding of the eye's natural lens. Although primarily age-related, cataracts can also be caused by injury, certain medications, or medical conditions like diabetes. Symptoms include faded colors, sensitivity to light, and decreased night vision. Cataract surgery, where the cloudy lens is replaced with an artificial one, is a highly effective treatment.

Dry Eye Syndrome: Modern lifestyles involving extensive screen time can contribute to dry eye syndrome. In this condition, too little tears are produced or they evaporate too quickly. Symptoms include itching, burning, redness, and a gritty sensation. Prevention includes regular breaks during screen use, maintaining proper room humidity, and staying hydrated.

Prevention and Conclusion: While genetics can play a role in the development of eye diseases, adopting a healthy lifestyle and regular eye check-ups are essential preventive measures. Eating a diet rich in antioxidants, protecting your eyes from UV radiation, maintaining a smoke-free environment, and managing underlying health conditions can significantly reduce the risk of developing various eye diseases.

In conclusion, understanding the causes, symptoms, and prevention strategies for common eye diseases empowers individuals to take proactive steps toward maintaining their vision health. By making informed choices and seeking timely medical attention, we can mitigate the impact of these conditions and enjoy a clearer, brighter future.

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