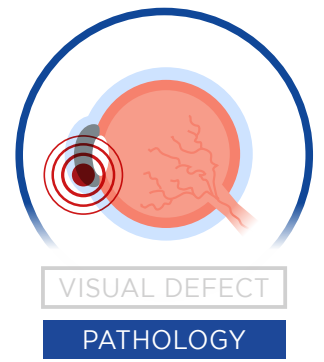


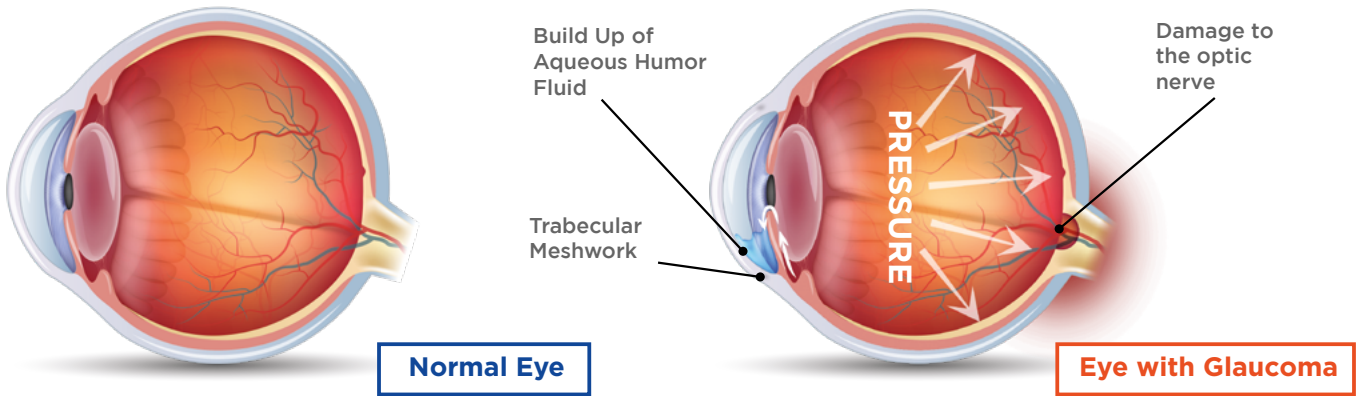
WHAT IS GLAUCOMA?

Glaucoma is a chronic disease that can damage the optic nerve. The optic nerve supplies visual information to your brain from your eyes. Glaucoma is usually, but not always, the result of abnormally high pressure inside your eye. Over time, the increased pressure can erode optic nerve tissues which may lead to vision loss or even blindness. If it's caught early, additional vision loss is preventable. Glaucoma can be detected by a fundus camera.



VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY

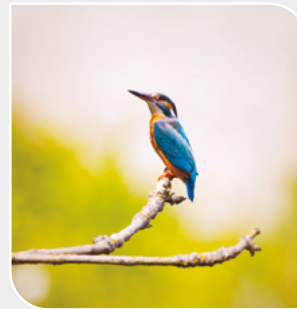


Normal Eye

Eye with Glaucoma

GLAUCOMA HAS DIFFERENT STAGES:

1. Open-angle, or chronic glaucoma has no signs or symptoms except gradual vision loss. Vision loss may be so slow that irreparable damage may happen before any other signs become apparent. According to the National Eye Institute (NEI), this is the most common type of glaucoma.
2. If the flow of aqueous fluid is suddenly blocked, the rapid build-up of fluid may cause a severe, quick, and painful increase in pressure. Angle-closure glaucoma is an emergency situation. Call your doctor immediately if you begin experiencing symptoms, such as severe pain, nausea, and blurred vision.



NORMAL VISION

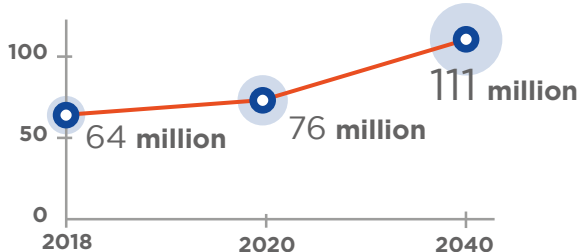


GLAUCOMA VISION

GLAUCOMA PREVALENCE

Glaucoma worldwide is expected to rise:

Source : eyewiki.aao.org



Percent of all global blindness caused by glaucoma:

slightly more than **11%**



Percent of affected people that are not even aware of having glaucoma:

Up to **50%** in developed countries

HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

- Eat healthy food.
- Get regular physical exercise.
- Respect specific rules if you use digital devices.
- Wear UV protective glasses.
- Have your eyes checked.

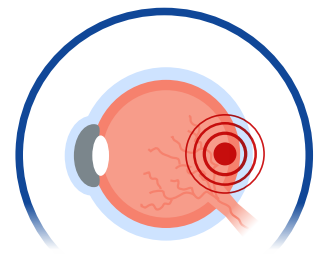


ASK YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL !

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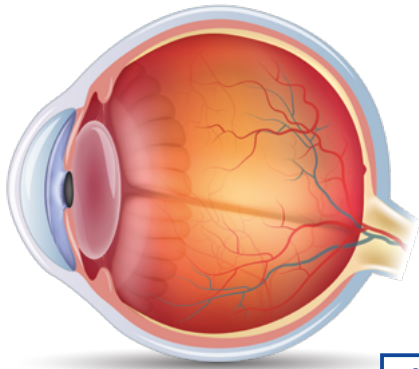
WHAT IS DIABETIC RETINOPATHY?

Diabetic retinopathy, also known as diabetic eye disease, is a medical condition in which damage occurs to the retina. The retina is the inner part of the eye, where the vision process occurs. The longer a person has diabetes, the higher his or her chances of developing diabetic retinopathy. It is important to know that diabetic retinopathy often has no early warning signs and only fundus photography can detect it.

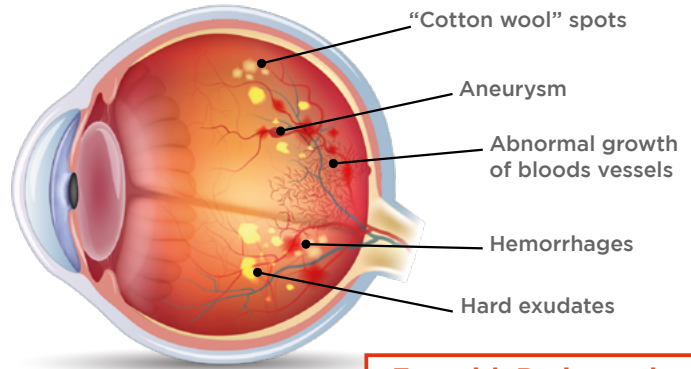


VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY



Normal Eye



Eye with Retinopathy

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY HAS TWO STAGES:

1. The first stage is called non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR). NPDR can have different stages which can be mild, intermediate or severe. NPDR has no symptoms, patients may not notice the signs and have normal vision.
2. The second stage is called proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR). In a PDR abnormal stage, new blood vessels form at the back of the eye which can bleed and blur vision as shown below. The first time this bleeding occurs, it may not be severe. In most cases, it will leave just a few specks of blood though the spots often go away after a few hours.



NORMAL VISION



DIABETIC RETINOPATHY VISION

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY PREVALENCE

Adults > 18 years

- With diabetes and diabetic retinopathy
- With diabetes



35%
of diabetic adults
suffer
from rethinopathy

HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

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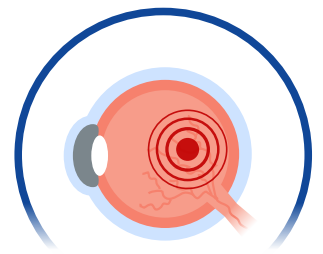


ASK YOUR EYE
CARE
PROFESSIONAL !

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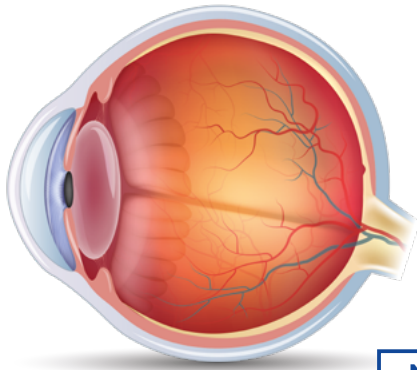
WHAT IS MACULAR DEGENERATION?

In industrialized countries, *Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)* is the leading cause of severe and irreversible vision loss in subjects over the age of 65. This disease affects the central part of the retina, known as the macula, which is responsible for high-resolution vision. You face difficulties such reading in low light, trouble recognizing faces, colors appearing faded, seeing a blank spot in the center of vision.

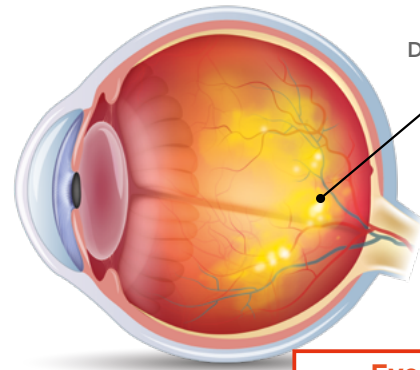


VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY



Normal Eye



Damaged macula

Eye with AMD

AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION HAS TWO STAGES:

1. Initial stage: patients with early AMD have small lesions on the retina - called drusen - and areas affected have pigment alterations. In general, these patients maintain a good level of visual acuity.
2. Advanced stage: advanced AMD leads to severe loss of vision, and the formation of a central scotoma (missing area of vision) leading to neovascularization in the vicinity of or at the centre of the macula.



NORMAL VISION



MACULAR DEGENERATION VISION

MACULAR DEGENERATION CAUSE

People aged 30 to 97 years



Light colored eyes are more susceptible to Dry AMD



Females are more likely to fall victim to AMD



Dry AMD
90% reported cases



Wet AMD
10% reported cases

MACULAR DEGENERATION PREVALENCE

People aged 30 to 97 years



288 million
By the year 2040



196 million
in 2020



30% increase in risk Age 80 & above

HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

- Eat healthy food.
- Get regular physical exercise.
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- Have your eyes checked.



ASK YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL !

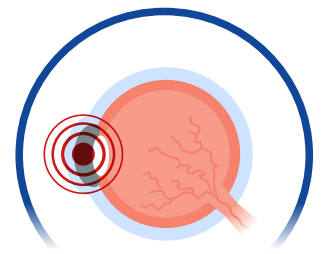
Warning: If your screening reveals a high suspicion of a disease, please consult your eye doctor. This exam is an assesment.

WHAT IS CATARACT?

A cataract is an opacification of the lens of the eye which leads to a decrease in vision.

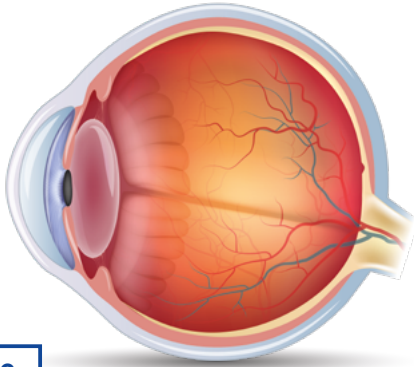
Cataracts often develop slowly and can affect one or both eyes. Symptoms may include faded colors, blurry or double vision, halos around light, trouble with bright lights, and trouble seeing at night. This may result in trouble driving, reading, or recognizing faces.

Cataracts cause half of all cases of blindness and 33% of visual impairment worldwide.



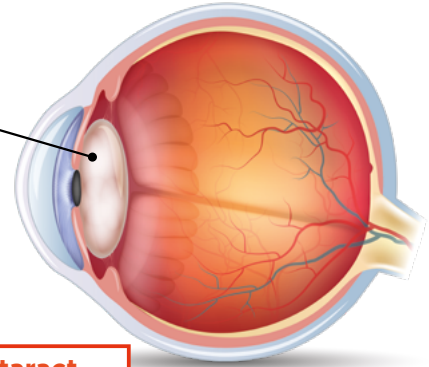
VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY



Normal Eye

Lens is cloudy



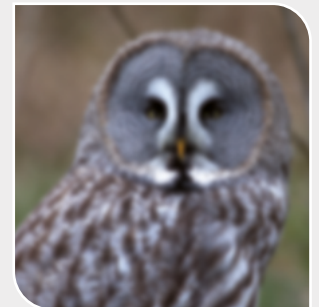
Eye with Cataract

▶ CATARACT HAS DIFFERENT STAGES:

1. Early Cataract Stages: Most patients first notice cataracts when vision becomes slightly blurred, colors seem faded, night vision deteriorates, halos appear around lights, glare increases, double vision occurs (also known as diplopia). Small cataracts do not always develop quickly, and some may never grow large enough to become a problem.
2. If cataracts are significantly interfering with your everyday life, it is likely that the eye disease has reached advanced stages. Double vision—a frequent symptom of early cataracts—usually clears by the time the cataract has matured, and other symptoms begin to manifest in the form of a visible white, milky spot on the lens, marked vision loss.



NORMAL VISION



CATARACT VISION

▶ CATARACT PREVALENCE

According to the World Health Organization, cataracts cause a 1/3 of worldwide visual impairment, approximately

65.2 million people, are affected by moderate to severe vision loss due to cataract.



Causes of visual impairment
Cataract 33%
Other 67%



Causes of blindness
Cataract 51%
Other 49%

▶ HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

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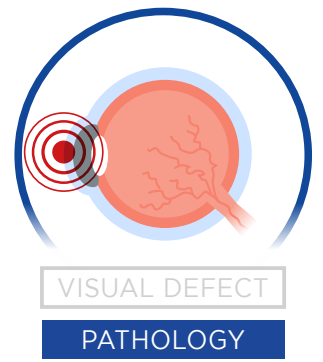


ASK YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL !

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WHAT IS DRY EYE SYNDROME?

Dry eye disease is a common condition that occurs when your tears aren't able to provide adequate lubrication for your eyes. Tears can be inadequate and unstable for many reasons. For example, dry eyes may occur if you don't produce enough tears or if you produce poor-quality tears. This tear instability leads to inflammation and damage of the eye's surface. Dry eyes feel uncomfortable. If you have dry eyes, your eyes may sting or burn. Treatments for dry eyes may make you more comfortable. These treatments can include lifestyle changes and eyedrops.



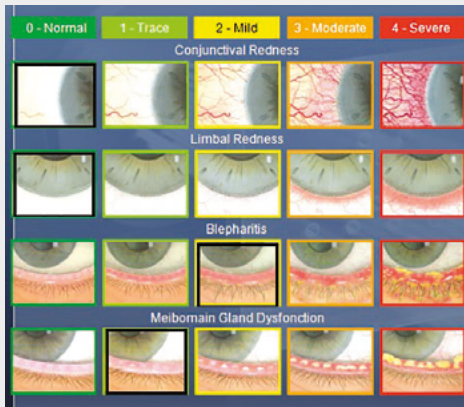
Normal Vision



Uncomfortable vision with dry eyes

DRY EYE DIFFERENT STAGES

Efron Grading Scale : your eye care professional can follow-up and provide an explanation of the condition of your eye.



DRY EYE PREVALENCE



50%
of all red eyes and irritable eyes are due to Dry Eye Syndrome



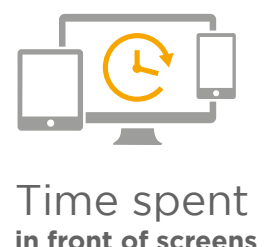
70%
of people over 45 years old



Age over

40

DRY EYE CAUSE



HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

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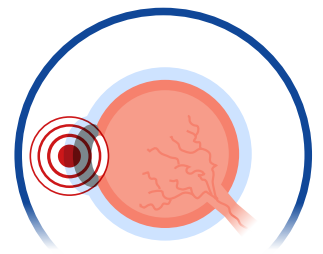


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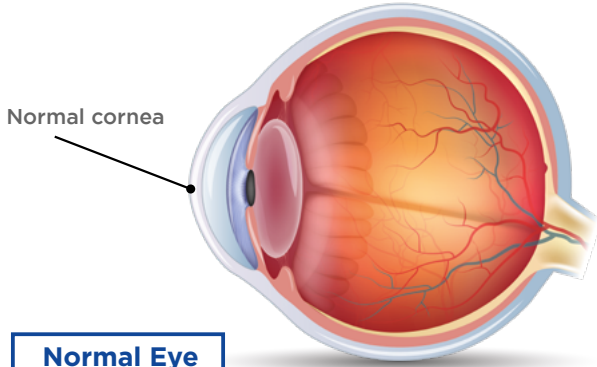
WHAT IS KERATOCONUS?

Keratoconus involves steepening and thinning of your cornea, which is the front clear window of your eye. Cornea helps in focusing light at the retina to form a perfect image. Keratoconus is a multifactorial disorder which affects 1 in every 2000 people. Some causes are identified, such as genetic predisposition, hormonal and environmental factors, eye rubbing and mechanical stress. Keratoconus leads to higher sensitivity to light. It causes blurriness, shortsightedness in your vision, halos and ghosting near a light source. Common symptoms of keratoconus include progressive bulging of your cornea into a cone-like shape, thinning of your cornea and impaired vision.

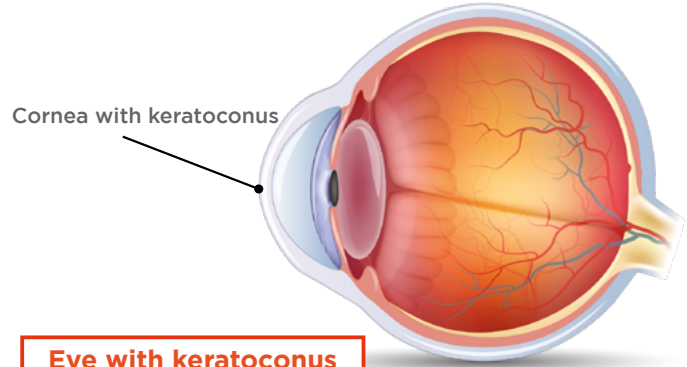


VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY



Normal Eye



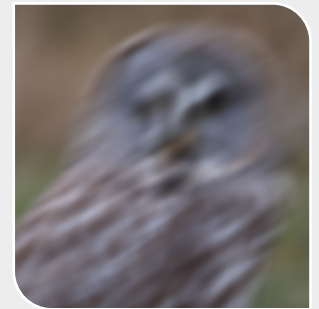
Eye with keratoconus

▶ KERATOCONUS HAS 4 DIFFERENT STAGES: FROM EARLY TO SEVERE KERATOCONUS

Signs and symptoms of keratoconus may change as the disease progresses. They include: blurred or distorted vision, increased sensitivity to bright light and glare, which can cause problems with night driving, frequent updates in eyeglass prescriptions and/or sudden worsening or clouding of vision.



NORMAL VISION



VISION WITH KERATOCONUS

▶ KERATOCONUS PREVALENCE



MEN 2%



WOMEN 1,8%

● With keratoconus

● Without keratoconus
(Source cornea feb 2020)

▶ HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

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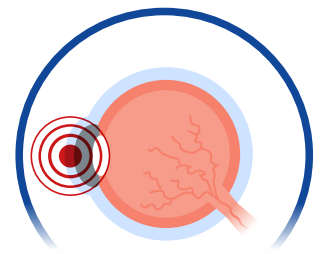


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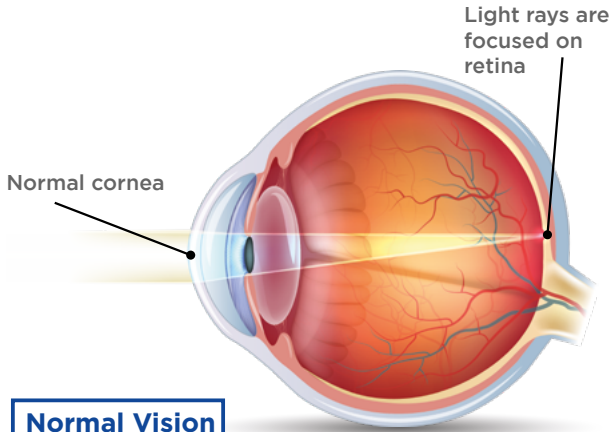
WHAT IS MYOPIA?

Changes in lifestyle are likely to result in an increased number of people with eye conditions. For example, reduced time spent outdoors, increased near work and increased rates of urbanization, among other factors, may contribute towards a substantial increase globally in the number of people with myopia.

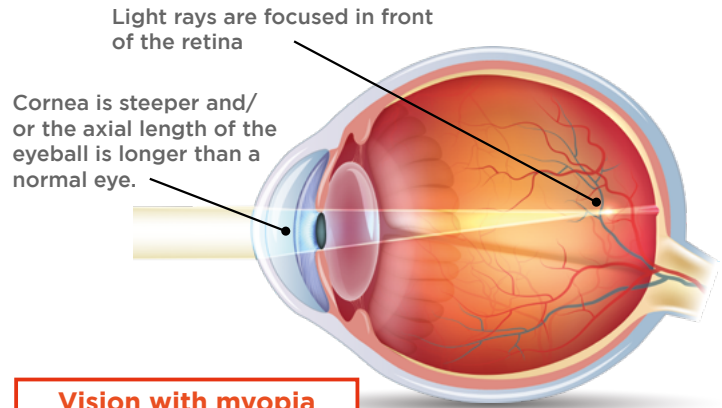


VISUAL DEFECT

PATHOLOGY



Normal Vision



Vision with myopia

MYOPIA STAGES

Nearsightedness, the ability to see close objects more clearly than distant objects. Myopia can be caused by a longer-than-normal eyeball or by any condition that prevents light rays from focusing on the retina.

Most forms of myopia can be managed with corrective lenses. Surgery is available to permanently correct some forms of myopia, although long-term effectiveness and safety has not been fully determined.

Mild



-0.25 to -3.00 D

Moderate



-3.25 to -6.00 D

High

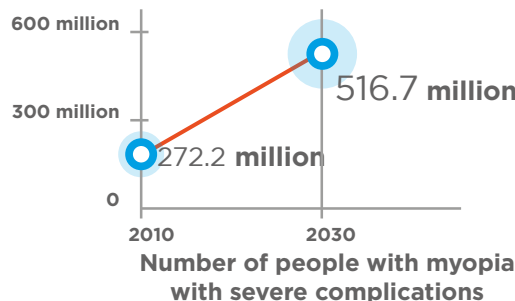
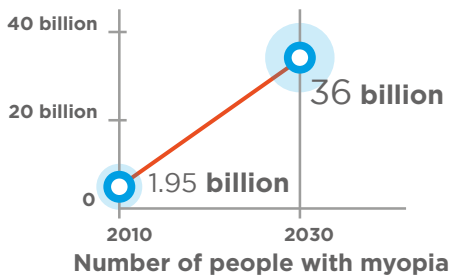


-6.25 or higher

The power of prescription lenses is measured in diopters (D). Lenses that correct myopia have a minus sign (-) before the power number.

MYOPIA PREVALENCE

Myopia worldwide is expected to rise, according to estimates that take into account the growth in urbanization and in the human development index.



Source : <https://www.allaboutvision.com>



50% of the world's population could have myopia by the year 2050

20% of those myopic patients may have high myopia

HOW TO KEEP YOUR EYES HEALTHY?

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