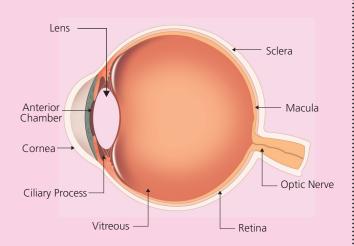




Accredited (2006-2021)

AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Anatomy of an Eye



What is ARMD?

The macula is a small area at the centre of the retina that provides the sharp, central vision we need for reading, driving and seeing fine detail. Macular degeneration refers to the deterioration of the macula.

Why Is It Important?

Macular degeneration can cause gradual or sudden, severe and often irreversible loss of vision in the middle of your visual field.

Symptoms:

- Reduction of vision in the central part of the retina causing difficulty in reading or recognizing peoples faces
- It usually does not affect the eye's side, or peripheral, vision
- If you notice words looking blurry on a page, a dark or empty area in the center of your vision, or crookedness of straight lines, you may have symptoms of macular degeneration

Types

The two types of ARMD are "dry" (atrophic) and "wet" (exudative):



Normal Vision



Central Vision loss

"Dry" Macular Degeneration (atrophic)

Most people have the "dry" form of ARMD. It is caused by aging and thinning of the tissues of the macula. Vision loss is usually gradual.

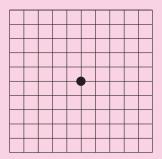
"Wet" Macular Degeneration (exudative)

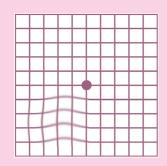
The "wet" form of macular degeneration accounts for about 10% of all ARMD cases.

Wet ARMD results when abnormal blood vessels form underneath the retina at the back of the eye leak fluid or blood and blur central vision. Vision loss may be rapid and severe.

What You Need To Do:

Get regular eye checkups from an ophthalmologist, especially yearly after 50. Avoid smoking, uncontrolled hypertension and prolonged exposure to bright sunlight as these increase the risk of macular degeneration. You can detect early stages of macular degeneration by using a simple vision test using a chart called the Amsler grid.





If you are more than 50 years old, lines please look at this with each eye separately

If you see wavy, broken, distorted You may have symptoms of ARMD

Macular degeneration cannot be reversed. Its impact, however, can be reduced.

"Wet" macular degeneration can be treated with Injections – They target a specific chemical in your body that is critical in causing abnormal blood vessels to grow under the retina. That chemical is called vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

Anti-VEGF drugs block the trouble-causing VEGF, reducing the growth of abnormal blood vessels and slowing their leakage. The development of anti-VEGF medications have become an exciting advance in the treatment of wet ARMD.

Drugs used for Wet ARMD include:

- Bevacizumab (Avastin)
- Ranibizumab (Accentrix / Ranieyes)
- Aflibercept (Eylea)
- Faricimab SVOA (Vabysmo)

This procedure may preserve more sight overall, though they are not cures that restore vision to normal. Despite advanced medical treatment, most people with macular degeneration still experience some vision loss. There should be no delay in taking the treatment advised by the retinal surgeon.

Many older people develop macular degeneration as part of the body's natural aging process. Exactly why it develops is not known, and no treatment has been uniformly effective.

All the above treatments for ARMD are offered at Shroff Eye, Mumbai.

Plan your Age Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD) treatment at Shroff Eye in 9 easy steps™

S end us your email with queries and a recent eye checkup report or call us

Have your consultation appointment scheduled by email or telephone

Retinal Examination by our doctor and Amslers Grid test

• ptical Coherence Tomography (OCT) and OCT Angiography tests

F undus Fluorescein Angiography (FFA) test, if required

F ix your treatment procedure

E ye Injection as scheduled

Your final checkup within 21 days by appointment

E njoy your vision...

Open your eyes to a whole new world!

This leaflet is intended to provide general information for patients.

Shroff Eye Opener # 92

Stop Smoking and Control Hypertension as these could increase the risk of Macular Degeneration