



Adult Nursing II

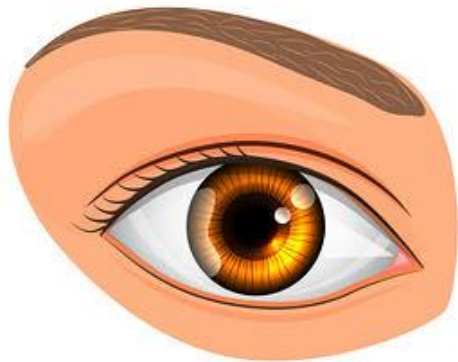
Glaucoma

Second grade – Spring Semester 2019-2020

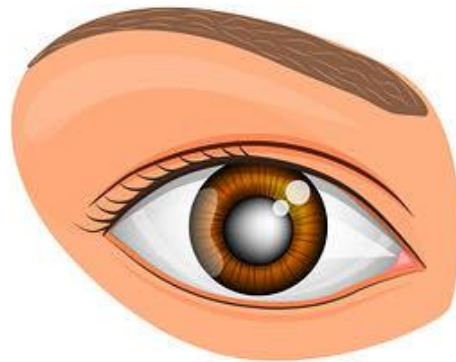
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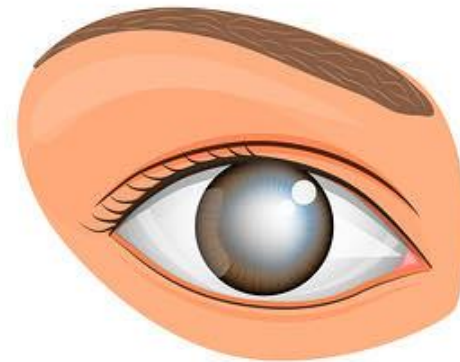
GLAUCOMA CATARACT



healthy eyes



glaucoma



cataract

Glaucoma



- Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that damage the optic nerve, the health of which is vital for good vision.
- This damage is often caused by an abnormally high pressure in eye.
- The increased pressure in eye, called intraocular pressure (IOC), can damage optic nerve, which sends images to brain.
- If the damage worsens, glaucoma can cause permanent vision loss or even total blindness within a few years.



Types of glaucoma

There are four main types of glaucoma:

1. Primary open angle glaucoma
2. Primary angle closure glaucoma
3. Secondary glaucoma
4. Congenital glaucoma



1. Open angle glaucoma

Glaucoma is a condition of the eye that leads to progressive atrophy of the optic nerve in the presence of an open angle.



2. Close angle glaucoma

- It occurs when the drainage system of the eye becomes blocked.
- It causes a sudden rise in pressure, requiring immediate, emergency medical care.
- The signs are usually serious and may include blurred vision, severe headaches, eye pain, nausea, vomiting or seeing rainbow-like halos around lights.



3. Secondary glaucoma

Secondary glaucoma is the result of another eye condition or disease, such as inflammation, trauma, or tumor.



4. Congenital glaucoma

- Primary congenital glaucoma is a rare and serious eye disease.
- Babies born with primary congenital glaucoma have problems with the channels that let fluid drain from the eyes.
- The fluid gets trapped and builds up.
- The pressure can damage the optic nerves.
- Untreated, primary congenital glaucoma can cause vision loss.



Cause of Glaucoma

1. Fluid pressure in eye
2. Family history and genetics
3. Penetrating eye injuries
4. Chemical eye injuries
5. Surgery
6. Thin corneas
7. Being over age 40
8. Retinal vein occlusion
9. Eye infection

Risk Factors of Glaucoma



1. Are over 40
2. Have a family history of glaucoma
3. Have poor vision
4. Have diabetes
5. Take certain steroid medications such as prednisone
6. Have had an injury to eye or eyes
7. Have corneas that are thinner than usual
8. Have high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, or sickle cell anemia
9. Have high eye pressure

Symptoms of Glaucoma



- Open angle glaucoma causes loss of peripheral vision, resulting in tunnel vision in one or both eyes.
- It progresses slowly and painlessly.



Nursing Diagnosis

- Anxiety related to possible vision loss
- Disturbed sensory perception related to visual impairment
- Ineffective health maintenance related to knowledge deficit
- Risk for injury related to impaired vision
- Self-care deficit related to impaired vision



Preventing Glaucoma

1. Regular eye exams
2. Detects glaucoma before irreparable damage occurs
3. Treat elevated eye pressure: Lowering eye pressure can decrease the chances that it will lead to glaucoma
4. Control weight and blood pressure
5. Insulin resistance is linked to elevated intraocular pressure
6. Wear eye protection
7. Secondary glaucoma can result from eye injuries

Treatment of Glaucoma



Treatment for glaucoma include:

1. Eye drops and medications to lower pressure.
2. Laser treatment to allow the fluid to drain.
3. Surgery.



References

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR LISTENING

DO YOU HAVE
ANY QUESTIONS?