LASIK or switching to contact lens, you still have the effect of myopia on the retina, hence it is necessary to have regular checkups with your retinal specialist.

3. Should I undergo any surgery? Myopia, consider themselves suffering from a disease and restrict their activities, whereas the fact is that they too can lead a normal life with few or no restrictions of activities.

This is because they need to take in to have thorough retinal checks with indirect ophthalmoscopy by a retinal surgeon at regular intervals. Majority of myopic changes can go undetected if the retinal evaluation is not done by indirect ophthalmoscope, which could cost you your precious eyesight and consequently your lifestyle.

**Macular Degeneration**

Another leading cause of loss of vision in people of all ages is age-related Macular Degeneration. It affects people above the age of 65 years. However, this can affect younger people also.

**Symptoms:**
- Loss of central vision and color vision (the visual loss could be either gradual or abrupt).
- Straight lines or objects appear wavy or crooked.
- White or red blood vessels appear distorted.

**Types of Age Related Macular Degeneration:**

- **Dry Type:** SoftGlass Vision Loss
  This is the most common cause of loss of vision. In this type, the cells in the macular region do not work well, degeneration may occur over generations of patients.
  Treatment: No treatment possible. Patients are reconditioned with magnifying glasses or low vision aids.

- **Wet Type: Sudden Vision Loss**
  This occurs less often (10-15% of the cases), but chances for severe sight loss is much more. It involves an abnormal blood vessel called CNVM (Choriocapillaris Neovascular Membrane) which grows beneath the macula making it to recede, leading to loss of vision. The accumulation of fluid or blood causes distortion of the objects, vision. Treatment should be done at the earliest, by a retinal surgeon.
  Treatment:
  - Laser
  - Photodynamic Therapy
  - Intraocular injection of anti-VEGF
  - Anti-VEGF

**Photodynamic Therapy:**

Photodynamic Therapy is performed using Liposomel photosensitive derivative Morris, who also knew as verteporfin, may provide a method for the treatment of CNV that can minimize damage to surrounding healthy retina tissue. Intravenous (IV) or subconjunctival injection into the bloodstream of a dye that is activated by a laser light is shown or the targeted area.

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**What is Myopia?**

Myopia is a refractive condition in which the distance vision is blurred as the light rays are focused in front of the retina rather than on the retina. It is just an optical illusion in the eye.

How do you correct it?
It can be corrected using glasses, contact lenses or by LASIK.

1. **Glasses**
   - minus number is used. This is the simplest and easiest method of correction.
   **Advantages:**
   - Easy to handle.
   - Changes in refractive error can be corrected with a new pair of glasses or contact lenses.
   **Disadvantages:**
   - The rim of spectacle hinders the visual field (side vision) which could bother in very high powered glasses.
   - Cosmetically not very acceptable.

2. **Contact Lenses**
   - can also be used for correction of myopia. A lens of appropriate power is placed on the black portion of the eye (Cornea).
   **Advantages:**
   - Patient can enjoy full vision.
   - Cosmetically acceptable.
   - Easily removable.
   **Disadvantages:**
   - Needs patient motivation.
   - Tolerance.
   - Hygiene.
   - Can cause allergy in the eye.
   - Needs regular follow-up.

3. **LASIK** is the latest surgical technique for correction of myopia.

**Facts about glasses:**

- They are dark spexs, clunks, thread or paper white shaped structures moving in your field of vision.
- Most people see them or see in a white.
- They may be pieces of an or other material floating inside your eye. They are usually harmless.
- As you grow older you are more likely to notice floaters.
- They can also be caused by eye injuries.
- If they have appeared suddenly or increased in number, they may be a sign of eye problem that needs care. You need to consult an eye doctor immediately.

**What causes floaters?**

- They are the lightening star or flashes of light that aren’t really there.
- They are often caused by the vitreous (the gel filling the inside of your eye) pulling on the retina.
- A few flashes are seen by everyone from time to time. Sometimes they can be signs of other eye problem.
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