

Common Eye Conditions We Help Manage at Forster Eye Surgery

Cataracts: Cataracts are cloudy patches that develop on the eye's lens, leading to gradually worsening vision. Initially, symptoms include sensitivity to bright light and glare, progressing to blurred and foggy vision as the cataract advances.

Detached Retina: A detached retina occurs when the retina, crucial for vision, pulls away from its normal position. This results in vision loss and the perception of shadows. If left untreated, it can lead to blindness. Most cases are caused by retinal tears or holes

Diabetic Retinopathy: In individuals with diabetes, damage to the tiny blood vessels in the retina can occur, known as diabetic retinopathy. This condition progresses slowly, often over months or years, impacting vision quality

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD): AMD affects the macula, a small part of the retina, leading to vision loss, particularly in the central field of view. It usually develops gradually, affecting both eyes and may result in severe visual impairment if left untreated

Pterygium: A pterygium is an abnormal growth of tissue on the eye's surface, often causing redness, irritation and astigmatism. In severe cases, it may require surgical removal to alleviate discomfort and prevent further complications

Glaucoma: Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that damage the optic nerve, often due to increased pressure within the eye. If untreated, it can lead to irreversible vision loss and blindness. Early detection and management are crucial in preventing vision deterioration

Oculoplastic Surgery: Oculoplastic surgery involves procedures related to the eyelids, tear ducts and orbit (eye socket). It addresses functional and cosmetic issues such as droopy eyelids, tear drainage problems and orbital tumours.

Tumours and Neuro-Ophthalmology: Tumours affecting the eye or surrounding structures, as well as neurological conditions impacting vision, fall under neuro-ophthalmology. This specialized field deals with disorders related to the optic nerve and brain that affect vision and eye movements. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential in managing these complex conditions

Understanding Eye Care Professionals

What sets an ophthalmologist, optometrist and orthoptist apart?

Ophthalmologists: An ophthalmologist is a medically trained eye specialist with extensive expertise in diagnosing and treating various eye conditions. They provide comprehensive eye care, including prescribing glasses or contact lenses, medical treatments and intricate eye surgeries. Many are actively involved in pioneering research aimed at understanding and addressing eye diseases and vision disorders

Optometrists: Optometrists specialize in assessing vision and eye health. They offer guidance on visual issues and can prescribe and fit glasses or contact lenses. When they

detect eye diseases or conditions, they refer patients to ophthalmologists for further evaluation and treatment. Collaboration between optometrists and ophthalmologists is common, especially in managing chronic eye ailments

Orthoptists: Orthoptists are allied health professionals trained in diagnosing and managing eye movement disorders and related vision problems. They conduct specialized tests to assess eye health and function. Orthoptists work in diverse settings, including hospitals, private practices and research centres, contributing to the comprehensive care of patients with various eye conditions