

Diabetic Retinopathy

Diabetic retinopathy is a condition characterized by changes in the retina caused by diabetes mellitus.

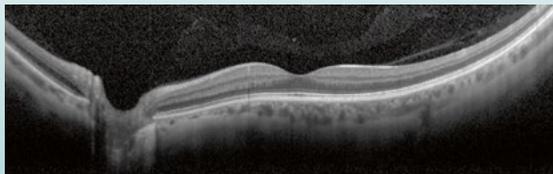
The disease causes an insufficient supply of oxygen and nutrients to the retina.

If undetected, this can lead to increasing damage of the retinal vessels or to the formation of new porous blood vessels (proliferative diabetic retinopathy).

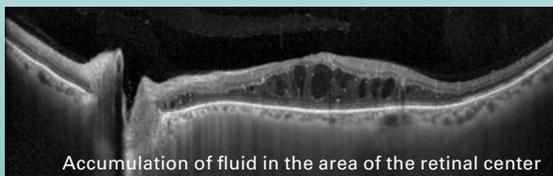
With ongoing progression, the disease may cause the storage of fluid in the area of the retinal center (macular edema) or bleeding into the vitreous body.

While diabetic retinopathy begins as a minor visual impairment, it can lead to blindness in advanced stages.

Healthy Eye – OCT image of the macula



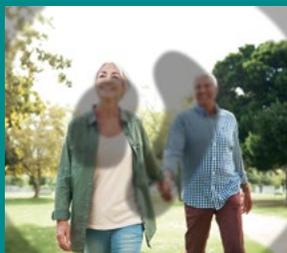
Diabetic Macular Edema



Accumulation of fluid in the area of the retinal center



Normal vision.

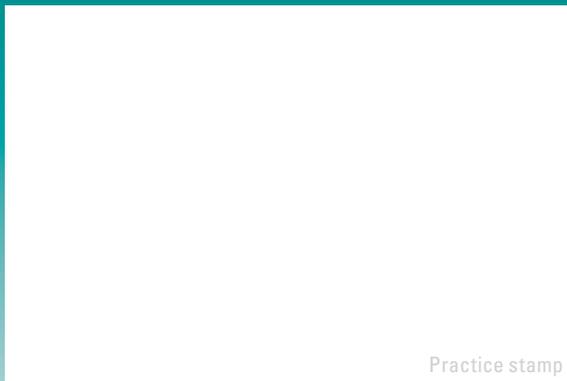


Early stage of diabetic retinopathy, which starts to show slight visual field defects. With modern OCT examination, it can be detected early.



Late stage of a proliferative diabetic retinopathy, which now also shows visual field defects that are visible for the patient.

Contact your doctor to learn more:



Practice stamp

For more information visit:
www.know-the-eye.com

Understanding Diabetic Retinopathy

Important information about the OCT examination for diabetic retinopathy

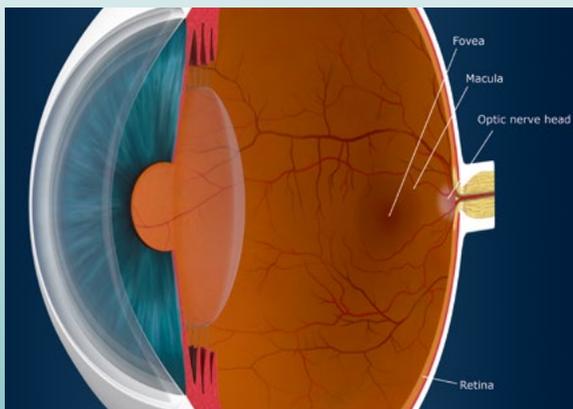
Understanding Your Eye

In the posterior (back) part of the eye, the retina acts like film in a camera. It is made up of millions of light-sensitive neurons, known as rods and cones.

The rods are responsible for vision at low light levels, while the cones are responsible for color vision. Cones are concentrated at the center of the retina, at the point of clearest vision (also referred to as the macula). The rods are located more toward the periphery of the retina.

The blind spot is next to the macula, where the optic nerve exits the eye. The optic nerve consists of up to approximately 1.2 million nerve fibers, which transmit detailed information from the retina to the brain.

Posterior part of the eye

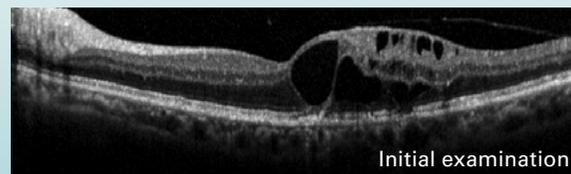


Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

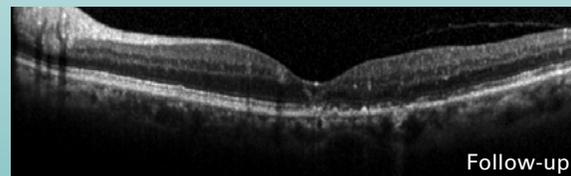
Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is a non-invasive method to visualize different structures of the eye that can be affected by diabetic retinopathy and to isolate any fluid in the retina (diabetic macular edema). This detailed image of your retina can help your eye doctor monitor eye disease progression or prepare for an upcoming eye surgery.

If you have been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema, the OCT can help your eye doctor to reliably document the progress of therapy.

Accumulation of fluid in the retinal center



Progress during injection treatment



Facts About the OCT Exam



- Quick, painless, no-contact examination
- No impairment after exam (unless your eyes have been dilated)
- Precise method for detecting pathological changes
- Reliably tracks eye disease progression and effectiveness of treatment
- Detects eye conditions early, which is critical to preserve your vision