

Glaucoma: A Principal Reason of Blindness in Senior People

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ABSTRACT

Ageing is the process of losing physical and mental balance of an individual. The age plays an important factor in many aspects especially susceptibility toward many diseases. Most of the early adult's faces eye and ear related problems along with increasing age. In this article an author is trying to focus on eye related problems. The medical conditions such as decreased vision, blockage of inner eye vessels, and inflammation in the eye, eye surgery, and autoimmune disease of eyes are responsible for causing the severe blindness disease like glaucoma. The high risk factors such as poor vision, intraocular pressure, diabetes, thinner corneas, high blood pressure and eye pressure, sickle cell anemia, farsight and nearsight, family history of glaucoma are involved as glaucoma causing agents in many cases. As per the current research, there is no any effective treatment for glaucoma across the world. So the finding of effective treatment against the glaucoma becomes challenge to the researchers throughout the globe.

Keywords: Age; Glaucoma; Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (POAG); Elderly adults

INTRODUCTION

The process of ageing brings most of the risk factors in the life of an older adult. The age plays important factors in susceptibility towards the glaucoma. The affected individuals are classified based on the age of peoples like congenital (<2 years), juvenile (2 to <18 years), late juvenile (18 to <40 years), and early adult (40 to <45 years). The glaucoma shows one of the major risk factor leads to cause the blindness among the peoples over the age of 40 i.e., early adults. Glaucoma is caused due to the damage of optic nerve of eye's which carries signal from eye to brain responsible for sending image to brain. Due to hidden or undetectable symptoms the glaucoma is also known as "Silent thief of sight" [1]. Sometimes it also associated with hearing loss. In case of hearing loss association with glaucoma the higher prevalence of antiphosphatidylserine antibodies of the IgG antibodies were seen in normal-tension glaucoma patients [2].

Causes of Glaucoma

It can be caused due to the severe eye infection, blockage of inner eye vessels, inflammation in the eye, chemical injury to the eye, eye surgery, decreased supply of neuropeptides, oxidative stress, excitotoxicity and the involvement of auto immune response may cause glaucoma.

Risk factors

It may likely to get in the following conditions such as age, poor

vision, intraocular pressure, diabetes, thinner corneas, high blood pressure and eye pressure, sickle cell anemia, persons with farsight and nearsight, sometimes it is hereditary.

Types of glaucoma

The glaucoma has two types namely open-angle glaucoma and narrow angle glaucoma. The angle itself refers to the drainage of angle inside the eye. The angle controls external flow of aqueous fluid from the eye due to neuro-optical damage the optic angle fails to complete its functions [3]. As per the study of Kretschmer about 44.7 million suffered from Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (POAG) and 4.5 million peoples were blind across the world in 2010 while in 2017 about 57.5 million people across the world were affected by the POAG [4].

Treatment

The classical treatment used for delaying the progression of glaucoma is surgically or medically lowering the intraocular pressure but still finding of effective treatment against the glaucoma becomes challenge [5]. So many of the researchers across the world are spending their efforts to overcome the world second most blindness causing disease.

CONCLUSION

The high risk factors such as poor vision, intraocular pressure, diabetes, thinner corneas, high blood pressure and eye pressure, sickle cell anemia, farsight and nearsight, family history of glaucoma

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