

Trends in Treatment of Glaucoma in Geriatric Population

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Glaucoma is a condition that damages your eye's optic nerve. It becomes worse over time. It's frequently related to a build-up of pressure inside your eye. Glaucoma has a tendency to run in families. You commonly don't get it until later in life. The developed pressure for your eye, known as intraocular pressure, can harm your optic nerve, which sends images to your brain. If the damage worsens, glaucoma can give rise to everlasting sight loss or maybe complete blindness in some years. Most humans with glaucoma don't have early signs and symptoms or pain. Visit your eye physician frequently in order to diagnose and deal with glaucoma earlier than before you got long-term sight loss. If you lose your sight, it couldn't be brought back. But decreasing eye pressure will let you hold the sight you have. Most humans with glaucoma who go along with their treatment plan and have everyday eye assessments are capable of holding their sight. Elevated eye pressure is because of a buildup of a fluid (aqueous humor) that flows in the internal part of your eye. This inner fluid typically drains out *via* a tissue known as the trabecular meshwork on the angle in which the iris and cornea meet. When fluid is overproduced or the drainage system does not work properly, the fluid cannot flow out at its normal rate and eye pressure increases. Glaucoma has a tendency to run in families. In a few humans, scientists have recognized genes associated with excessive eye pressure and optic nerve damage.

Types of glaucoma include: Open-angle glaucoma: Open-angle glaucoma is the common state of the disease. The drainage angle formed by the means of the cornea and iris stays open; however the trabecular meshwork is in part blocked. This causes pressure in the eye to regularly increase. This pressure damages the optic nerve. It takes place so slowly that you can lose sight earlier than you are even aware about a problem. Angle-closure glaucoma: Angle-closure glaucoma, also known as closed-angle glaucoma, takes place while the iris bulges ahead to slender or block the

drainage angle formed *via* means of the cornea and iris. As a result, fluid cannot flow into the eye and pressure increases. Some humans have slender drainage angles, keeping them at increased danger of angle-closure glaucoma. Angle-closure glaucoma may also arise suddenly (acute angle-closure glaucoma) or regularly (chronic angle-closure glaucoma). Acute angle-closure glaucoma is a clinical emergency. Normal-tension glaucoma - In normal-tension glaucoma, your optic nerve gets damaged despite the fact that your eye pressure is within the normal range. No one is aware of the precise reason for this. You may also have a sensitive optic nerve, or you can have much less blood being moved in your optic nerve. This limited blood flow might be resulting from atherosclerosis (the accumulation of fatty deposits (plaque) in the arteries) or different situations that impair circulation. Pigmentary glaucoma: In pigmentary glaucoma, pigment granules from your iris increase in the drainage channels, slowing or blockading fluid exiting your eye. Activities consisting of - going for walks once in a while stir up the pigment granules, depositing them at the trabecular meshwork and inflicting intermittent strain elevations.

Doctors use special styles of treatment for glaucoma, along with drug treatments (commonly eye drops), laser treatment, and surgical treatment. If you've glaucoma, it's essential to begin treatment immediately. Treatment won't do any harm in your sight; however it could stop it from getting worse. Medicines: Prescription eye drops are the most common treatment. They decrease the pressure for your eye and the damage in your optic nerve. Laser treatment: To decrease your eye pressure, medical doctors can use lasers to assist the fluid drain from your eye. It's an easy method that your physician can do within the office. Surgery: If drug treatments and laser treatment don't work, your physician may recommend surgical treatment. There are numerous special sorts of surgical treatment which can assist the fluid drain from your eye.

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