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Eye diseases affect elderly

- Acute glaucoma.
- Vascular diseases as GCA
- Cataract

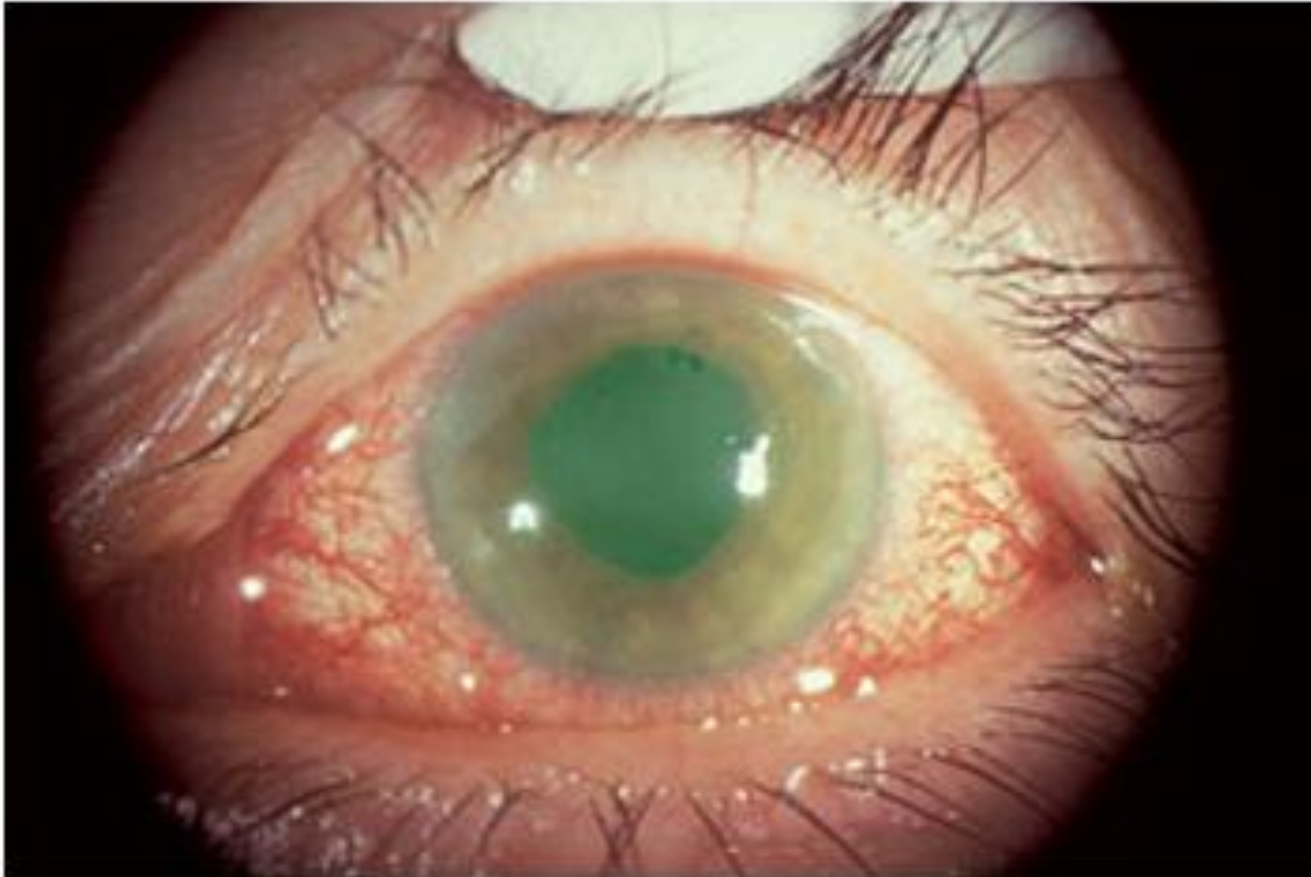
ACG



How to exclude ACG

- Check the pupils
- Look at the cornea

Corneal oedema in ACG



GCA

- Is a medical emergency, self-limiting systemic vasculitis of unknown aetiology involving large & medium sized arteries mainly in the carotid circulation as ophthalmic, CRA & temporal arteries.

American College of Rheum

To distinguish GCA from other vasculitis if a patient gets **3 out of these 5 criteria**:

1. Age: 50 years or older.
2. New onset of headache, localised pain.
3. TA abnormalities: tenderness to palpitation or decreased pulsation but unrelated to atherosclerosis.
4. ESR above 50mm/h by the Westergren method
5. + TAB

Symptoms

- Age: > 50 is 22/100000 ..> 85ys
1100/100000.
- Female > male 6:1.
- Race: Caucasian esp Northern
European > Asian> Black
Denmark 30/100000 compared to Japan
1.4/100000

Symptoms

- Two classical features: Jaw claudication & diplopia BUT their absence Can't rule out the disease.
- Visual loss up to 30% of cases, 20 % with visual symptoms but no other symptoms.
- PMR symptoms up to 50%, morning stiffness, pain and tenderness of proximal muscles, weight loss, fever, anorexia and malaise.

Signs

- Abnormal temporal artery in 50%.
Absence of TA abnormalities is the only clinical sign that reduced the likelihood of the diagnosis.
- *Swollen ON usually arteritic type of ION, CRAO, BRAO, altitudinal VF defect.*
- *Cranial neuropathy*
- *Aortic aneurysm and dissections & stroke.*

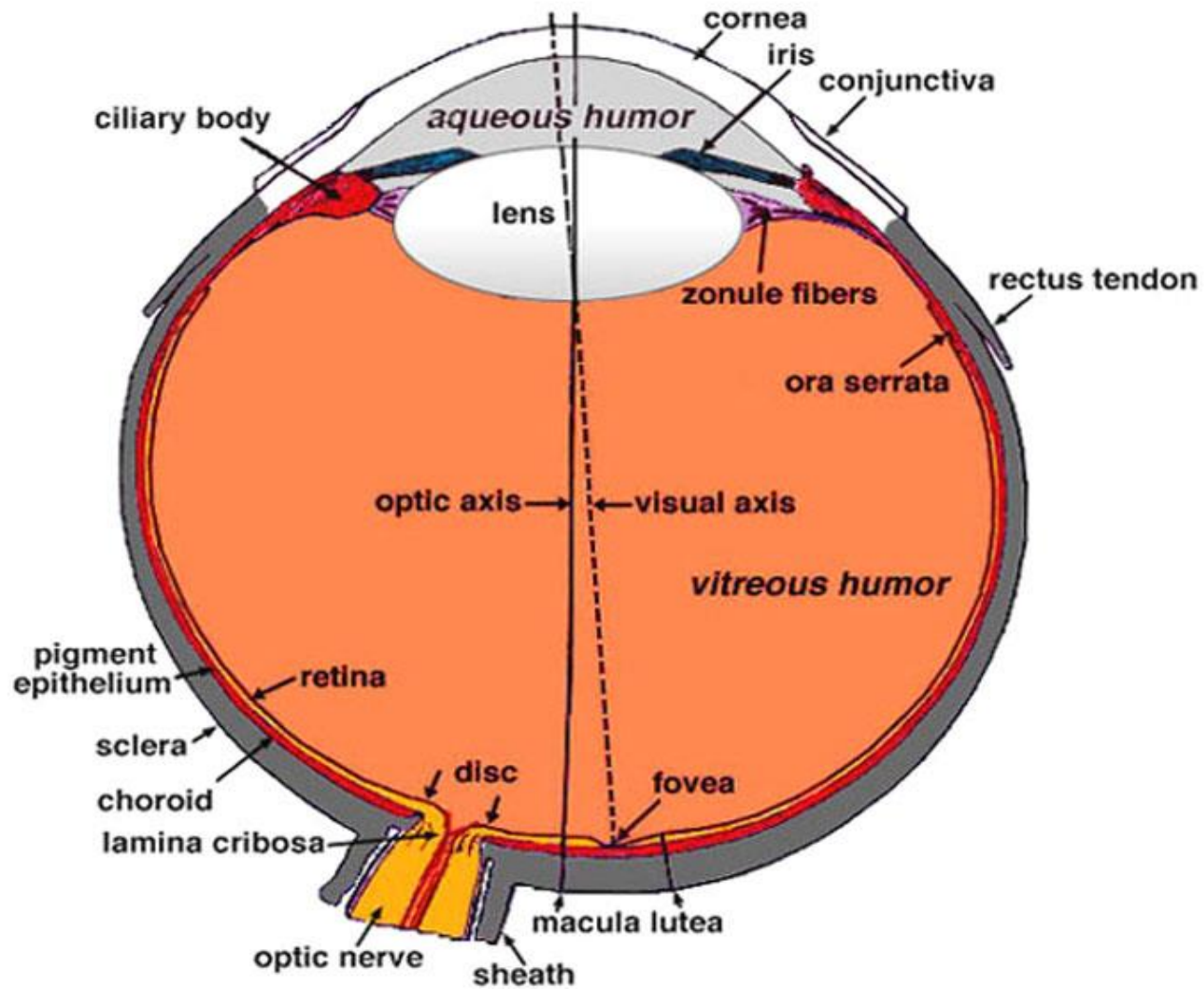
GCA, cont.

- Investigation: Urgent ESR, 8-22% of patients with GCA have normal ESR.
- CRP: is more specific, 99% specific.
- Platelet count is more specific than ESR.
- Anaemia
- TAB: should be done within a week but it may fail to confirm the diagnosis as we need to take 2.5cm of the artery, 80-90% sensitive in diagnosis of GCA.

Treatment

- Steroid for one year.
- No evidence that IV works better than PO.
- *Further visual loss after starting the steroid can happen up to 15% within 5-7 days but **visual loss in patients without vision loss and being treated is only 1%.***
- Aspirin

Cross section of the eye



Cataract

- Is cloudy/opacity of the lens.

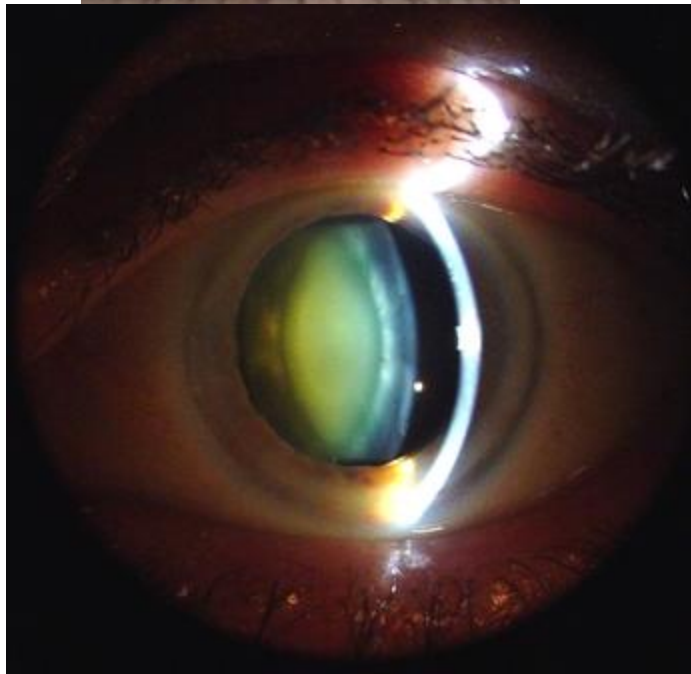
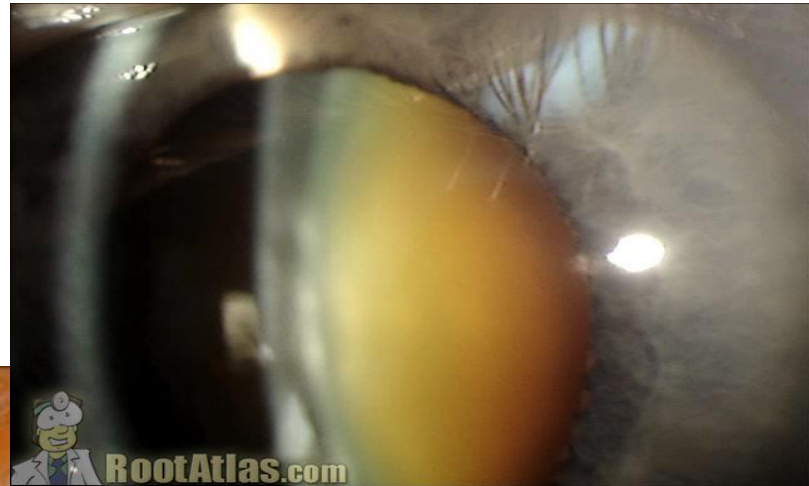
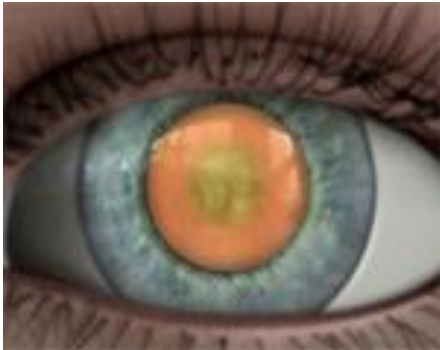


Prevalence and incidence of cataracts

- Cataract is a common and important cause of visual impairment world-wide
- Overall, 30% of people of 65 years and over in this population were found to have visually impairing cataract in one or both eyes and 71% in people of 85 years or more.
- NHS can do 330,000 operations annually.

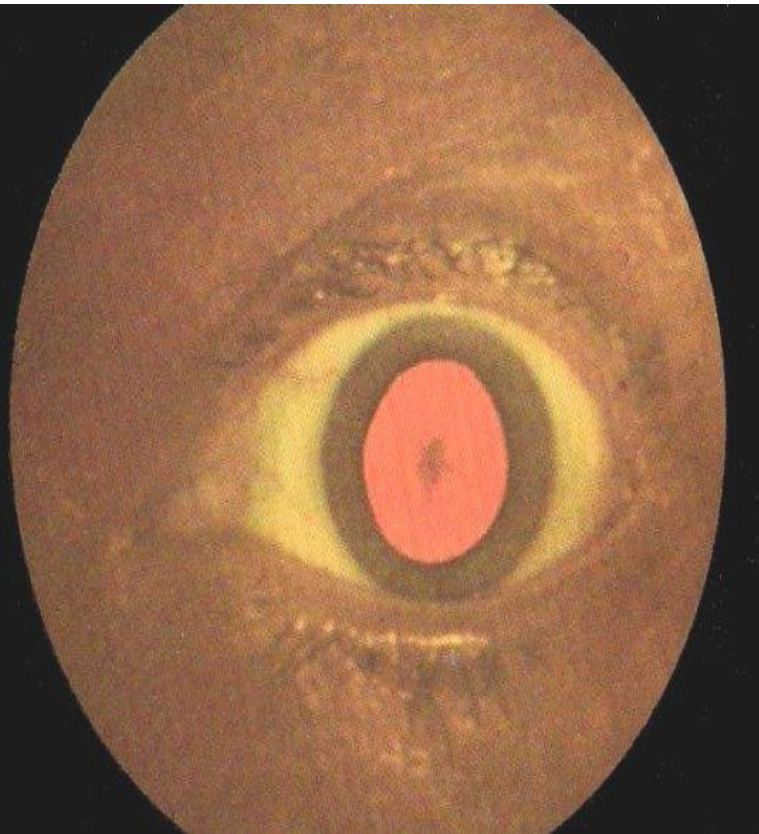
Types of cataract

Nuclear sclerosis



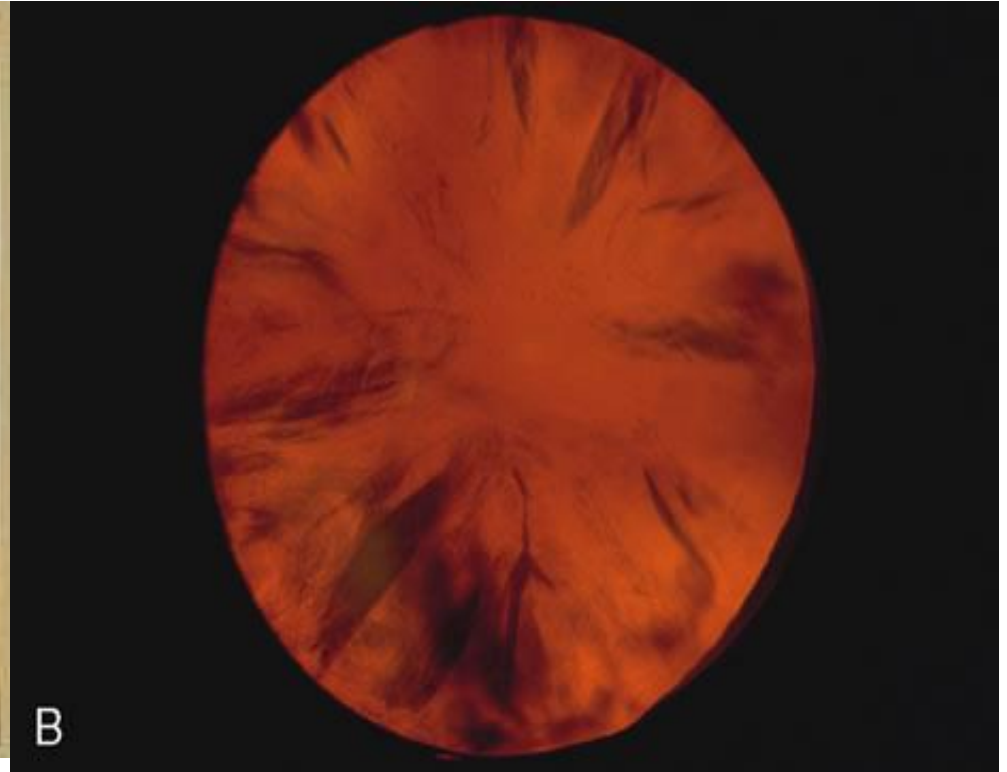
Types of cataracts

Posterior sub-capsular cataract



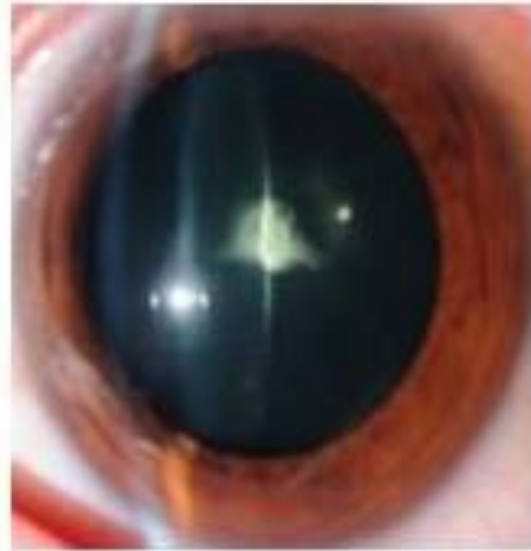
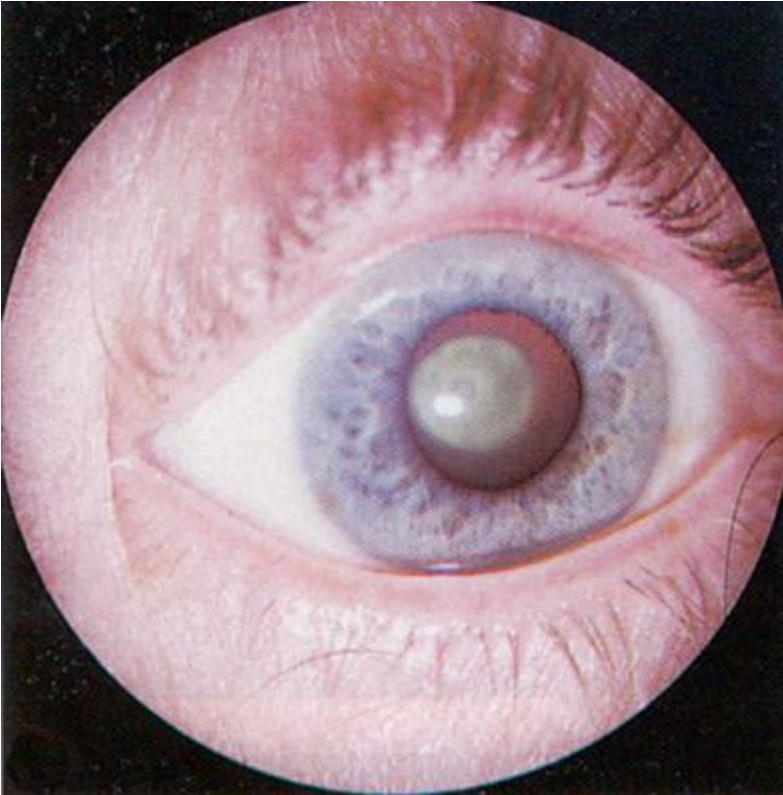
Types of cataracts

Cortical cataract

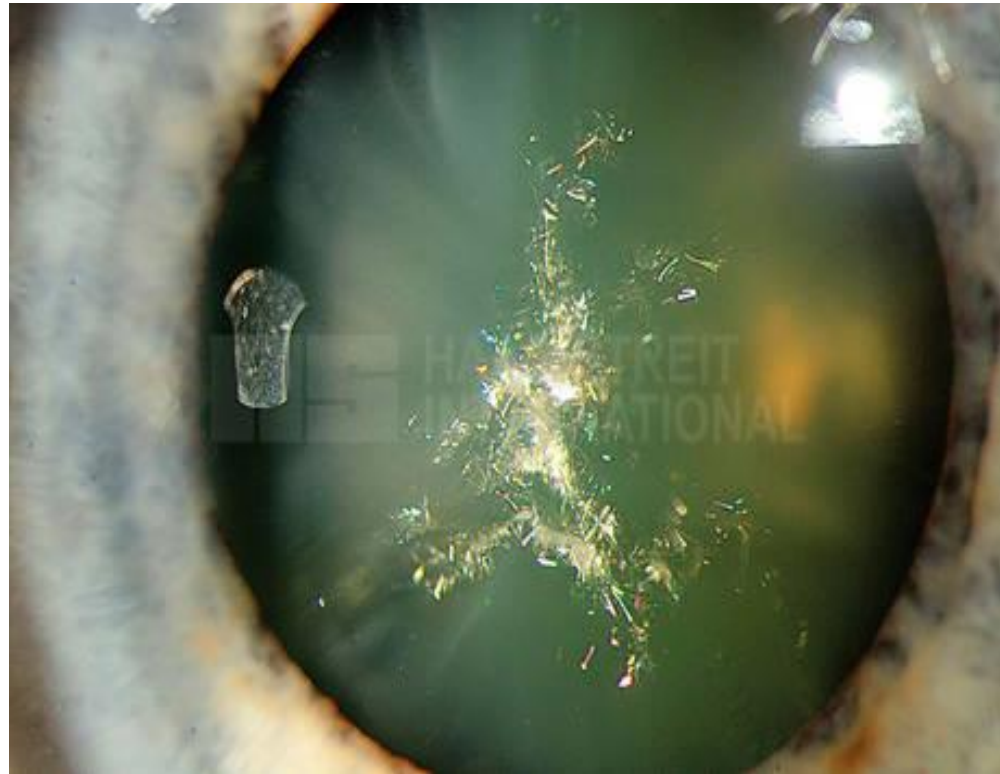


Types of cataracts

Posterior polar cataract

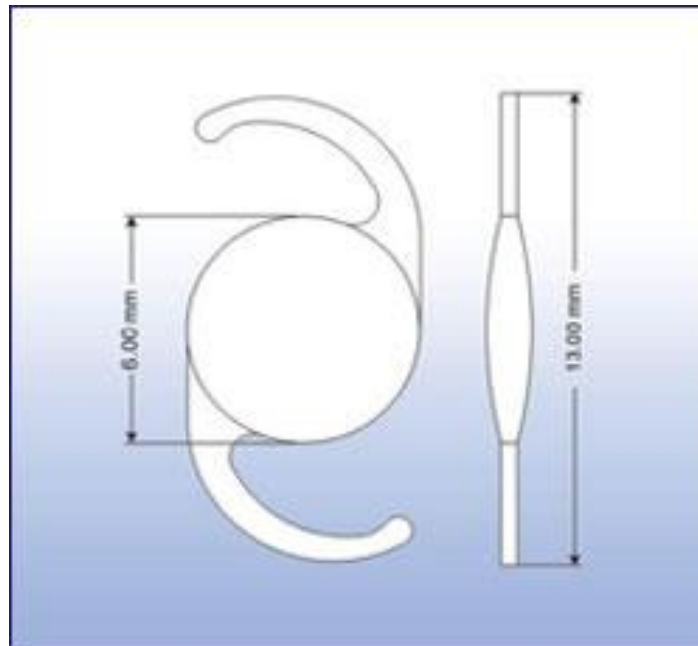


Xmas tree cataract



Types of implants

- Monofocal

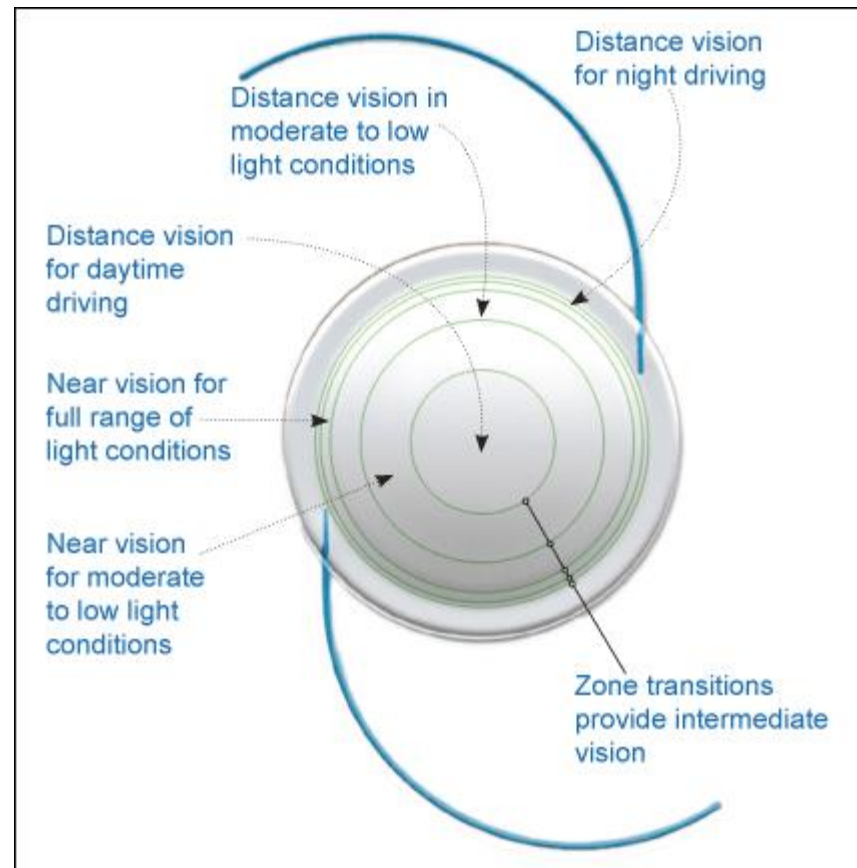


Toric implants to treat astigmatism



Implants to treat presbyopia

Multifocal or trifocal



Thank you

