

*Information produced by the College of  
Optometrists in conjunction with the Association of  
Optometrists*



Name & Registered Office:

C4 Sightcare Morpeth Ltd  
65 Newgate Street  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 1AY

Company No. 09054200

Tel. (01670) 518 612  
Fax. (01670) 504 805  
Email. [morpeth@c4sightcare.com](mailto:morpeth@c4sightcare.com)



Name & Registered Office:

C4 Sightcare Newcastle Ltd  
Northumberland House  
Princess Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 8ER

Company No. 07970954

Tel: 0191 232 1002  
Fax: 0191 232 3802  
[newcastle@c4sightcare.com](mailto:newcastle@c4sightcare.com)



Claremont Wing Eye Dept.  
Royal Victoria Infirmary  
Queen Victoria Road  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4LP

Tel: 0191 282 0252 (office)  
Tel: 0191 221 0934 (shop)  
Fax: 0191 221 2051  
[rvi@c4sightcare.com](mailto:rvi@c4sightcare.com)



Widdrington Health Centre  
Grange Road  
Widdrington  
Northumberland  
NE61 5LX

Please contact our Morpeth branch for all  
enquiries.

[www.c4sightcare.com](http://www.c4sightcare.com)



## Glaucoma

C4 Sightcare  
OPTOMETRISTS

# Glaucoma

Glaucoma is the name for a group of eye conditions in which the optic nerve (the nerve at the back of the eye) is damaged, often in association with raised pressure within the eye. This leads to a reduction in the field of vision and in the ability to see clearly. In most cases glaucoma sufferers will experience no symptoms until significant damage has occurred.

## **Who is at risk from glaucoma?**

People aged 40 and over are at greater risk from glaucoma and there is an increasing risk with every decade of life. Those with a family history of glaucoma in close relatives, or in certain ethnic groups (e.g. African-Caribbean people) are considered to have a greater than average risk.

People who are diabetic or very short-sighted are also more prone to glaucoma.

## **How do optometrists check for glaucoma?**

Most new cases of glaucoma are identified through referrals from optometrists, whose training

equips them to recognise the early signs of the disease. There are three main tests that may be carried out by an optometrist to check for glaucoma:

**Ophthalmoscopy** - checking the appearance of the optic disc (where the optic nerve joins the eye) using an ophthalmoscope, a special torch for looking into the eyes.

**Visual field assessment** - testing the field of vision using small points of light to check for blind spots.

**Tonometry** - measuring the pressure within the eye, either using an instrument that emits a small puff of air onto the surface of the eye, or placing a probe against the eye after it has been numbed with anaesthetic drops.

Other instruments are now available for detecting and monitoring glaucoma but these are the most commonly used tests.

## **What can be done?**

If detected early enough, glaucoma can usually be treated. In most cases eye drops to reduce the pressure in the eye will be prescribed, although in some cases an operation is needed. To aid detection of glaucoma, the College of Optometrists recommends an eye examination every two years, or more frequently if there is a family history of the condition. If glaucoma is suspected, your optometrist will advise you whether you need to be referred to a GP or hospital.

Once treatment is underway, you may be referred back to your optometrist for monitoring.

Glaucoma sufferers and certain close relatives are entitled to a free eye examination provided by

the NHS. Those diagnosed as being at risk of developing glaucoma are also eligible.

## **Where can I get more information about glaucoma?**

### **Royal National Institute for the Blind**

<http://www.rnib.org.uk>

Royal National Institute of the Blind  
105 Judd Street  
London  
WC1H 9NE

Tel: 020 7388 1266  
Fax: 020 7388 2034

### **International Glaucoma Association**

<http://www.glaucoma-association.com>