

Your Eye Care is Our Number One Concern

At TLC Eyecare and Laser Centers, we are committed to providing premier eye care service. Our state-of-the-art diagnostic equipment allows early diagnosis of common eye problems such as cataract, glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy, often before symptoms occur. Our board-certified ophthalmologists and optometrists use the newest technologies and treatments available in the United States today, allowing us to treat eye ailments safely and effectively.

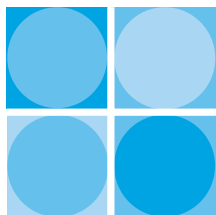
Offering State-of-the-Art Eye Care to Our Patients

Vision is one of the most important of the five senses, and healthy eyes are necessary for good vision. Eye problems can occur at any age, but the chance for developing them increases as we age. Vision problems can affect a person's overall health, causing disability, stress, and a decreased quality of life.

Early detection of eye problems is vital for maintaining healthy eyes. Diagnosing an eye disease in its early stages minimizes its damage and greatly affects the success of treatment. Because many eye ailments have no symptoms until their advanced stages, regular and thorough eye exams with our Affiliate Network of optometrists are necessary throughout your lifetime to help maintain healthy eyes.

We Make it Easy for You To Maintain Healthy Eyes

With several vision centers located throughout Michigan and Ohio, our patients enjoy easy access to quality eye care whenever and wherever they need it. Because TLC Eyecare and Laser Centers have doctors on call twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, our patients have immediate access to treatment for unforeseen eye injuries and accidents.



877.TLC.TIME (877.852.8463)
www.tlceyecare.com

Locations Include:

Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bellevue, Big Rapids, Bowling Green, Bryan, Chelsea, Farmington Hills, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Sandusky, Toledo



TLC
EYECARE & LASER CENTERS

Retinal Vein Occlusion



Take a Closer Look[®]

877.852.8463

Retinal Vein Occlusion

What is Retinal Vein Occlusion?

The retina is the layer of light-sensing cells lining the back of your eye. It converts light rays into signals, which are sent through the optic nerve to your brain where they are recognized as images. Retinal vein occlusion occurs when the circulation of a retinal vein becomes obstructed by an adjacent blood vessel, causing hemorrhages (bleeding) and leakage of fluid occurs from areas of blocked blood vessels in the retina. The visual symptoms can vary in severity from one person to the next, and are dependent on whether the central retinal vein or a branch retinal vein is involved.

What are the two different types of retinal vein occlusion?

A. Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO) :

BRVO occurs when one of the smaller branches of vessels attached to the main vein becomes blocked. This results in decreased vision.

B. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO):

Recovery from a central vein occlusion is much less likely since it affects the macula. CRVO occurs when the main vein of the eye (located at the optic nerve) becomes blocked. CRVO is a more serious condition with less chance of visual recovery.

Who is at risk for a retinal vein occlusion?

Certain illnesses increase your risk for developing retinal vein occlusion, including; diabetes, glaucoma, high blood pressure, age-related vascular (blood vessel) disease, and blood disorders. If a BRVO occurs in one eye, there is a 10% chance that a retinal vein occlusion will occur in the other eye.

What are the complications and symptoms of retinal vein occlusion?

Macular Edema. If blood and fluid leak into the central part of the retina called the macula, swelling of the macula occurs (called macular edema). The macula is the part of your retina responsible for your fine detail vision. It is what allows you to read small print, thread a needle, and read a street sign. Macular edema causes blurred and/or decreased vision.

Abnormal Blood Vessel Growth. (neovascularization)

Retinal vein occlusion can cause abnormal vessels to begin to grow in the retina. These new vessels are very fragile and may bleed or leak fluid into the vitreous (the gel-like substance that fills the center of the eye). Small spots or clouds in your field of vision called floaters can appear. In more advanced cases of neovascularization, the abnormal blood vessels may actually cause the retina to detach from the back of the eye. In severe cases of CRVO a blocked vein causes abnormal blood vessel growth, leading to painful pressure in the eye (rubeosis). If complications from retinal vein occlusion are not treated, irreversible blindness may occur.

How is retinal vein occlusion detected?

Retinal vein occlusion is diagnosed by examining the retina with an instrument called an ophthalmoscope. Your ophthalmologist may also perform fluorescein angiography, a procedure that takes special photographs of the eye, in order to further investigate the blood vessels in your eye.

How is retinal vein occlusion treated?

There is no known cure for retinal vein occlusion, though in some cases laser surgery may be used to reduce the macular edema and stabilize vision. Your retinal specialist may recommend an injection to reduce the macular edema and improve vision. In severe CRVO, laser surgery may be used to prevent growth of delicate vessels that could break, bleed or cause glaucoma. You may prevent retinal vein occlusion from occurring again by properly managing any health conditions that contribute to this eye problem such as; diabetes, glaucoma or high blood pressure.

Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion



Central Retinal Vein Occlusion

