

I'm not a robot





















## Test for astigmatism

LASIK, or Laser Assisted In Situ Keratomileusis, is a surgical procedure that reshapes the cornea to correct vision problems. This type of surgery involves creating a thin flap in the cornea using a laser or blade, which allows for precise correction of refractive errors. The cornea has several layers, with the stroma being the thickest central layer, and LASIK aims to reshape this area to improve vision. During LASIK, a suction ring is used to hold the eye still while a femtosecond laser or microkeratome blade creates a circular flap in the corneal stroma. The flap is then lifted like a hinged door, exposing the underlying tissue. An excimer laser is used to reshape the cornea, which can either flatten it for myopia (nearsightedness) or steepen it for hyperopia (farsightedness). Once complete, the stromal flap is repositioned and healing occurs over several months. One of the benefits of LASIK compared to surface-based procedures is its faster recovery period. However, having a flap in the cornea means there's a risk of complications, such as corneal striae or irregular astigmatism, which can occur in up to 6% of cases. Corneal striae can result from improper flap creation or positioning and can cause reduced and distorted vision, requiring further surgery to correct. The procedure is performed on the cornea's stroma, which consists of five layers: epithelium, Bowman's membrane, Descemet's membrane, and endothelium. The thickness of the stromal flap created during LASIK typically ranges from 100-180 micrometers. Overall, LASIK aims to provide precise correction of refractive errors by reshaping the cornea with an excimer laser while minimizing recovery time. Given article text here LASIK complications can lead to irregular astigmatism, double vision, glare, halos, and ghost images, often requiring enhancement or retreatment. Two rare conditions can occur: diffuse lamellar keratitis, a non-infective inflammation between the flap and corneal bed, and keratectasia/corneal ectasia, where excessive thinning and bulging of the cornea causes blurry vision. Diffuse lamellar keratitis appears as grains of sand under the flap when viewed through a slitlamp microscope. It's typically noted the day after LASIK and is treated with steroid anti-inflammatory and antibiotic eye drops. Keratectasia/corneal ectasia occurs due to excessive corneal tissue removal, leading to cornea bulging and blurry vision. These complications can cause visual impairment and increase the risk of eye trauma. Other potential complications include infection and dry eyes. To minimize risks, follow postoperative care instructions carefully. Thinning of the cornea leads to a cone-like shape due to increased pressure, affecting vision. In normal eyes, light is focused sharply by the cornea and lens onto the retina. However, in keratoconus, distortion caused by the bulging and thinning of the cornea disrupts this process. Intracorneal rings, also known as corneal inserts, are tiny plastic devices placed at the periphery of the cornea to reshape it for improved vision. They can be removed and replaced as needed due to progressive thinning of the cornea. Intacs is currently the only FDA-approved intracorneal ring for keratoconus treatment. Corneal cross-linking uses riboflavin eye drops and ultraviolet light A to strengthen collagen bonds in corneal tissue, delaying disease progression and stabilizing vision. This innovative treatment is being clinically tested in the United States and Australia. Corneal transplantation may be necessary when significant cloudiness occurs or contact lenses cannot correct vision to an acceptable level. While surgery outcomes have improved, transplant complications can still occur, requiring further correction with glasses or contact lenses. Did you know that about 70% of people who wear glasses are astigmatic? Take our at-home test to check for astigmatism! Astigmatism is a common condition causing blurry vision, headaches, and difficulties in near and far vision. It can affect anyone regardless of age, often coexisting with nearsightedness or farsightedness. In astigmatism cases, the cornea appears more squashed than spherical, resembling a rugby ball rather than a basketball. An eye exam is necessary to diagnose astigmatism. While self-tests can provide initial results, only an optician or ophthalmologist can confirm the diagnosis. If you notice discrepancies in line readings even while wearing your glasses, reassess your vision by scheduling an appointment with your optician or ophthalmologist. Distortion can cause objects to appear oval rather than round. This is because the shape of your eye causes light to be refracted incorrectly, straining your eyes and brain. Some people may not experience symptoms immediately but feel tired due to overcompensation. Astigmatism often develops without symptoms until a comprehensive test reveals its presence. Common signs include distorted or fuzzy images, eye fatigue, frequent squinting, blurred vision, headaches, watery eyes, and impaired night vision. However, these effects can be alleviated with proper glasses prescription adjustments, especially if left untreated for an extended period. Most people develop astigmatism after 50 years of age, but some cases may worsen due to congenital factors, trauma, dry eye syndrome, or incorrect glasses use. Glasses toric lenses are available in both frame and contact lens formats. They work by correcting astigmatism while also addressing myopia and hyperopia. At Lentiamo, you can choose from various lens materials and coatings tailored to your needs. To order, fill in your prescription parameters and select your preferred frames from our extensive eyewear collection. Toric contact lenses are often used for moderate astigmatism cases and consider daily activities when deciding between contacts or glasses. Astigmatism is a common vision condition that affects approximately 30% of children and adults, often occurring as a normal characteristic of growth or due to underlying conditions such as keratoconus or previous injury. The shape of the cornea or lens can be irregular, causing light rays in different planes to focus at different locations. This results in blurred images, headaches, tiredness, and poor concentration. Astigmatism affects vision at all distances and can cause discomfort, especially when concentrating on tasks for extended periods. Regular eye checks are essential to detect astigmatic errors, particularly in children to prevent permanent blurry vision from amblyopia. Correcting the condition with spectacle glasses or contact lenses can improve eye comfort and ease of seeing. However, it's crucial to address underlying diseases causing physical deformation of the eyeball before correcting the astigmatism. Glasses and contact lenses work best when worn continuously, but they may be only needed for specific activities. A new prescription can cause temporary discomfort, giddiness, and unsteadiness due to the correction of astigmatic errors. Your new prescription will have three parts. The first part is the sphere, which shows how much power you need to see clearly. A plus sign means you have hyperopia, and a minus sign means you have myopia. In your case, it's +2.50 diopters. The second part of your prescription is the cylinder, which measures astigmatism. This angle needs to be corrected for proper vision. In your example, it's -1.50 diopters. Laser refractive surgery reshapes your cornea so that light can focus correctly on the retina. There are two main techniques: PRK and LASIK. PRK removes thin slices of your cornea, while LASIK creates a flap in the cornea before reshaping it. Wavefront technology helps correct astigmatism to a precise level, making glasses or contact lenses less likely after surgery. Complementary therapies like eye exercises and acupuncture can help alleviate symptoms but won't cure the condition permanently. The pterygium excision with conjunctival autograft is a surgical procedure to remove the growth, which is generally safe but carries some risks. The complications that may occur include bleeding around the eye, discomfort due to stitches, scarring and astigmatism affecting vision, recurrence of the pterygium, and infection inside the eye. It's essential to follow pre-surgery instructions, including fasting for 6 hours and arranging for someone to take you home, and post-operative care, which may include taking steroid and antibiotic eye drops. Please consult a doctor if you experience any pain or sharp drop in vision after surgery. You will be reviewed 1-2 weeks after the procedure and can learn more about preventing pterygium naturally by visiting our website.