

What is Glaucoma?

Our eyes are always producing fluid that provides nourishment essential for normal eye function. As the fluid is produced, it moves throughout the eye and eventually exits through tiny drainage channels located near the front of the eye.

If these drainage channels become blocked, the fluid can build up, causing elevated pressure also called intraocular pressure or IOP.

This elevated eye pressure can damage the optic nerve. In glaucoma, nerve fibers responsible for one's peripheral vision are generally affected before nerve fibers that serve the central or "reading" vision.



2nd leading
cause of blindness¹



It's hereditary
so there is more of a chance
of developing the disease
if there is a family history¹



3 million
Americans
of all ages are impacted¹



Often has
no symptoms
and can lead to as much as
75% of optic nerve fiber
loss before being diagnosed¹

Understanding Glaucoma



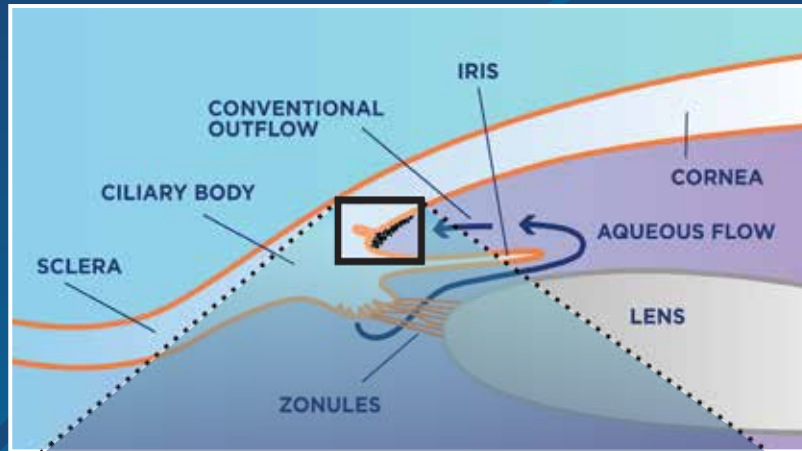
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It was great to learn more about glaucoma and how I can take an active role in my treatment decisions.

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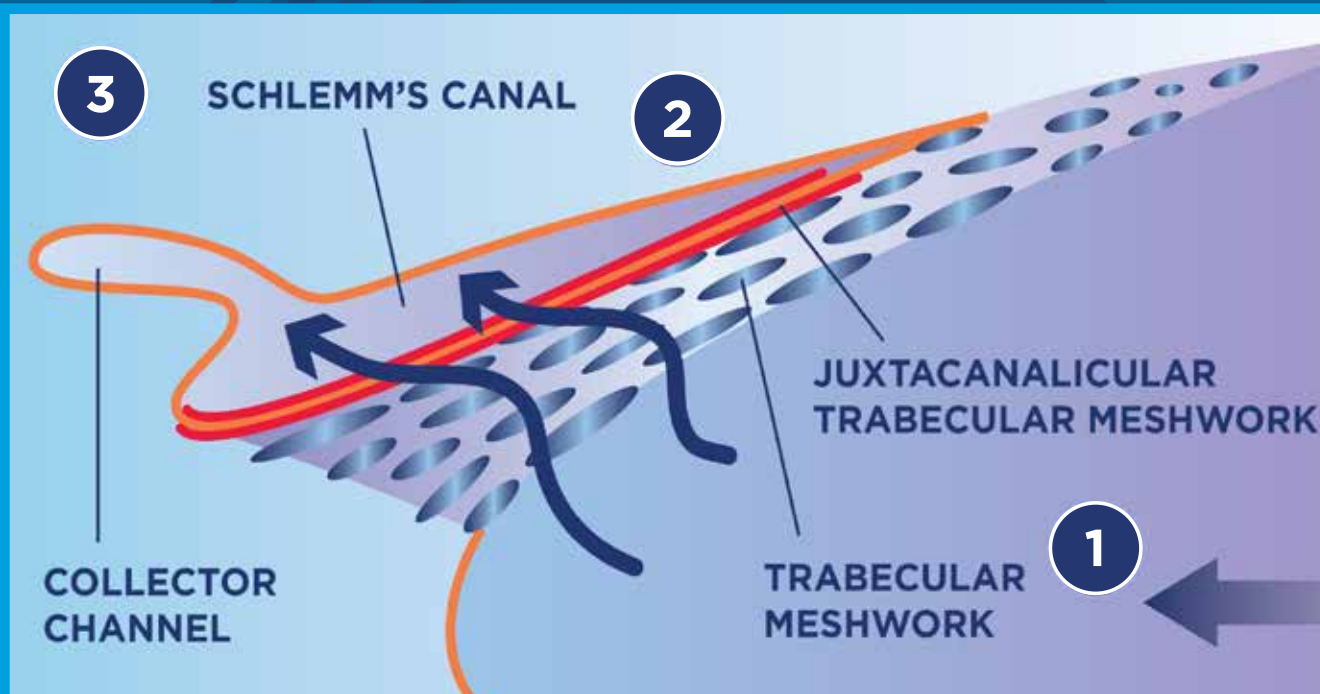
Understanding Glaucoma

Using the plumbing analogy, the conventional outflow system is the primary “drain” of fluid (Aqueous Humor) from the eye.



The “drain” has:

- 1 “Cover”
(Trabecular Meshwork)
- 2 “Pipes under the sink”
(Schlemm’s Canal)
- 3 “Pipes heading out of the house”
(Distal Collector Channels)



Just like a clogged sink, in Glaucoma, there can be resistance in any or all of the 3 parts of the drain.