

# Ophthalmic disorders case study

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Ophthalmic Disorders The eye is an extremely sensitive organ in the body. There are very many threats and issues that create a highly hostile environment for the eye and its functions. Some of these threats may be hereditary, environmental, genetic and even as a result of various types of physical injuries (Besharse, 2011). What is clear is that Ophthalmic Disorders (OD's) can be treated through a combination of various treatment methods. Some of the methods include the use of lotions, lubricants and eye drops that can ease the OD that has profoundly affected a person's vision. In extreme cases, surgical procedures are introduced to deal with the OD's (Kumar, 2008). This paper will diagnose Mr. Ally's case, explaining the reason behind the diagnosis and how to treat Mr. Ally.

Question 1: What is the diagnosis?

Mr. Ally is suffering from an eye stroke which is a disorder of the optic nerve. An eye stroke is also referred to as (AION) Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (Kumar, 2008). The eye is surrounded by numerous tissues, veins and blood vessels that have a duty to aid in the circulation of blood from one eye point to the next. In the event that the flow of blood to the optic nerve is tampered with, the eye suffers from a stroke. This is an urgent attack that is not easily noticed and develops into a fully blown condition in no time. This is because the optic nerve suffers from lack of oxygen and blood. This indicates that the blood flow to the eye is reduced or blocked totally choking out the supply to the optic nerve. This seriously hampers the overall performance of the nerve (Hattenhauer, 1997).

Question 2: Explain the reason behind floaters and dark areas in the visual field

Once the optic nerve encounters the chocked or reduced blood supply, it

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swells. The swelling is terribly hard to notice if tests are not conducted as the swelling does not become a noticed phenomena immediately. The optic nerve does not receive blood in the correct amount and the correct pressures. This affects the normal capacity of the eye thus resulting in shadows and floaters when viewing. After a while, the eye is significantly affected and suffers from total vision loss (Kumar, 2008).

Question 3: How should the doctor treat Mr. Ally?

The doctor can introduce Mr. Ally to Corticosteroids which will have the task of enhancing blood circulation in the optic nerve. They will also ensure that the swelling experienced reduces with time. The doctor can also introduce various drugs that will aid in the reduced pressure of blood and its circulation in the eye. It is also extremely crucial for the doctor to introduce inhibiting drugs. These are the types of drugs that ensure that the other eye, which is very, prone to infection is protected (Besharse, 2011). This greatly minimizes the 30% well known fact that the other eye has extremely high chances of being affected by Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy.

In conclusion, AION is a very dangerous disease. Its symptoms may not be as alarming as the results. It is important to ensure that once an individual experiences any discomfort whether painful or not, they should visit an eye specialist for diagnosis and tests (Kumar, 2008).

#### References

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