

*Ask about a retina
image today, for
a healthier tomorrow.*

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: *Why is retina imaging so important?*

A: Retina imaging provides a foundation for future eye care and improves the doctor's ability to detect diseases.

Q: *Will I have to have my eyes dilated?*

A: For most exams, dilation is not necessary, though in some cases it may be needed.

Q: *Will I be okay to drive after the exam?*

A: Yes, typical retinal imaging will not blur your vision or make you sensitive to light. However, precautions will need to be taken before you drive if your eyes are dilated.

Q: *How long does the exam take?*

A: The complete exam takes under a minute.

Q: *Does the retina image replace a doctor's exam?*

A: Imaging can pick up abnormalities that even a good clinician can miss. Using this image, the doctor can detect subtle diseases.

Q: *Will the exam hurt or make me uncomfortable?*

A: No, this exam is quick, relaxed, and designed for your comfort.

Q: *How often should this exam be done?*

A: It is recommended that a retinal image be taken annually in order to detect any changes in your health.



*The eye is a
window into
your health.*



The Art of Eye Care

usa.nidek.com
800-223-9044

*Let's take
a look.*

Why take chances with your health when a simple exam can detect many potential diseases?



A retinal image from Nidek's AFC camera can act as an early detection tool for many serious diseases. With early detection, advanced treatments are available to help manage various health issues.



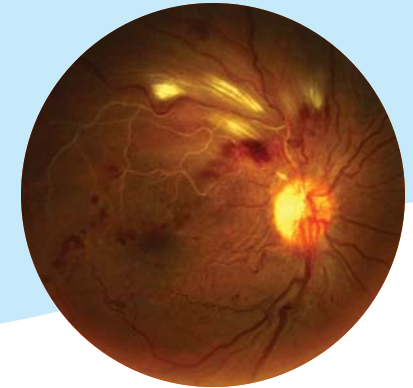
Normal Retina

The retina is the light-sensitive tissue lining the back of your eye. It is composed of millions of photoreceptors that capture light and send signals to the brain where they are interpreted as images. To ensure a healthy retina, you should eat plenty of fruits and vegetables, wear UV protective sunglasses, and have an annual eye exam.



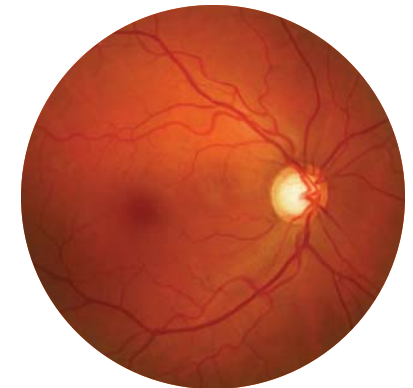
Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a leading cause of vision loss in Americans 60 years and older. It is a disease that destroys your sharp, central vision. You need central vision to see objects clearly and to do tasks such as reading and driving. Regular comprehensive eye exams can detect macular degeneration before the disease causes vision loss. Treatment can slow vision loss, but does not restore vision.



Diabetes

Diabetes is a disease in which your blood glucose or sugar levels are too high. Glucose comes from the foods you eat. Insulin is a hormone that helps the glucose get into your cells to give them energy. Untreated, diabetes can also lead to heart disease, stroke, and even the need to remove a limb. Pregnant women can also get diabetes, called gestational diabetes.



Glaucoma

Glaucoma damages the eye's optic nerve. It is a leading cause of blindness in the United States. It usually happens when the fluid pressure inside the eyes slowly rises, damaging the optic nerve. Often there are no symptoms at first, but a comprehensive eye exam can detect it. Individuals 60 years and older, African-Americans, and those with family histories of glaucoma have a greater risk of developing the disease and should get eye exams at least every two years. Early treatment can help protect your eyes against vision loss. Treatments usually include prescription eyedrops and/or surgery.