

Disease: Glaucoma

Student Name: Lindsay Davis

Pertinent Common Signs and Symptoms

- Severe eye pain
- Nausea & vomiting (eye pain)
- Sudden onset of visual disturbance often in low light
- Blurred vision
- Halos around ~~eyes~~ light

Pertinent Physical Exam Findings/Risk Factors

- Reddening of the eye
- pupil non reactive
- pupil slightly dilated

Pertinent Nursing Interventions

- Revert forthus compromised vision
- must report vision changes
- Revert injury
 - fall precautions, remove tripping hazards
- educate about appropriate eye drop administration
- manage pain

Disease and Brief pathophysiology

Glaucoma: is used to refer to a group of ocular conditions characterized by elevated IOP. Mechanical theory: suggests that high IOP damages the retinal layer as it passes through the optic nerve head. Indirect ischemic theory: suggest that high IOP compresses the microcirculation in the optic nerve head, resulting in cell injury & death.

Labs

- Tonometry to measure the IOP

Diagnostic Procedures

- Ophthalmoscopy to inspect the optic nerve
- Central ~~visual~~ visual field testing

Pertinent Medications

- Cholinergics
- Beta-blockers
- Alpha-adrenergic agonists
- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- Prostaglandin analogs

Client Education/Health Promotion

- Strict adherence to the medication regimen.
- educate on drug side effects
- Keep follow-up

Potential Problems

- Periorbital pain, blurry vision, difficulty seeing in the dark
- Can have systemic effects
- Eye redness, dry mouth & nasal passages
- Darkening of the iris

Disease: Cataracts

Student Name: Lindsay Davis

Pertinent Common Signs and Symptoms

- blurry vision
- perceives the surrounding are dimmer
- multiple shift
- diplopia

Pertinent Physical Exam Findings/Risk Factors

- Color changes as lens becomes more brown in color.

Pertinent Nursing Interventions

- assess the pts ability to see & perform activities
- Remove fall hazards
- Encourage pt to see an ophthalmologist at least yr.
- Provide sufficient lighting for the patient.

Disease and Brief pathophysiology

Cataracts: is a lens opacity or cloudiness
 • Can develop in one or both eyes at any age. The three most common types are traumatic, congenital, or Senile cataract.

Labs

N/A

Diagnostic Procedures

- Visual acuity test
- Slit-lamp examination
- ~~Red~~ Retinal exam

Pertinent Medications

• No non-surgical treatment
 Cures cataracts or prevents age-related cataracts.

Client Education/Health Promotion

- prevent accidental rubbing or poking
- wear sunglasses outdoors
- clean damp wash-cloth

Potential Problems

- Surgical Complications:
- retrobulbar hemorrhage
 - suprachonoidal hemorrhage
 - acute bacterial endophthalmitis
 - suture-related problems
 - Chronic endophthalmitis

Disease: Macular degeneration

Pertinent Common Signs and Symptoms

- Vision loss or shadowy areas in central vision
- Blurred vision
- Abnormality where straight lines appear wavy
- Inability to see in dim light, or seeing spots

Pertinent Physical Exam Findings/Risk Factors

- Most common in Caucasians
 - Obesity
 - Hypertension
- risk factors*

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Pertinent Nursing Interventions

- Remove Fall hazards
- Provide good lighting
- Educate medication administration

Client Education/Health Promotion

- Strict adherence to the medication regimen.
- Educate drug side effects
- Keep follow up appt.

Disease and Brief pathophysiology

Dry type causes changes of the retinal pigment epithelium typically visible as dark pinpoint areas.

Wet: occurs when new abnormal blood vessels develop under the retina in a process called choroidal neovascularization.

Labs

- Tonometry
- Optical coherence Tomography (OCT)

Diagnostic Procedures

- Fluorescein Angiography
- Visual Acuity test or eye chart test
- Fundoscopy or Ophthalmoscopy
- Dilated Eye exam
- Autofluorescence.

Pertinent Medications

- Bevacizumab (Avastin)
- Ranibizumab (Lucentis)
- Aflibercept (Eylea)

Potential Problems

- Higher increased bp
- Eye pain
- Blurred vision
- Nausea
- Swelling of eyelid