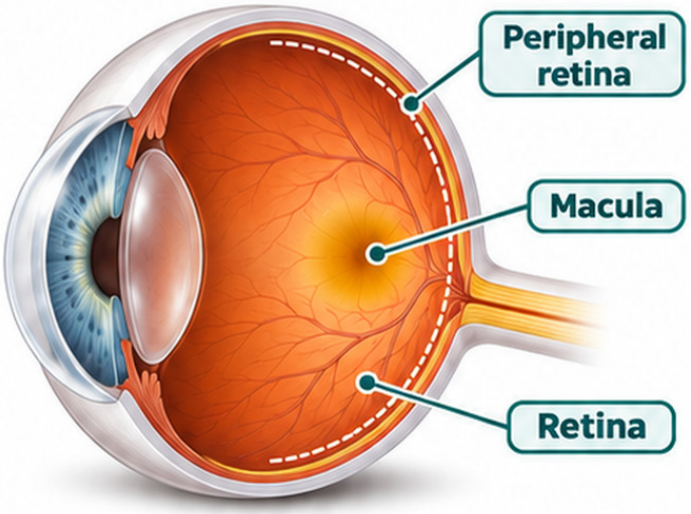
HOUSTON RETINA ASSOCIATES

Understanding the Retina and Macula

A guide to your retina, common retinal conditions, and why care is important



Retina: A thin layer of light-sensing tissue at the back of the eye that turns light into signals your brain uses to see.

Macula: The small, central part of the retina that gives you sharp, detailed vision for reading, driving, and recognizing faces.

Peripheral retina: The surrounding retina helps you see to the sides, detect movement, and see in dim light. Extensive damage may cause loss of peripheral and/or night vision.

Common Retinal Conditions We Treat

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

A common, age-related disease that affects the macula and can cause progressive loss of central vision.

- Early/intermediate AMD is often monitored; advanced dry (geographic atrophy) or wet (neovascular) AMD may require eye injections.

Diabetic Retinopathy / Diabetic Macular Edema (DR / DME)

Changes in the retinal blood vessels from diabetes that can lead to leakage, bleeding, and retinal swelling (macular edema), which can cause blurred or decreased vision.

- Treatment may include eye injections, laser, and close monitoring.

Retinal Vein or Artery Occlusion (RVO / RAO)

A blockage of the blood flow to or from the retina that can cause sudden or gradual vision loss.

- Vein occlusions may cause retinal swelling (macular edema) treatable with injections. Artery occlusion is typically treated as a stroke-equivalent event.

Retinal Tears and Retinal Detachment

A tear or separation of the retina from the back of the eye, which can lead to serious and permanent vision loss if not treated promptly.

- Retinal tears can often be treated with laser. A retinal detachment usually requires surgery.

Seek Prompt Eye Care If You Notice:

- Sudden increase in floaters
- Flashes of light
- A shadow or curtain in your vision
- Sudden decrease in vision

Reviewed by Henry Lin, MD, PhD
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Scan to view Dr. Henry Lin's profile

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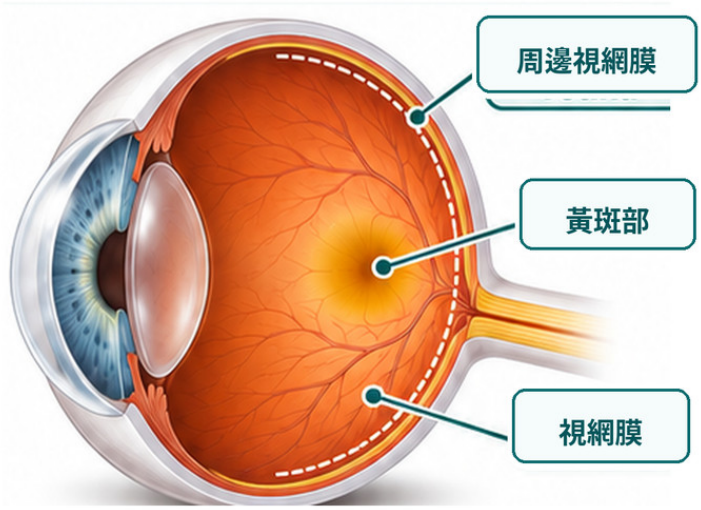
認識視網膜與黃斑部

認識視網膜、常見視網膜疾病及眼睛保健的重要性



視網膜：
位於眼球後方的感光組織，將光線轉為訊號傳送至大腦，讓我們能看見。

黃斑部：
視網膜中央的小區域，負責閱讀、開車及辨識臉孔所需的清晰、精細視力。

周邊視網膜：
幫助我們看見側方、察覺移動，以及在昏暗處看東西。嚴重受損可能導致周邊視野及／或夜間視力喪失。

我們治療的常見視網膜疾病

老年性黃斑部病變（AMD）

與年齡相關的疾病，影響黃斑部，可能造成中央視力逐漸下降。

- 早期／中期通常定期追蹤；晚期乾性（地圖狀萎縮）或濕性（新生血管性）黃斑部病變可能需要眼內注射治療。

糖尿病視網膜病變／糖尿病黃斑部水腫（DR／DME）

糖尿病可損傷視網膜血管，造成滲漏、出血及黃斑部水腫，使視力模糊或下降。

- 治療可能包括眼內注射、雷射及定期追蹤。

視網膜靜脈或動脈阻塞（RVO／RAO）

視網膜血流受阻，可能造成突然或逐漸的視力下降。

- 靜脈阻塞可能引起黃斑部水腫，可透過眼內注射治療；動脈阻塞通常視為與中風同等的緊急事件。

視網膜裂孔與視網膜剝離

視網膜出現裂孔或從眼球後壁分離，若未及時治療，可能造成永久視力損失。

- 裂孔常可用雷射治療；視網膜剝離通常需要手術。

若出現下列症狀，請立即就醫：

- 飛蚊突然大量增加
- 閃光感
- 視野出現陰影或黑幕
- 視力突然下降

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掃描以查看 Henry Lin 醫師簡介