Investigations
(1) Blood Sugar FBS/PPBS
(2) Cholesterol (Lipid profile)
High Triglycerides cause pancreatitis damaging the pancreas which is responsible for insulin production.
(3) HbA1C: will help the surgeon to determine the level of diabetes control over the last three months.
(4) Renal function test (Blood Urea, Serum creatinine, Albumin)

Recommended Sugar Levels
FBS < 110     PPBS < 150    BP < 130/85 mm Hg

Laser
Laser treatment intends to control the bleeding points in the eye and prevent further damage. It is not expected that lost vision be regained following the laser, but some people regain some percent of their lost vision. Laser is done only to preserve the existing vision. However, successful Laser does not guarantee good vision forever. The chance of vision remaining good depends on the diabetes control. If diabetes is not controlled well, sight may come down and further lasers may be required.

Results of treatment
The above pictures clearly show that the bleeding sites have decreased following the laser treatment. If your doctor advise you to do laser after doing FFA, kindly follow the advise.

The above pictures also highlight the decreased blood on the retina and the diminished leaks on the FFA after laser.

The above pictures show the retina a person who disregarded advice regarding treatment. These photos show the various stages of damage due to the effects of diabetes. That person has gone on to become totally blind. We have come across several persons who are prepared to spend lakhs to restore sight but hesitate to spend few thousand to preserve existing vision.

At Mulamoottil Eye Hospital
We are committed to preventing blindness from diabetes. This cost of laser treatment is negligible compared to the distress and cost of managing a blind person at home.

Remember, your sight is a precious gift from god. You have a responsibility to preserve it.

For the first time in India
Advanced retinal scanning for eye treatment

Introducing
Advanced OTI Spectral OCT SLO Combination Imaging System

For the most modern and economical retinal scanning

This latest and revolutionary technology facilitates rapid scanning and 3D imaging of retina. With a never-before level of precision and superior imaging quality. Compared to the existing 10 micron resolution imaging, OCT SLO makes possible an imaging resolution of 3 microns. Thanks to such high resolution, the different layers of the inner retina can be viewed in utmost clarity. The resulting diagnostic accuracy helps early detection of glaucoma. Also, the 3D topographic mapping of the retina brings higher accuracy to the modern treatments of AMD and Diabetic Retinopathy.

Used for Glaucoma, Diabetic Retinopathy, Macular degeneration, decreased vision after Cataract surgery or Laser surgery or for any other retinal disease

3-6 micron high-resolution imaging

Total care for your eyes
Diabetes can affect mostly all parts of the eye but the most serious complications occur when it affects the retina (the seeing part of the eye which is situated at the back end of the eye ball).

Diabetic Retinopathy is caused when diabetes affects the small blood vessels which carry nutrients to the retina.

Damage to the retina is of two types:
(1) There may be small blockages (occlusions) stopping blood from flowing to one part of the retina
(2) There may be small blockages (occlusions)

Diabetic Eye Exam
First retinal exam should be immediately upon diagnosis of diabetes as the eye surgeons can record what the normal appearance of the retina is, and also find out any early damage. Next eye exams will depend on the report of the first exam.

If damage is not evident: every year
If mild retinopathy: every six months
If severe retinopathy: every 1-3 months

Stage of Diabetic Retinopathy
There are some terminologies to understand

Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR) Mild:
If proper treatment is not instituted at this stage, the eye becomes progressively affected with the retinopathy and relentlessly proceeds to visual loss.

Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR)
In PDR, blood may be evident in the eye as in the following pictures. Active bleeding is shown in FFA as bright white color.

Damage may be invisible on routine eye exam. In that case, FFA will reveal the true picture
Sometimes it is possible to see the new vessels:
If no treatment has been done by this stage, the eye continues to become worse and may lose all visual potential.

The following pictures show the gradual contraction and detachment of the retina.