

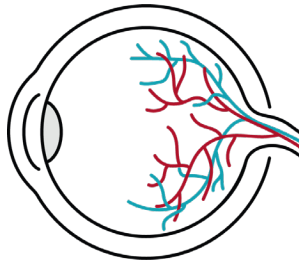
Common Diabetes-Related Eye Diseases

CATARACTS

The clear lens in your eye to become cloudy. Most cataracts are associated with normal changes in your eyes as you age. Cataracts are more common and occur earlier in people with diabetes.

You may experience:

- cloudy or blurry vision
- faded colors
- halos around lights
- difficulty seeing at night
- double vision

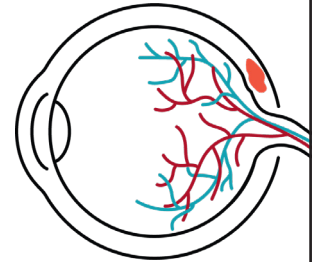


DIABETES-RELATED MACULAR EDEMA

Occurs when the tiny blood vessels in the retina leak fluid into the macula (where focusing occurs). As the macula swells with fluid, vision blurs and colors may appear washed out.

You may experience:

- blurred vision
- impaired colors

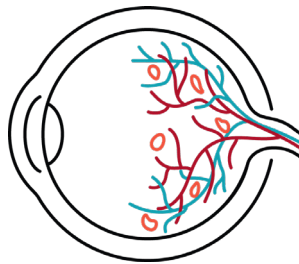


DIABETES-RELATED RETINOPATHY

A general term for all retina conditions caused by diabetes. High blood glucose levels can damage blood vessels in the retina. As your eye tries to grow new blood vessels, the new vessels may leak fluid or bleed into the middle of the eye.

You may experience:

- floaters
- blurred vision
- distorted vision
- impaired colors
- empty areas in your vision
- vision loss

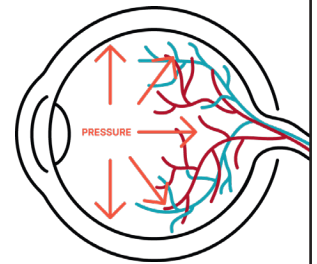


GLAUCOMA

When pressure builds up in the eye. This pressure pinches the blood vessels to the retina and optic nerve, damaging both and resulting in permanent vision loss.

You may experience:

- headaches
- eye pain
- watery or red eyes
- halos
- blurred vision.



A yearly dilated and comprehensive eye exam is recommended for most people. It is a simple way to detect or delay diabetes-related eye disease and vision loss. The longer you have diabetes, the more likely you are to develop eye complications.

Contact your eye doctor (optometrist, ophthalmologist) today to schedule your dilated and comprehensive eye exam. To learn more about eye health and find an eye doctor near you, **scan the QR code** or visit **diabetes.org/eyehealth**.

