

Savannah Port City Lions

Monthly News

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January 2009

President Scott Eisenhart Telephone (912) 772-6537 Email <u>seadog0824@yahoo.com</u>

January is Glaucoma Awareness Month

What is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases that gradually steal sight without warning. In the early stages of the disease, there may be no symptoms.

Experts estimate that half of the people affected by glaucoma may not know they have it.

Vision loss is caused by damage to the optic nerve. This nerve acts like an electric cable with over a million wires. It is responsible for carrying images from the eye to the brain.

There is no cure for glaucoma—yet. However, medication or surgery can slow or prevent further vision loss. The appropriate treatment depends upon the type of glaucoma among other factors. Early detection is vital to stopping the progress of the disease.

It was once thought that high pressure within the eye, also known as intraocular pressure or IOP, is the main cause of this optic nerve damage. Although IOP is clearly a risk factor, we now know that other factors must also be involved because even people with "normal" levels of pressure can experience vision loss from glaucoma.

What is Normal Tension Glaucoma?

How does normal tension glaucoma differ from "regular" glaucoma? Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases that usually share common traits, such as high intraocular pressure (IOP or eye pressure), damage to the optic nerve and gradual sight loss. Most kinds of glaucoma involve elevated eye pressure. However, glaucoma can sometimes strike without any increase in eye pressure.

Normal tension glaucoma (NTG), also known as low tension or normal pressure glaucoma, is a form of glaucoma in which damage occurs to the optic nerve without eye pressure exceeding the normal range. In general, a "normal" pressure range is between 10-20 mm Hg.

What causes normal tension glaucoma?

The causes of NTG are still unknown. For some reason, the optic nerve is susceptible to damage from even the normal amount of eye pressure. Researchers continue to examine why some optic nerves are damaged by these relatively low eye pressure levels.

Birthdays and Anniversaries How is

Anniversary None in January Birthday Ed Gamble James Johnson Marge Langston

January 1 January 14 January 31 How is normal tension glaucoma diagnosed?

Newsletter Editor / Treasurer

Richard S. Mizell, PDG

Telephone (912) 925-9782

E-mail rickmizell@galions.org

NTG is diagnosed by observing the optic nerve for signs of damage. This can be done in one of two ways. In one procedure, an instrument called an ophthalmoscope is held close to the eye. In a darkened room, the light from the ophthalmoscope allows the doctor to look through the pupil and examine the

shape and color of the optic nerve. A nerve that is cupped or is not a healthy pink color is a cause for concern.

A second procedure is the visual field test. This test produces a map of the patient's complete field of vision. Using this test, the doctor can check for any areas of sight loss that may be caused by damage to the optic nerve. This would appear as slight changes in the person's vision occurring anywhere from near the center to the edge of the field of vision. These changes are not necessarily noticeable to the patient.

What are the risk factors for NTG?

Some risk factors for NTG include:

Family history of any kind of glaucoma-it doesn't have to be normal tension glaucoma

Japanese ancestry

Cardiovascular disease

In North America, normal tension glaucoma is more prevalent in women than in men.

How is NTG treated?

Since so little is known about why normal eye pressure damages some eyes, most doctors treat normal tension glaucoma by reducing the eye pressure as low as possible using medications, laser treatments and filtering surgery. Over the last decade, a Glaucoma Research Foundation study has shed some light as to the benefits and drawbacks of lowering eye pressure to the low normal range, instead of the mid or high normal range.

Thanks to Douglas R. Anderson, MD, Professor of Ophthalmology, Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, for contributing to this article.

Secretary

Telephone (912) 303-0550

Email myoung79@bellsouth.net

Michelle Young

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|----------|
| 7 14 21 | Dec 2008 M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 6 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 1 22 23 24 25 26 27 3 29 30 31 | Feb 2009 <u>S M T W T</u> 1 2 3 4 5 B 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 | F S 6 7 13 14 20 21 | 1 Ed Gamble's Birthday | 2 | 3 |
| 4 Blender Invented (1910) | 5 | 6 7:00 PM Business Meeting | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 Basketball Invented (1892) | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 Marin Luher King, Jr. | 20 7:00 PM Regular Meeting | 21 | 22 | 23 Tupperware Invented (1942) | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 7:30 PM Board of Directors Meeting Electric Light Patented (1879) | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Activities

January 67:00 P.M. Business MeetingJanuary 10Lighthouse Winter Meeting, DecaturJanuary 207:00 P.M. Regular MeetingJanuary 277:30 P.M. Board of Directors MeetingJan. 31- Feb 1Camp Winter Meeting, Warner RobinsFebruary 37:00 P.M. Business Meeting

New Directory

Work has started to produce a new Club Directory. The following information is requested from all members;

Name, Address, Home Phone, Work Phone, Cell Phone, Email Address, Birthday and Anniversary. There will be a information update sheet available at the January meetings. Information can also be emailed to Lion Rick Mizell at <u>rickmizell@galions.org</u>.

Orientation Training

Plans are being made to provide Orientation Training in the near future. This training is for new and experienced Lions who want to know more about the Lions and community service.