What Is Glaucoma?

Glaucoma can occur when the normal drainage of fluid within the eye becomes clogged or blocked. As fluid pressure builds up inside the eye, this increased pressure can damage the optic nerve.

High Pressure in the Eye Damages the Optic Nerve

Pressure that is too high for your eye will damage and kill the nerves that connect your eyes to the brain. As each of the smaller nerves that make up the bigger optic nerve are damaged, you start to lose your sight. As time passes, more nerves are damaged and can eventually lead to blindness.¹

As the nerve fibers are damaged and die, the optic disc begins to hollow out. This is known as "cupping." As more nerve fibers die, the cup becomes bigger. The amount of cupping helps tell your ophthalmologist how many fibers have been lost.

Why Should Glaucoma Be Important to Me?

1) Untreated glaucoma can cause you to have permanent and irreversible blindness. As more sensitive optic nerve fibers become damaged by glaucoma, you can lose first your peripheral vision and then your reading vision.¹

A Demonstration of How Your Peripheral Vision Shrinks



NORMAL



MODERATE GLAUCOMA



SEVERE GLAUCOMA

Shrinking "tunnel" vision will interfere with your work and leisure activities.1

2) You may find some activities such as driving are more challenging. For example, glaucoma can cause problems with contrast sensitivity, glare and light sensitivity, which may interfere with nighttime driving. Discuss with your doctor and put your safety first.

Treatment

Prescription Eye Drops

If you are diagnosed with glaucoma or if your intraocular pressure (IOP) is considered high enough to risk vision loss, your doctor will likely prescribe eye drops to reduce pressure in the affected eye(s).

It is important to continue therapy even if you feel fine or experience temporary eye redness. Remembering to take your eye drops is easier if you make it part of your daily routine. Committing to taking your medication exactly as prescribed is the best way to manage glaucoma and prevent or delay any further vision loss.1

Personalized Drop Instructions - Date: ____

	NAME OF DROP	DROPS PER DAY	TIME OF INSTILLATION
	Lumigan® RC	1 drop once daily²	Cerening
	Xalatan®	○ 1 drop once daily³	O Evening
	Travatan® Z 🏻 💄	○ 1 drop once daily⁴	C Evening
0	Betagan® 💄	○ 1 drop every 12 hours⁵	MorningEvening
	Timoptic-XE®	1 drop in the morning ⁶	O Morning
0	Combigan®	1 drop every 12 hours ⁷	○ Morning○ Evening
0	Cosopt®	○ 1 drop every 12 hours®	MorningEvening
0	Cosopt® Preservative Free	1 drop every 12 hours®	O Morning O Evening
	Azarga®	○ 1 drop every 12 hours°	O Morning Evening
0	DuoTrav®	○ 1 drop in the morning¹⁰	O Morning
0	Xalacom® 💄	O 1 drop in the morning"	O Morning
0	Alphagan® P	○ 1 drop three times daily¹²	O Morning O Afternoon Evening
	Trusopt®	○ 1 drop three times daily¹³	 Morning Afternoon Evening

^{1.} Flammer, J. (2006). Glaucoma. Toronto, Ontario: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers. 2. Lumigan® RC Product Monograph. September 10, 2009. 3. Xalatan® Product Monograph. July 12, 2010. 4. Travatan® Z Product Monograph. July 12, 2010. 4. Travatan® Z Product Monograph. August 7, 2007. 8. Cosopt® Product Monograph. August 7, 2007. 8. Cosopt® Product Monograph. April 21, 2010. 9. Azarga® Product Monograph. August 7, 2009. 10. DuoTrav® Product Monograph. October 23, 2008. 11. Xalacom® Product Monograph. September 4, 2003. 12. Alphagan® P Product Monograph. October 30, 2003. 13. Trusopt® Product Monograph. April 21, 2010. Lumigan® RC, Combigan®, Alphagan® P and Betagan® are registered trademarks of Allergan Inc. Cosopt®, Timoptic-XE®, Trusopt® are registered trademarks of Merck Inc. DuoTrav®, Azarga® and Travatan® Z are registered trademarks of Pfizer Inc.