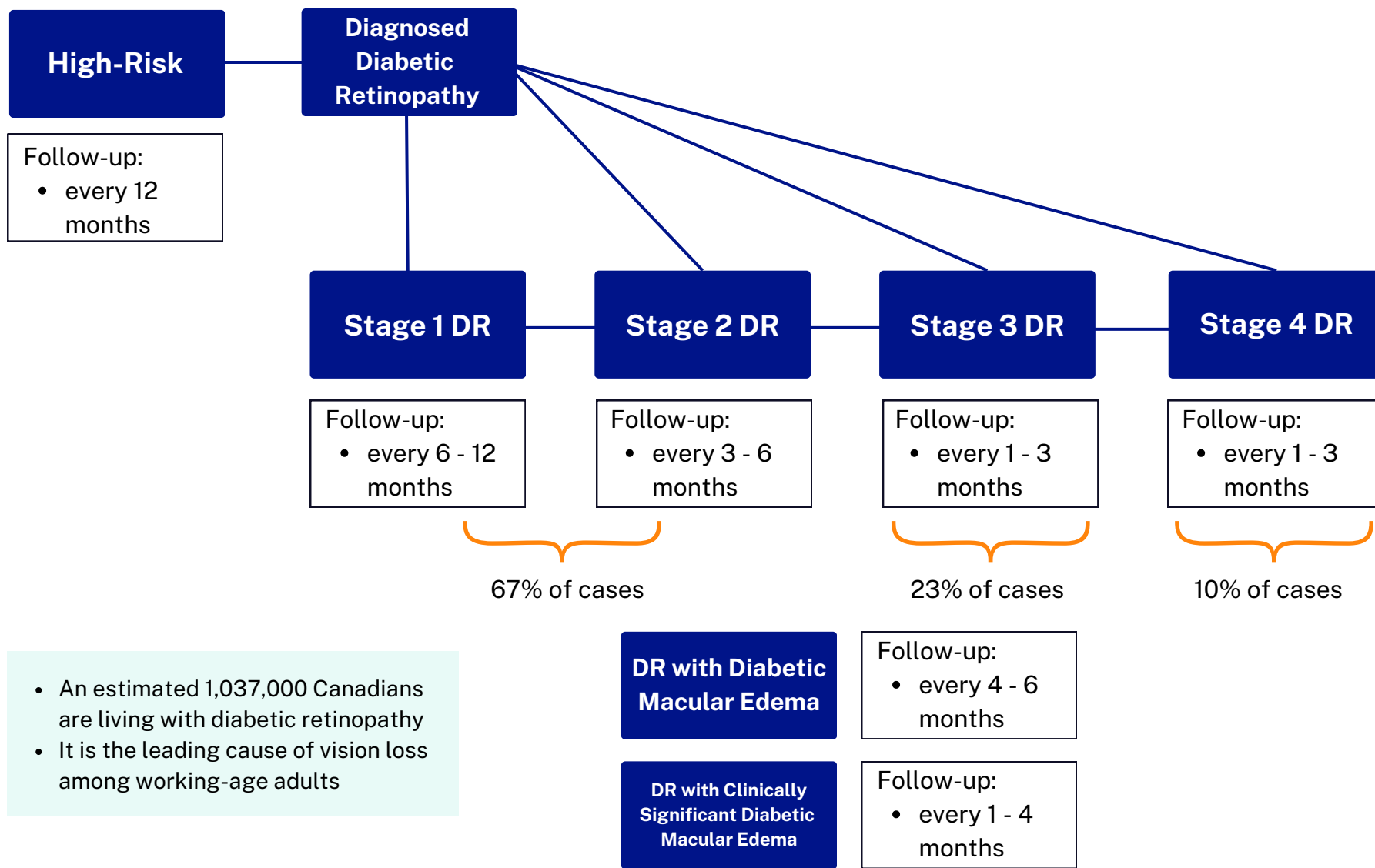


# Treatment Pathway: Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)



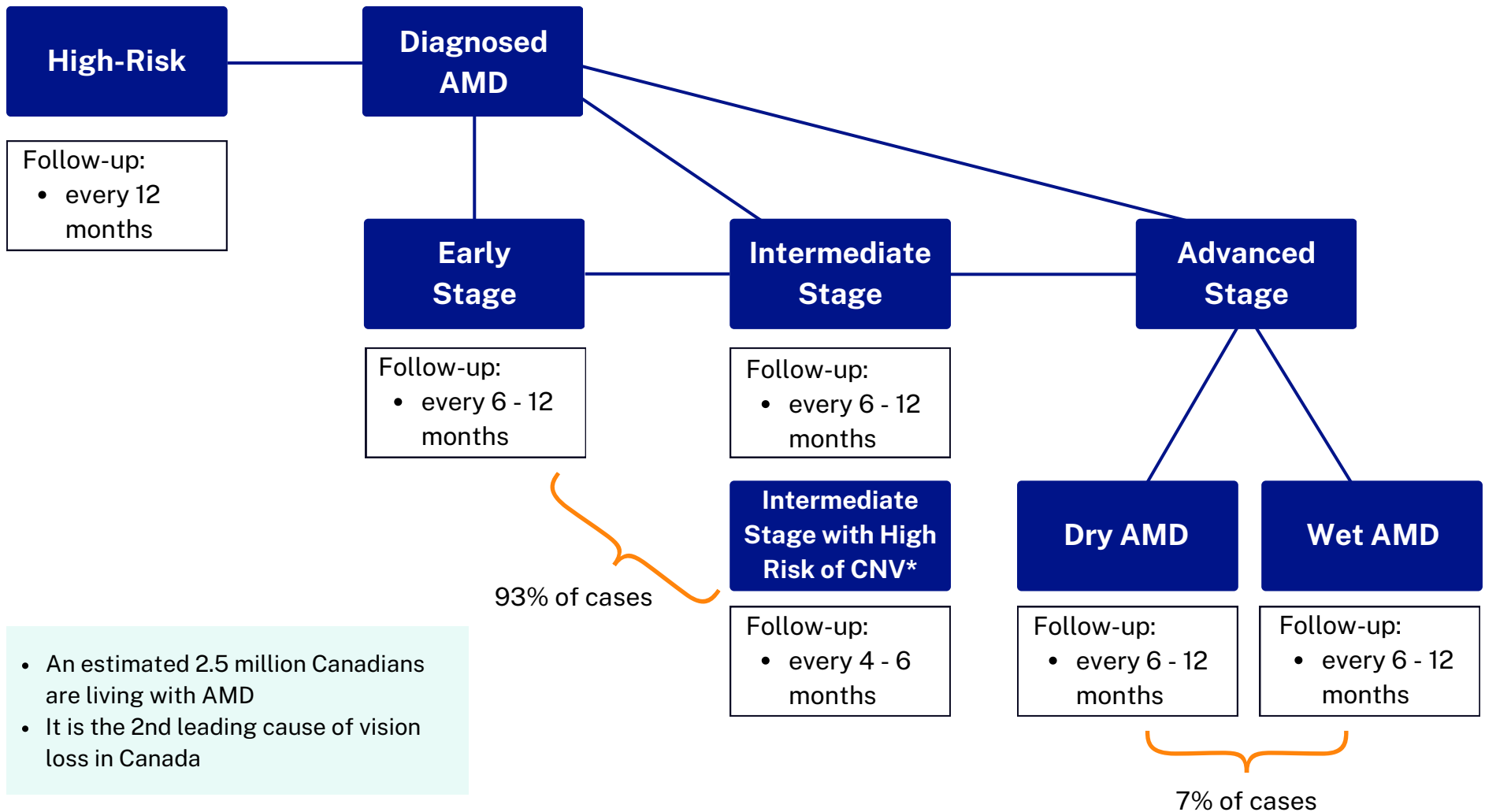
- An estimated 1,037,000 Canadians are living with diabetic retinopathy
- It is the leading cause of vision loss among working-age adults

*Disclaimer: Exact treatment pathways may vary based on individual patient factors and clinical judgement of the Optometrist. Based on the American Optometric Association's Clinical Practice Guideline: Eye Care of the Patient with Diabetes Mellitus (2019) See the CAO's The Workplace Cost of Vision Loss for the estimated cost of diabetic retinopathy by disease stage.*

At each visit the following tests may be warranted. Many of these tests are not covered by provincial public plans. See the CAO's *Vision Care in Canada: Public Coverage Grid* for further information on public coverage and the gaps in care.

Test	Purpose
<b>Patient History</b>	Includes symptoms related to diabetes, current medication, known drug allergies, duration of diabetes, and most recent HbA1C result.
<b>Ocular Examination</b>	Assessment of visual acuity, eye prescription, pupils, structures of the front and back of the eye, to check for the presence of diabetic retinopathy in the eye.
<b>Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)</b>	Non-invasive high resolution imaging of the layers of the retina to detect diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema, determine disease severity and monitor for change over time.
<b>Visual Field</b>	Detects functional vision loss and monitors for change over time.
<b>Retinal Imaging</b>	Photodocumentation of the retina, determine disease severity, and monitor for change over time.
<b>Fundus Autofluorescence</b>	Non-invasive imaging used to detect and objectively quantify disease severity.
<b>Fluorescein Angiography</b>	Identifies leaking blood vessels and lesions in the eye.

# Treatment Pathway: Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)



- An estimated 2.5 million Canadians are living with AMD
- It is the 2nd leading cause of vision loss in Canada

\*CNV = Choroidal neovascularization, the growth of new, abnormal blood vessels in the eye

Disclaimer: Exact treatment pathways may vary based on individual patient factors and clinical judgement of the Optometrist.

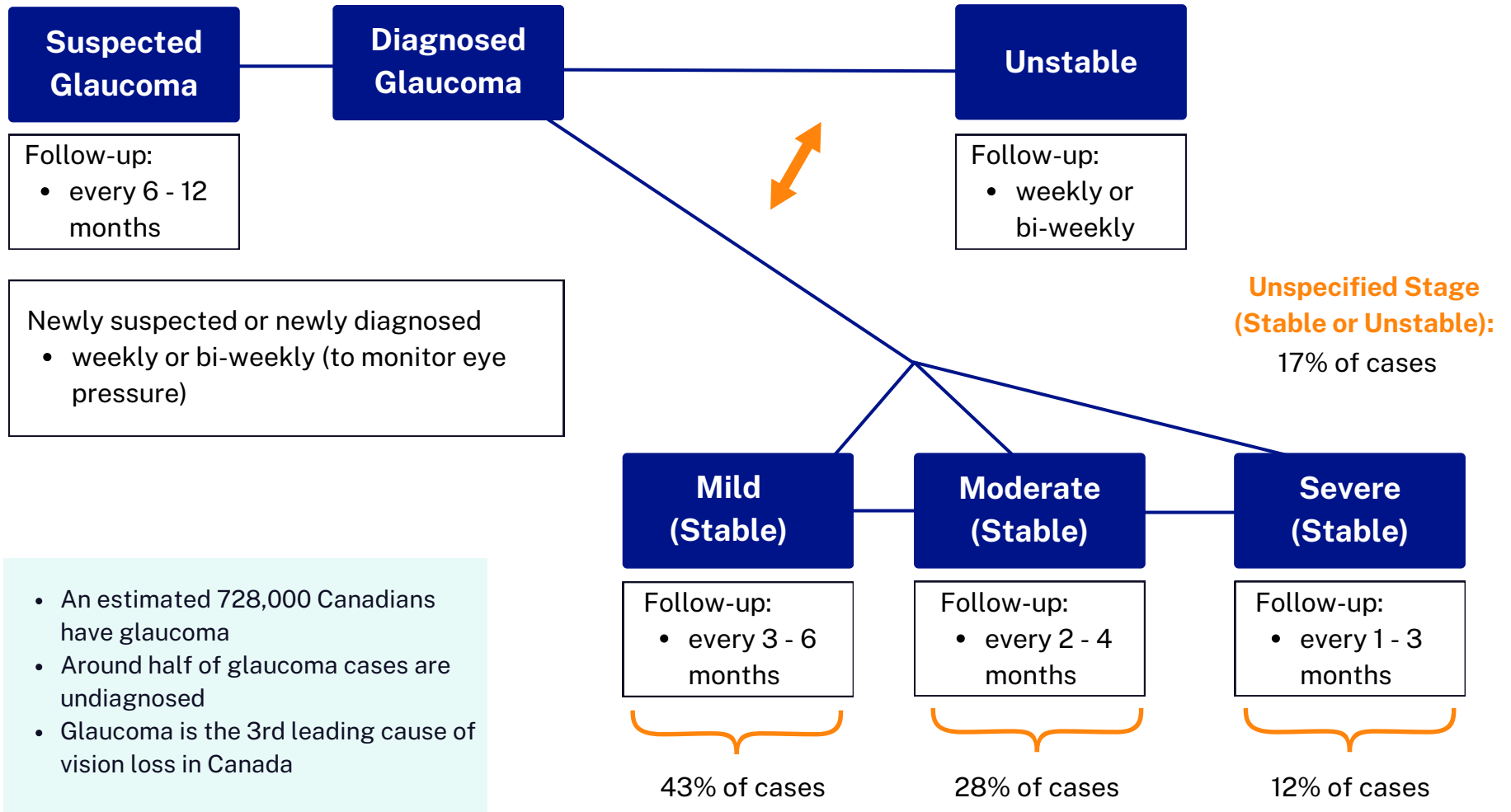
Based on the American Optometric Association's Clinical Practice Guideline: Care of the Patient with Age-Related Macular Degeneration (2004)

See the CAO's The Workplace Cost of Vision Loss for the estimated cost of AMD by disease stage.

At each visit the following tests may be warranted. Many of these tests are not covered by provincial public plans. See the CAO's *Vision Care in Canada: Public Coverage Grid* for further information on public coverage and the gaps in care.

Test	Purpose
<b>Patient History</b>	Includes risks related to AMD, current medication, known drug allergies.
<b>Ocular Examination</b>	Assessment of visual acuity, eye prescription, pupils, structures of the front and back of the eye, to check for the presence of AMD.
<b>Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)</b>	Non-invasive high resolution imaging of the layers of the retina to detect AMD, determine severity and monitor for change over time.
<b>Visual Field</b>	Detects functional vision loss and monitors for change over time.
<b>Retinal Imaging</b>	Photodocumentation of the retina, determine disease severity and monitor for change over time.
<b>Fundus Autofluorescence</b>	Non-invasive imaging used to detect and objectively quantify disease severity.
<b>Fluorescein Angiography</b>	Identifies leaking blood vessels and lesions in the eye.

# Treatment Pathway: Glaucoma



*Disclaimer: Exact treatment pathways may vary based on individual patient factors and clinical judgement of the Optometrist. Based on the American Optometric Association's Clinical Practice Guideline: Care of the Patient with Open Angle Glaucoma (2011) See the CAO's The Workplace Cost of Vision Loss for the estimated cost of glaucoma by disease stage.*

At each visit the following tests may be warranted. Many of these tests are not covered by provincial public plans. See the CAO's *Vision Care in Canada: Public Coverage Grid* for further information on public coverage and the gaps in care.

Test	Purpose
<b>Patient History</b>	Includes risk factors for glaucoma, current medication and known drug allergies.
<b>Ocular Examination</b>	Assessment of visual acuity, pupils, structures of the front and back of the eye, to check for the presence of glaucoma.
<b>Tonometry</b>	Measures the pressure inside of each eye, focusing on any differences between the pressures in each eye and fluctuations in different hours of the day.
<b>Pachymetry</b>	Measures the thickness of the central part of the cornea to account for the accuracy of tonometry measurements.
<b>Gonioscopy</b>	Assessment to determine the type of glaucoma, distinguishing between primary open angle glaucoma and closed angle glaucoma, and primary glaucoma from secondary glaucoma.
<b>Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)</b>	Non-invasive high resolution imaging of the layers of the retina, optic nerve, and nerve fiber layer to detect glaucoma, determine disease severity and monitor for change over time.
<b>Visual Field</b>	Detects functional visual loss (particularly peripheral functional loss in glaucoma) and monitors for change over time.
<b>Retinal Imaging</b>	Photodocumentation of the optic nerve and nerve fiber layer to detect glaucoma, determine disease severity, and monitor for change over time.