

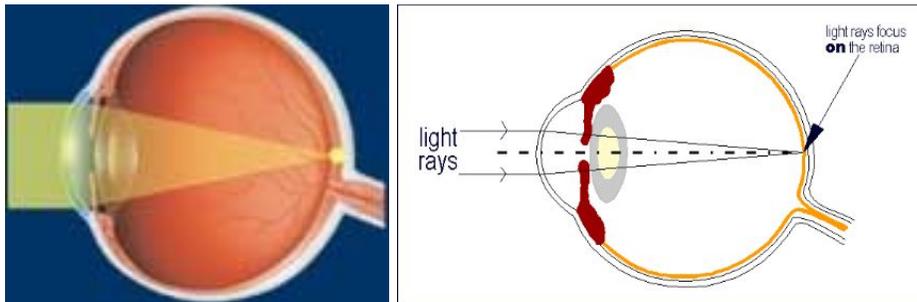
## UNDERSTANDING COMMON VISION PROBLEMS

You are probably visiting this website because you have a vision problem and you want to get it corrected. This page will help you try and determine what your problem is and what the potential solutions are. Ultimately the decision as to which the best option is will be made by you and your doctor. That is why it is important to schedule a consultation to determine or confirm what your problem is. You may have one of the following conditions:

1. **Myopia** (nearsightedness)
2. **Hyperopia** (farsightedness)
3. **Astigmatism** (blurry focus)
4. **Presbyopia** (reading vision)
5. **Keratoconus** (irregular astigmatism)
6. **Cataracts** (cloudy vision)
7. **Complications of Surgery**

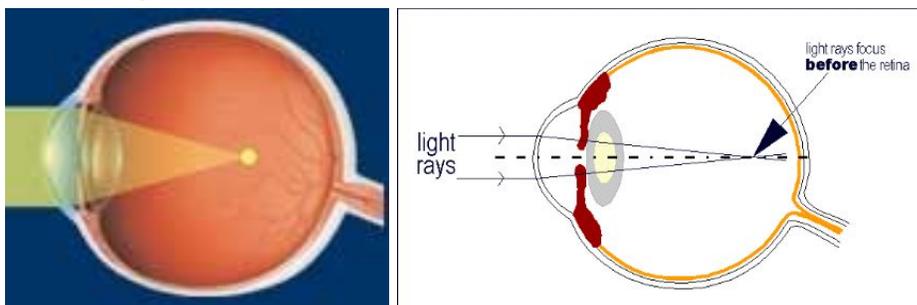
### NORMAL EYE

In the normal eye light travels from the outside through the cornea and the lens to hit the retina and bring the image to a single image which is transmitted to the brain.



### 1. MYOPIA (Nearsightedness)

People who are myopic can see close but not far. The reason for this is usually because the eye is too long and the image focuses in front of the retina.

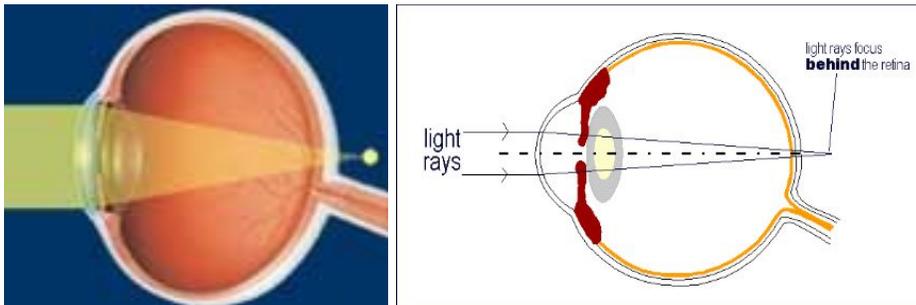


To correct this problem you may wear glasses or contact lenses or be corrected with the following surgical procedures:

- **LASIK surgery** – if your prescription is less than 12Diopters
- **PRK** – if your cornea is too thin or has a mild topographic abnormality
- **IMPLANTABLE CONTACT LENSES** – if your prescription is greater than 12D, your cornea is too thin or you have a mild topographic abnormality.

## 2. HYPEROPIA (Farsightedness)

People who are farsighted cannot see well close or far. The reason for this is usually because the eye is too short and the image focuses behind the retina.



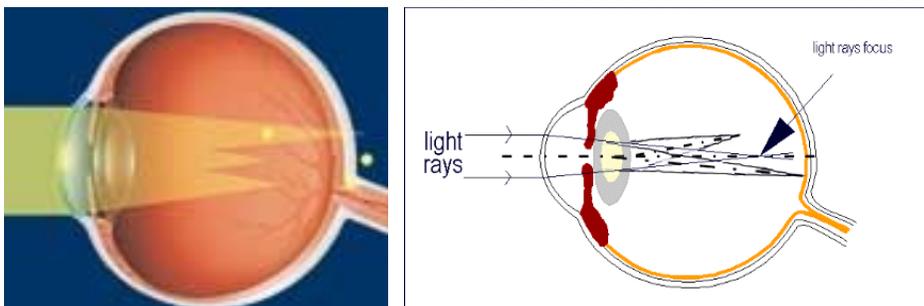
[click on diagram to enlarge](#)

To correct this problem you may wear glasses contact lenses or corrected with the following surgical options:

- LASIK surgery – if you prescription is less than 4 Diopters
- **CLEAR LENS EXTRACTION** – if your prescription is greater than 4Diopters

## 3. ASTIGMATISM (Blurry Focus)

People who have astigmatism have oval corneas like a football not round like a soccer ball so the light falls on different points on the eye instead of coming to a single point of focus.



[click on diagram to enlarge](#)

To correct this problem you may wear glasses or contact lenses or you can choose to be corrected with the following surgical options:

- LASIK surgery – if you have less than 6D of Astigmatism
- AK – if you have more than 6D of Astigmatism

#### 4. PRESBYOPIA (Reading vision problems over age 40)

People who are over age 40 usually have to wear reading glasses because images close up fall behind the retina and the readers allows the image to refocus on the retina.

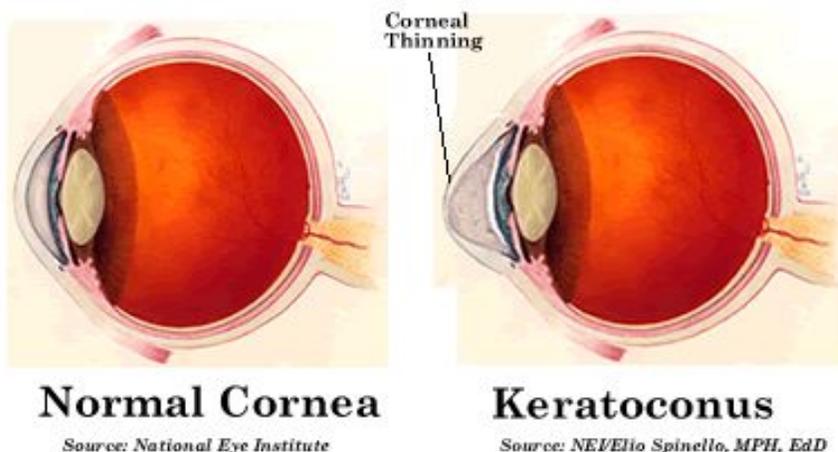


If you want to become independent of your reading glasses you can consider one of the following surgical options:

- **BLENDED VISION** – with the Allegretto
- **CK** – Conductive Keratoplasty
- **CRYSTALENS IMPLANTS** – accommodating Intraocular Lens

#### 5. KERATOCONUS (Conical cornea: irregular astigmatism)

In keratoconus the cornea is steep and irregular so images fall in front of the retina with multiple images which cannot focus on one point.

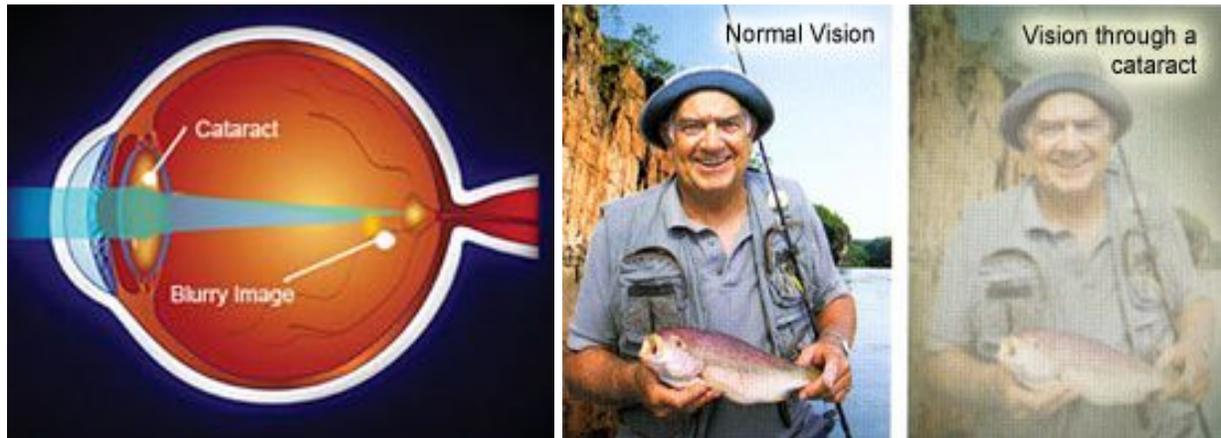


Keratoconus is normally corrected with rigid gas permeable contact lenses or you can consider one of the following surgical options if you want to become independent of contact lenses:

- **PRK** – for very mild disease
- **INTACS** – for mild to moderate disease
- **COLLAGEN CROSS LINKING** – for progressive disease
- **CORNEAL TRANSPLANTS**(I.E,K.) for patients with scarring
- **IMPLANTABLE CONTACT LENSES** – after **INTACS** if you are very nearsighted

## 6. CATARACTS (cloudy crystalline lens)

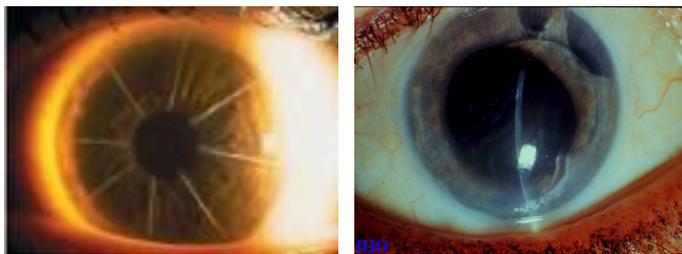
If you have cataracts it is likely that your vision is blurry at all distances, objects may be darker and you may experience glare at night. This occurs because your natural lens becomes cloudy and cannot transmit light clearly onto your retina.



The only way to treat cataracts is with surgery. You have one of two options either regular cataract extraction after which you need reading glasses or the **CRYSTALENS** surgery which is an accommodating lens which allows you to read and see far.

## COMPLICATIONS

You may be experiencing blurry vision because you have had previous Radial Keratotomy, LASIK, Cataract or Cornea Transplant surgery. Dr. Rabinowitz is a Cornea specialist and has specialized training in fixing complications of all types of eye surgery in the front of the eye. If your retina (back of the eye) is not damaged your vision can be restored in most instances with corrective surgery and the unique technology we have at the Cornea Eye Institute.



**Yaron Rabinowitz, MD** has years of experience helping Los Angeles LASIK patients realize their dreams of clear vision without glasses. He is also a highly regarded cataract surgery specialist offering cataract surgery with premium IOLs, such as Crystalens in Los Angeles. In addition to treating LA patients, Dr. Rabinowitz helps Santa Clarita and Lancaster laser eye surgery patients achieve their vision correction goals.