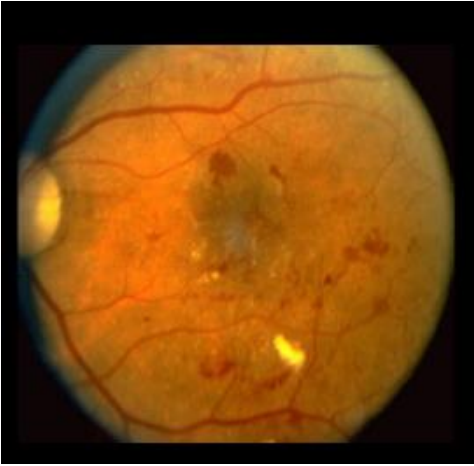
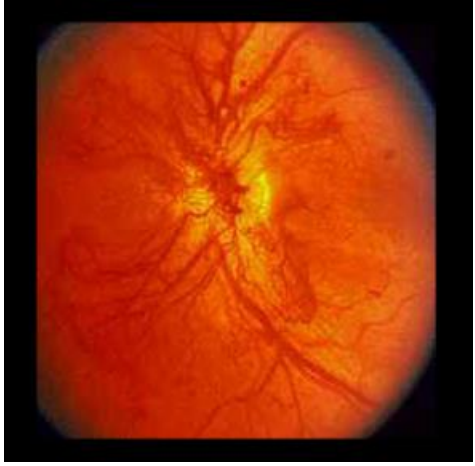




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Resource 10-1: Diabetic Retinopathy, Including Visual Images, Assessment, and Intervention

| Diabetic Retinopathy | |
|---|---|
| Nonproliferative, also known as <i>background retinopathy</i> | Proliferative retinopathy |
| <p>Microaneurysms, with or without bleeding Macular edema possible</p>  | <p>To support retinal nourishment, new fragile vessels form</p>  |

| Diabetic Retinopathy: Clinical Presentation and Intervention | | |
|--|--|--|
| Condition | Patient presentation | Intervention |
| DM retinopathy without fluid leak or bleed | Usually without vision complaint, detected on dilated eye exam | Prevent disease progression with tight control of underlying condition (DM, dyslipidemia, HTN) |
| DM retinopathy with fluid leak or bleed, macular edema | New-onset vision blurring or other visual change, new “floaters,” “holes” or “swiss cheese” vision | Prevent disease progression with tight control of underlying condition (DM, dyslipidemia, HTN) Photocoagulation Vitrectomy if disease progression continues in spite of photocoagulation |
| Abbreviations: DM, diabetes mellitus; HTN, hypertension | | |

Source: National Eye Institute. Facts about Diabetic Retinopathy, available at <https://www.nei.nih.gov/learn-about-eye-health/eye-conditions-and-diseases/diabetic-retinopathy>

