DAILY JOURNAL, JOHNSON COUNTY, IND. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2006



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Crystal-Clear Tips on Avoiding Cataracts

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL ADVISER By the faculty of Harvard Medical School

O: Are there ways to help prevent cataract?

A: Yes, there are things you can do to lessen your chances of developing a cataract in the lens of your eye. First, some background: Your eye's lens is a tiny magnifying glass about the size and shape of an M&M. In children, the lens is crystal clear. But, as you age, the lens tends to get cloudy or to form dark spots that interfere with light getting into your eyes. That's a cataract. The change in the lens is similar to what happens when you cook an egg white as it changes from clear to opaque. Eventually, a cataract can cause problems with sight.

Cataract occurs in about half of all people ages 65 to 74 and in about 70 percent of those older. Between ages 52 and 64, you have a 50 percent chance of having cataract. But according to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the cataract usually won't cause problems until you are about age 65. Each year, about 1.5 million cataract surgeries are done in the United States, making it one of the most common operations in the country.

Contrary to what many people believe, cataract is not caused by cancer, or by a film blanketing the eye. It is not related to overuse of the eyes, and it does not spread from one eye to the other. But you can develop cataracts in both eyes.

Age is the factor most likely to cause cataract. But other factors such as heredity, eye injuries, and the use of some medications (particularly corticosteroids), can make people more prone to cataracts. The same is true for certain health problems, such as diabetes. Several studies have linked cataract with alcohol consumption and smoking. Even if you have smoked for many years, quitting now will help you avoid cataract in the future.

Another possible cause of cataract is sunlight. Studies have found that people who live where it's sunny most of the time are more likely to develop cataracts. And cataracts tend to be more common in people who work outdoors most of their lives, according to one study. To protect your eyes against the sun's harmful rays, chose your sunglasses wisely (see graphic).

Although you may have heard that certain vitamins can help prevent cataract, the evidence is a bit murky. One study suggested that men who take multivitamins are less likely to develop cataract and to have cataract surgery. Other reports found a lower rate of cataract in people who took vitamin E, vitamin A and beta carotene (a substance the body uses to make vitamin A). However, a more recent study found that high-dose supplements of vitamin C, vitamin E, beta carotene and zinc had no effect on the development of cataract. The evidence is not strong enough to recommend that everyone take antioxidant supplements, but you may want to talk to your doctor about whether supplement use is appropriate for you.

In the meantime, eating plenty of vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables -- especially spinach and other dark green vegetables -- may lessen your chance of developing cataract, according to one study.

Cataract is painless and progresses slowly. Your vision usually turns blurry or dim, and glare from lights and the sun becomes especially distressing. You may experience double vision, as well as a distorted image. You may find it harder to see well at night, and colors appear duller. Because most cataracts develop very slowly, people don't understand what is wrong until their vision grows worse, prompting them to seek frequent changes in their eyeglass or contact lens prescription. But corrective lenses cannot improve the problems caused by cataract.

Investing in the right sunglasses

Researchers have established a link between ultraviolet (UV) radiation and cataracts. The easiest way to protect your eyes against this radiation is to wear sunglasses. But make sure you choose them wisely.



UV light has three wavelengths:

- · UVA is long, looks almost blue in the visible spectrum and is responsible for skin tanning and aging
- · UVB is shorter and more active, and linked to sunburn and skin cancer. A large portion is absorbed by the atmosphere's ozone
- · UVC is short and absorbed completely by the ozone layer.

Sunglasses are labeled according to guidelines for UV protection established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

- Cosmetic. Lightly tinted, good for daily wear. Blocks 70 percent of UVB rays, 20 percent of UVA, and 60 percent of visible light.
- General purpose. Medium to dark lenses, fine for most outdoor recreation. Blocks 95 percent of UVB, 60 percent of UVA, and 60 percent to 90 percent of visible light. Most sunglasses fall into this category.
- Special purpose. Extremely dark, with UV blockers, recommended for very bright conditions such as beaches and ski slopes. Blocks 99 percent of UVB, 60 percent of UVA and 97 percent of visible light.

Just because a lens appears darker doesn't mean it blocks out UV radiation better than a lighter lens. Look for the ANSI label. Even inexpensive sunglasses can be effective.

Eyeglass makers also offer a special coating intended to reduce glare. This coating is moderately effective but can scratch easily, making it particularly important to handle your eyeglasses carefully.

If you aren't sure what kind of sunglasses to buy or think you may be at high risk for eye disease, consult an eye-care professional.

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Anyone who experiences blurred or dim vision, or bothersome glare in bright sunlight or with bright lights at night, should visit an ophthalmologist immediately for a full examination. The eye care professional will test the sharpness of your vision and will probably dilate your pupils with drops. By examining the interior of the eye with a slit lamp, the doctor can see any cataract and assess just how extensive the cloudy patches are. Additional examinations and tests help rule out the possibility of other eye disorders.

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