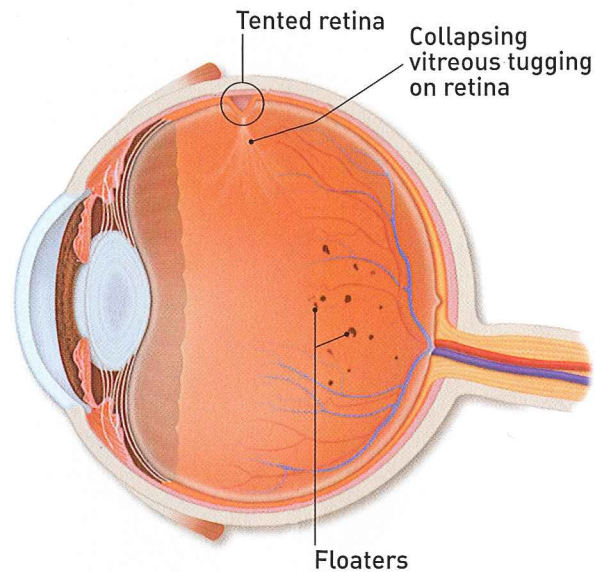


What are floaters?

You may sometimes see small specks or clouds moving in your field of vision. These are called floaters. You can often see them when looking at a plain background, like a blank wall or blue sky.

Floaters are actually tiny clumps of gel or cells inside the **vitreous**, the clear gel-like fluid that fills the inside of your eye.



Although the floaters appear to be in front of the eye, they are actually floating in the vitreous fluid inside the eye.

While these objects look like they are in front of your eye, they are actually floating inside it. What you see are the shadows they cast on the **retina**, the layer of cells lining the back of the eye that senses light and allows you to see.

Floaters can appear as different shapes such as little dots, circles, lines, clouds, or cobwebs.

What causes floaters?

When people reach middle age, the vitreous gel may start to thicken or shrink, forming clumps or strands inside the eye. The vitreous gel pulls away from the back wall of the eye, causing a **posterior vitreous detachment**. This is a common cause of floaters.

Posterior vitreous detachment is more common in people who:

- are nearsighted;
- have undergone cataract operations;
- have had YAG laser surgery of the eye;
- have had inflammation inside the eye.

The appearance of floaters may be alarming, especially if they develop very suddenly. You should contact your ophthalmologist (Eye M.D.) right away if you develop new floaters, especially if you are over 45 years of age.

Are floaters ever serious?

The retina can tear if the shrinking vitreous gel pulls away from the wall of the eye. This sometimes causes a small amount of bleeding in the eye that may appear as new floaters.

A torn retina is always a serious problem, since it can lead to a retinal detachment. You should see your ophthalmologist as soon as possible if:

- even one new floater appears suddenly;
- you see sudden flashes of light.

If you notice other symptoms, like the loss of side vision, you should see your ophthalmologist.

Can floaters be removed?

Floaters may be a symptom of a tear in the retina, which is a serious problem. If a retinal tear is not treated, the retina may detach from the back of the eye. The only treatment for a detached retina is surgery.

Other floaters are harmless and fade over time or become less bothersome, requiring no treatment. Surgery to remove floaters is almost never required. Vitamin therapy will not cause floaters to disappear.

Even if you have had floaters for years, you should schedule an eye examination with your ophthalmologist if you suddenly notice new ones.

What causes flashing lights?

When the vitreous gel rubs or pulls on the retina, you may see what look like flashing lights or lightning streaks. You may have experienced this same sensation if you have ever been hit in the eye and seen "stars."

The flashes of light can appear off and on for several weeks or months. As we grow older, it is more common to experience flashes. If you notice the sudden appearance of light flashes, you should contact your ophthalmologist immediately in case the retina has been torn.

The American Academy of Ophthalmology is an organization of 29,000 ophthalmologists (Eye M.D.s) dedicated to preserving eye health and sight.

American Academy of Ophthalmology
P.O. Box 7424
San Francisco, CA 94120-7424
<http://www.aao.org>

eyeSmart™
www.geteyesmart.org

COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Oregon Eye Specialists, PC

For the clinic nearest you, visit
www.oregoneyes.net or call
503.935.5580

©2008 American Academy of Ophthalmology
The American Academy of Ophthalmology, The Eye M.D. Association
and the Academy logo are registered trademarks of the American
Academy of Ophthalmology.

051064 03/08

ISBN 978-1-56055-371-7

AAO AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
The Eye M.D. Association

Migraine

Some people experience flashes of light that appear as jagged lines or “heat waves” in both eyes, often lasting 10 to 20 minutes. These types of flashes are usually caused by a spasm of blood vessels in the brain, which is called a migraine.

If a headache follows the flashes, it is called a migraine headache. However, jagged lines or “heat waves” can occur without a headache. In this case, the light flashes are called ophthalmic migraine, or migraine without headache. Contact your ophthalmologist if you experience these symptoms.

How are your eyes examined?

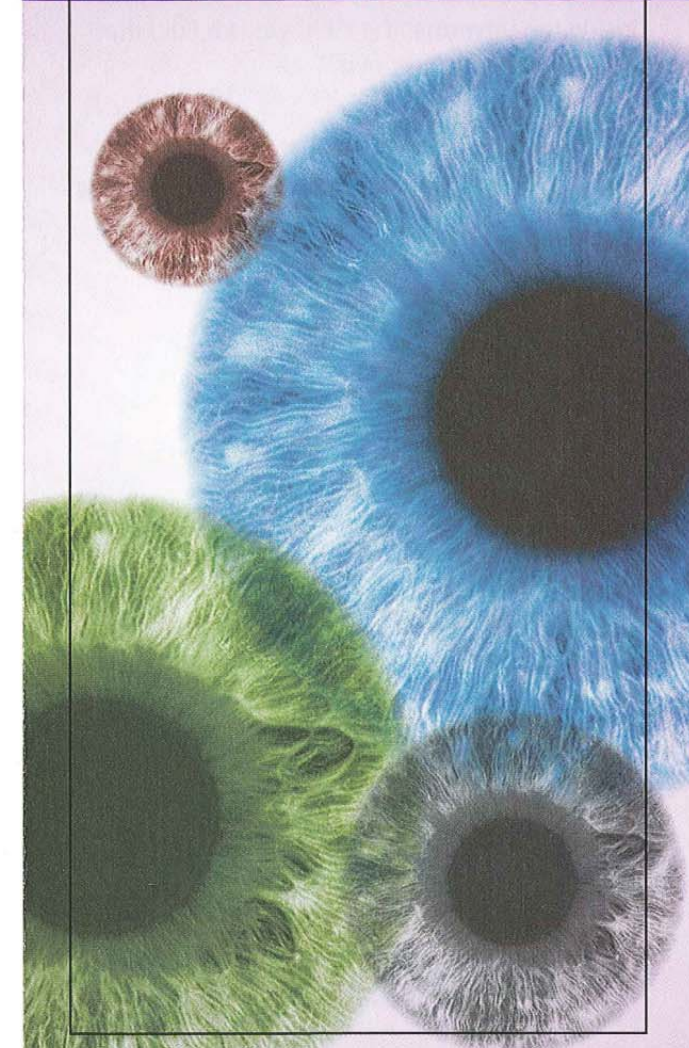
When an ophthalmologist examines your eyes, your pupils may be dilated with eyedrops. During this painless examination, your ophthalmologist will carefully observe areas of your eye, including the retina and vitreous. If your eyes have been dilated, you will need to make arrangements for someone to drive you home afterward.

Floater and flashes of light become more common as we grow older. While not all floaters and flashes are serious, you should always have a medical eye examination by an ophthalmologist to make sure there has been no damage to your retina.

Notes

AAO AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
The Eye M.D. Association

Floater and Flashes A Closer Look



PATIENT EDUCATION