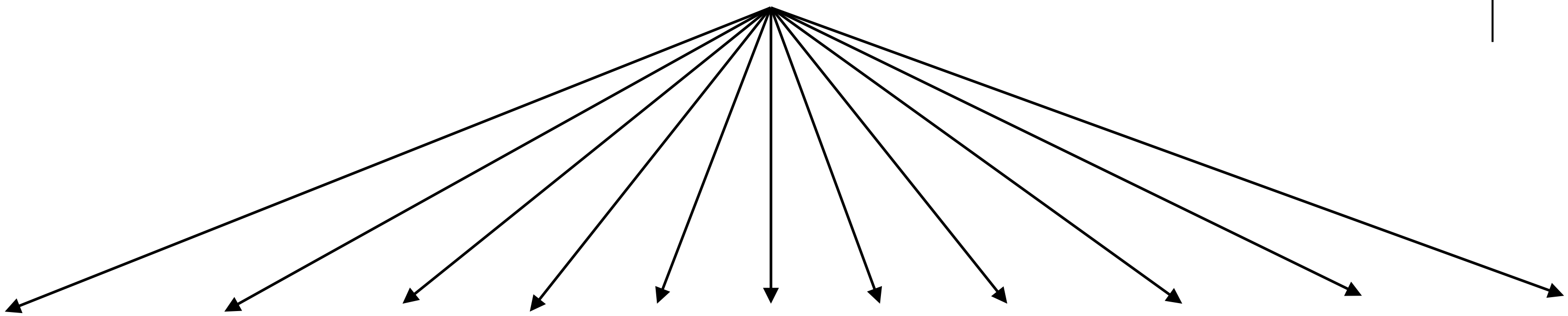
Q

How many 'age-related' types of cataracts are there?



A

Cataracts: The Big Three

How many 'age-related' types of cataracts are there? **Three**

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

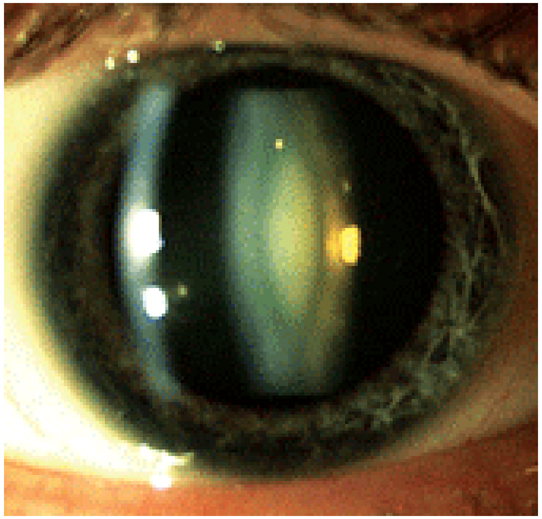
? ? ?

A

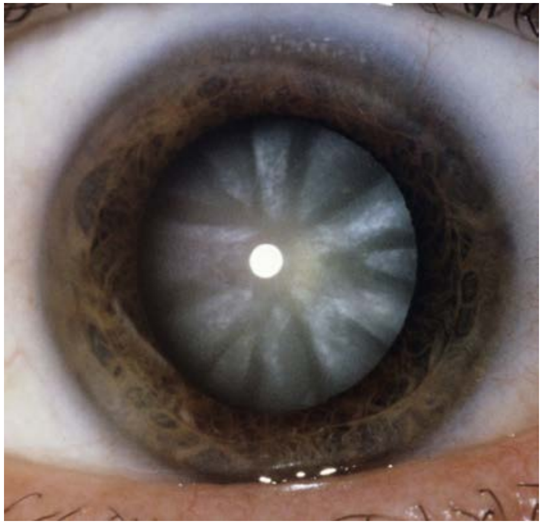
Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

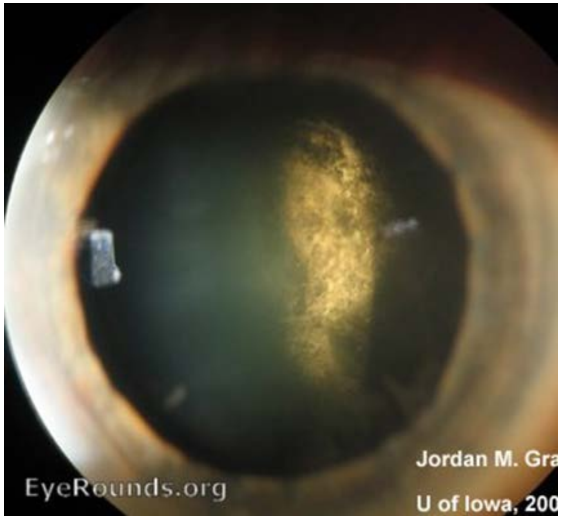
NSC
(Nuclear sclerotic cataract)



Cortical



PSC
(Posterior subcapsular cataract)



Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:

Cortical

Risk factors:

PSC

Risk factors:

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Steroids

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:

Cortical

Risk factors:

PSC

Risk factors:
--Steroids

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Steroids

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

Which of the following routes of steroid administration have been associated with cataract formation:
--Topical?
--Subconjunctival?
--Sub-Tenon's?
--Intravitreal?
--PO?
--IV?
--Inhaled?
--Intranasal?

PSC

Risk factors:
--**Steroids**

ociated

Steroids

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

Which of the following routes of steroid administration have been associated with cataract formation:
--Topical
--Subconjunctival
--Sub-Tenon's
--Intravitreal
--PO
--IV
--Inhaled
--Intranasal

All have been associated with PSC formation!

PSC

Risk factors:
--**Steroids**

sociated

Steroids

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

Which of the following routes of steroid administration have been associated with cataract formation:
--Topical
--Subconjunctival
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--Intravitreal
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--Inhaled
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Pts with a propensity to develop a steroid-induced PSC are susceptible to another steroid-related complication--what is it?

PSC

Risk factors:
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Steroids

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Ocular hypertension

PSC

Risk factors:
--**Steroids**

sociated

Steroids

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Cataracts: The Big Three

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Ocular hypertension

Steroid-induced PSCs in children differ in an important way from steroid-induced PSCs in adults. What is it?

PSC

Risk factors:
--**Steroids**

sociated

Steroids

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

Which of the following routes of steroid administration have been associated with cataract formation:
--Topical
--Subconjunctival
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--Inhaled
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Pts with a propensity to develop a steroid-induced PSC are susceptible to another steroid-related complication--what is it?
Ocular hypertension

Steroid-induced PSCs in children differ in an important way from steroid-induced PSCs in adults. What is it?
Cessation of steroid therapy in children may result in regression and resolution of the PSC (this does not occur in adults)

PSC

Risk factors:
--**Steroids**

ociated

Steroids

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:

Cortical

Risk factors:

PSC

Risk factors:

--Steroids

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Miotics

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:
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Cortical

Risk factors:
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PSC

Risk factors:
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For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

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Cortical

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PSC

Risk factors:
--Steroids

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Statins

A

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What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

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Risk factors:
--Miotics
--Statins

Cortical

Risk factors:
--Miotics

PSC

Risk factors:
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PSC

Risk factors:
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For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Infrared radiation

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Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:
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Risk factors:
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PSC

Risk factors:
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For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

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Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

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Risk factors:
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--Statins

Cortical

Risk factors:
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--Infrared radiation

PSC

Risk factors:
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For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

UV radiation

A

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What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:
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--Statins

Cortical

Risk factors:
--Miotics
--Infrared radiation
--UV radiation

PSC

Risk factors:
--Steroids

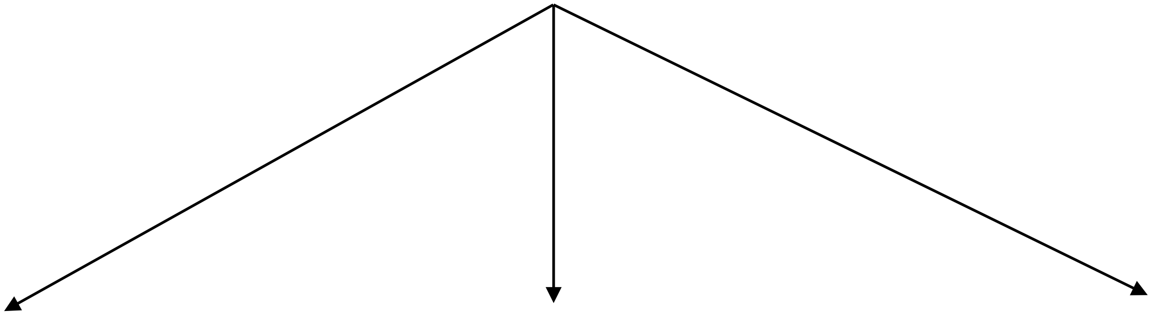
For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

UV radiation

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?



NSC

Risk factors:
--Miotics
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Cortical

Risk factors:
--Miotics
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--UV radiation

PSC

Risk factors:
--Steroids

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Diabetes mellitus

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

NSC

Risk factors:
--Miotics
--Statins
--DM

Cortical

Risk factors:
--Miotics
--Infrared radiation
--UV radiation
--DM

PSC

Risk factors:
--Steroids
--DM

For each risk factor, identify which type of cataract it is associated with (some will be associated with more than one):

Diabetes mellitus

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

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Risk factors:
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Cortical

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Risk factors:
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How do diabetes-related NSCs, cortical cataracts, and PSCs differ from those associated with age?

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Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the three age-related types of cataracts?

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With the abrupt appearance of subcapsular grayish-white opacities

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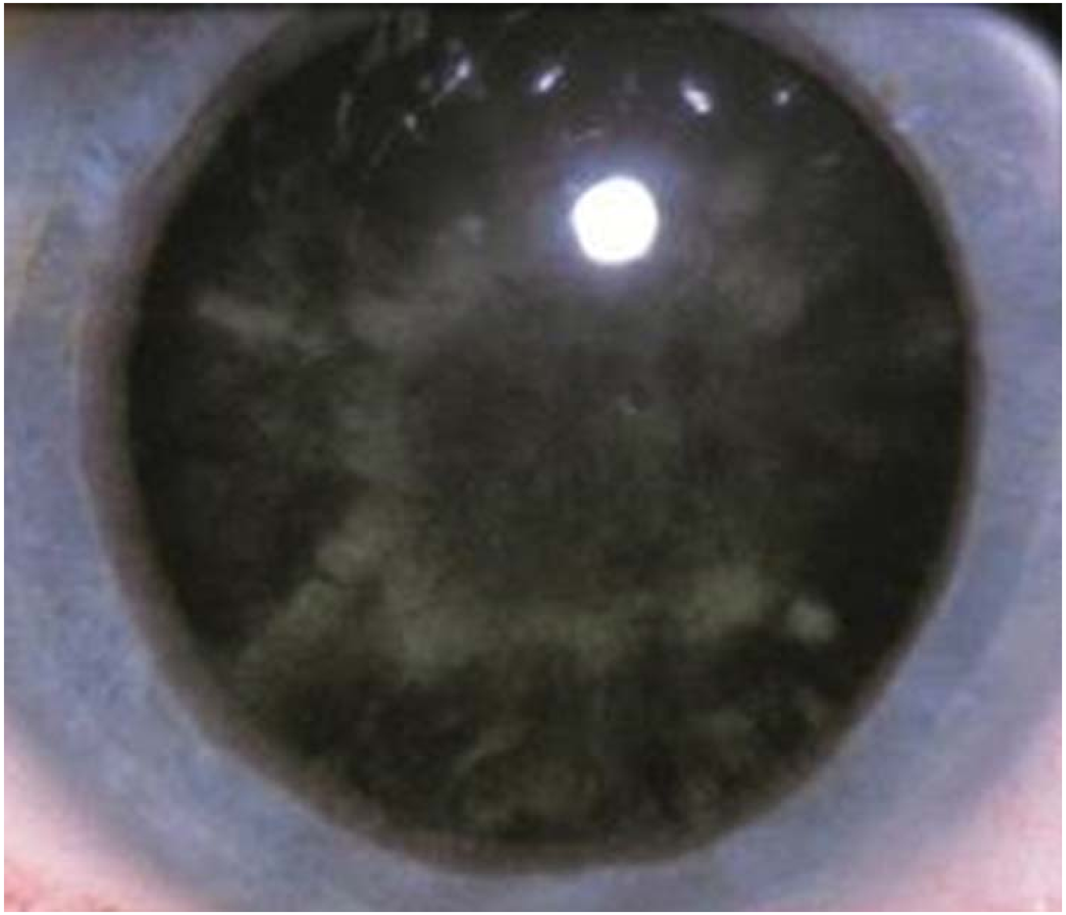
Cataracts: The Big Three



Snowflake cataract

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As it progresses, how doe...

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Are snowflake cataracts more likely to occur in well-controlled, or poorly-controlled diabetics?

Poorly controlled

Are snowflake cataracts more likely to occur in younger, or older individuals?

Younger

Do they tend to occur unilaterally, or bilaterally?

Bilaterally

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***As it progresses**, ho*

Do they progress slowly, or rapidly?

It becomes a completely opacified/white cortical cataract

rs:

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--Miotics	--Miotics	--Steroids
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Cataracts: The Big Three

For each statement, identify the associated type of cataract:
nuclear sclerotic (NSC); cortical; posterior subcapsular (PSC)

- Associated with the *second sight* phenomenon:

A

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*What is the **second sight phenomenon**?*

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

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- Associated with the *second sight* phenomenon: NSC

What is the ***second sight phenomenon****?*
NSC progression often produces lenticular myopia. In some patients this myopia rehabilitates the near vision loss they experienced due to presbyopia, thus restoring the ability to read without glasses.

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

For each statement, identify the associated type of cataract:
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- Associated with the *second sight* phenomenon: NSC
- Related to lens hydration status:

A

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- Affects scotopic > photopic vision:

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Define these terms:
Scotopic: Related to vision in…
Photopic: Related to vision in…

A

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Define these terms:
Scotopic: Related to vision in…***dim* illumination**
Photopic: Related to vision in…***bright* illumination**

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Scotopic: Related to vision in…***dim* illumination**
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What is the term describing vision under low (e.g., twilight) illumination conditions?

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

For each statement, identify the associated type of cataract:
nuclear sclerotic (NSC); cortical; posterior subcapsular (PSC)

- Associated with the *second sight* phenomenon: NSC
- Related to lens hydration status: Cortical
- Affects scotopic > photopic vision: NSC
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Define these terms:
Scotopic: Related to vision in…***dim* illumination**
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What is the term describing vision under low (e.g., twilight) illumination conditions?
Mesopic vision

Q

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Photopic vision, near vision--what do these have in common?

AQ

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Pupillary miosis

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Why is vision through a PSC worse when the pupil is miosed?

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Photopic vision, near vision--what do these have in common?
Pupillary miosis

Why is vision through a PSC worse when the pupil is miosed?
PSCs tend to be centrally located. Thus, when the pupil is dilated, incoming light can 'go around' the PSC, and vision is less affected. But when the pupil is miosed, incoming light is limited to that which is passing through the densest portion of the PSC, and thus results in maximally-degraded visual acuity.

Q

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- Associated with monocular diplopia:

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- Associated with monocular diplopia: All
- Most likely to c/o glare:

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- Most likely to c/o glare: Cortical
- Least likely to c/o glare:

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- Least likely to c/o glare: NSC
- Most likely in a younger adult:

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- Least likely to c/o glare: NSC
- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to Morgagnian cataract:

A

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- Most likely to c/o glare: Cortical
- Leas
- Mos
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

*What is a **Morgagnian cataract**?*

A

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- Mos
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

*What is a **Morgagnian cataract**?*
An end-stage cortical cataract in which the cataractous cortical material has completely liquefied. A concomitant (usually brown) NSC will sink to the bottom of the capsular bag.

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A/Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?

The presence of [two words] and [one word] in the cortical region of the lens

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

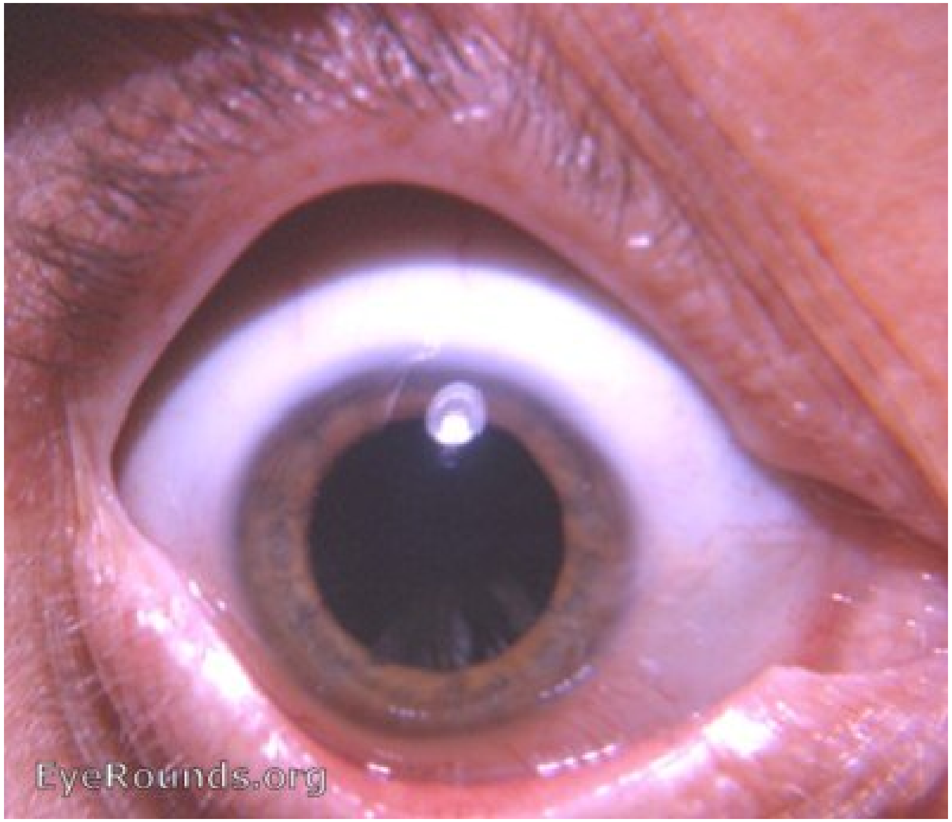
A

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

Cataracts: The Big Three



Early cortical cataract

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A/Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?
The appearance of wedge-shaped opacifications (called...(two words)) at the lens periphery

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A

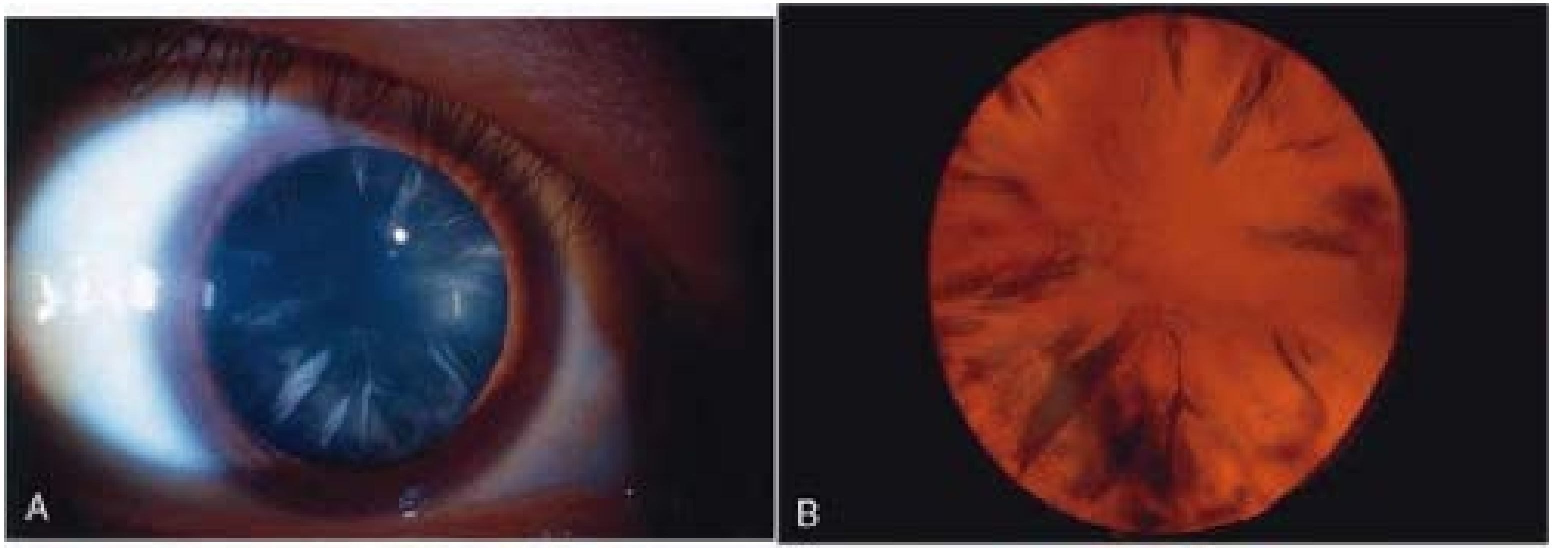
Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?
The appearance of wedge-shaped opacifications ('cortical spokes') at the lens periphery

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

Cataracts: The Big Three



Direct illumination | Retroillumination

Cortical cataract: Early spokes

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?
The appearance of wedge-shaped opacifications ('cortical spokes') at the lens periphery

Eventually, these spokes will turn white and comprise the entire lens. What is the name for such a cataract?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

What are the first manifestations of a cortical cataract?
The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?
The appearance of wedge-shaped opacifications (‘cortical spokes’) at the lens periphery

Eventually, these spokes will turn white and comprise the entire lens. What is the name for such a cataract?
A **mature** cataract

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

Cataracts: The Big Three

Cortical cataract: Mature

Q

Cataracts: The Big Three

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What manifestation typically follows water clefts and vacuoles?
The appearance of wedge-shaped opacifications (‘cortical spokes’) at the lens periphery

Eventually, these spokes will turn white and comprise the entire lens. What is the name for such a cataract?
A **mature** cataract

Occasionally, a mature candidate will absorb a clinically significant amount of water. What is the name for such a cataract?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A

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The presence of water clefts and vacuoles in the cortical region of the lens

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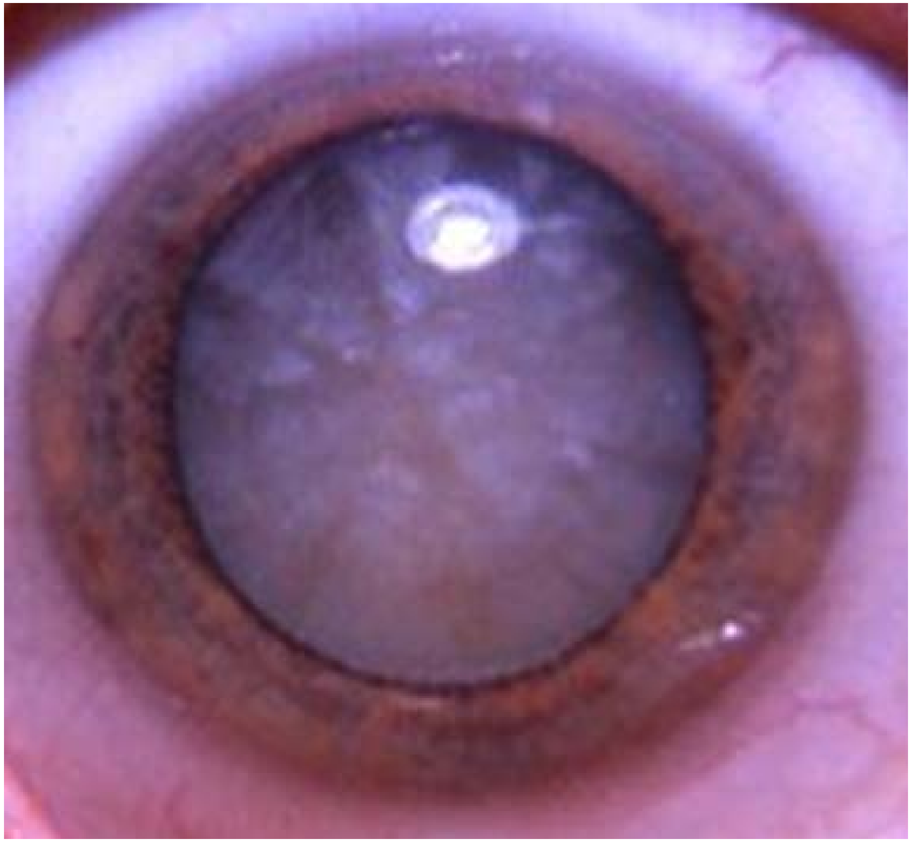
Eventually, these spokes will turn white and comprise the entire lens. What is the name for such a cataract?
A **mature** cataract

Occasionally, a mature candidate will absorb a clinically significant amount of water. What is the name for such a cataract?
An **intumescent** cataract

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

Cataracts: The Big Three



Intumescent cataract

Q

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A **mature** cataract

Occasionally, a mature candidate will absorb a clinically significant amount of water. What is the name for such a cataract?
An **intumescent** cataract

Occasionally, the cortical material of an intumescent or mature cortical cataract will begin to degenerate and leach through the lens capsule. The accompanying loss of cataract mass will leave the anterior capsule with a wrinkled appearance. What is the name for such a cataract?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A

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Occasionally, the cortical material of an intumescent or mature cortical cataract will begin to degenerate and leach through the lens capsule. The accompanying loss of cataract mass will leave the anterior capsule with a wrinkled appearance. What is the name for such a cataract?
A **hypermature** cataract

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
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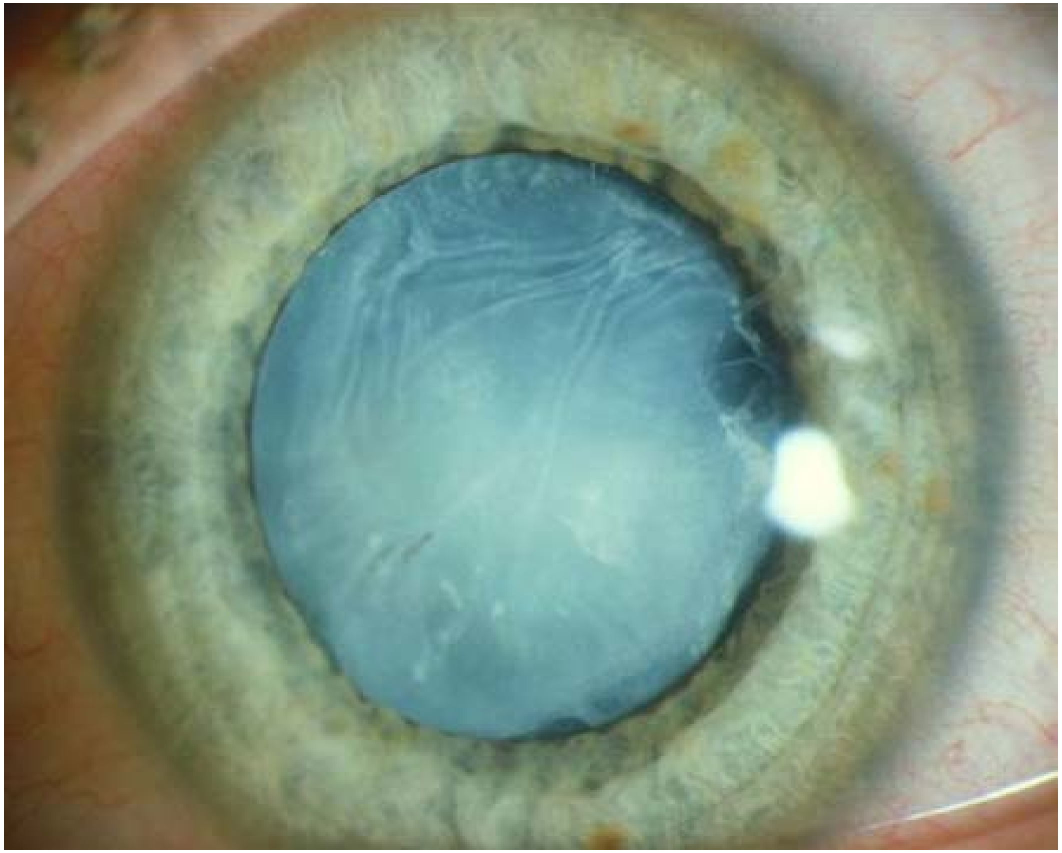
Cataracts: The Big Three



Hypermature cataract

Q

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A **hypermature** cataract

Occasionally, the entire hypermature cataract liquefies, leaving only a wrinkled bag with an NSC resting at its bottom. What is the name for such a cataract?

- Most likely in a younger adult: PSC
- Gives rise to **Morgagnian cataract**: Cortical

A

Cataracts: The Big Three

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Cataracts: The Big Three

Morgagnian cataract