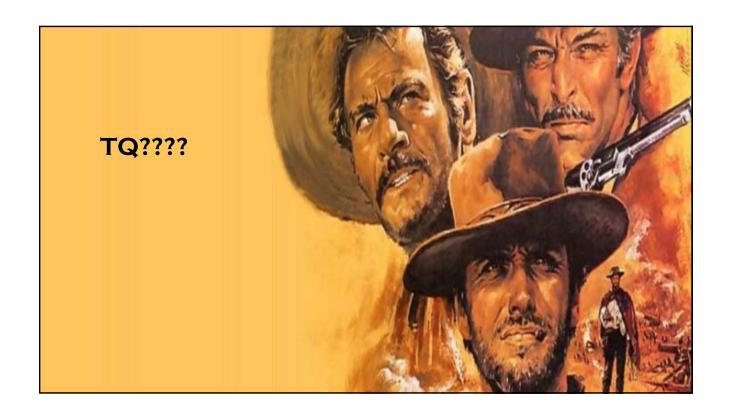
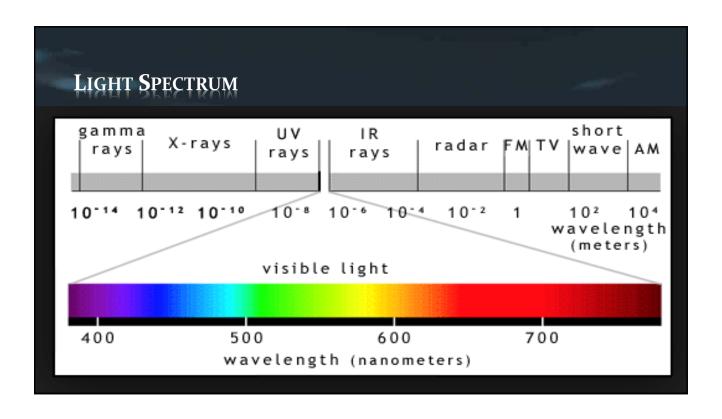
BLUE LIGHT: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY ANNETTE BADE, O.D, M.S., F.A.A.O. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY DIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

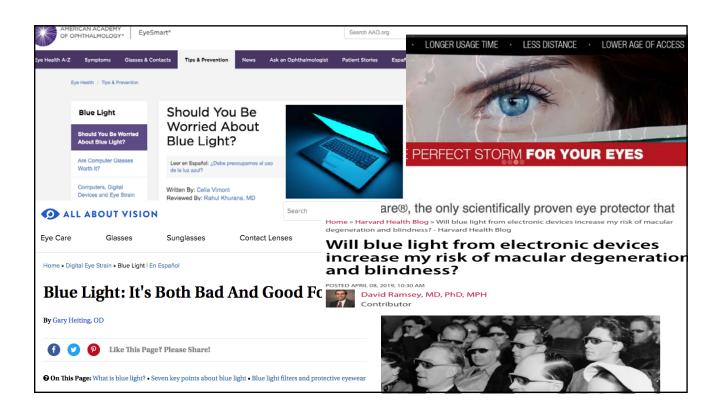
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

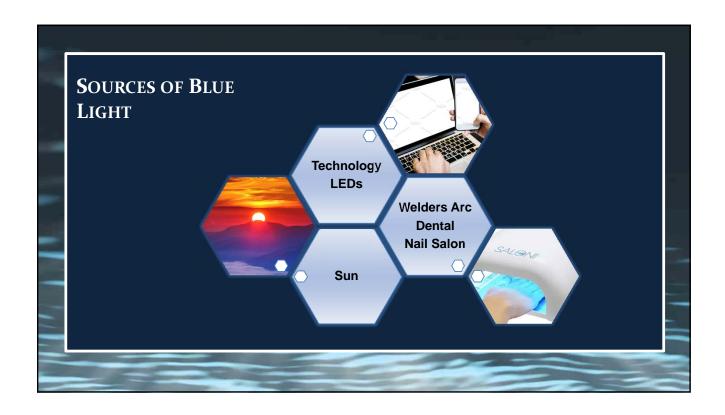
- I HAVE NO FINANCIAL INTEREST IN ANY OF THE PRODUCTS MENTIONED IN THIS PRESENTATION
- I HAVE NO FINANCIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

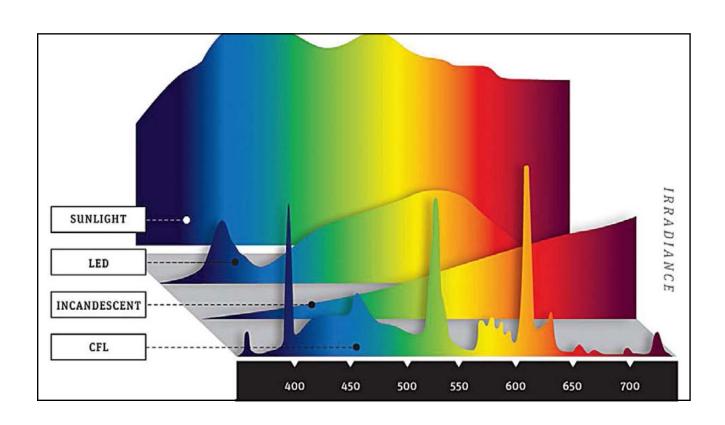


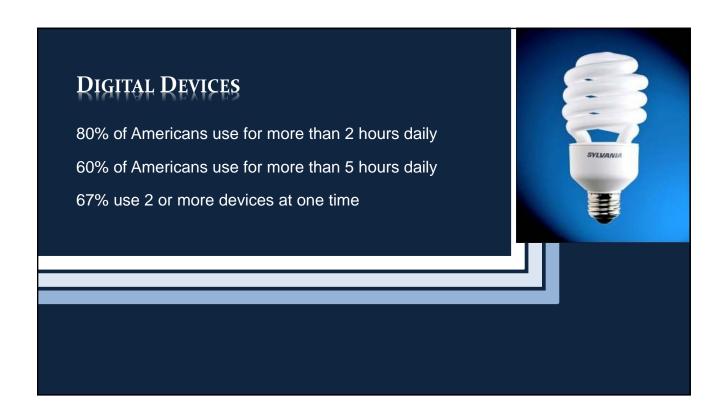


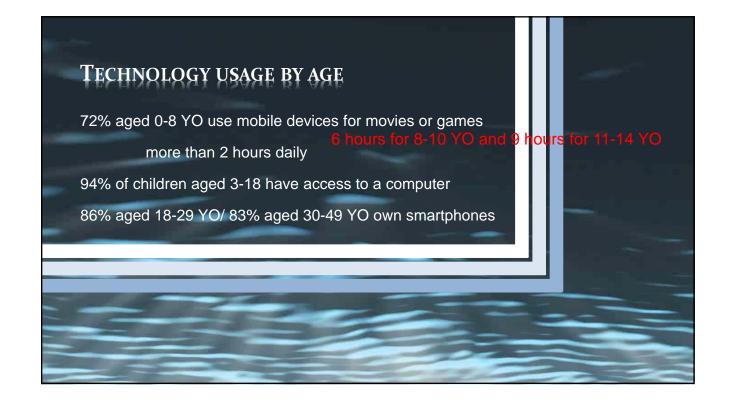
VISIBLE SPECTRUM Wavelengths between 380 nm and 780 nm Blue Light wavelength between 400 nm to 450 nm High Energy of the visible spectrum: above the UV spectrum



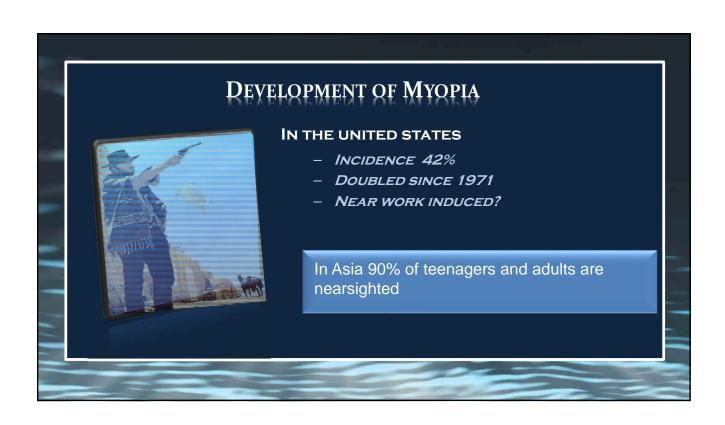


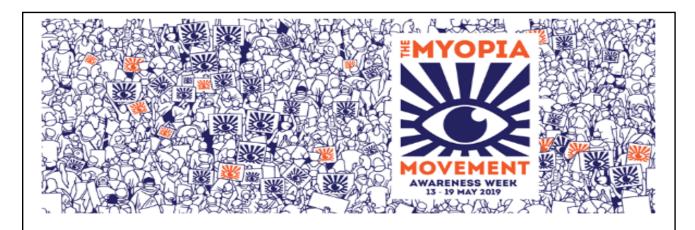








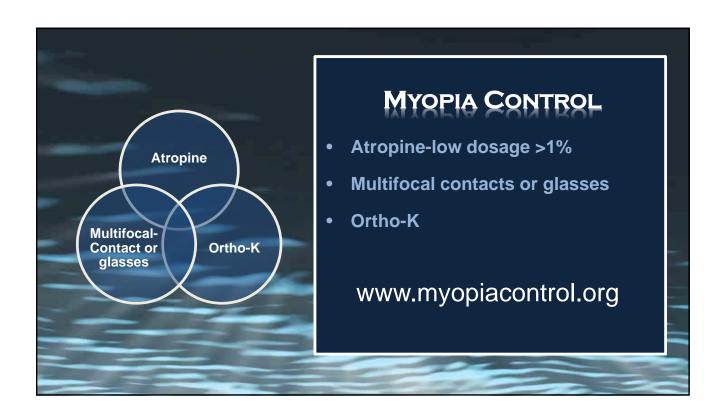


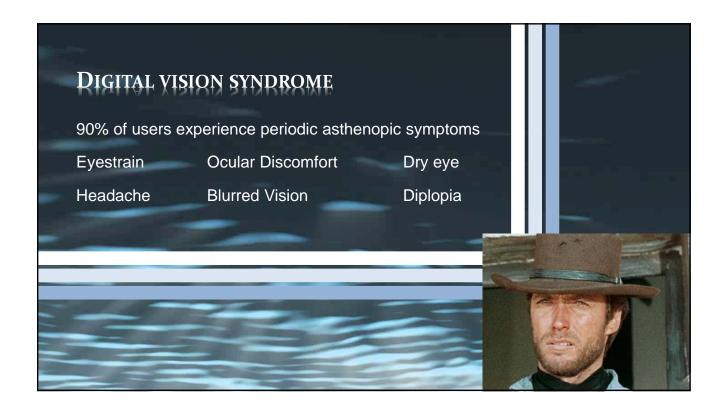


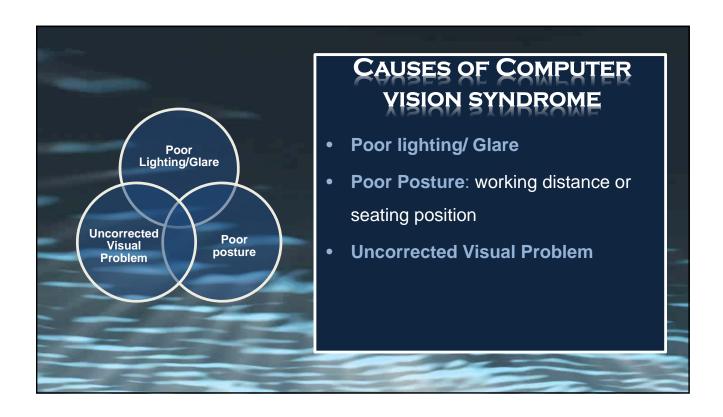
MYOPIA AWARENESS WEEK

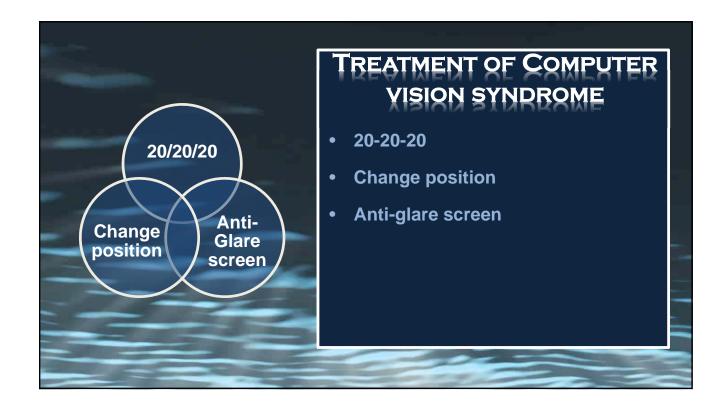
The <u>World Council of Optometry</u> and <u>Brien Holden Vision Institute</u> are collaborating to bring us Myopia Awareness Week, 13 - 19 May 2019.



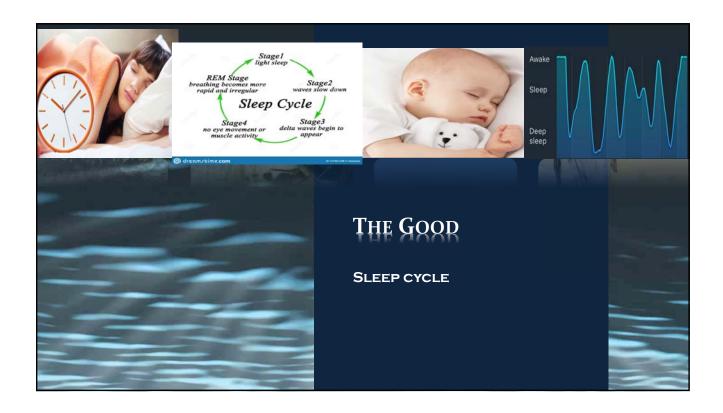




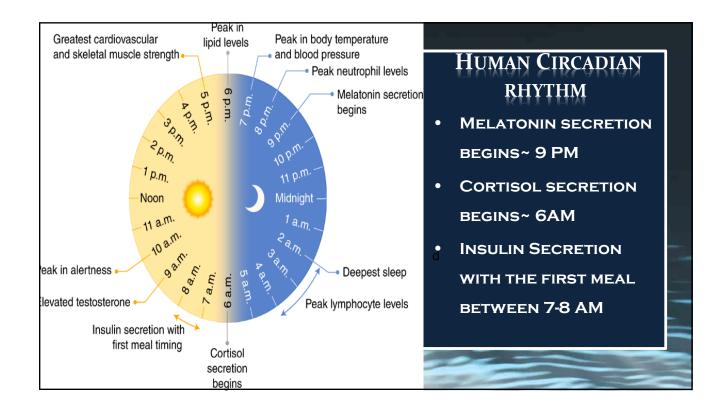


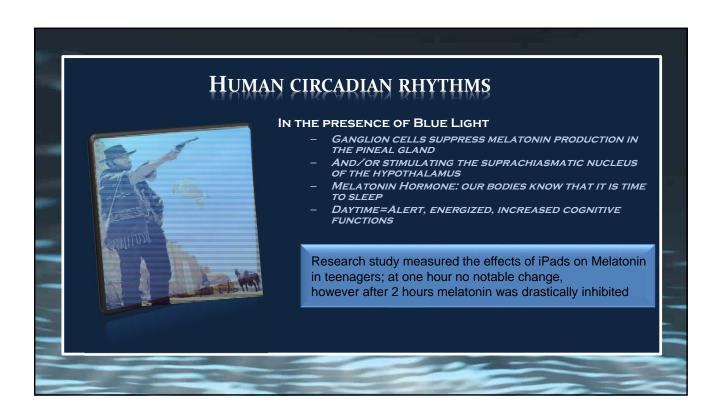


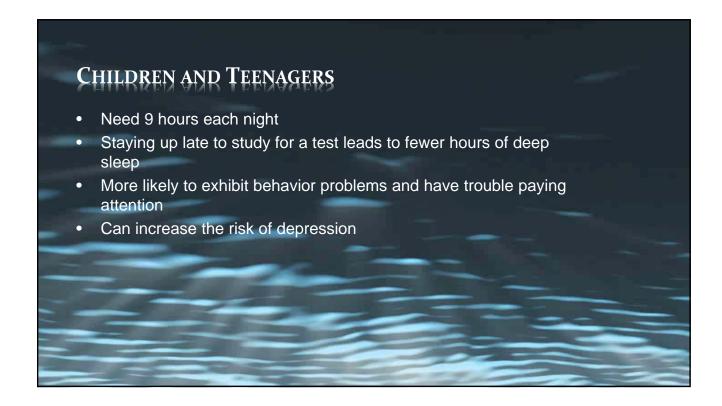






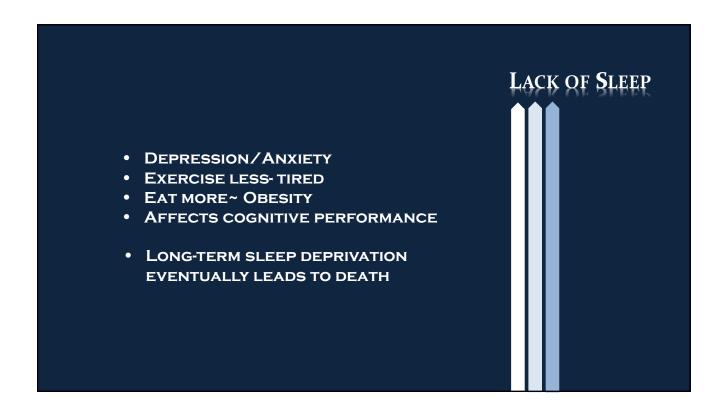








- 30% of adults report sleeping less than 6 hours per night routinely
- On average Americans sleep 1 ½ hours less than the average sleep time 50 years ago
- Studies show an increase in cortisol levels after just one night of sleep deprivation contributes to glucose dysregulation by making cells more resistant to insulin
- After one week of sleep deprivation glucose tolerance is reduced by 40%making the body less effective at converting glucose to energy therefore
 - Glucose effectiveness was reduced 30%



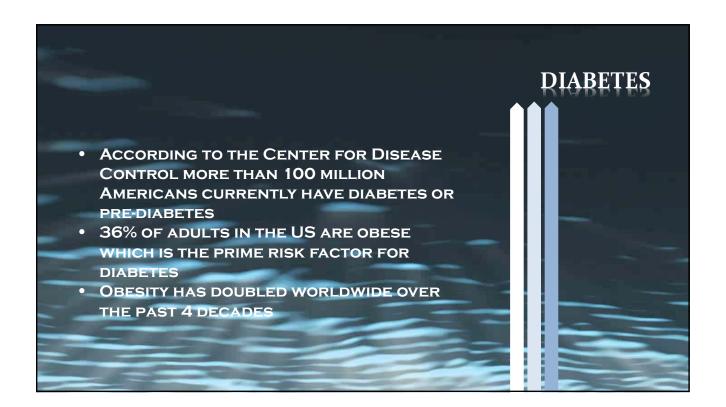


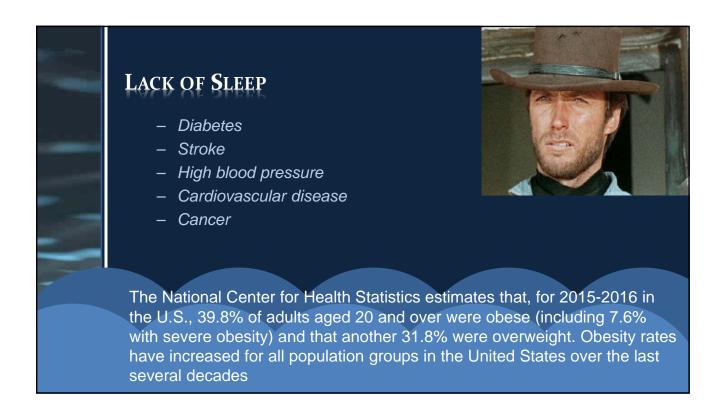
Leptin hormone that leaves people feeling full after a meal and it regulates the rate at which the body burns fat

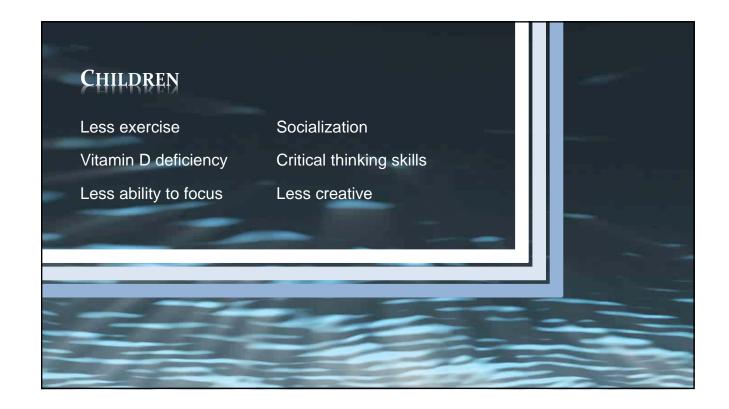
Leptin was reduced in subjects that were sleep restricted for 2 nights

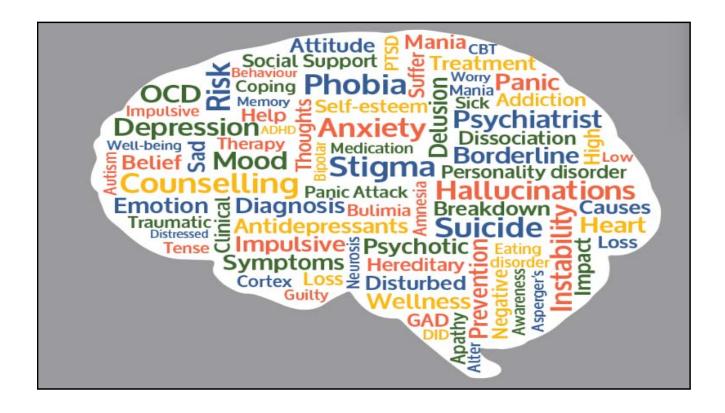
Ghrelin "hunger hormone" increased by poor sleep- leading to more calories consumed than burned

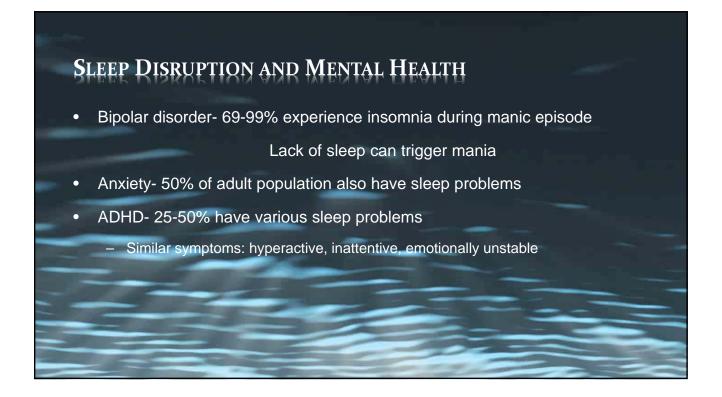
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone and Testosterone changes that lead to decrease in insulin sensitivity and higher blood glucose

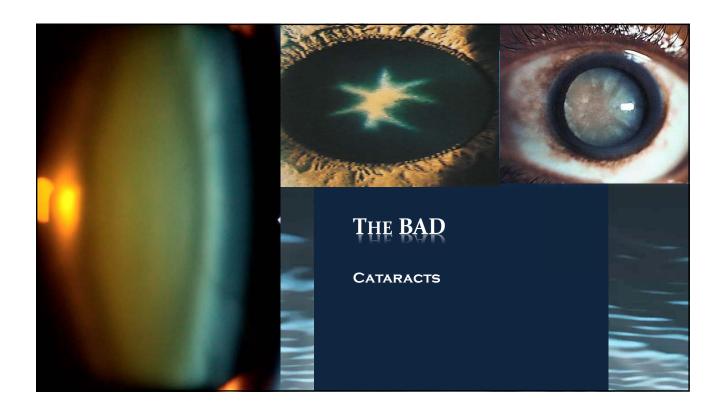


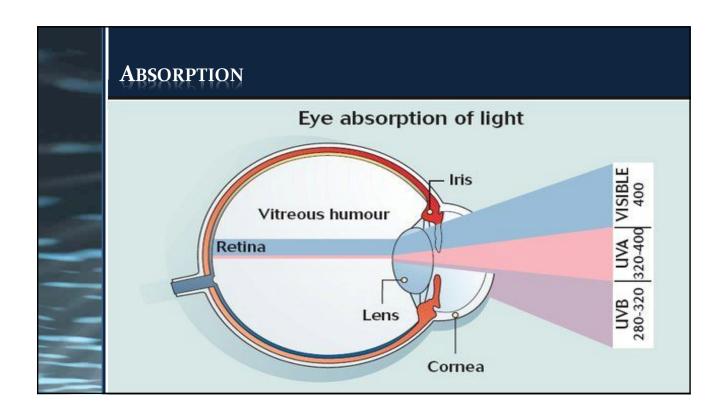










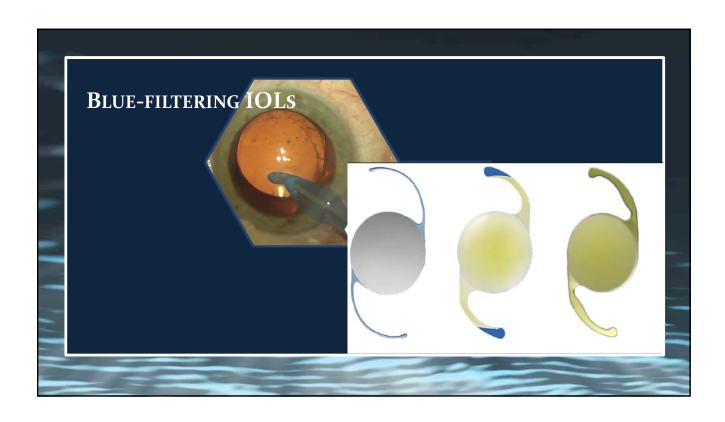


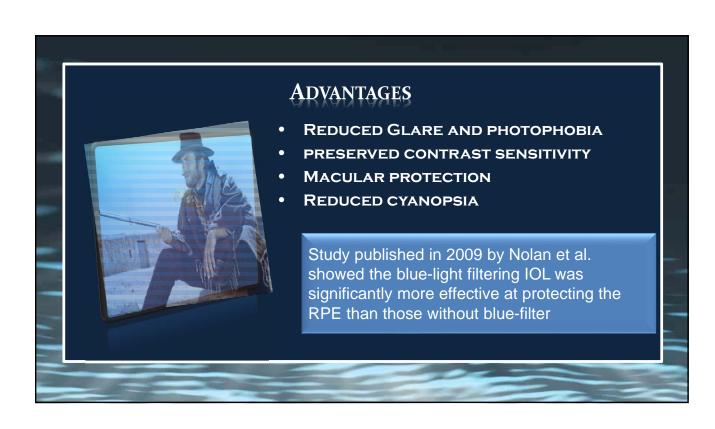
AGE DEPENDENT CHANGE IN LENS ABSORPTION

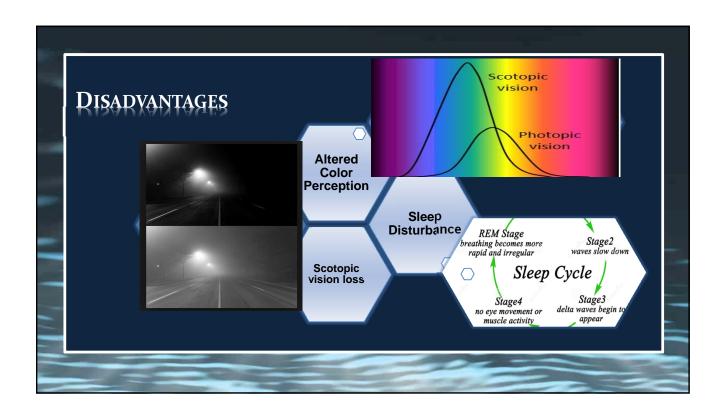
- Clear Lens will transmit light at 330 nm
- Transmittance is 90% of 450 nm
- Adult lens which acts as a "yellow" filter transmits less at 400 nm
- Reaches 70-80% at 540 nm
- Therefore protection of children's eyes is more important because higher levels of UV and blue light are reaching the retina

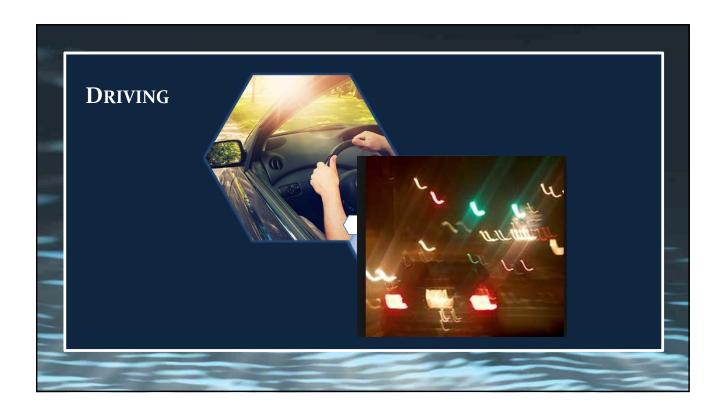
CATARACT FORMATION

- Age reduces metabolic efficiency
- Oxidative Stress Reduces ability to detoxify
- Production of Free Radicals
 - Smoking
 - DM
 - Alcohol/Drug abuse
 - Radiation (UV)











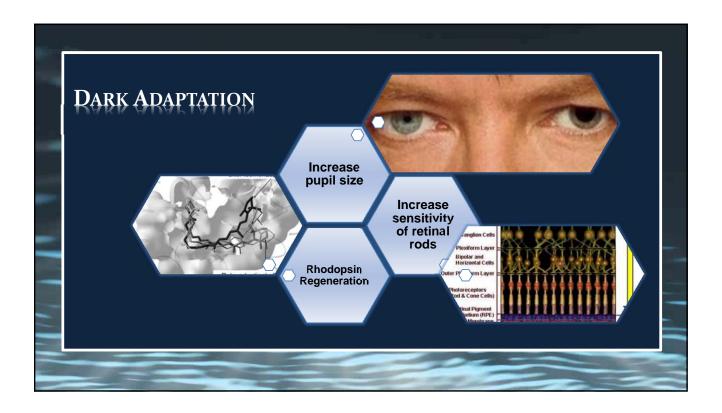


MACULAR DEGENERATION

- Phototoxicity
- · Retinal defenses decline with Age
- Exposure Additive
- Other factors
 - Smoking
 - Genetic
 - Alcohol/Drug abuse
 - Radiation (UV)

LIPOFUSCIN

- Phototoxic chemical
- Accumulates in the retina as the eye ages
- Peak absorption is 430 nm
- Photons absorbed result in production of reactive oxygen species and free radicals
- Damage ocular tissue
- Reduce the ability of the RPE cells to regulate photoreceptor cell turnover



DARK ADAPTATION

- Alabama Study on Early Age-Related Macular Degeneration
 - 325 aged 60-86 years of age
 - Fundus looks clinically normal by color photography

Those with abnormal dark adaptation (>12.3 minutes) were almost 2 times more likely to have AMD at the follow-up (3 years later) as compared to those who had normal dark adaptation

Slowed dark adaptation is a functional marker for increased AMD risk

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

- Wet AMD= intravitreal Anti VEGF
- Dry AMD= effects 80% patients
 - Lifestyle changes; Weight loss and smoking cessation
 - Vitamin supplements

Dry AMD and AREDS Vitamins

- Vitamin C (500 mg)
- Vitamin E (400 IU)
- Lutein (10 mg)
- Zeaxanthin (2 mg)
- Zinc (80 mg)
- Copper (2 mg)





