

7 Good Reasons Our Optical Shop Should Make Your Next Pair of Glasses

- 1. Quality** – We use the highest quality frames and lenses available so your glasses will be dependable and attractive long after they've been purchased.
- 2. Value** – We offer expert workmanship on fully customized glasses at prices competitive with big chain stores.
- 3. Expert Staff** – Our licensed and experienced staff give you personalized care to suit your needs from frame selection to explanations of lens options.
- 4. Selection** – We offer a large selection of frames and

- our staff will help you select the frame shape, size and color that looks and fits best on you.
- 5. Lens Options** – We will demonstrate and explain all the latest lens designs and lens treatments to make your glasses look thinner, feel lighter, eliminate glare and give better vision.
- 6. Warranty** – We guarantee all workmanship for one year.
- 7. Convenience** – We are open Saturday mornings at our downtown location. ●



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Offer valid through September 30, 2018

Purchase one complete pair of prescription glasses and receive a free frame with the purchase of a second pair of complete prescription glasses.



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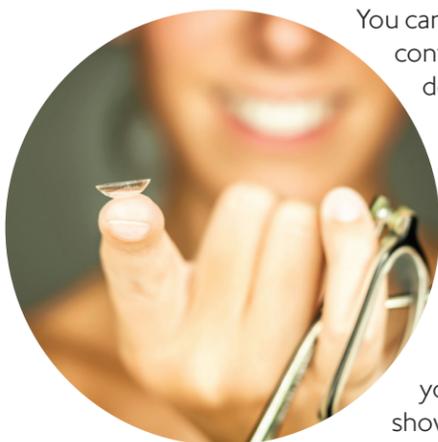
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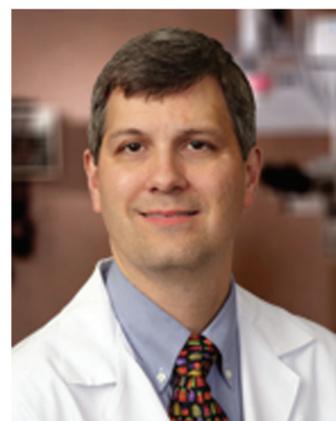


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Columbia Eye Clinic Physicians

- Derek L. Barker, M.D.
- William Cain, Jr., M.D.
- Edward G. Crosswell, M.D.
- Hal H. Crosswell, Jr., M.D.
- H. Holland Crosswell, III, M.D.
- William F. Crosswell, M.D.
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- Lynn Hicks Snoddy, M.D.
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- Garner J. Wild, M.D.



Dr. Derek Barker specializes in helping diabetics manage eye problems that can lead to blindness.

Diabetes and Its Effect on Your Eyes

Diabetes, high blood pressure, and high blood lipids can lead to conditions like diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma and cataracts, which can cause permanent damage to your vision. In fact, diabetes is the number one cause of blindness in the United States. Dr. Derek Barker specializes in helping diabetics manage eye problems that can lead to blindness.

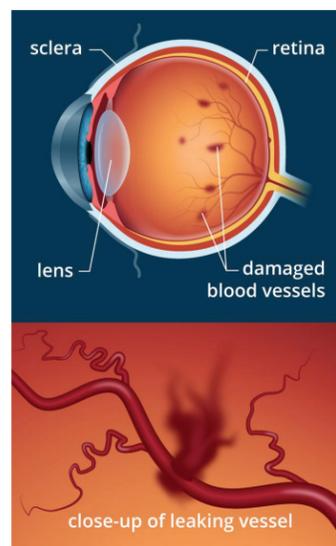
Any of the above symptoms in a diabetic or non-diabetic need to be evaluated by an eye doctor. The sooner eye problems are detected and treated, the better your long-term vision outcomes.

A condition called diabetic retinopathy is common in people with diabetes. Left untreated, diabetic retinopathy can eventually lead to blindness. High blood sugar levels cause blood vessels in the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye (called the retina) to swell, leak, and even close, stopping blood from passing through. If the disease progresses, abnormal blood vessels grow on the retina and can cause scar tissue. The condition begins with blurry vision and can lead to dark floaters and eventual loss of central and peripheral (side) vision.

Diabetes can also affect the cranial nerves that control eye movements, causing temporary or permanent paralysis.

Diabetes affects the autoimmune system as well, lowering your resistance to infection and making diabetics susceptible to bacterial infections.

—Continued on page 2. See "DIABETES."



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It is very important for diabetics to be proactive and work closely with an ophthalmologist to monitor their eye health. The following are symptoms of diabetic retinopathy and other diabetes-related eye problems:

- **Fluctuating vision**
- **Eye floaters and spots**
- **Development of partial loss of vision, blind spot or shadow in your field of view**
- **Blurry and/or distorted vision**
- **Double vision**
- **Eye pain**
- **Near vision problems unrelated to presbyopia (normal loss of near focusing ability that occurs with age)**
- **Cataracts**

DIABETES —Continued from cover.

Keeping your A1c (marker of blood sugar levels) as low as possible and practicing good hygiene such as washing your hands frequently and avoiding touching or rubbing your eyes can help.

Fluctuating blood sugar levels also affect the ability of the crystalline lens in your eye to maintain sharp focus. Eye doctors typically will not prescribe glasses for a diabetic patient until their sugars are relatively stable, ideally with A1c readings at or below 7%.

With early detection, approximately 90% percent of diabetes-related vision loss can be prevented. Regular eye exams are important for people with diabetes even before signs of vision loss occur. ●

Sources:

www.allaboutvision.com

American Academy of Ophthalmology, www.aao.org



Steps to Prevent Diabetic Eye Disease

The American Academy of Ophthalmology recommends taking the following steps to help preserve your vision and reduce your chances of eye disease.

1. Actively manage your disease with your ophthalmologist. That means a comprehensive dilated eye examination from your ophthalmologist at least once a year, more often if recommended.
2. Control your blood sugar
3. Maintain healthy blood pressure and cholesterol levels
4. Quit smoking
5. Exercise ●



How to Instill Eye Drops

Eye drops can be essential in healing your eyes after surgery or infection and preserving your sight if you have chronic eye disease. To get the greatest benefit from eye drops, you must use them properly.

Each time you miss your eye when putting in expensive prescription eye drops, you are throwing money down the drain. Also, if the drops are dripping out of your eye they are not providing the sight preserving medicinal benefit intended.

If you are having difficulty administering your eye drops, you can practice with over-the-counter preservative-free artificial tears for mild dry eyes. Using a preservative-free formula eliminates the risk of you being allergic to preservatives found in many artificial tears.

If you have been prescribed more than one type of medicated eye drop, wait at least five minutes to put the additional drop in the same eye. This will allow the first medication to be fully absorbed and help prevent both medications from dripping out of the eye. If your physician has recommended both a prescription eye drop and over-the-counter lubricating eye drop on the same eye, administer the prescription drop first.

STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFELY INSTILLING EYE DROPS

- 1 Wash your hands with soap and water. Dry your hands with a clean towel.
- 2 Check to see if your eyes have crusting or drainage. If they do, close your eyes and gently wash or wipe the outside of your eyelids with a clean wet cotton ball.
- 3 If you are wearing contact lenses, remove them. The only exception is if you are using eye drops that are specifically formulated to remoisten your contacts or if your doctor advised you to administer drops with your contacts in.
- 4 Shake the eye drops container gently. Be sure to use only the eye drops prescribed for you. Always check the container to be sure that it is the right drug, right number of drops, and the correct schedule (when you should put in your drops).
- 5 Remove the cap of the eye drop bottle. Place the dropper cap on its side and rest it on a clean tissue. Do not touch the dropper tip with your hand or any object to avoid contaminating the drops in the bottle with bacteria and other organisms.
- 6 Either lie down or tilt your head back and look up at the ceiling. Concentrate on a point on the ceiling, keeping your eye wide open.
- 7 Place one or two fingers on your face about an inch below your eye; gently pull down to create a pocket between your lower eyelid and your eyeball.
- 8 Use your other hand to hold the eye drop bottle, pointing the tip downward. Resting your hand on your forehead may help steady it.
- 9 Hold the bottle close to your eye (about an inch away). Be careful not to let the dropper touch your eye or eyelashes to avoid contaminating the drops in the bottle with bacteria and other organisms.
- 10 Squeeze the bottle lightly to allow the drop to fall into the pocket inside your lower lid.
- 11 Remove your hands from your face, gently close your eyes and tilt your head down for a few seconds. Try not to squeeze or blink your eyes after putting in drops. This can force some of the drop out of your eye before it has had a chance to be absorbed.
- 12 To keep as much of the drop on your eye as possible, press lightly on the inner corner of your eyelid, next to your nose. A small duct that drains tears away from your eye and into your nose is located here. By pressing at this point, you close the opening of this drainage duct, allowing the eye drop to remain on the surface of your eye longer. This technique also minimizes the funny taste you may get in your mouth after applying certain eye drops.
- 13 Use a clean tissue to absorb and wipe away any drops that spill out of your eye and onto your eyelids and face.
- 14 If you are using eye drops on both eyes, repeat this procedure for the second eye. Use a clean, separate tissue to blot excess drops from each eye.
- 15 Replace the cap of the bottle and screw it on securely. Never wipe the dropper tip with anything, to avoid contaminating the drops. ●