

Devon in Sight Eye Condition Fact Sheet 5

Cataracts

Introduction

Cataracts are formed when the clear lens inside your eye becomes cloudy or misty. This is a gradual process that usually happens as we get older. It does not hurt.



Photograph: Visual representation of Cataract

The early stages of a cataract do not necessarily affect your sight, but if your sight becomes very impaired you may be referred for surgery to replace the cataract with a clear artificial lens. This surgery is carried out under a local anaesthetic and has a very high success rate.

Who is affected by cataracts?

Cataracts mainly develop in those aged 65 or older. Younger people can develop cataracts following an injury to the eye. Some medical conditions such as diabetes, or taking some sorts of medication such as steroids, may also cause cataracts. Smokers are also more likely to develop cataracts than non-smokers and there may also be a link between UV rays (sunshine) and cataracts. A very small number of babies are born with a cataract.

What are the symptoms of cataracts?

If you have cataracts you may notice that your vision is less clear and distinct. Car headlights and streetlights can become dazzling, and you may experience difficulty moving from shade to sunlit areas. Colours may look faded or yellowed.

Many people with a cataract notice that they need to change the prescription for their glasses more often than they used to. If you are long-sighted, you may even notice that you need your glasses less than you did before you had the cataract!

How do you treat cataracts?

Cataracts often simply mean that your prescription for glasses needs changing. If the cataract is still affecting your day-to-day life, and your optometrist cannot improve this enough by changing your glasses, you can ask them to refer you to an ophthalmologist (eye specialist) for surgery. This involves removing the cloudy lens (the cataract) and replacing it with a clear plastic one. If you have cataracts in both eyes, surgery will normally be carried out on one eye at a time.

What does cataract surgery involve?

Before cataract surgery

Surgery can be done as soon as the cataract is interfering with your daily life. You will have an initial appointment, usually with the ophthalmologist at the hospital, where you will be asked about your general health to help make sure that the operation is suitable for you. The ophthalmologist will also discuss the risks, and how they apply to your individual case.

If you decide to go ahead, you will be booked in for surgery. The ophthalmologist will assess and measure your eyes so that they can choose the correct lens to put in to your eye. If you wear contact lenses, you must leave them out for a week before the operation, as they may affect the accuracy of these measurements. The ophthalmologist may also be able to correct short or long-sightedness and you may not need to wear your glasses as much after the operation.

During the cataract surgery

Most people will have one cataract removed at a time. However, some surgeons will carry out the operation on both eyes at the same time for patients who are at low risk of complications.

The operation usually takes from 15 to 45 minutes. It is carried out under local anaesthetic, so you will be awake, but will not have any sensation in the area around your eye. Some people may also be offered sedation. Throughout surgery, you will hear the ophthalmologist explaining what they are doing, and you may see some vague movements around your eye.

The ophthalmologist will make a tiny cut in your eye in order to remove the cataract and insert a plastic replacement lens. You will not normally need stitches, but your eye will be covered to protect it from knocks after the operation. You will be allowed to go home the same day, but should have someone to go with you and to look after you for 24 hours after surgery.

After cataract surgery

You will be given eye drops to use for the first few weeks after your operation. Nearly all of your vision will return within two days of surgery and many people are able to return to their usual daily routine 24 hours after the operation. You should avoid heavy lifting and strenuous exercise immediately after the operation, but you can carry on with most other activities around the home as normal. You should not drive until your ophthalmologist or optometrist advises you it is safe to do so. Your ophthalmologist will advise on when you can go back to work.

You should avoid wearing eye make-up, swimming, and getting soapy water in your eyes when you wash your hair for two weeks after the operation. If you go out on a windy day, you may feel safer wearing sunglasses to prevent grit getting in your eye.

After cataract surgery most people need to wear glasses for either distance, near vision or both. If you wore glasses before the operation, you will probably find that they will need changing after the operation, so book an eye examination a few weeks after the surgery. You may find that it takes a few weeks to adapt to your vision with new glasses after cataract surgery. This is normal, and is due to your brain adapting to a different prescription.

Will my cataracts come back?

After some months or years, some people notice that their vision becomes cloudy or misty again in the eye where the cataract has been removed. This is not the cataract returning, but is due to the sac which contains the replacement lens clouding up. This cloudiness can be removed by painless laser treatment in a matter of minutes. Contact your optometrist if you are worried that this is happening to you.

Cataract information and support

RNIB: <https://www.rnib.org.uk/eye-health/eye-conditions/cataracts>

College of Optometrists “Through my eyes video” shows what your vision can be like with Cataracts.

<https://lookafteryoureyes.org/eye-conditions/Cataracts/>

What to do next?

If you are experiencing any of the above symptoms or your sight loss deteriorates, please contact your GP/Optician/Accident & Emergency Department at your local Hospital.

If you need any further advice call our Helpline: 01392 876 666

Devon in Sight is a member of the **Helpline Partnership Community**

Credit

We would like to thank the **Royal College of Optometrists** for their kind permission to reproduce this information

Support Available from Devon in Sight

- **Information, Advice and Guidance**
 - **Demonstrations of Low Vision Aids & Daily Living Equipment**
 - **Assistive Technology Solutions**
 - **Our holistic needs assessment (Sight Loss MOT)**
 - **Training for people with central vision loss (Skills for Seeing)**
-

Information Disclaimer

Devon in Sight is committed to producing Information, Advice & Guidance Resources that are clear, accurate, evidence-based, up-to-date and easy to use. We have a robust information production process based on best practice to ensure that information we produce meets the needs of people who are blind or partially sighted and their family and friends.

Devon in Sight is not a medical organisation; therefore we can only provide general information that is not intended to be a substitute for a proper medical assessment. Our information is not intended to be used for individual cases. If you have a specific question about your eye condition, we recommend that you consult an eye care professional.

Devon in Sight will not accept liability for any loss or damage or inconvenience arising as a consequence of any use of or the inability to use any information resources that it provides. People who use our Information Resources and rely on any information do so at their own risk. Devon in Sight does not represent or warrant that its Information Resources are accurate, complete or up to date.

Our Information, Advice & Guidance Resources were correct at the time of writing. However, due to research and medical advances, the content may not be completely up to date.

Devon in Sight Contact Information



Helpline 01392 876 666
www.devoninsight.org.uk
enquiries@devoninsight.org.uk

Devon in Sight is a Registered Charity No 1140978