If you have diabetes, you probably know that your body can’t use or store sugar properly. When your blood sugar gets too high, it can damage the blood vessels in your eyes. This damage may lead to diabetic retinopathy. In fact, the longer someone has diabetes, the more likely he or she is to have retinopathy. According to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, people with diabetes are 25 times more likely to lose vision than those who do not. How does this vision loss happen and how can it be prevented?

**How does diabetes affect your eyes?**
- Diabetes causes problems in the retina (lining on the inside of the eyeball) with the small blood vessels.
- High blood sugar can damage blood vessels in the retina. This causes the retina to swell and form deposits. When the blood vessels are damaged, they can leak fluid or bleed (hemorrhage).
- These leaks can cause damage to the retina and vision loss that can’t be reversed.

**Does everyone with diabetes have eye problems?**
- Everyone who has diabetes is at risk for developing diabetic retinopathy, but not all develop it.
- Patients with controlled diabetes do better than those with uncontrolled diabetes. However, even person with diabetes who is under perfect control can still develop diabetic retinopathy — so, all patients with diabetes need yearly retinal exams.

**How do I know if I have vision problems?**
- Changes to your vision may happen slowly but can be serious.
- “Floaters” (flashes of light or dark gray spots in your vision) and double vision can be a sign of diabetic retinopathy.

**What can I do to keep my eyes healthy?**
- Keep blood sugar levels under control.
- Bring high blood pressure down.
- Be physically active everyday.
- Take all medication as directed by your doctor.
- Quit smoking.
- See an eye care professional once a year for a retinal diabetic eye exam.

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What happens in a retinal diabetic eye exam?
Having your regular doctor test your vision with an eye chart or getting a prescription for glasses is not the same as a retinal eye exam. For a retinal eye exam, an eye care professional will put drops in your eyes to dilate the pupil (the black dot in the middle of the eye) and use a special lens to look into the back of your eye.

What if my insurance doesn't cover vision care?
Diabetes is a medical condition. This means that when you visit an eye care provider to get a retinal eye exam, it is part of your medical insurance plan. This includes Medicare and Medicaid. To review eye exam coverage by most health plans in New Mexico, go to www.nmmtod.com.

What if I can’t afford an eye exam?
Vision USA can help by providing basic eye health and vision care services free of charge to uninsured or low-income people and their families who have no other means obtain care: www.aoa.org/visionusa.xml. The All About Vision Web site explains the Senior EyeCare Program, which helps qualifying seniors get eye exams without out-of-pocket costs. Call (800) 222-EYES (3937) or visit www.allaboutvision.com/viewpoints/0300seniors.htm.

What’s being done to prevent vision loss in people with diabetes?
The New Mexico Medical Review Association (NMMRA), under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, works with health care providers across the state to improve the quality of care for all patients, including those with diabetes. Specifically, NMMRA works with a group dedicated to educating providers and patients about the importance of annual dilated eye exam.

Where can I get more information?
The New Mexico Department of Health Diabetes Prevention and Control Program provides information on diabetic retinopathy at www.diabetesnm.org/index.htm.


For people with diabetes, caring for their vision is as important a part of diabetes management as monitoring blood sugar, controlling the A1C, testing lipid levels and checking feet for cuts and sores. An annual dilated eye exam is an essential part of good self-care.