

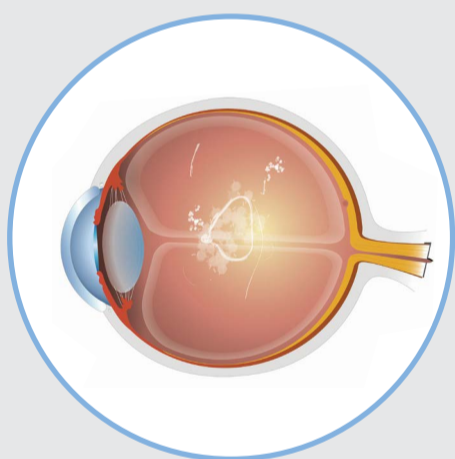
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The vitreous humor is the clear, jelly-like substance in the main chamber of the eye, located between the lens and the retina. At a young age, the vitreous is perfectly transparent. Over time as the eye ages, the vitreous humor can degenerate, losing its form and liquefying. Without the stable vitreous humor, the collagen fibers collapse and bind together to form clumps and knots. These fibers cast shadows on the eye's retina. It is these shadows that are commonly referred to as "eye floaters".

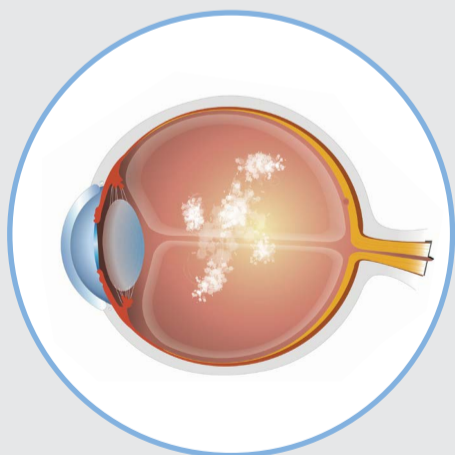
Weiss Ring Floater:

Large, fibrous floater that is usually located safely away from the crystalline lens and the retina.



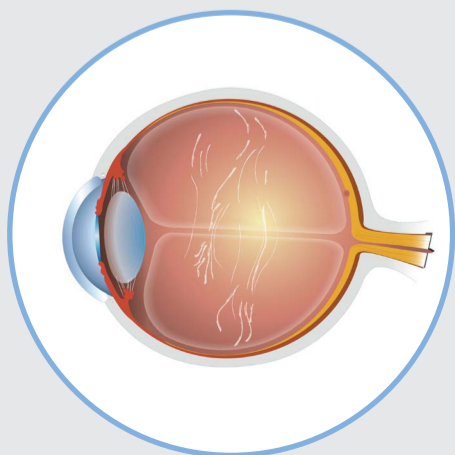
Diffuse Cloud-Like Floater:

This cloud-like floater is caused by the natural ageing process.



Cobweb Floater:

Most common in young people, this thin, dense floater can appear as string-like cobwebs and is a result of clumping of the collagen fibers of the vitreous.



Floaters are little "cobwebs" or specks that float in your field of vision. They are small, dark, shadowy shapes that can look like spots, threadlike strands, or squiggly lines.

Floaters are visible only because they do not remain fixed in location. If floaters were still instead of floating around, for example, your brain would automatically ignore them and you would never consciously see them. The brain often does this with things positioned both in and outside of the eye. For example, you do not perceive the blood vessels in your eye, which are fixed in location close to the retina, because your brain ignores them.

Whilst a floater remains dormant in your eye, it is suspended in the vitreous humor and will therefore drift in line with your eye movement – and hence it often appears to be "moving".

You can see floaters better when looking at a bright blue sky because your pupils contract to a very small size, which in turn makes floaters more pronounced.

Typically, a floater will not significantly change its shape or size during a patient's lifetime.

Floaters are more likely to develop as we age and are more common in people who are very nearsighted, have diabetes, or who have had a cataract operation.

Posterior Vitreous Detachment (PVD) occurs when the vitreous humor peels away from the retina entirely. PVD generally occurs as the eye ages and is often associated with a sudden increase in the number of floaters.

Whilst floaters are considered benign and do not generally affect visual acuity, they can negatively affect quality of vision.

Learn more at www.FLOATER-LFT.com