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Introduction

Papilledema occurs when increased pressure within the skull causes the optic nerve head, or the optic disc, to swell. The optic disc is the point where the optic nerve enters the retina, and it is particularly susceptible to changes in ICP. The swelling can impair the function of the optic nerve, potentially leading to vision loss. It is crucial to distinguish papilledema from other forms of optic disc swelling, such as optic neuritis or ischemic optic neuropathy, which have different underlying causes and treatments [1-3].

Methodology

Causes and risk factors

The primary cause of papilledema is elevated intracranial pressure, which can result from a variety of conditions. These include intracranial tumors, brain hemorrhages, and conditions that cause increased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) production or impaired CSF absorption,

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