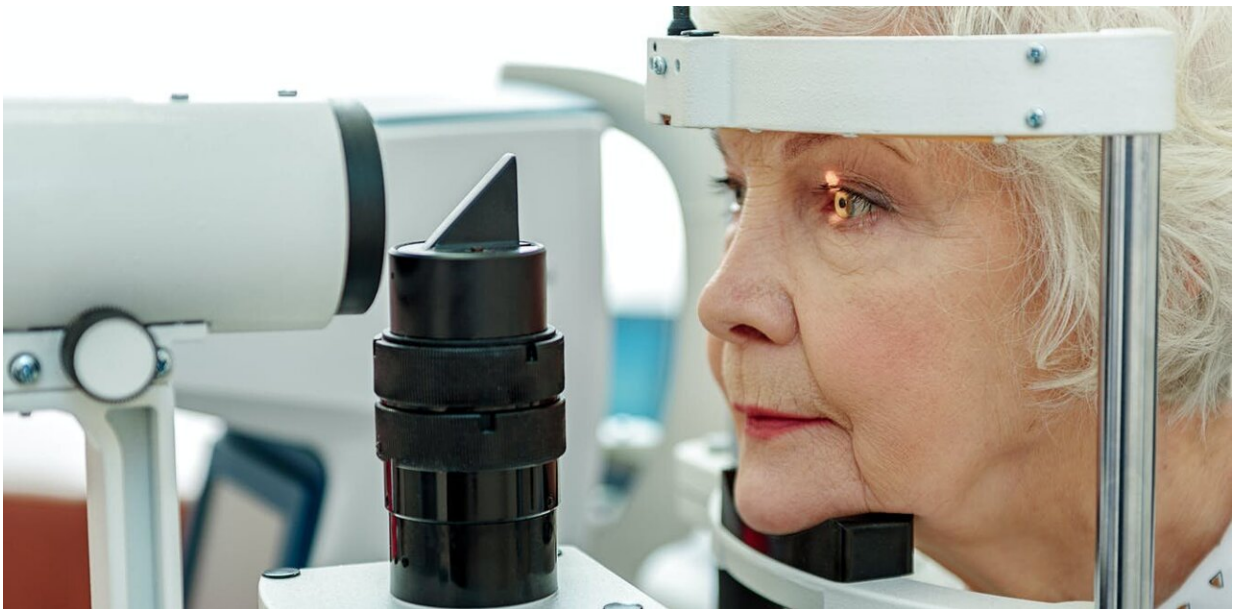


How your eyes could help diagnose high blood pressure

July 20 2022, by Rebekka Heitmar and Christian French



Signs of high blood pressure may be spotted in your eyes long before you're diagnosed with the condition. Credit: [Olena Yakobchuk/ Shutterstock](#)

Most people over the age of 40 regularly see an optometrist. But while most see their optometrist for an eye exam, many don't realize just how much our eyes can tell someone about our health. In fact, your eyes may actually be one of the first parts of our body to show signs of high blood pressure—often before most people are even aware they have the condition.

An estimated [1.3 billion people worldwide](#) have hypertension—but only half of these people are aware of it or have been diagnosed. Many people may be unaware they have [high blood pressure](#) because it has few warning signs or symptoms. This is also why it's often called "[the silent killer](#)."

High [blood pressure](#) isn't something that develops suddenly. It's often the result of many years of an unhealthy lifestyle with [poor diet](#), lack of physical activity, smoking and excess alcohol consumption. Family history of high blood pressure, alongside other conditions—such as diabetes and [kidney disease](#)—are also risk factors.

If left untreated, high blood pressure can increase risk of heart disease (including heart attacks and [heart failure](#)), stroke, kidney disease, [vascular dementia](#), as well as causing [eye problems](#). This is why it's important to catch high blood pressure early—and regular eye exams could be one way to do this.

Pressure changes

There are several ways to find out if you have [high blood pressure](#). You can get it checked by your doctor, at a pharmacy or using a home testing kit. This is usually done with a stethoscope, arm cuff or an automated arm cuff, which can be used at home. The NHS advises people get their blood pressure checked every five years—though this may be yearly if a person is at greater risk of having high blood pressure.

But your optometrist may also be able to spot signs of high blood pressure—possibly even before your GP does.

When viewing inside the eye with a [slit-lamp](#) (a specialized microscope used during an [eye exam](#)) or taking a [retinal photograph](#), many different parts of the eyes can be seen—including the [small blood vessels](#).

These small blood vessels are very sensitive to changes in blood pressure and may become damaged as a result of high blood pressure—which may lead to blurry vision. High blood pressure may also cause a buildup of fluid beneath our retina, which may also affect the health of the eye.

During an eye exam, an optometrist may be able to measure the diameter of blood vessels to determine if a person is likely to have high blood pressure. If the optometrist takes a retinal photograph, signs of high blood pressure will be seen in red areas of hemorrhaging in the eyes.

The eye's circulation is very similar to the brain's circulation. This is because eyes developed from brain tissue, hence they're often referred to as "the window to the brain." This is also the reason why changes in the eye's blood vessels can be used as an early warning sign for what is likely to go on in the brain and elsewhere in the body. But because changes in the eye's blood vessels can also be due to other diseases affecting the eyes (such as diabetes), any changes that your optometrist spots would need to be confirmed by a GP or at-home blood pressure device.

In order to diagnose someone with high blood pressure by [looking at a their eyes](#), optometrists will [look for](#) fluid build-up in the eye (which may lead to swelling), inflammation and blood vessel dysfunction. They may also measure the [diameter of blood vessels in the eyes](#) to predict who is at higher risk of developing high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

Your optometrist may also ask you questions about your health during an exam—including if you have high blood pressure—to better identify risk factors for certain eye conditions. Someday, AI could even be used during regular eye exams to better identify those [at risk of having a heart attack](#).

While a regular eye exam doesn't replace a regular health check up with

your doctor, it's often the first place that high blood pressure is picked up, as patients are often symptom-free. Optometrists may also be able to catch signs of other diseases too—such as diabetes—which can also cause damage to the eyes.

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