

Since 1989 Eye Love Eye Clinic visited by 3 generations of the same family

Eye Love Eye Clinic is a hospital that provides treatments including LASIK/LASEK, presbyopia, and cataracts, with a focus on eye diseases in middle-aged and older patients.

Our clinic has repeatedly innovated with a ceaseless spirit of challenge and passion, including introduction of excimer laser eyesight correction surgery in 1989. In addition, we were the first in Korea to establish an International Presbyopia Institute, and we are currently executing presbyopia surgery research alongside globally distinguished research centers.

Eye Love Eye Clinic, on the basis of customer-oriented treatment services and an abundance of surgical experience, is establishing itself as a highly reliable ophthalmology clinic for safeguarding eye health in Korea during the current era of 100-year lifespans.

Treatment Hours

Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri | 9:00AM ~ 6:30PM

Sat | 9:00AM ~ 2:00PM

Wed, Sun Closed

Treatment Areas

Eyesight correction clinic:

LASIK/LASEK and A-ICL

Presbyopia and cataract clinic:

Presbyopia correction, cataract

Eye disease clinic:

Xerophthalmia, glaucoma, macular degeneration

Contact lens clinic:

Hard lens, soft lens and dream lens

Address and how to make an appointment

Road-name address of main clinic:

#16 Apgujeong-ro 30-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul

Lot no. address of main clinic:

#610-3 Sinsa-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul

Consultation and appointments: 02-514-7557

Website: eyeloveilove.com

Floor Information

7F : ELAH HALL

6F : Planning · Administration

5F : Reception (First visit)

4F : Lasik · Lasek Center

3F : Presbyopia · Cataract Center

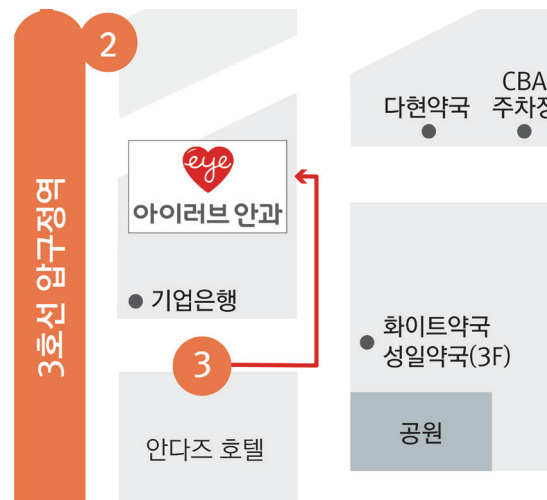
2F : Outpatient Center (Revisitation)

1F : Entrance

B1 : Surgery Center



Directions



Eye Love Eye Clinic explains.

What are Eye Diseases?

About xerophthalmia,
epiphora,
and corneal diseases

What is Xerophthalmia?

It is a disorder with symptoms including damage and inflammation to the surface of the eyeball, thereby inducing blinding or temporary degradation of eyesight, and a feeling of the presence of foreign matters or stiffness due to dryness. It occurs in the event of inadequate tears or, on the contrary, in the event of excessive tears that evaporate quickly. This will lead to corneal damage and fatigue of the eyes. Therefore, if xerophthalmia is left untreated, it can cause various eye diseases such as keratohealcosis, presbyopia, and cataracts.

Causes of Xerophthalmia

Changes in one's environment such as atmospheric pollution, an increase in computer use, and proliferation in the use of diversified mobile devices, post-eyesight correction surgery symptoms, and aging are the main causes. In addition, it can manifest due to dyeing of the hair, use of makeup, dry closed spaces, and stress, etc., and occur due to the use of drugs (tranquilizers, hypertensive depressors, hormonal drugs, and anti-histamine drugs) or from wearing contact lenses for a prolonged period of time, or lack of sleep. Moreover, damage to the tear glands and degradation in thyroid function can also be causes.

Treatment of Xerophthalmia

Treatments of xerophthalmia can be divided into 2 categories, namely, direct treatment of the inflammation and improvement of the environment that induces inflammation (ie. prevention).

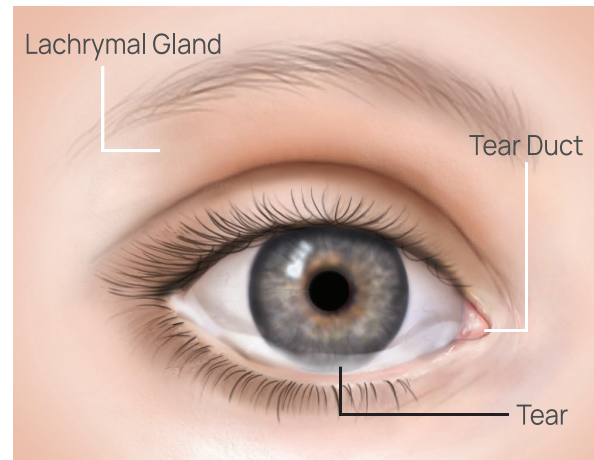
| Treatment of inflammation | Improvement of environment |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Steroids- Immune suppressants- Anti-inflammation drugs- Autologous serum-based eye drops | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Artificial lacrimal- Punctal occlusion- Hygienic management of eyeball surface |

What is Epiphora?

Epiphora is a disorder in which excessive secretion of tears occurs without particular reason. If tears stagnate in the eyes, this will blur the sight or induce inflammation in the tear glands. In addition, it can cause ulceration or inflammation of the edges or skin around the eyelid, thereby requiring treatment.

Causes of Epiphora

In the event of epiphora, tear ducts become narrower or blocked due to aging, causing the tear to leak outside. In addition, there may be cases of excessive tear secretion as a reaction to irritation of the eyes arising from xerophthalmia, eyelid abnormality, and by jabbing of the eyelashes, etc.



Treatment of Epiphora

Epiphora is treated by means of artificial tears and removal of eyelashes, etc. However, if a tear duct is narrowed or blocked, tear duct surgery is necessary. Tear duct surgery includes widening of the tear duct and insertion of a silicon tube by inserting an endoscope into the nose following administration of simple local anesthesia. The silicon tube inserted into the duct is then removed 3~6 months after the surgery.

What is Corneal Disease?

The cornea is the transparent portion that covers the surface of the anterior aspect of the eye and protects the eye against pathogens and impact. Since the cornea is always exposed to the external environment, it can easily be injured or affected by various diseases. Common corneal diseases include herpetic keratitis, bacterial keratitis, and fungal keratitis.

What is Conjunctival Disease?

The conjunctiva is a thin mucous tissue membrane that protects the eyes from the external environment, along with the cornea. In particular, it protects against pathogens or microbes, etc. due to its immune function and ability to generate a mucous layer in the tears. Diseases that occur in the conjunctiva include epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, acute hemorrhagic (Apolo) conjunctivitis, and bacterial conjunctivitis.

Treatment of Keratoconjunctival Disease

Keratoconjunctival diseases are treated with antibiotics (via eye drops or intravenous injection) following a bacterial culture test. If there are other external causes such as the eyelid, these are treated together. Although it will heal naturally in some cases, it is essential to undergo ophthalmologic examinations regularly.

Prevention of Keratoconjunctival Disease

During a breakout of contagious keratoconjunctival disease, hands should be washed frequently and swimming pools and locations with many people should be avoided. It is safe to use eye drops in accordance with an ophthalmologist's prescription to ensure quick recovery. If a family member becomes afflicted by an eye disease, separate towels and washing bowls should be used.