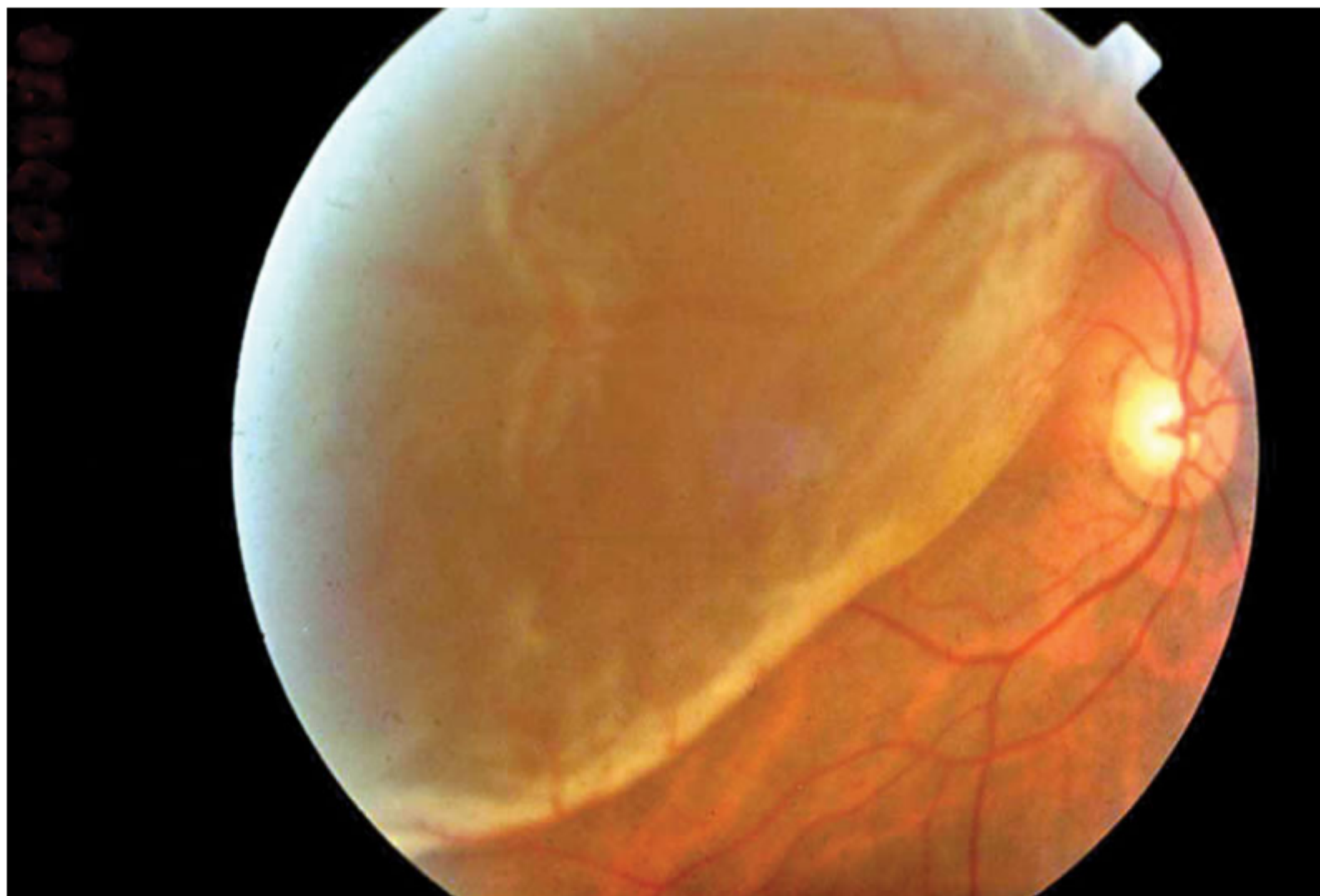


RETINAL DETACHMENT



Definition:- Retinal Detachment is the separation of the sensory retina i.e the photoreceptors and inner tissue layers from underlying retinal pigment epithelium.

There are 3 main types.

1. RHEGMATOGENOUS RETINAL DETACHMENT

Most common type

Characterised by a full-thickness break (a "rhegma") in the sensory retina, variable degrees of vitreous traction and passage of liquefied vitreous through the break into the subretinal space.

Spontaneous rhegmatogenous R.D is usually preceded or accompanied by Posterior Vitreous detachment and is associated with myopia, aphakia and trauma to the eye.

MANAGEMENT

Find and treat all retinal breaks

Cryotherapy or laser being applied to prevent any further influe of fluid into sub retinal space.

Surgery can be done e.g injecting expandable gas into Vitreous, Scleral bucking, Pars plana Vitrectomy.

2. TRACTIONAL RETINAL DETACHMENT

Most commonly due to Proliferative diabetic retinopathy, Ocular trauma or Retinopathy of prematurity.

Tractional forces actively pull the sensory retina away from underlying pigment epithelium towards the vitreous base.

Traction is due to formation of vitreal, epiretinal or sub retinal membranes.

MANAGEMENT

Pars plana Vitrectomy allows removal of tractional elements followed by removal of the fibrotic membranes.

Gas tamponade, silicone oil or sclera buckling may be used.

3. SEROUS AND HAEMORRHAGIC RETINAL DETACHMENT

Occurs in the absence of either retinal break or vitreo retinal traction.

They form as a result of accumulation of fluid beneath sensory retina and are caused Primarily by diseases of the retinal Pigment epithelium and choroid.