

## “EFFECTIVENESS OF DRAINAGE OF PRE-MACULAR SUB-HYALOID HAEMORRHAGE INTO VITREOUS CAVITY WITH ND YAG LASER”

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### ABSTRACT

Premacular subhyaloid haemorrhage refers to blood accumulation in the subhyaloid or the retrohyaloid space, which lies between the posterior hyaloid face and the internal limiting membrane of the retina. Premacular subhyaloid haemorrhage has a circular shape in beginning and latter assumes a hemispherical configuration with a straight upper margin due to the effect of the gravity and typically is boat shaped. The source of blood in subhyaloid haemorrhage is the capillaries of the retinal blood vessels. Premacular subhyaloid haemorrhage may occur from various vascular or haematological disorders which include anaemic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, blunt trauma, branch retinal vein occlusion, Valsalva retinopathy, retinal macroaneurysm rupture, Terson syndrome, age related macular degeneration, etc. Sudden, painless and profound loss of vision is the most common presentation. Data collected from hospital records available at BMCRI, Minto ophthalmic hospital 14 eyes of 13 Patients were included of which 5 were females and 8 were males for the accrual period between Feb 2006 to Dec 2013. Inclusion criteria was considered; Sub-hyaloid haemorrhage involving macula, Sub-hyaloid haemorrhage measuring more than 2 disc diameters, Patients who have received no prior treatment for the subhyaloid haemorrhage and excluded from Media opacities. Fourteen eyes of 13 patients were studied. Average age of patients was 34.07yrs with age ranging from 9yrs to 66 yrs. 8 patients were males and 5 were females. Etiologies of sub-hyaloid haemorrhage seen in our study were valsalva retinopathy (8 eyes), aplastic anaemia (2 eyes), severe anaemia(1 eye), BRVO (1 eye), proliferative diabetic retinopathy(1 eye) and trauma(1 eye). Nd-YAG laser was effective in all 14 eyes. The entrapped haemorrhage was released into vitreous cavity and macular area which showed significant clearing by 2-3 weeks. There is a need for prospective study and comparative study to evaluate and compare various treatment options for subhyaloid hemorrhage.

**KEYWORDS:** BRVO, Nd-YAG, Sub-Hyaloid, ARMD