

Surgical Considerations for Vitreous Opacities

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ABSTRACT

Vitreous opacities, often known as floaters, are a commonly diagnosed disease that appears to be prevalent in retinal surgery. Although most patients' symptoms are minor, they can cause severe impairment in vision-related quality of life in certain people. The awareness of the visual handicap caused by floaters, as well as the evidence foundation for treating this problem using small-gauge vitrectomy, has grown. Nonetheless, selecting acceptable individuals for surgery is sometimes problematic because of the relative absence of objective findings and results with which to quantify both visual impairment and post-procedure improvement. Even though there are no official recommendations on whether vitrectomy must be considered, there are some principles that should be followed when dealing with patients who have vitreous opacities. This review included an overview of symptomatic vitreous opacities and their treatment options, discussing best practices for identification of patients for surgical treatment, reviewing surgical pearls for vitrectomies and the role of laser treatment and photoablation by nanoparticles, as well as surgical management for proliferative diabetic retinopathy and its complications such as vitreous hemorrhage, tractional retinal detachment, macular hemorrhage, and edema, and offering further clarity regarding the treatment approaches for optimizing outcomes for patients having vitreous opacities.

Keywords: vitreous opacity; floater; surgical; vitrectomy; diabetic retinopathy; retinal tear.

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