

# POSTERIOR VITREOUS DETACHMENT

## AN OVERVIEW

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### IMPORTANT

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### Introduction

Flashes and Floaters (Posterior Vitreous Detachment)

The space between the crystalline lens and the retina is filled with a clear, gel-like substance called vitreous. In a newborn, the vitreous has an egg-white consistency and is firmly attached to the retina. With age, the vitreous thins and may separate from the back of the eye. This is called posterior vitreous detachment (PVD), a very common, usually harmless condition.

As the vitreous pulls free from the retina, it is often accompanied by light flashes or floaters. Floaters are caused by tiny bits of vitreous gel or cells that cast shadows on the retina. Flashes occur when the vitreous tugs on the sensitive retina tissue.

There are other more serious causes of flashes and floaters, however. Retinal tears, retinal detachment, infection, inflammation, haemorrhage, or an injury such as a blow to the head may also cause floaters and flashes. Occasionally, flashes of light are caused by neurological problems. When related to a headache, the flashes of light are seen in both eyes, and usually last 20-30 minutes before the headache starts.

Floating cells



### Signs and Symptoms

- Black spots or 'spider webs' that seem to float in the vision in a cluster or alone

- Spots that move or remain suspended in one place
- Floaters that are most prominent when looking at a bright background like a clear, blue sky
- Flickering or flashing lights that are most prominent when looking at a bright background like a clear, blue sky

### **Symptoms that may indicate a more serious problem**

- Sudden decrease of vision along with flashes and floaters
- Veil or curtain that obstructs part or all of the vision
- Sudden increase in the number of floaters

### **Detection and Diagnosis**

Immediately seek medical advice if you notice a sudden shower of floaters, new light flashes, a veil or curtain obstructing your vision, or any other change. The diagnostician will dilate your pupils with drops and examine the vitreous and retina inside the eye with an ophthalmoscope.

### **Treatment**

Because of the risk factor, surgery is rarely indicated for Posterior Vitreous Detachment except when the floaters seriously obscure the vision. In these cases, surgical removal of the vitreous (vitrectomy) may be considered only if the vision is significantly affected. This treatment is rarely needed since floaters typically become less bothersome over a period of weeks to months as they settle below the line of sight. However, vitrectomy may be indicated in a select group of individuals with visually disabling vitreous floaters, as long as an objective assessment of the individual's visual dysfunction from the floaters is established.

If the flashes and floaters are related to a problem other than a Posterior Vitreous Detachment, surgical treatment may be indicated.

### **Monitor your vision**

It is important to periodically assess the vision of each eye.

Many problems can be detected early by simply comparing both eyes.

### **To test vision**

- Cover one eye and pick a point to look at straight ahead
- Note the quality of your central and peripheral vision, noting any change
- Look for any obstructions, veils or curtains in your peripheral vision
- Watch for floaters, and flashes
- Note the duration and intensity of any symptom
- Cover other eye and repeat
- Report any new symptoms or changes in vision to your medical advisor

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