

ABSTRACT

Aim:

To evaluate cases of vitreous haemorrhage and assess the causes and visual outcome following different treatment modalities.

Study design:

Prospective and retrospective study

Study centre:

RIOGOH, Chennai

Participants:

100 patients with vitreous haemorrhage

Outcomes Measured:

Visual acuity, Direct and Indirect ophthalmoscopy, B-scan USG, optical coherence tomography (OCT) and patients were followed up on 1st, 2nd, 4th week, 3rd month.

Results:

25 cases (56.8%) had PDR, 14 cases (31.8%) are due to trauma and 5 cases (11.36%) had spontaneous vitreous haemorrhage. visual outcomes were better with surgical treatment than medical treatment.

Conclusion:

PDR found to be the most common cause followed by trauma and spontaneous haemorrhage. Surgical treatment had better prognosis than medical modality.

Key Words:

Vitreous haemorrhage, etiology, management