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