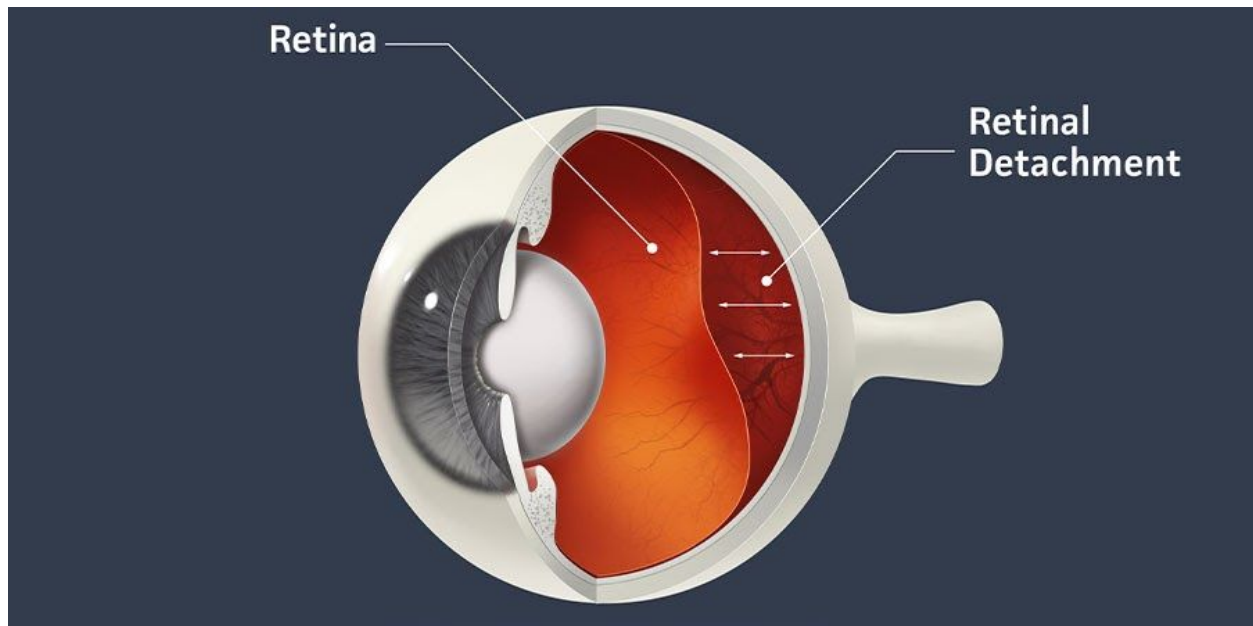


Retinal detachment

Retinal detachment is a tearing or separation of the retina (the light-sensitive lining at the back of the eye) from the underlying tissue, possibly resulting in vision loss.



Causes & risk factors

- A high degree of [nearsightedness](#).
- After [cataract](#) surgery.
- Ocular Trauma.
- Loss of jelly-like substance (vitreous) eye.
- Retinal breaks.
- Lattice retinal degeneration.
- [Glaucoma](#).
- Personal or family history of retinal detachment.

Symptoms

- Flashes of light (photopsia) or sudden increase of photopsia.

- Shadow of a curtain moving across vision and loss of central vision.
- Increase of [floaters or spots](#).

Diagnosis

- Loss of vision.
- Sudden or recent onset of floaters.
- Flashing lights.
- Loss of peripheral field.
- Family history of vision loss or history of retinal disease.
- History of trauma, vitreous or retinal disease or intraocular surgery.

Treatment

Possible treatment options can include:

- Laser photocoagulation.
- Replacing vitreous (jelly-like substance)—Vitrectomy.
- Cryotherapy.
- Scleral buckle.
- Expanding gas.
- Air injection.
- Silicone oil injection.

Prevention

Early detection and treatment of signs and symptoms through routine [comprehensive eye exams](#) by a doctor of optometry.

Source:

<https://www.aoa.org/healthy-eyes/eye-and-vision-conditions/retinal-detachment?sso=y>