VITRECTOMY WITH INTERNAL LIMITING MEMBRANE PEELING FOR HIGHLY MYOPIC FOVEOSCHISIS

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Purpose: To report the case of a high myopic patient with foveoschisis and relatively good vision managed by internal limiting membrane (ILM) peeling and perfluorocarbon tamponade.

Methods: A case report

Results: A 45-year-old woman was a victim of extensive myopic foveoschisis in her right eye. Her best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/50. Pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) with ILM peeling followed by perfluoropropane tamponade had been performed, and intra-retinal space decreased significantly 2 days after operation. Two months later, the BCVA improved to 20/30, and the intra-retinal space was almost closed with a small amount of subretinal fluid accumulation. At eight months, the retina was completely reattached.

Conclusions: The preoperative vision of patients with foveoschisis may be relatively good. PPV with ILM peeling resulted in favorable visual and anatomical outcomes with treatment of foveoschisis in highly myopic eyes.

Key words: high myopia, myopic foveoschisis, intra-retinal space, internal limiting membrane peeling

INTRODUCTION

Myopia is highly prevalent in East Asia, and high myopia affects 24% of girls and 18% of boys at the age of 18 years in Taiwan.¹ Myopic foveoschisis (MF) is not

uncommon in highly myopic eyes with reported rates ranging from 9% up to 34% for which MF is one of the major causes of vision impairment.²⁻⁴ Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is valuable in detecting foveoschisis.

The accurate timing, indications, and procedures of surgical treatment are still controversial. Pars plana

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