

Vitreoretinalna kirurgija, Friday, May 16 2025, 16:30-17:30

Location: dvorana Grandis

Session: Vitreoretinalna kirurgija / Vitreoretinal surgery

Chairs: Mojca Globočnik Petrovič and Neža Čokl Jenko

OR-055

Vitrectomy for Vitreous Hemorrhage: Two-Year Outcomes and Etiology

Igor Šivec Trampuž, Rok Šega, Anja Vidmar, Neža Čokl Jenko, Mojca Globočnik Petrovič

Očesna klinika, Univerzitetni klinični center (UKC) Ljubljana, Slovenia

Purpose: To investigate the etiology and surgical outcomes in a cohort of patients undergoing pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) for vitreous hemorrhage (VH).

Methods: Non-interventional, retrospective, single center case series of patients who underwent PPV for VH in the Eye Hospital, University Clinical Centre Ljubljana between 2023 and 2025. Etiology of VH, best corrected visual acuity, number of reoperations, age, gender and follow-up time were recorded.

Results: The study included 93 eyes (87 patients), of which 59 were male and 28 were female. The cause of hemovitreous was proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) in 35/93 (38%), ocular trauma in 13/93 (14%), retinal detachment in 7/93 (8%), neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) in 7/93 (8%). Other causes were less common. In 13% of the cases, no evident cause was identified, suggesting that posterior vitreous detachment was the most probable explanation. Other causes were less common. The average age of the patients was 69 years, and the average postoperative follow-up time was 7 months. The best corrected visual acuity improved from 0.002 to 0.4 at the last examination. Four patients with nAMD and 25 patients with PDR had been treated with anti-VEGF agents prior to developing VH. In 17/93 cases, more than one surgery was required.

Conclusions: Pars plana vitrectomy is a safe and effective method for improving vision in patients with hemovitreous. The etiology of hemovitreous is diverse, which affects the treatment outcomes. The most common cause of hemovitreous was proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration, central retinal vein occlusion, open globe injury, and younger patients with diabetes mellitus achieved the poorest visual outcomes.

Vitrektomija pri Hematovitreusu: Dvoletni pregled izidov in etiologije

Igor Šivec Trampuž, Rok Šega, Anja Vidmar, Neža Čokl Jenko, Mojca Globočnik Petrovič

Očesna klinika, Univerzitetni klinični center (UKC) Ljubljana, Slovenia

Namen: Raziskati etiologijo in kirurške izide pri bolnikih, ki so imeli hematovitreus in je bila opravljena vitrektomija pars plana (PPV).

Metode: Opravljena je bila neintervencijska, retrospektivna analiza bolnikov s hematovitreusom in PPV med letoma 2023 in 2025 na Očesni kliniki UKC Ljubljana.

Beležili smo vzrok hematovitreusa, podatke o najboljši korigirani vidni ostrini, številu ponovljenih operacij, starosti, spolu in dolžini opazovanja.

Rezultati: V študijo smo vključili 93 oči (87 bolnikov), od tega 59 moških in 28 žensk. Vzrok za hematovitreus je bil proliferativna diabetična retinopatija (PDR) 35/93 (38 %), očesna poškodba 13/93 (14 %), odstop mrežnice 7/93 (8%), neovaskularna degeneracija makule (nAMD) 7/93 (8%) in drugi redkejši vzroki. Pri 13% ni bilo evidentnega drugega vzroka, kot najverjetneje posteriorni odstop steklovine. Ostali vzroki so bili redkejši. Povprečna starost bolnikov je bila 69 let, povprečen čas pooperativnega spremljanja pa 7 mesecev. Najboljša korigirana vidna ostrina se je izboljšala iz 0,002 na 0,4 ob zadnjem pregledu. Štirje bolniki z nAMD in 25 bolnikov s PDR je bilo pred hematovitreusom zdravljenih z zaviralci VEGF. V 17/93 primerih je bilo potrebno opraviti več kot eno operacijo.

Zaključek: Pars plana vitrektomija je varna in učinkovita metoda za izboljšanje vida pri bolnikih s hematovitreusom. Etiologija hematovitreusa je raznolika, kar vpliva na izide zdravljenja. Najpogostejši vzrok hematovitreusa je bila proliferativna diabetična retinopatija. Bolniki z neovaskularno starostno okvaro rumene pege, zaporo centralne mrežnične vene, odprto poškodbo očesa ter mlajši bolniki s sladkorno boleznijo so dosegli najslabše izide.