

Serpentine Appearance of Giant Retinal Tear

Lagan Paul^{1*}, Neha Chowdhary¹ and Ranobir Ghosh²

¹Vitreoretina Services, Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Daryaganj, New Delhi, India

²Department of Clinical Optometry and Electrophysiology, Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Daryaganj, New Delhi, India

*Corresponding Author: Lagan Paul, Vitreoretina Services, Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Daryaganj, New Delhi, India.

DOI: 10.31080/ASOP.2020.03.0146

Received: July 09, 2020

Published: July 20, 2020

© All rights are reserved by Lagan Paul, et al.

Giant retinal tears (GRTs) are described as full-thickness circumferential retinal tears involving more than 3 clock hours (90 degrees) of the peripheral retina [1]. GRTs are caused by vitreous traction on the peripheral retina in the area of the vitreous base as there is condensation of the peripheral vitreous along with liquefaction of the central vitreous. Due to subsequent transvitreal contraction of the cortical gel, the tear occurs along the vitreous base in a zipper fashion [2]. Sonographic appearance of the GRT has been described in literature as a double linear echo that is discontinuous with the contour of the globe [3]. We describe the serpentine appearance of the GRT on ultrasound B scan.

A 61 year old male presented with complaint of seeing floaters and diminution of vision in the right eye since 3 days. Best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was recorded as HM in the right eye and 6/6 in the left eye. On examination, a GRT was noticed in the right eye of about 4 clock hours (Figure 1A). Ultrasound B scan showed serpentine appearance of the GRT (Figure 1B and 1C). The patient underwent pars plana vitrectomy with belt buckle with perfluorocarbon liquid with endolaser with silicone oil tamponade in the right eye. Postoperatively, retina was attached with BCVA of 6/60 (Figure 1D).

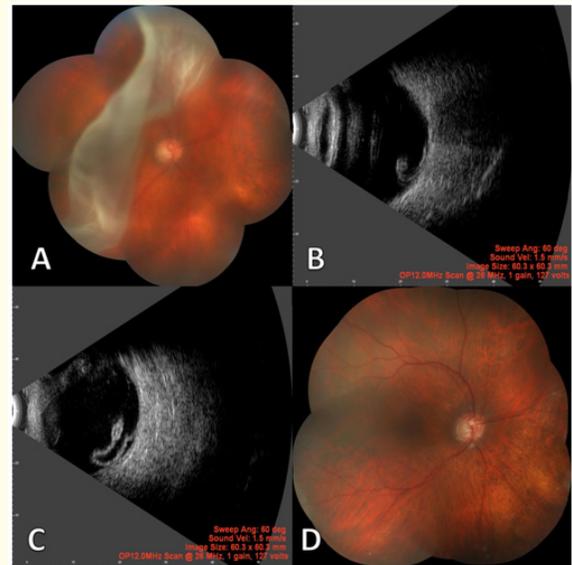


Figure 1: Colour fundus photograph (A) of the right eye of the patient showing GRT of about 4 clock hours from 8 to 12 o'clock (B) Ultrasound B scan image- (axial scan) showing the rolled over edge of the GRT (C) Ultrasound B scan image- (transverse scan) showing the serpentine appearance of the GRT (D) Post-operative fundus photograph of the patient showing attached retina.

Bibliography

1. Shunmugam M., *et al.* "Giant retinal tears". *Survey of Ophthalmology* 59 (2014): 192-216.
2. Freeman HM and Castillejos ME. "Current management of giant retinal breaks: results with vitrectomy and total air fluid exchange in 95 cases". *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society* 79 (1981): 89-102.
3. Jalkh AE., *et al.* "Ultrasonographic findings in eyes with giant retinal tears and opaque media". *Retina* 3.3 (1983): 154-158.

Assets from publication with us

- Prompt Acknowledgement after receiving the article
- Thorough Double blinded peer review
- Rapid Publication
- Issue of Publication Certificate
- High visibility of your Published work

Website: www.actascientific.com/

Submit Article: www.actascientific.com/submission.php

Email us: editor@actascientific.com

Contact us: +91 9182824667