

# Retinal Vein Occlusion



## **Definition**

**1. CRVO**-Central Retinal Vein Occlusion - affecting the light sensitive cells

**2. BRVO**-branch retinal vein occlusion- affecting a portion of the retina

## **ETIOLOGY**

Pressure on the vein by the local arteries

-caused by-

1. Blood clot
2. Diabetes
3. Glaucoma
4. Atherosclerosis
5. Hypertension

Usually in the aged

## **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

prevalence=0.1 % for CRVO

0.6 % for BRVO

odds ratio for those with following:

22=focal arterial narrowing

16=av nicking

5=htn

4=smoker

2=dm

## **DIAGNOSIS**

1. Visual acuity.
2. Visual field exam
3. Color vision test
4. Pupillary reflex
- 5. Funduscopy-dilated  
veins, intraretinal  
hemorrhages, macular/optic n.  
edema**
6. Slit lamp exam
7. Intraocular pressure.

## **DIAGNOSIS**

Systemic tests-

1. Glucose
2. Cholesterol
3. Triglyceride
4. **Clotting disorder screening in the young-**  
homocystine, protein C, Protein S, Anti-thrombin III, Factor V Leiden
5. C Reactive protein in the young-

## **TREATMENT**

Clinical Trials

1. Intra -ocular injection of anti-VEGF
2. Surgical intervention- vitreous

## **Patient Education/Health Maintenance**

1. Control Diabetes, Atherosclerosis
- 2. Possible Aspirin.**