

Brief Note on Retinal Detachment

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DESCRIPTION

Retinal detachment or retinal detachment is a serious eye disease that affects your vision and can cause blindness if left untreated. It occurs in a layer of tissue called the retina at the back of the eye. It involves separating the retina from the tissue that supports it. Symptoms include flashes, floaters, or seeing shadows in your field of vision. Floaters are black dots and wavy lines in your field of vision.

Before the retinal detachment, you may encounter warning signs such as a retinal tear. Retinal detachment often occurs spontaneously or suddenly. Risk factors include age, myopia, history of eye surgery or trauma, and family history of retinal detachment. If you think your retina is detached, call your ophthalmologist or go to the emergency room immediately. The retina detects light and sends signals to the brain so that we can see. When the retina is detached, it cannot do its job. Your vision may become blurred. If the separation is not repaired, you may lose your eyesight permanently. Timely treatment can save your vision. The risk of retinal detachment increases with age. If you have or have had the following conditions, your risk will also be higher:

Family history of retinal detachment. Intraocular surgery (any surgery that involves the eyes, such as cataract surgery). Having certain eye diseases can also increase the risk of retinal detachment: Myopia or severe myopia. After the vitreous body is shed, the vitreous body (the thick fluid in the middle of the eye) separates from the retina. Other eye diseases, such as retinal

degeneration (thinning of the retina). If you are at high risk of retinal detachment, please consult your healthcare provider. Your provider can help you arrange eye exams and suggest other measures to protect your eye health. Hematogenous: The most common cause of retinal detachment occurs when there are small cracks in the retina. The eye fluid called vitreous can pass through the tear fluid and collect behind the retina. Then push the retina away from the back of the eye. This type of separation usually occurs with age. As the vitreous shrinks and thins with age, it pulls on the retina and tears it apart.

Scar tissue on the retina can pull it away from the back of the eye. Diabetes is a common cause of these retinal detachments. Long-term high blood sugar levels can damage the blood vessels in the eye and cause scar tissue to form. The scar and the area of traction will enlarge, pulling and separating the retina from the back of the eye. Even if there is no retinal tear, fluid will pool behind the retina. As the fluid builds up, it pushes the retina outward. The main cause of fluid build-up is leaking blood vessels or swelling behind the eyes, which can be caused by uveitis (inflammation of the eye). Eye (eye) ultrasound: This scan does not require mydriatic syrup, but your provider may use the syrup to numb your eyes so that you do not feel any discomfort. You sit in a chair, rest your head on a support, and keep it still. Your provider gently places the instrument in front of your eyes to scan. You then sit with your eyes closed. Your provider applies the gel to your eyelids. Close your eyes. When your doctor scans the eyeball with the same instrument, you will move the eyeball.

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Received: August 12, 2021; **Accepted:** August 27, 2021; **Published:** September 03, 2021

Citation: Esnaashari B (2021) Brief Note on Retinal Detachment. J Eye Dis Disord. 6:e129.

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