



# Treating Retinal Damage from Internal Limiting Membrane Removal to Safeguard Vision

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## DESCRIPTION

Retinal damage is a condition in which the delicate tissue of the retina is damaged. The retina is the layer of nerve cells in the back of the eye that is responsible for converting light into electrical signals that the brain can interpret as vision. Damage to the retina can result in impaired vision or complete blindness. The Internal Limiting Membrane (ILM) is a thin layer of tissue that is located on the retinal surface. It is composed of a network of collagen fibers and is responsible for maintaining the structure of the retina. It also plays an important role in protecting the retina from physical damage, as well as from the accumulation of fluids and toxins.

Internal Limiting Membrane (ILM) removal is a procedure used to treat certain types of retinal diseases, such as macular pucker or macular hole. ILM removal involves the removal of the innermost layer of the retina, known as the internal limiting membrane. This procedure is considered to be one of the most delicate and complex retinal surgeries and can cause significant retinal damage if not performed correctly. ILM removal is commonly used in the treatment of macular degeneration, epiretinal membrane, and other retinal diseases. It is used to reduce the accumulation of fluids and toxins in the retina, as well as to improve the vision of the patient. The removal of the ILM can also be used to correct retinal detachment and other retinal disorders.

Retinal damage from internal limiting membrane removal can occur due to a variety of factors. In some cases, it may be due to a misalignment or excessive stretching of the retina, which can lead to tears or detachment of the retina. In other cases, retinal damage may be caused by poor technique or improper use of surgical tools, resulting in excessive trauma to the retina. Additionally, the use of high-powered lasers during ILM removal can cause thermal damage to the retina. The symptoms of retinal damage from internal limiting membrane removal vary depending on the extent of the damage. Some of the most common symptoms include blurred vision, fluctuating vision, floaters, flashes of light, or a decrease in visual acuity. Additionally,

patients may experience pain or pressure in the affected eye, redness, or sensitivity to light.

Retinal damage from internal limiting membrane removal is typically diagnosed through a comprehensive eye exam. During the exam, the ophthalmologist will assess the patient's visual acuity, eye pressure, and peripheral vision. Additionally, the doctor may perform imaging tests, such as Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) or fundus photography, to identify any retinal damage. The treatment of retinal damage from internal limiting membrane removal depends on the extent and severity of the damage. In some cases, the damage may resolve on its own, while in more severe cases, the patient may require additional treatments, such as laser surgery, photodynamic therapy, or vitrectomy. Moreover, the patient may be prescribed topical or oral medications to help reduce inflammation and promote healing.

Although ILM removal is generally considered to be a safe procedure, there are some potential risks associated with it. The most common risk is retinal damage, which can be caused by the manipulation of the ILM during the procedure. This can include scarring, retinal tears, and even retinal detachment.

## CONCLUSION

Internal Limiting Membrane (ILM) removal is an important surgical procedure for the treatment of various retinal diseases. However, it carries the risk of potential retinal damage, and should only be performed by an experienced ophthalmologist. By following the proper precautions and techniques, the risk of retinal damage can be minimized. The ophthalmologist should also use the most advanced technology and techniques to ensure the safety of the patient. Retinal damage from internal limiting membrane removal is a serious condition that can result in permanent vision loss. It is important for patients to see their ophthalmologist regularly to identify any signs of retinal damage and to receive prompt treatment. While there is no cure for retinal damage, early diagnosis and treatment can help prevent further damage and preserve vision.

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