

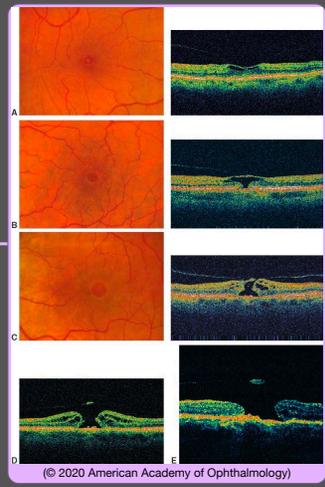
Idiopathic Macular Holes

demographics

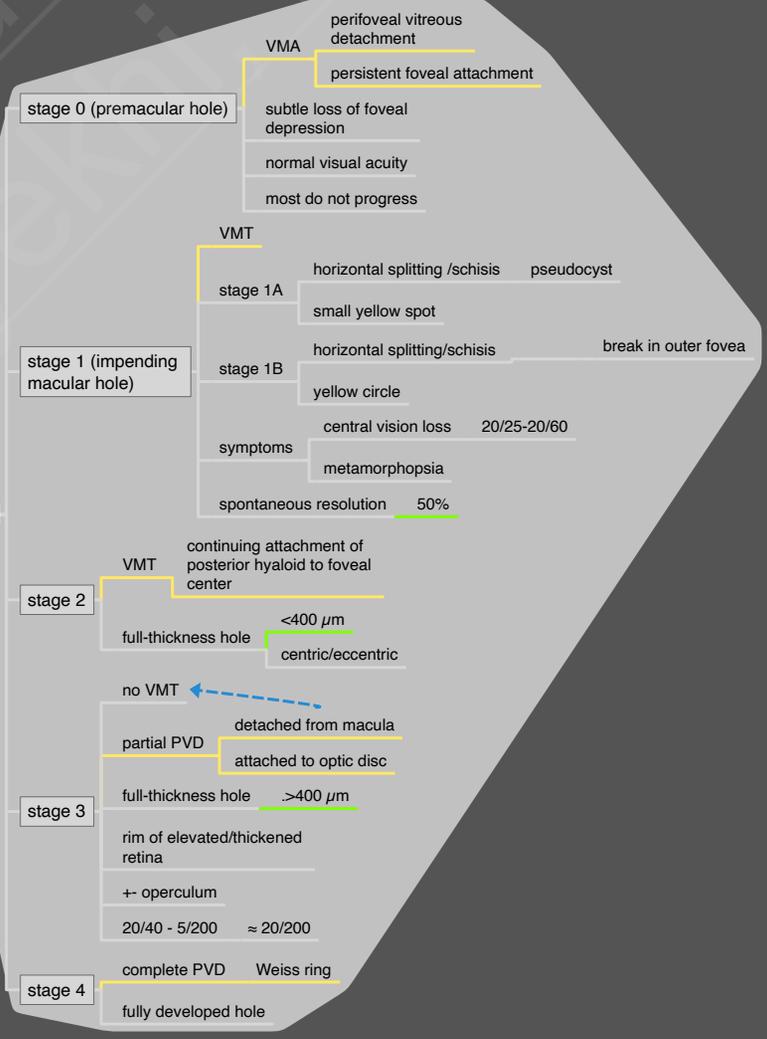
- 8/100,000 persons/year
- 6th-8th decades
 - younger age in myopes
- F > M
 - 2:1
 - epiretinal membrane: F=M
- 10% bilateral

pathogenesis

tractional forces associated with perifoveal vitreous detachment



A. Stage 1A; B. Stage 1B; C. Stage 2; D. Stage 3; E. Stage 4.



fluorescein angiography

stage 2,3, and 4 holes: circular transmission defect

risk of macular hole in opposite eye of patient with full-thickness macular hole

- normal opposite eye with PVD: no-minimal risk
- normal opposite eye with no PVD: 10% intermediate risk
- symptomatic stage 0 or stage 1A macular hole in opposite eye: high risk

treatment

- stage 1**
 - observe: high rate of spontaneous resolution (50%)
 - hole closure rate: >90%
 - treatment: vitrectomy + gas tamponade
- stages 2-4**
 - low rate of spontaneous resolution (≤5%)
 - treatment: inverted ILM flap, autologous retinal graft
 - very large, chronic, nonclosing holes
- ocriplasmin**
 - stage 1: for early stage holes
 - stage 2 <250 μm
 - success rate for full-thickness macular holes: 40.6%
 - 58.3% for holes <250 μm
 - focal: more effective when adhesions are not associated with ERM