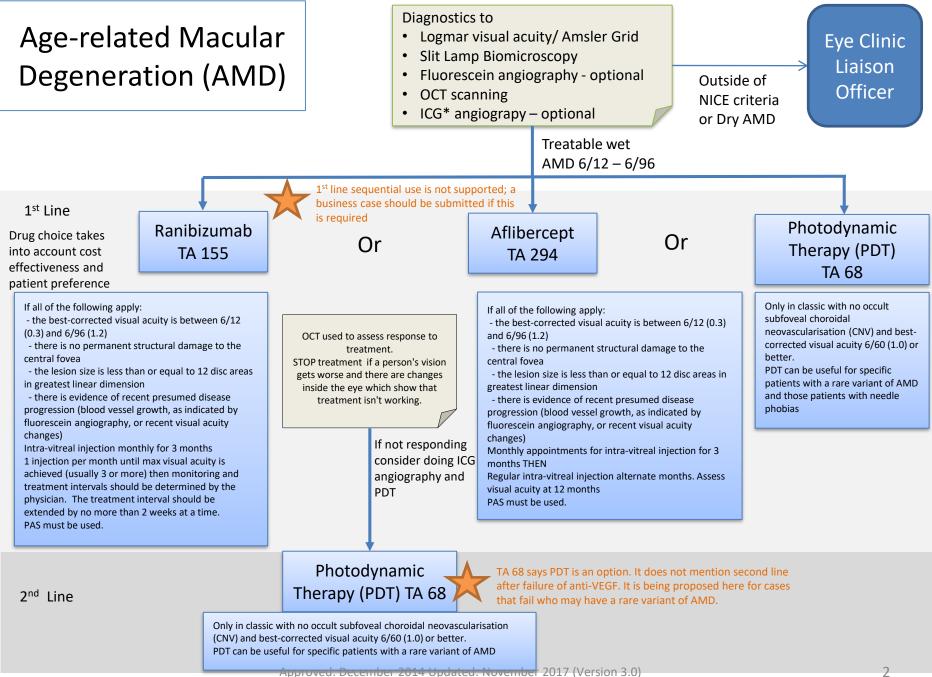
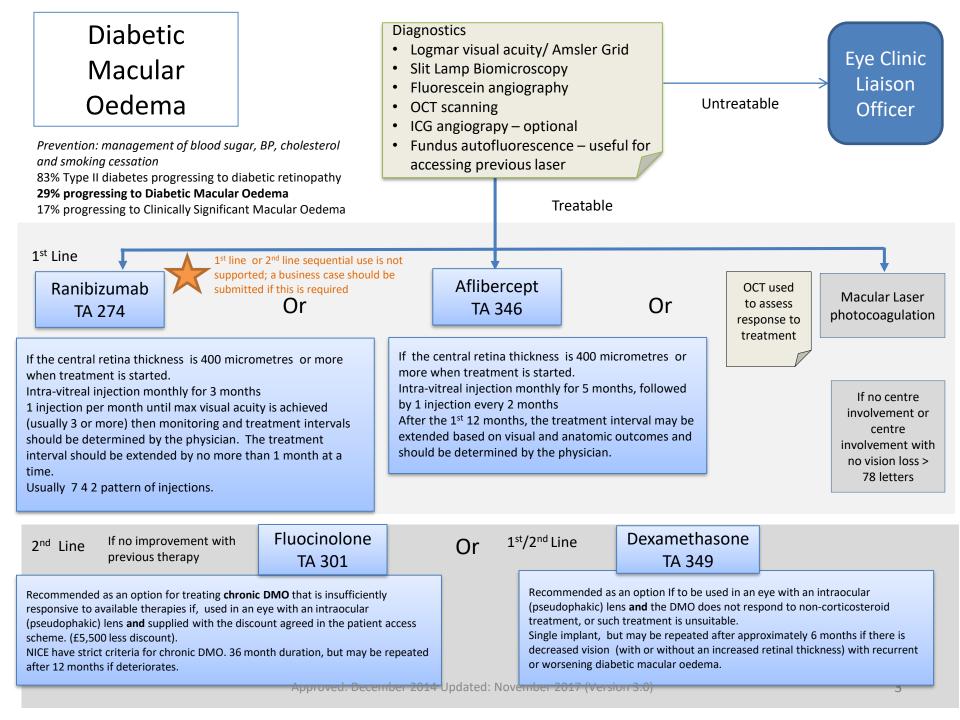


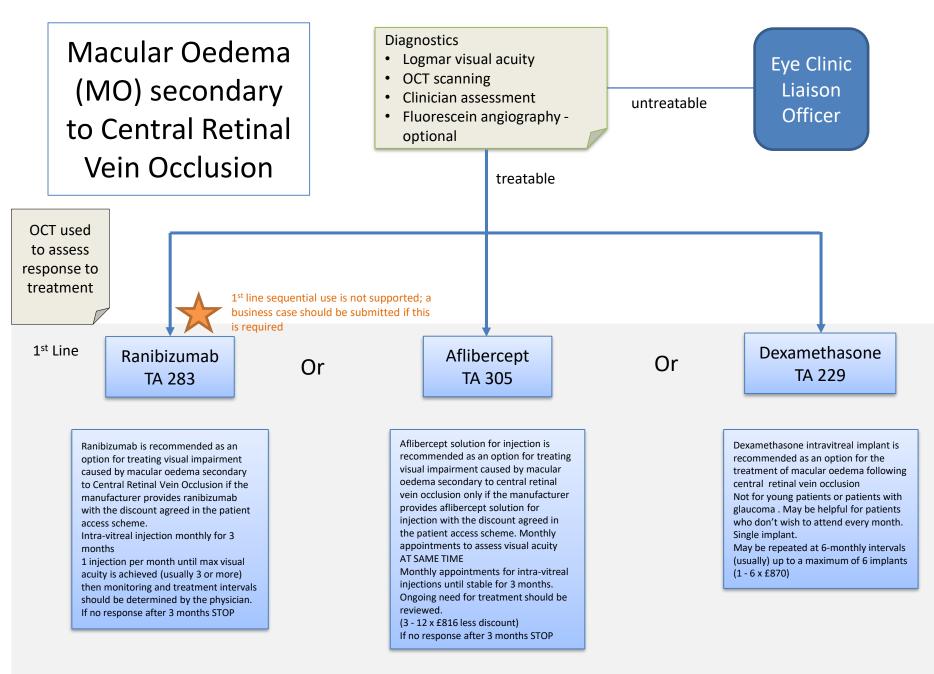


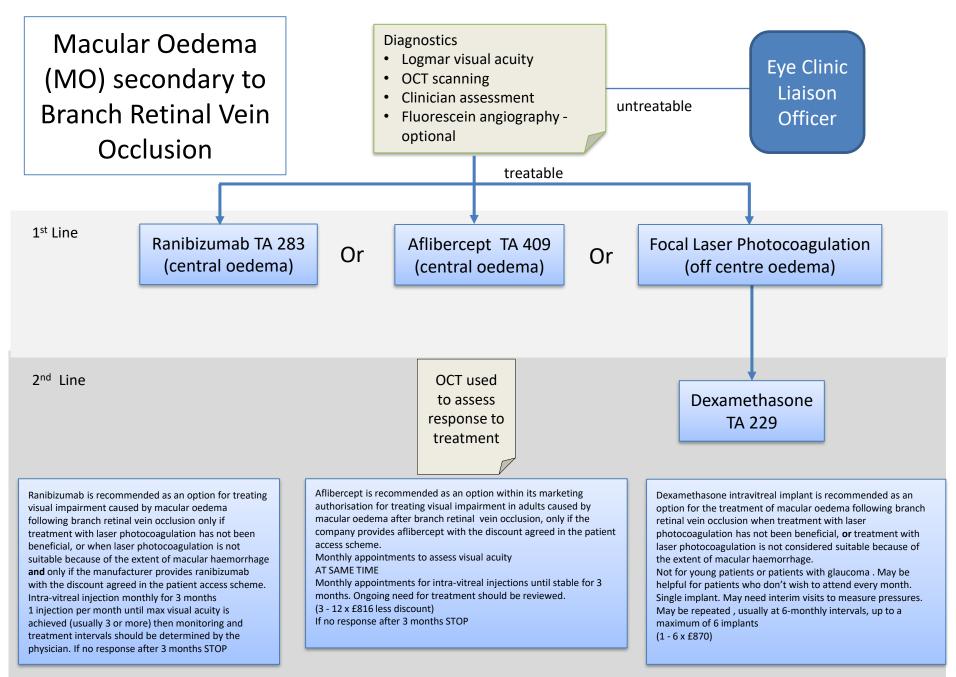
Ophthalmology Macular Pathways

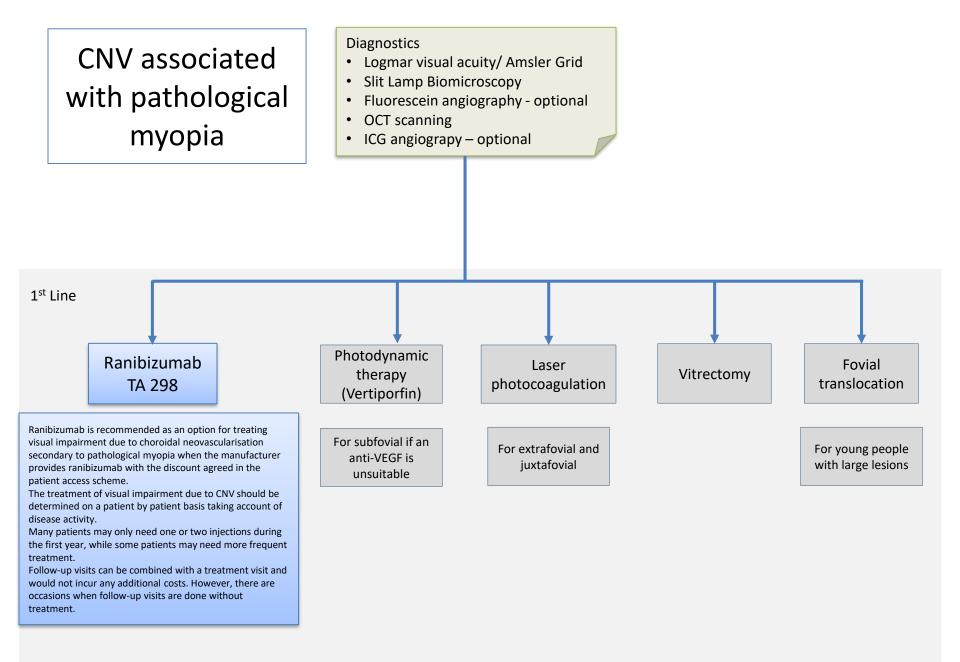
- Age related Macular Degeneration
- Diabetic Macular Oedema
- Macular Oedema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
- Macular Oedema secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
- CNV associated with pathological myopia
- Vitreomacular Traction











Vitreomacular Traction (VMT)

Diagnostics

- Fluorescein angiography optional
- OCT scanning

GASS Biomicrosopic Stage

- 1a}
 1b}
 50% resolve spontaneously
- 2 <u>>98% closure with early surgery (but waiting times)</u>
- 3 }
 4 }
 Vitrectomy with fluid/gas exchange

1st Line



Ocriplasmin is recommended as an option for treating vitreomacular traction in adults, only if: an epiretinal membrane is not present **and** they have a stage II full-thickness macular hole with a diameter of 400 micrometres or less **and/or** they have severe symptoms. Single intravitreal injection at a dose of 0.125 mg (£2500 and administration £177)