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اگر نیاز به ترجمہ دارید، لطفاً با شماره 01932 723553 تماس بگیرید۔

ने उगाठुं उरनमे दी लेख वै उं विरथा करवे एसि नंघर उे देन वरवे: 01932 723553

اگر آپ اس کا اردو زبان میں ترجمہ چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم اس فون نمبر 01932 723553 پر رابطہ کریں

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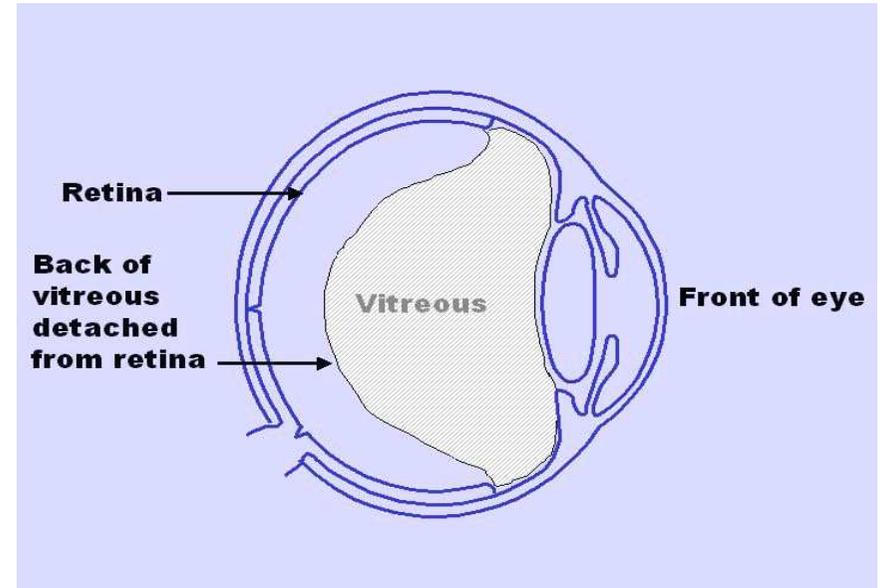
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Posterior Vitreous Detachment

Ophthalmology Department



Further Information

We endeavour to provide an excellent service at all times, but should you have any concerns please, in the first instance, raise these with the Matron, Senior Nurse or Manager on duty.

If they cannot resolve your concern, please contact our Patient Experience Team on 01932 723553 or email asp-tr.patient.advice@nhs.net. If you remain concerned, the team can also advise upon how to make a formal complaint.

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Additional information can be obtained by logging on to:

<https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/what-are-symptoms-of-pvd>

<https://www.rnib.org.uk/eye-health/eye-conditions/posterior-vitreous-detachment-PVD>

What are the symptoms of a Posterior Vitreous Detachment (PVD)?

A PVD usually presents with flashing lights and floaters. Floaters may look like specks, hairs, tadpoles or spiders. They move as your eye moves and may appear to dart away if you try to look straight at them.

Floaters occur due to changes in the vitreous jelly (the clear jelly-like fluid that fills the eye) and are more noticeable when you are looking at a blue sky or white background.

What is a PVD?

The vitreous gel undergoes changes as we grow older. These changes cause the gel to shrink. As the gel shrinks it can pull away from the retina, posterior vitreous detachment is therefore age related. Whilst it is more common in older people it can occur in younger age groups as well.

What is the treatment?

This is very much a normal aging process and no treatment is required. A retinal tear can occur during PVD, which can normally be successfully treated with laser. In most cases the floaters become less noticeable as the brain becomes accustomed to them. Some of the floaters may be caused by bleeding that occurs when the vitreous gel pulls away from the retina, these will improve with time. However, residual floaters may be noticeable in bright light.

What happens in eye casualty

In eye casualty drops are used to dilate (enlarge) your pupil, the doctor will then examine the back of your eyes. The drops sting, but this wears off quickly. This is to confirm the diagnosis and to ensure the retina has not been affected in any way.

Is there anything I need to be aware of?

Most people with a PVD have no further problems. However, if you notice an increase in the number of floaters, notice any flashes of light , or a “shadow / curtain” effect appear in your vision, please get referred back to the eye unit via your GP or Optician as soon as possible, to exclude the possibility of any retinal problems, such as retinal tear or retinal detachment.

Further Information

If you have any queries or concerns, please contact the Eye Unit Helplines:

Ashford Hospital: 01784 884402

St. Peters Hospital: 01932 722686

Senior Nurses

Sister Georgina Gilson, Ashford Hospital

Deputy Sister Maggie Lewis, Ashford Hospital

Deputy Sister Dorothy Adjorlolo Ashford Hospital

Ophthalmic Nurse Practitioner, Jain Sidhu,
St. Peter's Hospital.