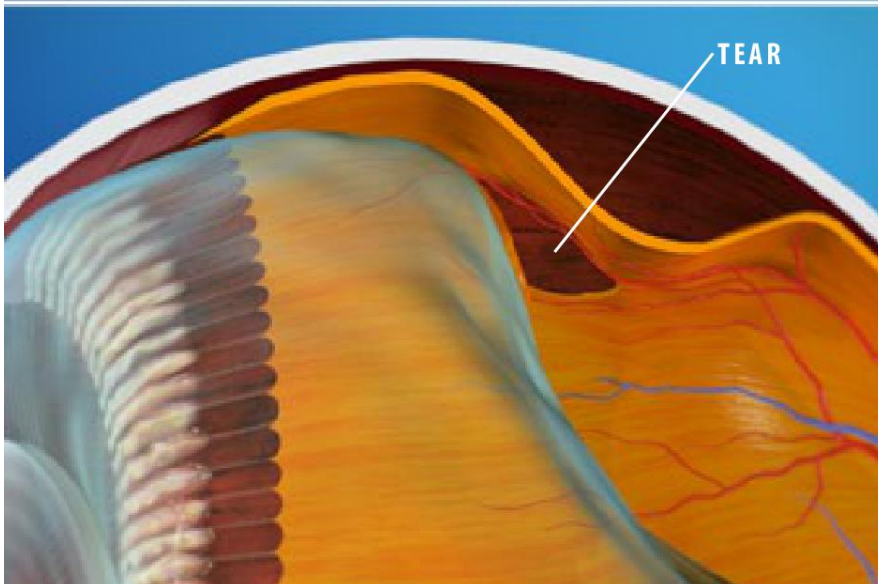
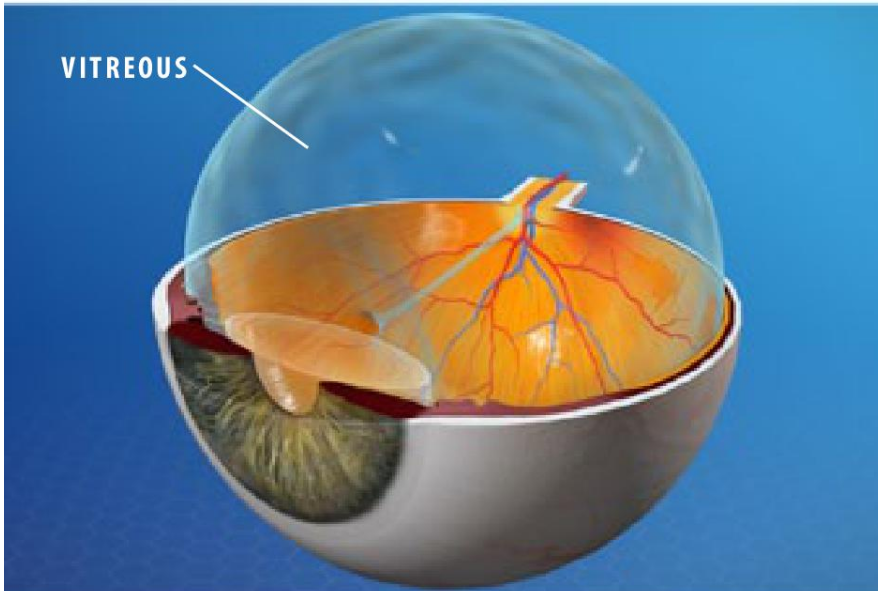
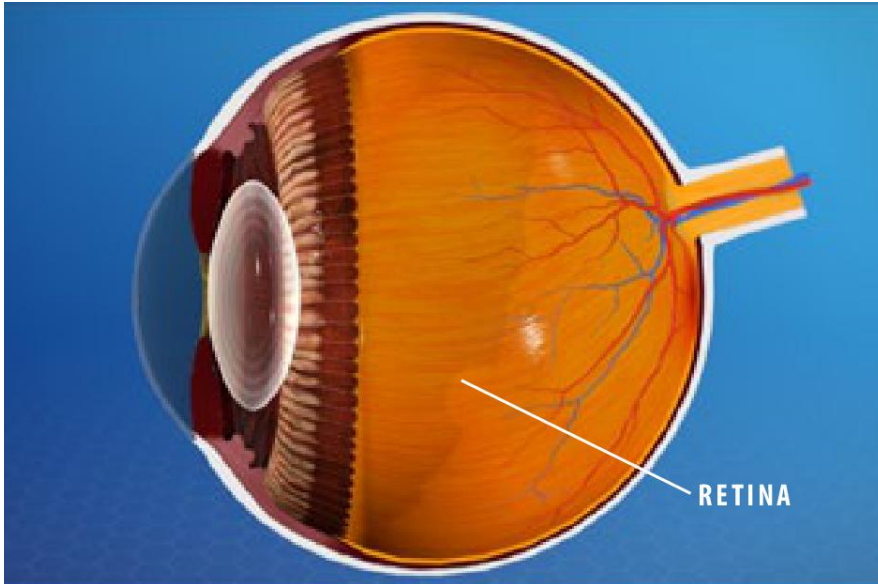




Retinal Detachment



Overview

This is a pulling away of the retina from the inner surface of your eye. It severely impairs your vision. Without proper treatment, this vision loss can become permanent.

Anatomy

The retina is a light-sensitive layer of cells. It lines the inner side of the rear of the eye. It contains special cells that convert light into signals that are transmitted to your brain. Beneath the retina is a layer of tissue called the choroid. It contains blood vessels that nourish the retina.

Causes

Retinal detachment can develop as a result of aging. As you get older, the gel-like fluid in your eyes, called "vitreous," can begin to shrink and contract. This fluid can pull against the retina, causing a tear. A tear allows fluid to get behind the retina, separating it from the choroid. Retinal detachment can also be caused by an injury to your eye or face. It can develop as a complication of certain diseases or conditions.

Symptoms

If you have a detached retina, you may see objects floating in your field of vision. Part of your visual field may be blocked. You may see flashes of light. These symptoms can develop suddenly.

Treatment

Retinal detachment is an emergency situation. Seek medical help as quickly as possible. There are a variety of techniques that can be used to repair a detached retina. Your healthcare provider can create a care plan that is right for your needs.