

RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION



EDGBASTON
EYE CLINIC

Safe, Efficient & Patient Centred Care



5 ★ RATED ON GOOGLE

Understanding Retinal Vein Occlusion, Sudden Vision Change, Assessment & Management

Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) occurs when a retinal vein becomes blocked, preventing normal blood flow away from the retina. This can lead to retinal haemorrhage, swelling and reduced vision. Prompt assessment is important to protect your sight and address any underlying risk factors.



EXPERT CARE



ADVANCED
TECHNOLOGY



SAFE, EFFECTIVE
TREATMENTS



PERSONALISED
APPROACH



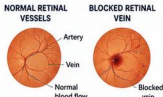
SHORT WAITING TIMES
& FLEXIBLE APPOINTMENTS

1 CAUSES & RISK FACTORS

- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Glaucoma
- Raised intraocular pressure
- High cholesterol / vascular risk factors
- Smoking
- Increasing age
- Blood viscosity / clotting tendency in some cases

i RVO is often linked to vascular risk factors. Eye pressure assessment is important.

2 WHAT HAPPENS?



Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO): A blockage occurs in a smaller retinal vein branch. This affects a sector of the retina.

Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO): The main retinal vein is blocked. This affects a larger area or the entire retina.

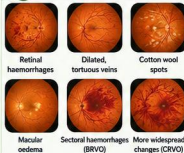
➔ Blockage leads to retinal haemorrhages, venous congestion, macular oedema and reduced vision.

3 COMMON SYMPTOMS

- Sudden blurred vision
- Reduced vision in one eye
- Patchy or distorted vision
- Central blur if the macula is involved
- Sometimes incidental / asymptomatic if peripheral and mild
- Not usually painful

! A sudden change in vision should be assessed promptly.

4 CLINICAL FINDINGS



i Examination and imaging help confirm the diagnosis and assess extent and macular involvement.

5 ASSESSMENT AT EDGBASTON EYE CLINIC

- Full symptom and ocular history
- Visual acuity assessment
- Dilated retinal examination
- Keeler digital slit lamp examination
- OCT scan of the macula
- Optos Daytona ultra-widefield retinal imaging
- Intraocular pressure measurement / glaucoma assessment
- Onward referral if needed



i OCT and ultra-widefield imaging are valuable for documenting the retina and assessing macular involvement and treatment response.

6 MANAGEMENT / TREATMENT

A ASSESSMENT & MONITORING

Regular review and imaging help monitor changes, macular oedema and visual function.



B SYSTEMIC RISK FACTORS

Blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol should be optimised with your GP / physician.



C ONWARD RETINAL TREATMENT

Some patients may require onward referral for anti-VEGF injections or retinal laser, depending on the type and complications.



D GLAUCOMA / EYE PRESSURE

Pressure monitoring is important. Neovascular complications may need urgent specialist care.



i Important: Edgbaston Eye Clinic assesses, monitors, advises and refers onward when appropriate.

7 WHEN TO SEEK URGENT HELP



**SEEK PROMPT
SPECIALIST EYE
ASSESSMENT
WITHOUT DELAY**

- ⚠ Sudden drop in vision
- ⚠ Rapidly worsening blur
- ⚠ New distortion
- ⚠ Increasing dark patch in central vision
- ⚠ Pain or redness
- ⚠ Symptoms in the other eye
- ⚠ Any concern about sudden visual loss

8 KEY POINTS



RVO affects one eye.



Vascular risk factors matter.



OCT helps detect macular oedema.



Prompt assessment protects vision.



Monitoring and referral may be required.



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Personalised Care. Clinical Excellence. Better Outcomes.