

Visual outcomes in five different approaches for treatment of central retinal vein occlusion

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Advantages:

Four treatment methods for central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) were compared with its natural course.

Methods:

In this partially prospective, comparative, interventional case series on 63 eyes with CRVO, five approaches were compared: intravitreal triamcinolone (IVT) injection (14 eyes), radial optic neurotomy (RON) (13 eyes), combined RON and intraocular triamcinolone injection (RON/IVT) (10 eyes), combined RON, IVT and internal limiting membrane (ILM) peeling, (ILM peeling/RON/IVT) (12 eyes), and observation (14 cases).

Effectiveness / Safety:

Final visual acuity (VA) in the IVT group was better compared with the observation group ($P=0.025$), and the RON ($P=0.037$), RON/IVT ($P=0.401$), and ILM peeling/RON/IVT ($P=0.023$) groups. However, after adjustment for baseline VA, the only treatment method with significant VA improvement in relation to observation was RON/IVT ($P=0.025$, $P=0.023$, and $P=0.054$ at months 1, 3, and 6, respectively).

Take home message:

Among five different approaches analyzed in this study, RON/IVT may provide a better visual outcome in the management of CRVO.