

Illuminated vitrector, facilitates bimanual vitrectomy and benefits in macular hole surgery without demand for face down

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Purpose:

The advantage of bimanual vitrectomy is wellknown by vitreoretinal surgeons. The reason for using a prototype of an illuminated vitrector is an ambition to further facilitate development of this technique. The primary purpose of the study was to evaluate the capacity and consistency of this instrument as the only vitrectorprobe used, both in straightforward and complex surgery. The other purpose was to evaluate how and if the use of this instrument improves the result of macular hole surgery without a face down regime.

Methods:

The material consists of a consecutive case series of 50 eyes with various diagnosis. 17 of the eyes were idiopathic macular holes. These patients were told to avoid supine position for 2 weeks, but there were no other demands for positioning.

Results:

We present an evaluation of this instrument and describe it's benefits and shortcomings. The medical results of the macular hole surgery will be presented, concerning anatomical success and complications. At the time of this abstract, 7 eyes are evaluated concerning anatomical success. 7/7 macular holes are closed after one operation.

Conclusion:

In macular hole surgery without demand for face down positioning, there is a need for complete peripheral vitrectomy, to create necessary conditions for a sufficient gas-filled eye to cover the macular area an adequate lenght of time. The illuminated vitrector gives excellent conditions for bimanual intraocular surgery and facilitates the necessary peripheral vitrectomy in macular hole surgery without face down regime.

Take-home message:

Illuminated vitrector is an interesting alternative in order to facilitate bimanual vitrectomy.