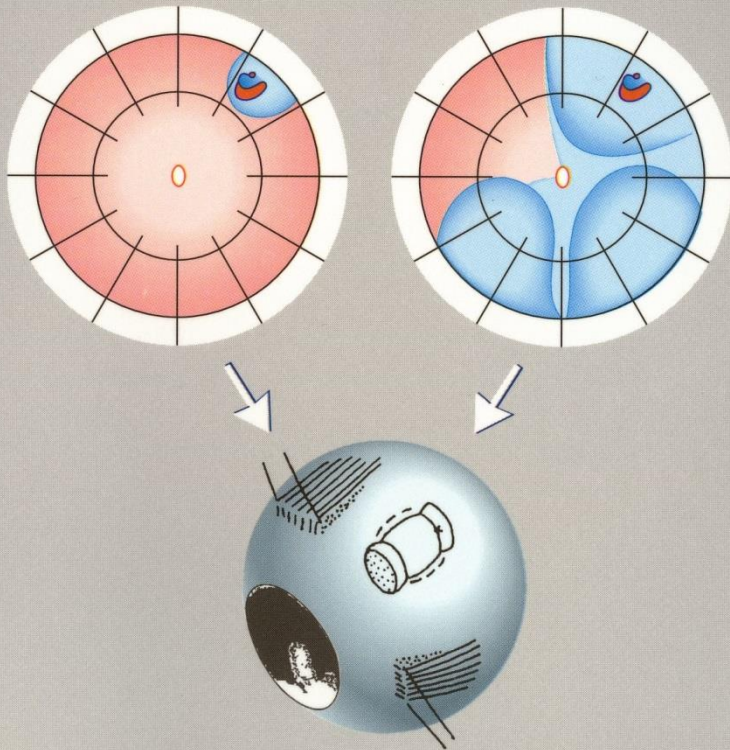


Minimal Surgery for Retinal Detachment

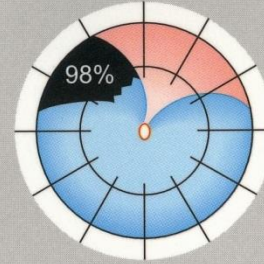
1

Diagnostics · Segmental Buckling without Drainage · Case Presentations

Ingrid Kreissig



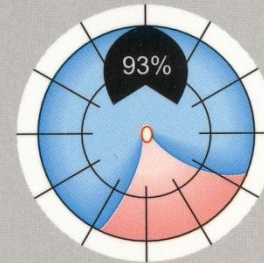
Rules to Find the Primary Break



Rule 1:

Superior temporal or nasal detachments:

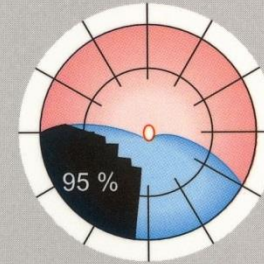
In 98 % the primary break lies within 1 1/2 clock hours of the highest border.



Rule 2:

Total or superior detachments that cross the 12 o'clock meridian:

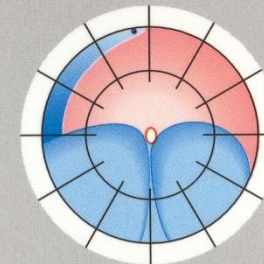
In 93 % the primary break is at 12 o'clock or in a triangle, the apex of which is at the ora serrata, and the sides of which extend 1 1/2 clock hours to either side of 12 o'clock.



Rule 3:

Inferior detachments:

In 95 % the higher side of the detachment indicates on which side of the disc an inferior break lies.



Rule 4:

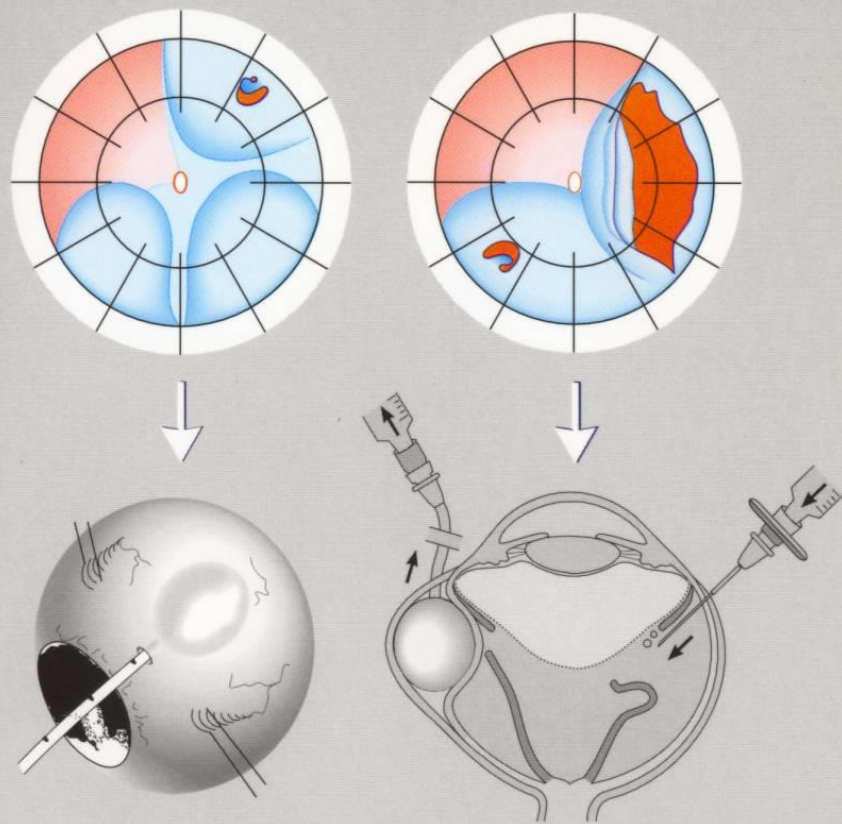
»Inferior« bullous detachment:

Inferior bullae in a rhegmatogenous detachment originate from a superior break.

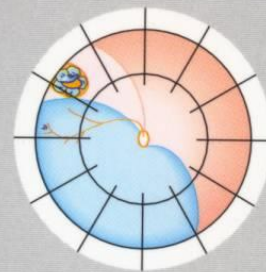
Minimal Surgery for Retinal Detachment

Temporary Tamponades with Balloon and Gases without Drainage ·
Buckling versus Gases versus Vitrectomy · Reoperation · Case Presentations

Ingrid Kreissig

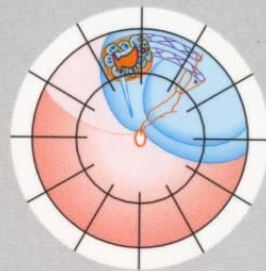


Rules to Find the Break in Reoperation



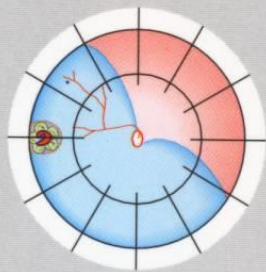
Rule 1:

When the **superior border** of a temporal or nasal superior detachment **drops below the buckle**, it implies an undetected break within 1½ clock hours below the new superior border.



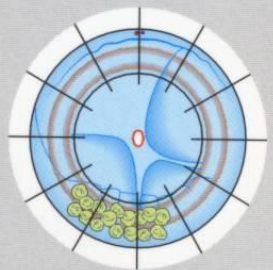
Rule 2:

When the pattern of a detachment (superior, lateral or inferior) converts from **one pattern to another**, it indicates an undetected break consistent with the new pattern.



Rule 3:

When the **borders** of a detachment remain **unchanged** after a buckling operation and the buckle is in correct position, it implies an undetected break above the buckle.



Rule 4:

When a **total detachment** remains **unchanged** after being encircled and drained, it implied an undetected break anterior to the existing cerclage near 12 o'clock.