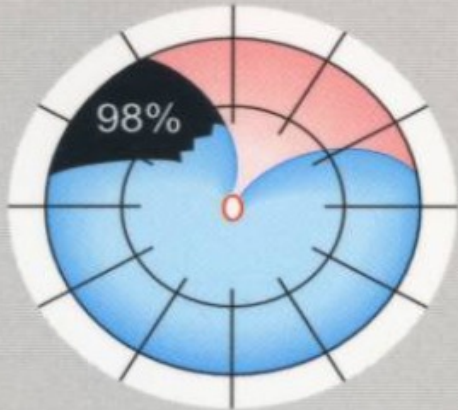


Rules to Find the Primary Break

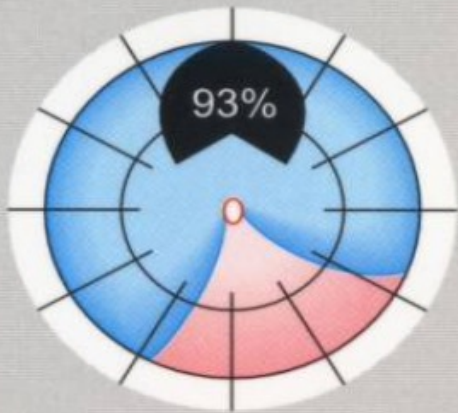
Lincoff Rules



Rule 1

Superior temporal or nasal detachments:

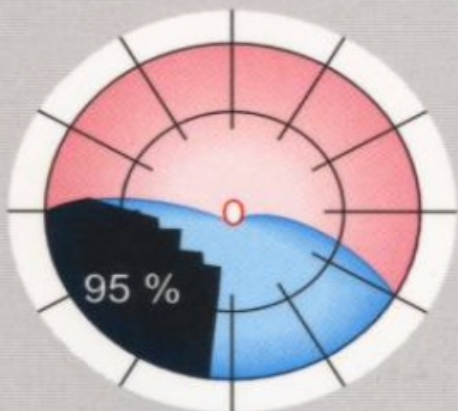
In 98% the primary break lies within 1 ½ clock hours of the highest border



Rule 2

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

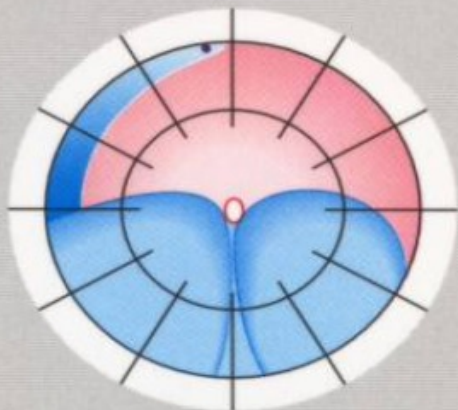
In 93% the primary break is at 12 o'clock or in the triangle, the apex of which is at the ora serrata, and the sides of which extend 1 ½ clock hours to either side of 12 o'clock



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 rhegmatogenous detachment originate from superior break

Rules to Find the Break in Reoperation

Lincoff-Kreissig Rules

Rule 1

When the **superior border** of a temporal or nasal superior detachment **drops below the buckle**, it implies an undetected break within 1 ½ 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 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