Abstract: In vitreomacular traction syndrome (VMTS) an anomalous posterior vitreous detachment (APVD) with persistant symptomatic vitreoretinal adhesion is seen. The adhesion leads to a thickened macula, to macular oedema and a reduction of BCVA. Modern imaging techniques like spectral domain OCT (SD-OCT) allow a detailed imaging of the retinal microstructure and the vitreoretinal interface. Vitreomacular adhesions and their effect on the retina can be visualised. Until now, the treatment option for VMTS was and is vitreoretinal surgery. In studies pharmacological vitreolysis has shown a therapeutic effect in patients with symptomatic adhesion and traction. The results of these studies represent an important step towards a pharmacological treatment of VMTS.
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**TUM Einrichtung:**
Augenklinik und Poliklinik

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- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Klinik und Poliklinik für Augenheilkunde > 2013

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