



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RETINOSCHISIS AND RETINAL DETACHMENT



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All about the Eye

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1. Discuss clinical features and diagnostic tests to differentiate between retinoschisis and retinal detachment. D2012
2. What is the difference between retinoschisis and retinal detachment? Discuss the various types of retinoschisis and its management. 3+(4+3) D2013
3. What are the points of differentiation between retinal detachment and retinoschisis? 5 October 2017 FAT
4. Differentiating features between Retinoschisis and Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment. 10 D2016

Retinoschisis	Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
Definition	
1. RS is believed to develop from microcystoid degeneration by a process of gradual coalescence of degenerative cavities resulting in separation or splitting of the NSR into inner and outer layers with severing of neurons and complete loss of visual function in the affected area	RRD requires a full-thickness defect in the sensory retina (retinal break) in concert with vitreoretinal traction that allows accumulation of liquefied vitreous under the neurosensory retina, separating it from the RPE.
Location, laterality	
2. RS is bilateral in up to 80%, Early retinoschisis usually involves the extreme inferotemporal periphery of both fundi	In eyes with RRD is 60% of breaks are in superotemporal quadrant
Symptoms	
3. Photopsia and floaters are absent because there is no vitreoretinal traction.	Photopsia and floaters are present due to acute PVD
Clinical appearance on IDO	
4. Retinoschisis has a smooth surface and usually appears dome shaped (convex), clear The elevation is thin and relatively immobile	RRD often has a convex, corrugated, irregular, opaque surface with mobility.
5. They are rarely present in the vitreous with retinoschisis	Tobacco dust, hemorrhage, or both are commonly observed with RRD
6. Underlying RPE is normal in retinoschisis	Long-standing RRD may also show atrophy of the underlying RPE, demarcation line, and secondary cyst
7. Shifting fluid is absent	Shifting fluid is present
8. Will not oppose as no SRF	On indentation retina will oppose
Reaction to photocoagulation	
9. Reaction to photocoagulation is present, as it will cause a burn	Reaction to photocoagulation is absent, as it will not cause a burn due to underlying SRF
VF	
10. Retinoschisis causes an absolute scotoma	RRD causes a relative scotoma.
OCT	
11. OCT shows separation in outer plexiform layer (Typical) or separation in NFL (reticular)	SRF between NSR and RPE
B-scan ultrasonography	
12. Shows no mobility of the retina and absence of PVD	Shows mobility of the retina and PVD