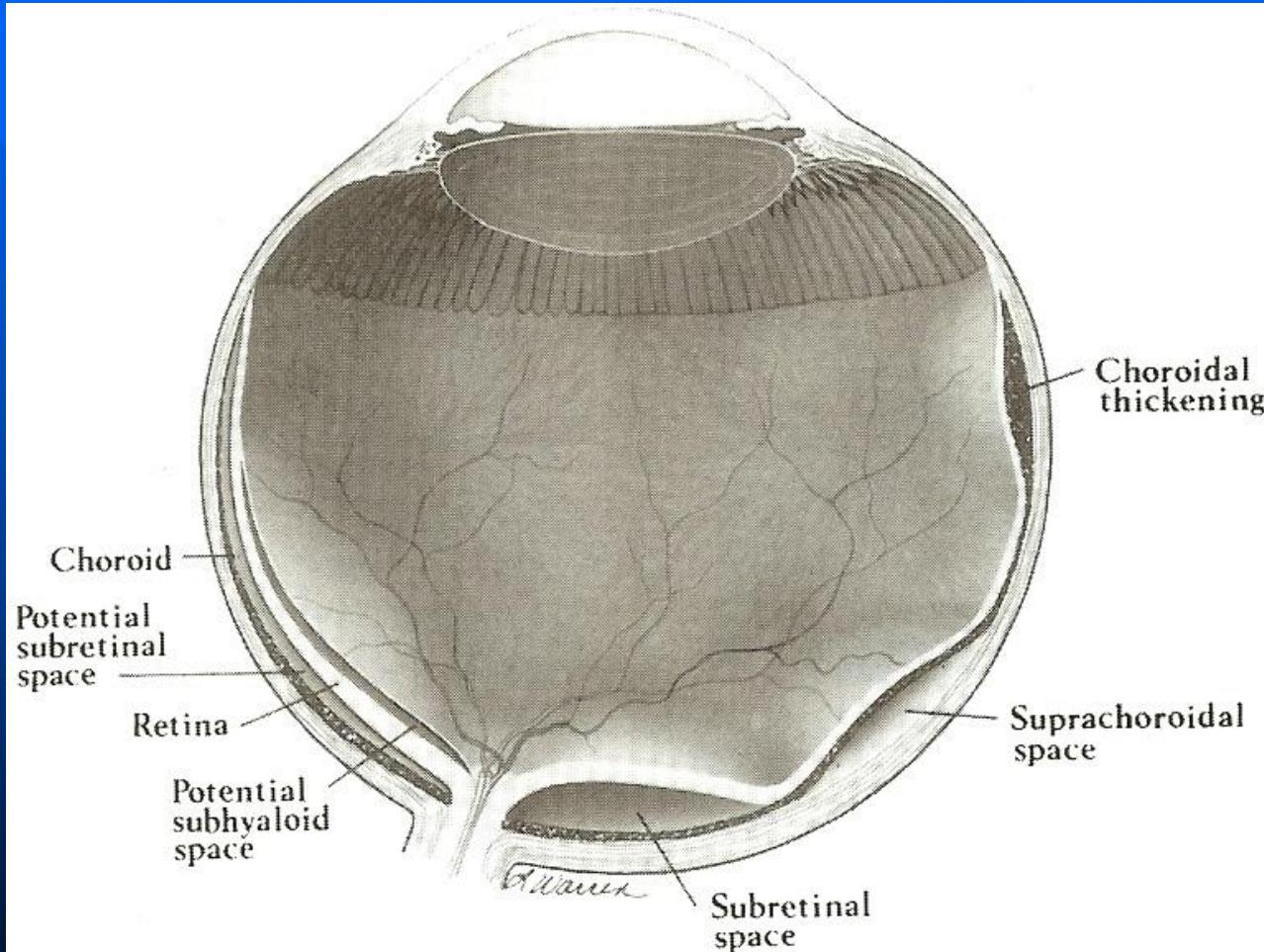


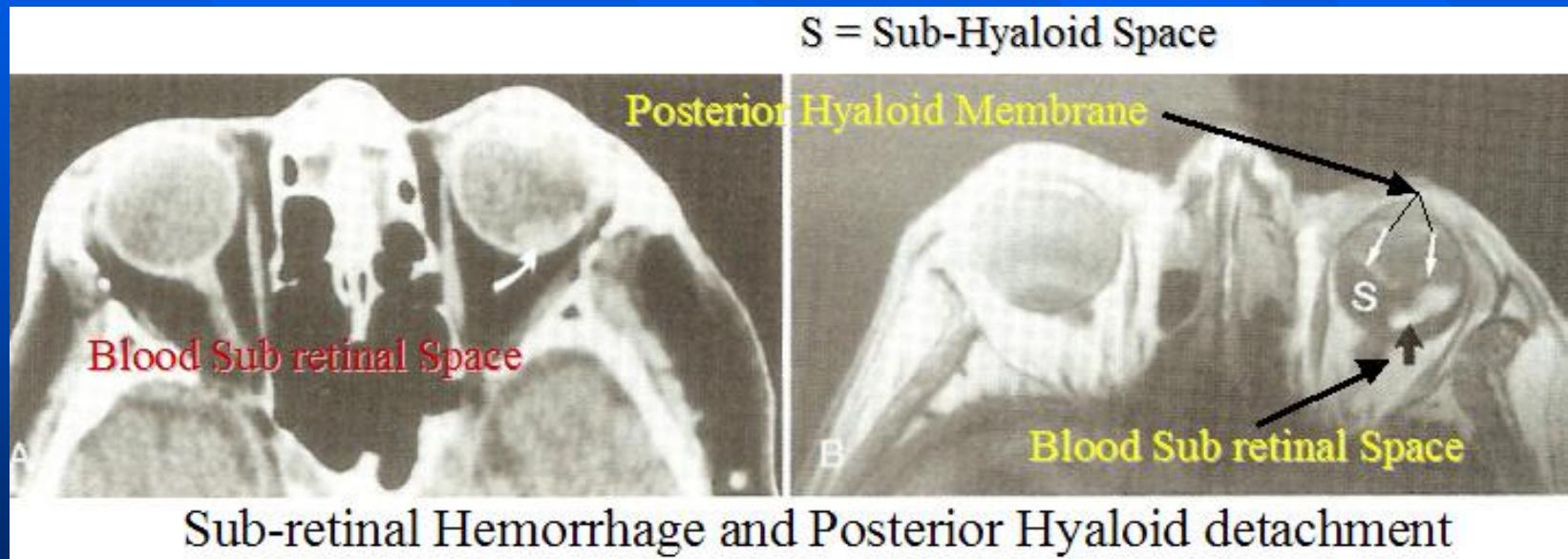
# Types of retinal detachments



# Types of Ocular Detachments

Detachment	Separated layers	Shape	Extent	Association
Retinal	Sensory retina from retinal pigment epithelium—subretinal space	V shaped with apex at optic disk (total)	To ora serrata	Retinoblastoma, Coats disease, <i>Toxocara</i> endophthalmitis, diabetes, melanoma, choroidal hemangiomas, following subretinal hemorrhage from trauma, senile macular degeneration, or PHPV
Choroidal- Serous or hemorrhagic	Between choroid and sclera—Suprachoroidal space	Linear, crescentic, or ring-shaped -serous Convex- hemorrhagic	Leaves do not extend to the optic disc because the posterior choroids is anchored by short posterior ciliary arteries and nerves	Ocular hypotony, trauma, surgery, inflammatory choroidal lesions, melanoma
Posterior hyaloid space	Between posterior hyaloid membrane and sensory retina	Thin, semilunar, gravitational layering	Variable	Macular degeneration, PHPV Posterior vitreous detachment (PVD)

# Macular degeneration with (see below)

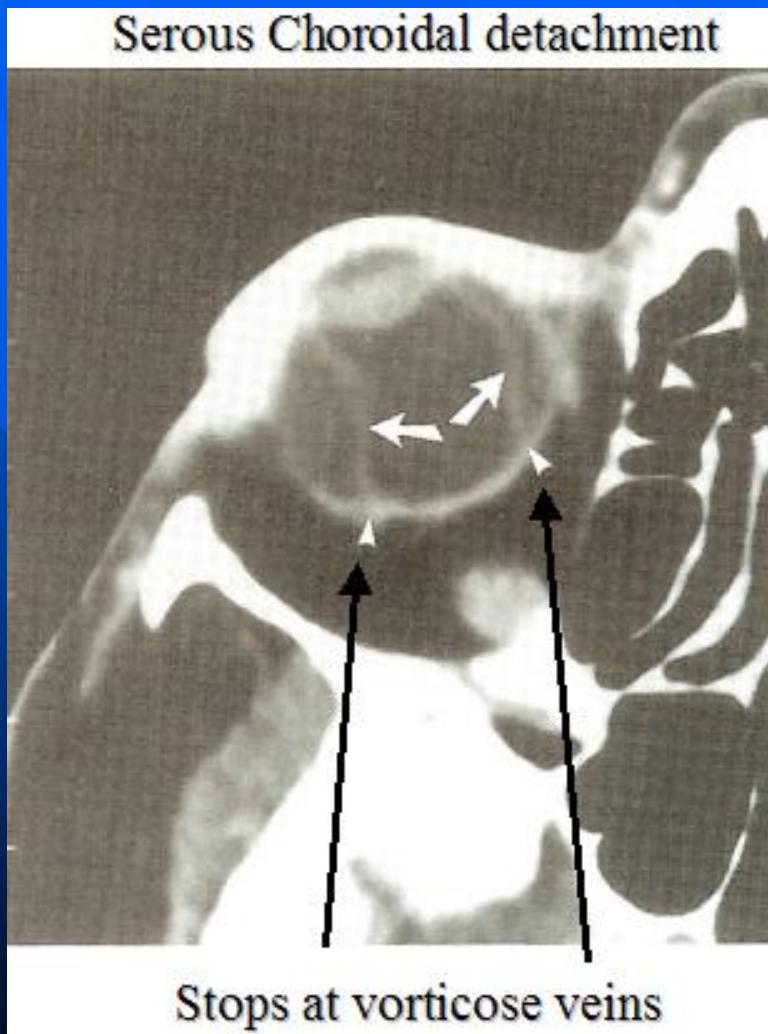


# Complete retinal detachment



Left eye = Total retinal detachment  
Right eye = Choroidal Melanoma

# Serous Choroidal detachment



# Hemorrhagic Choroidal Detachment

