

00260 Pediatric Retinal Detachment in an Asian Population With High Prevalence of Myopia: Clinical Characteristics, Surgical Outcomes and Prognostic Factors

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Aims: To evaluate the clinical characteristics and surgical outcomes of paediatric retinal detachments (RD) in an Asian population.

Methodology: Retrospective review of 171 eyes of 152 paediatric patients with rhegmatogenous RD over a 20 year period.

Result: Myopia was the most common risk factor in our population. At 6 months, primary anatomical success was 60.7% and overall anatomic success was 86.7%. 46.8% had best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of 20/40 or better and 81.6% had BCVA of 20/200 or better. In primary RDs, high myopia ($\leq -6D$) patients had a lower primary anatomical success compared to patients with moderate myopia ($\leq -2D$) (59.3% vs 100% $p=0.03$). Increasing age and absence of proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) was associated with anatomic and visual success. Pars plana vitrectomy as the primary procedure was associated with decreased odds of anatomical success. A longer duration of symptoms, cataract and a larger RD extent were associated with poorer functional outcome.

Conclusion: Myopia was the commonest risk factor for paediatric RD in our population. Good anatomical and functional outcome can be achieved with surgery. Increasing age at presentation and absence of PVR was associated with anatomical and functional success. High myopia was associated with poorer anatomical and functional outcome.