

2.7 DD: Vitreous

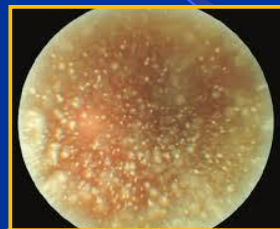
Vitreous is jelly like transparent substance filling space between lens and retina.
Vitreous can lose its transparency because of an opacity. Opacity can be

- Vitreous hemorrhage
- Asteroid hyalosis
- Synchysis scintillans
- Persistent fetal vasculature

Vitreous opacities

1. Hemorrhages from retinal new vessels because of

- Diabetic retinopathy
- Central retinal venous occlusion
- Vasculitis
- Eales disease



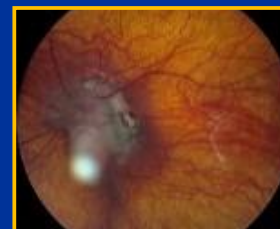
2- Asteroid hyalosis

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- Calcium particles collection; a benign condition

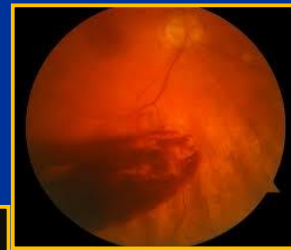
3. Synchysis scintillans:

- Golden-brown particals of cholesterol and breakdown products of erythrocytes

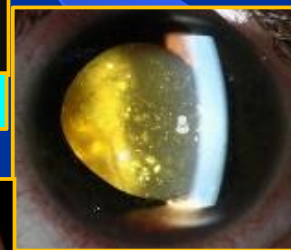


4- Persistent vasculature

4. Persistent fetal vasculature



1- Vitreous hemorrhage



3- Synchysis scintillans