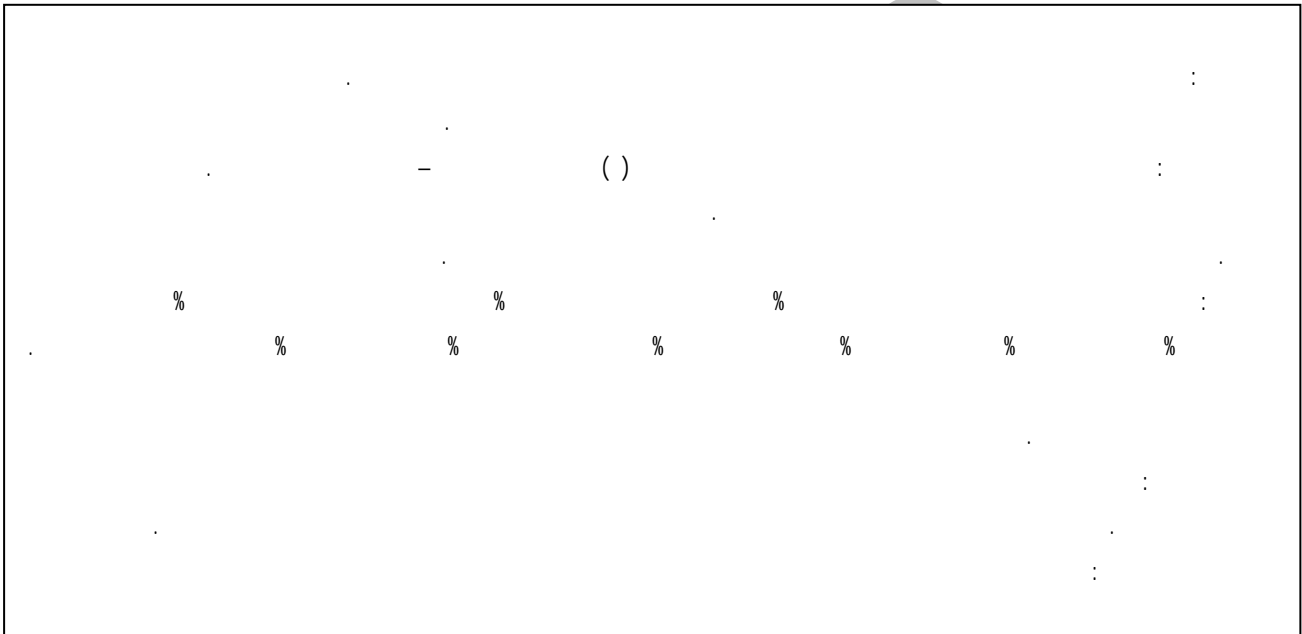




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Posterior Segment Pathologies in Myopia Patients rather 5 diopteres

Introduction: Pathologic myopia, as a leading cause of blindness, produces significant vitreoretinal degenerative changes. Knowing the extent of the problem in any region will help to stabilize appropriate preventive measures.

Material and Methods: 100 eyes of 50 myopic patients (28 females and 22 males) with an average age of 27.14 years and myopia of -12 diopteres were examined in ophthalmology clinic, Emam Reza General Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences.

Results: Observed in eighty-four percent of patients, Chorioretinal degenerative changes were the most common, followed by vitreoretinal detachments (27%), decreased or lost macular reflex (23%), posterior pole staphyloma (21%), temporal crescent (14%), vitreous syneresis (14%), Fuch's spots (7%), and Lacquer cracks (5%). There was a statistically significant correlation between retinal detachment and age, posterior pole staphyloma and age, posterior pole staphyloma and severity of myopia, and poor macular reflex and severity of myopia (all $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The study demonstrated a wide range of posterior segment pathologies in our patient. The results are comparable to that of previous studies elsewhere. It insists once more the importance of educating the patients about proper protective measures.

Keywords: myopia, degenerative myopia, vitreoretinal changes, blindness

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