

## Case Study: BRVO

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### Introduction

The Patient is a 50-year-old Indian male with an 8 to 10-year history of diabetes. He was suffering from decrease in vision in his right eye for three months.

### Examination

Fundus examination revealed changes suggestive of a branch retinal vein occlusion. Fundus fluorescein angiography was done with Smartscope FA to confirm the diagnosis of BRVO and rule out diabetic retinopathy.

FFA revealed a superior BRVO with hemorrhages and capillary non perfusion areas along with leakage and superior macular edema. Evidence of diabetic retinopathy in the form of microaneurysms was also found.

### Conclusion

Retinal vein occlusion may involve the central retinal vein which causes immediate severe loss of vision or a branch retinal vein which results in partial loss of vision depending on the affected region drained by the vein. In a branch retinal vein occlusion, there is occlusion at an A-V junction where the artery tends to press and obstruct the vein. This is particularly common in cases with arteriosclerosis. BRVO results in hemorrhages in the territory drained by the occluded vein. With Smartscope FA these abnormalities can easily to be seen.

