

MYOPIC CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULAR MEMBRANE

What is a Myopic Choroidal Neovascular Membrane (CNVM)?

The retina is a layer of light sensitive cells that line the back layer of the eye. The macula is in the centre of the retina where the light comes into focus and is required for seeing fine details clearly. People with a myopic glasses prescription have a greater risk of developing a CNVM. CNVMs are new blood vessels that grow beneath the retina and leak beneath the retina and disrupt vision

Symptoms

As the macula becomes damaged it begins to affect your central vision and ability to see fine details for close up and distance. Symptoms of this condition include:

- Straight lines may look distorted or wavy
- Central blur in vision
- Size of objects may differ between each eye
- Light flashes or flickering in your central vision

How is it Diagnosed

1. Clinical Examination

2. Optical Coherence Tomogram

Digital cross-section imaging of your retina.

3. Fundus fluorescein angiogram

A fluorescein dye is injected into a vein in your arm. The dye travels to your eyes. Photographs are taken of your eye as the dye passes through the retinal blood vessels. Abnormal areas will be highlighted by the dye, demonstrating the CNVM.

Treatment

I provide intravitreal injections (injections into the eye) for myopic CNVM. These injections are anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents (anti-VEGF). When injected into the eye on a regular basis, can stop the abnormal blood vessels growing, leaking and bleeding under the retina with an aim of stabilising vision.

Please refer to the intravitreal anti-VEFG treatment leaflet for more information.