

Ischemic

[Ice-ischemia](#)

Retinal vein occlusion can be either non-ischemic or ischemic. Ischemic CRVO carries the poorer prognosis and involves a drastically reduced blood supply to the retina.

Sudden, Painless Vision Loss

[Sudden No Pain-bolt and Blinds](#)

The vision loss in ischemic CRVO is often sudden, severe, and painless. Near-total blindness may occur.

"Blood and Thunder" Appearance

[Blood and Thunderous-clouds](#)

On funduscopy, the retina may be described as having a "blood and thunder" appearance from all the dot-blot and flame hemorrhages across the retina.

Cotton Wool Spots

[Cotton Wool-sheep with Spots](#)

Cotton wool spots may also be evident. They are fluffy, white patches on the retina due to axoplasmic stasis.

Papilledema

[Popeye-edamame](#)

Papilledema is a critical finding, which indicates increased intra-ocular pressures.

Interventions

Observation if Non-Ischemic

[Observatory with Nun-ice-ischemia](#)

The management depends on the type of CRVO. Observation is best for non-ischemic CRVO, but the underlying cause (e.g. hypertension, hypercoagulability, diabetes) must be addressed and treated.

Laser Photocoagulation

[Photo-clogs with Laser](#)

Panretinal laser photocoagulation can be used to treat ischemic CRVO. This procedure involves the use of a laser to burn retinal tissue in an effort to avoid neovascularization from ischemia.

VEGF Inhibitors

[VEGetable-Farmer in Inhibiting-chains](#)

VEGF inhibitors like ranibizumab and bevacizumab can be administered as an intra-vitreous injection for ischemic CRVO. These also inhibit neovascularization.