Original Paper

Ophthalmic disorder among patients with floater Gorgan, Iran (2009)

Motahari MM (MD)*[1], Abdolahian N (MD)[2], Besharat S (MD)[3]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran. [2]General Phisician. [3]General Phisician, Researcher, Golestan Research Center of Gastroentrology and Hepatology, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Floater is defined as dark and vague spots and lines, which presents in visual fields of patients. Etiologies are various and life threatening, due to the serious complications resulted from floaters, this study was designed to assess ophthalmic disorder among patients with floater Gorgan, Iran (2009).

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study,was done on 164 patients (105 female, 59 male) with floater or photopsia in Gorgan, North of Iran during 2009. Findings of ophthalmic examination and demographic characteristics were recorded in a questionnaire for each patients.

Results: The prevalency of floater was higher among patients over sixty years old. 57.2% women with floater were during monopausal period. Myopia (32.9%) and cataract (32.9%) were the most associated ophthalmic diseases. Posterior vitreous detachment and retinal bleeding in patients with floater was 84.1% and 6.1%, respectively. Retinal detachment was not seen in patients.

Conclusion: This study showed that posterior retinal detachment is the most frequent associated ophthalmic disorder in patients with floater. Older age, gender, myopia and cataract are considered to be the related risk factors in floater.

Keywords: Floater, Photopsia, Posterior vitreous detachment

* **Corresponding Author:** Motahari MM (MD), E-mail: mmmotahari@gmail.com