

4. Results

4.1 Patients

4.1.1 Age and gender

Of the 488 patients with RRD, 174 (36%) were female, 314 (64%) were male. The median age was 60 years (range, 12-94).

4.1.2 Preoperative ocular characteristics

Because 24 (4.9%) of the 488 patients suffered from RRD in both eyes, 512 eyes were included in study. The preoperative ocular characteristics of the 512 eyes are summarized in Table 4.1-1. At study entry, 67 (13%) eyes had a history of peripheral retinal breaks, which had been treated with laser- or cryocoagulation before the operation. Forty (7.8%) eyes had amblyopia, 28 (5.5%) glaucoma and 11 (2.1%) strabismus.

Nine (0.8%) and 127 (24.8%) eyes were aphakic and pseudophakic; 84 (16.4%) eyes were myopic greater than -10 dpt; 75 (14.6%) eyes were found to have vitreous haemorrhage, 298 (58.2%) eyes were operated with a macular detached; 89 (17.4%) eyes had a total retinal detachment. 63 (12.3%) eyes had a retinal hole posterior to the equator; 118 (23%) eyes had 4 or more breaks; a further 117 (22.8%) had a break ≥ 2 clock hours and/or an unusual break; 35 (6.8%) had a retinal tear. Of 77 (15%) eyes without breaks detected before operation, in 54 (70.1%) eyes the breaks were found during operation.

Table 4.1 Preoperative ocular characteristics (n=512)

Variable	Cases	Percent
Age (years)		
Median	60	
Range	12~94	
12~39	49	9.6

40~59	192	37.5
60~79	252	49.2
80~94	19	3.7
Operated eye		
Right	264	52
Left	248	48
Duration of symptoms		
1 day	85	16.6
2~7 days	269	52.5
8~29 days	108	21.1
≥ 30 days	50	9.8
Status of lens		
Phakic	376	74.4
IOL	127	24.8
Aphakic	9	0.8
Refraction		
Mean ± SD	-4.3 ± 6.0	
Emmetropia/hyperopia (> -1D)	169	33.0
-1.0~ <-5D	155	30.3
-5.0~ -10D	104	20.3
>-10D	84	16.4
Visual acuity		
Median	0.1	
Range	LP-0.8	
NLP~0.05 (< 0.1)	252	49.2
0.1~0.3	102	19.9
0.4~1.0	158	30.9
Astigmatism	143	27.9
Amblyopia	40	7.8
IOP		
<22mmHg	471	92

≥22mmHg	32	6.3
Unknown	9	1.8
PVR		
Yes	102	19.9
No	410	80.1
Vitreous haemorrhage		
No	437	85.4
Yes	75	14.6
Minor	26	5.1
Moderate	37	7.2
Severe	12	2.3
History of coagulation		
Yes	67	13.1
No	445	86.9
Other eye diseases		
Glaucoma	28	5.5
Strabismus	11	2.1
Extent of RD		
1 quadrant	63	12.3
2 quadrants	239	46.7
3 quadrants	121	23.6
4 quadrants	89	17.4
Location of RD		
Superotemporal	402	78.5
Inferotemporal	328	64.1
Superonasal	306	59.8
Inferonasal	224	43.8
Bullous detachment		
Yes	60	11.9
No	452	88.1
Status of macular		

Macular-on	214	41.8
Macular-off	298	58.2
Macular diseases		
Macular hole	13	2.5
Macular pucker	11	2.1
Macular degeneration	4	0.8
Macular haemorrhage	1	0.2
Retinal breaks		
Number		
Median	2	
Range	0-19	
0 break	23	4.5
1 break	187	36.5
2 breaks	104	20.3
3 breaks	80	15.6
> 3breaks	118	23
Location		
Anterior	426	83.2
Posterior	63	12.3
Size		
Small or normal	372	72.7
Large or giant	80	15.6
Unusual	11	2.1
Both	26	5.1
No break seen	77	15
Retinal tear		
Yes	35	6.8
No	477	93.2

NLP = no light perception; LP = light perception; IOP = intraocular pressure; IOL = intraocular lens; SD = standard deviation; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; RD = retinal detachment;

4.2 Surgical details

Intraoperative data are summarized in Table 4.1-2. A segmental scleral buckling procedure was performed in 8 (1.6%) eyes, and an encircling band was used in 133 (26%) eyes. Silicone oil was used as a tamponade in 81 (15.8%) eyes. PFCL was used in 355 (69.3%) eyes. The flap of the break was removed in 363 (70.9%). An internal drainage or relaxing retinotomy was performed in 41 (8.0%) eyes. Iatrogenic retinal breaks and lens touch were noted in 42 (7%) and 33 (5.1%) of 78 eyes (15.2%) with complications. Cataract operation was simultaneously performed in 49 (9.6%) eyes.

Table 4.2 Intraoperative Data (n=512)

Variable	Cases	Percent
Surgeon		
1	33	6.4
2	82	16.0
3	37	7.2
4	151	29.5
5	97	18.9
7	40	7.8
8	1	0.2
9	7	1.4
10	30	5.9
11	34	6.6
Specialist		
Beginner	150	29.3
Non-beginner	150	29.3
Specialist	212	41.4
Tamponade		
Silicone oil	81	15.8
SF6	431	84.2
Density of SF6		

20%	17	3.3
25%	162	31.6
30%	183	35.7
35%	43	8.4
40%	26	5.1
Retinopexy		
Endo	148	28.9
Exo	270	52.7
Both	94	18.4
Scleral buckle		
Segmental	8	1.6
Encircling	133	26.0
No buckle	371	72.4
Remove of flap		
Yes	363	70.9
No	149	29.1
Drainage		
Internal	491	95.9
External	4	0.8
Mixed	17	3.3
PFCL		
Yes	355	69.3
No	157	30.7
Retinotomy		
Yes	41	8.0
No	471	92.0
Situation of breaks		
Same as preoperative	211	41.2
Different from preoperative	278	54.3
No break seen	23	4.5
Complications		

Iatrogenic hole	36	7.0
Lens touch	26	5.1
Subretinal bleeding	6	1.2
Choroidal bleeding	1	0.2
Both or more	9	1.7
No complications	434	84.8
Cataract surgery		
No	463	90.4
Yes	49	9.6
Phako+IOL	22	4.3
Lensectomy	13	2.5
Posterior capsulotomy	10	2.0
Intraocular lens removal	1	0.2
IOL reposition	3	0.6

SF6 = sulfur hexafluoride; PCFL = perfluorocarbon liquid; IOL = intraocular lens

Phako = phakoemulsification;

4.3 Postoperative outcomes

4.3.1 General postoperative outcomes

General postoperative outcomes are displayed by follow-up in Table 4.3-1. The postoperative follow-up period ranged from 3 to 108 months (median, 14.8 months). More than 1 and 2 years follow-up was obtained for 312(60.9%) and 148(28.9%) eyes. Throughout follow-up, silicone oil as intraocular tamponade was noted in 153 (29.9%) eyes, at the last follow-up time, silicone oil was left in 42 (8.2%) of 153 eyes. Of the 42 eyes primary retinal reattachment was achieved in 20 (47.6%) eyes, final success rate was 88.1% (37/42), only one eye (2.4%) had a final visual acuity of 0.4 or better and 21 (50%) less than 0.1, 17 eyes had (40.5%) PVR and 5 (11.9%) macular pucker respectively.

The relationship between follow-up period and various postoperative outcomes was evaluated. No statistically significant associations were found among any of the anatomic and

functional outcomes, PVR and macular pucker analyzed. However, initial success rate and percentage of eyes with visual acuity of 0.4 or more gradually increased by follow-up period.

Table 4.3-1 General postoperative outcomes by follow-up

Variable	≥ 3months n = 512	> 6months n = 461	> 12months n = 312	> 24months n = 148
Anatomic outcomes				
Initial success rate	362(70.7%)	329(71.4%)	222(71.2%)	110(74.3%)
Final success rate	499(97.5%)	451(97.8%)	305(97.8%)	143(96.6%)
Functional outcomes				
Best VA (median=0.4)				
NLP~0.05	53(10.4%)	42(9.1%)	30(9.7%)	11(8.5%)
0.1~0.3	149(29.1%)	130(28.2%)	75(24%)	31(20.9%)
0.4~1.0	310(60.5%)	289(62.7%)	207(66.3%)	106(71.6%)
Final VA (median=0.3)				
NLP~0.05	88(17.2%)	76(16.5%)	54(17.4%)	24(16.2%)
0.1~0.3	177(34.6%)	153(33.2%)	90(28.8%)	36(24.3%)
0.4~1.0	247(48.2%)	232(50.3%)	168(53.8%)	88(59.5%)
PVR	86(16.8%)	76(16.5%)	57(18.3%)	20(13.5%)
Macular pucker	113(22.1%)	103(22.3%)	72(23.1%)	32(21.6%)
Cataract surgery	218(42.8%)	210(45.6%)	158(50.6%)	77(51.7%)
NLP = no light perception; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy				

4.3.2 Anatomic outcomes

4.3.2.1 Primary and final success rate

The retina was reattached in 362 (70.7%) eyes at three or more months follow-up after single operation and 499 (97.5%) after one or more operations; 222 (71.2%) and 110 (74.3%), and 305 (97.8%) and 143(96.6%) at more than 12 and 24 months follow-up respectively. In 150 (29.3%) eyes the retina redetached after one procedure, in 126 of them (84%) the redetachment occurred during three or less months after the initial operation.

4.3.2.2 Survival analysis of retinal redetachment

A retinal redetachment was detected 4 days to 28.1 months (mean \pm SD, 2.8 ± 4.8 months, median, 36 days). A retinal survival time was 4 days to 108 months (mean \pm SE, 74.2 ± 2.4 months, 95% CI, 69.5~78.9). A Kaplan- Meier retinal reattachment survival curve is played in Fig. 1. Postoperative macular pucker ($p < 0.001$), cataract surgery ($p < 0.001$) and time of cataract surgery ($p < 0.001$) significantly associated with retinal survival time by Kaplan- Meier survival analysis, the retinal survival time distinctly declined in patients with postoperative macular pucker and cataract surgery (Fig. 4 and 6). The retinal survival time distinctly changed by time of cataract surgery, the lowest survival time was present in eyes that the cataract was operated in 3~6 months after PPV operation, as followed, in 6~12 months and 1~2 years (Fig. 5).

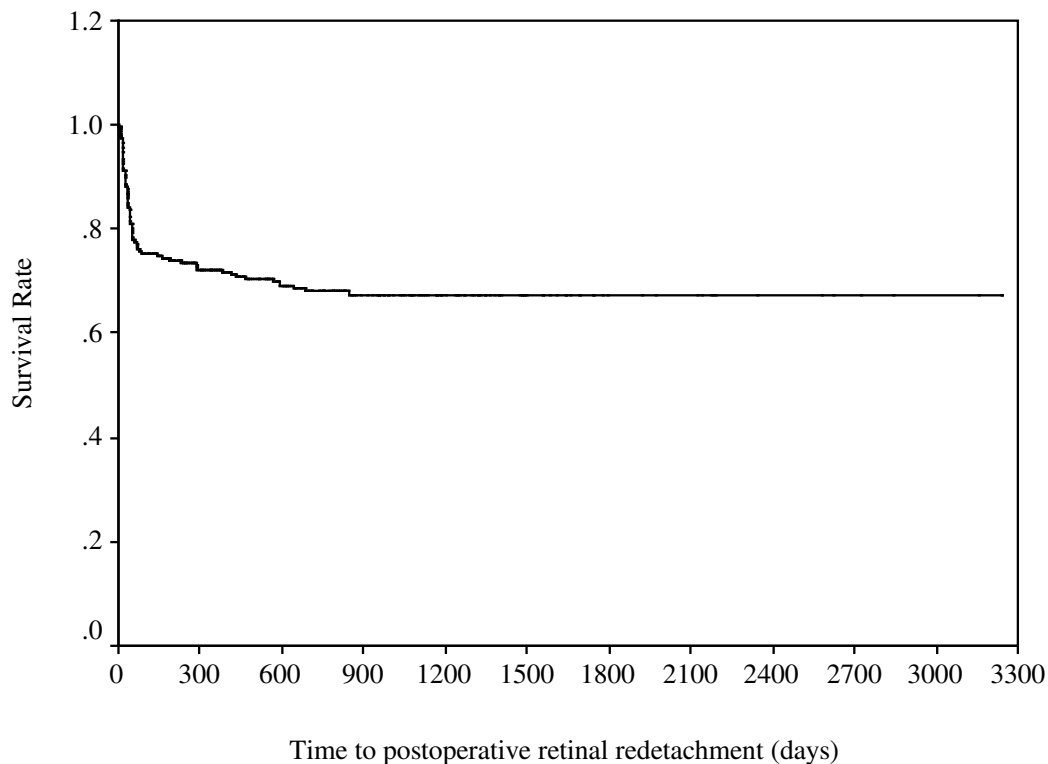


Fig. 1 Postoperative retinal survival curve

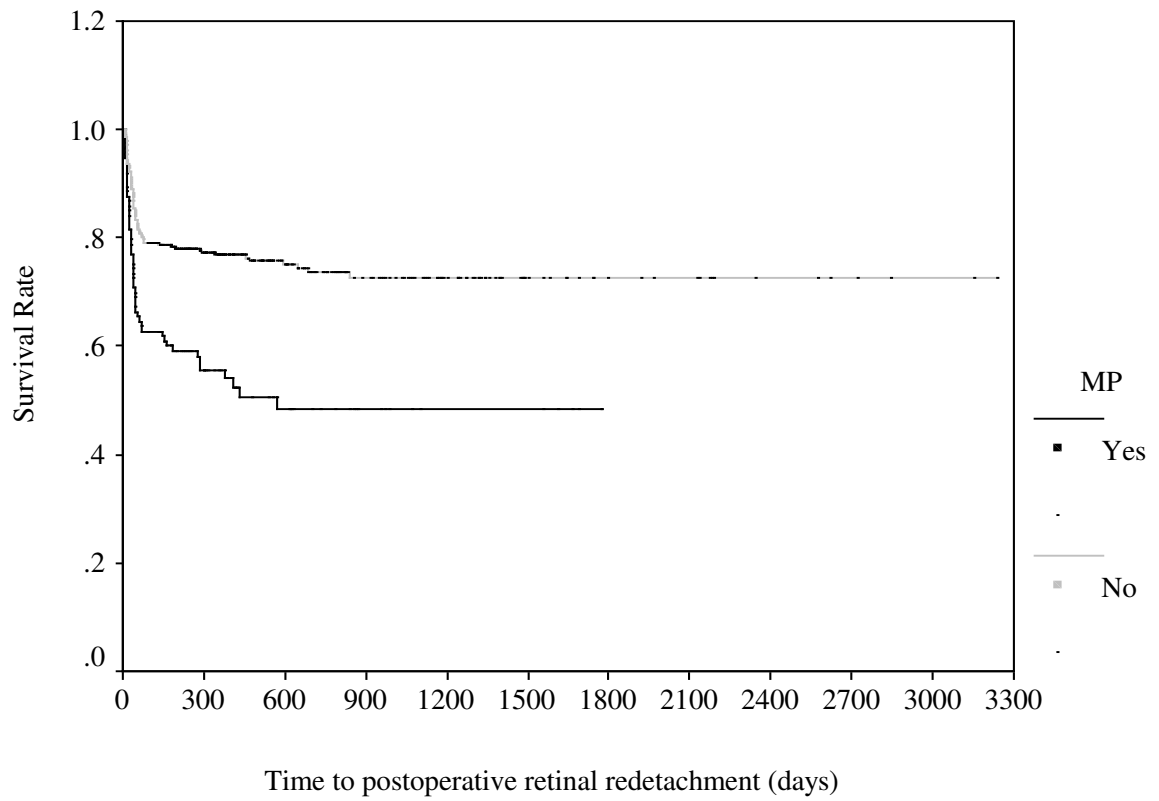


Fig. 4 Survival curve with regard to macular pucker (MP)

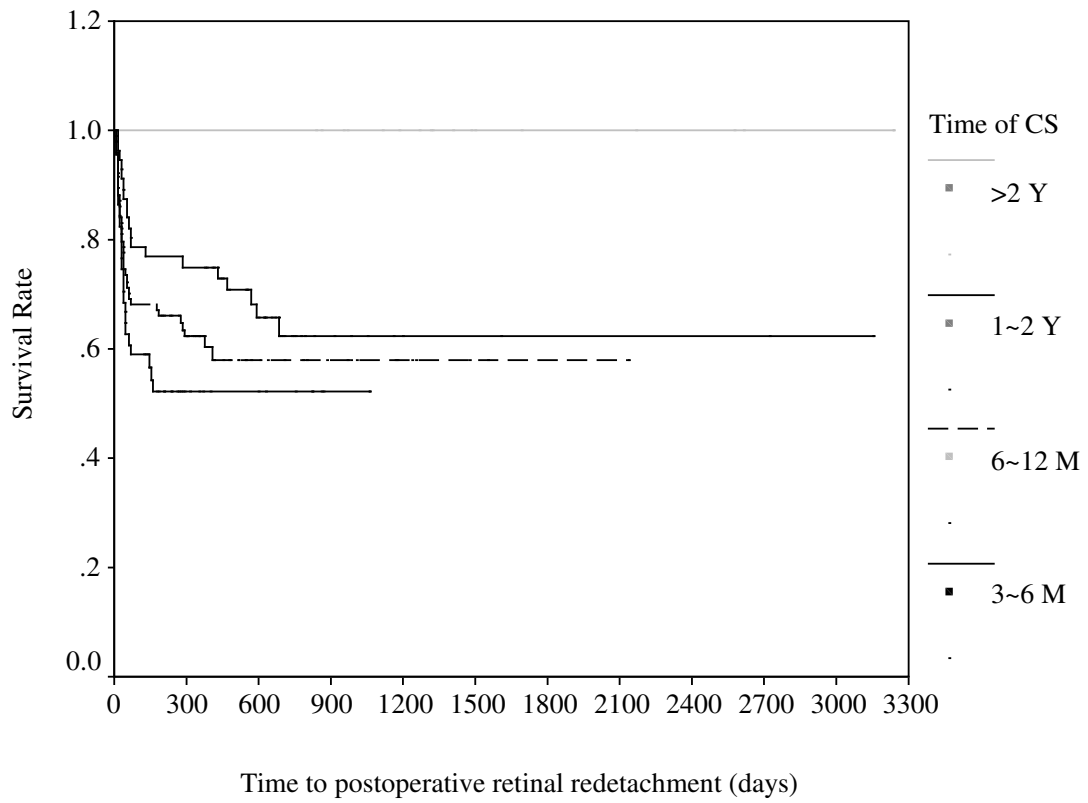


Fig. 5 Survival curve with regard to time of cataract surgery (CS)

(M = months, Y = year)

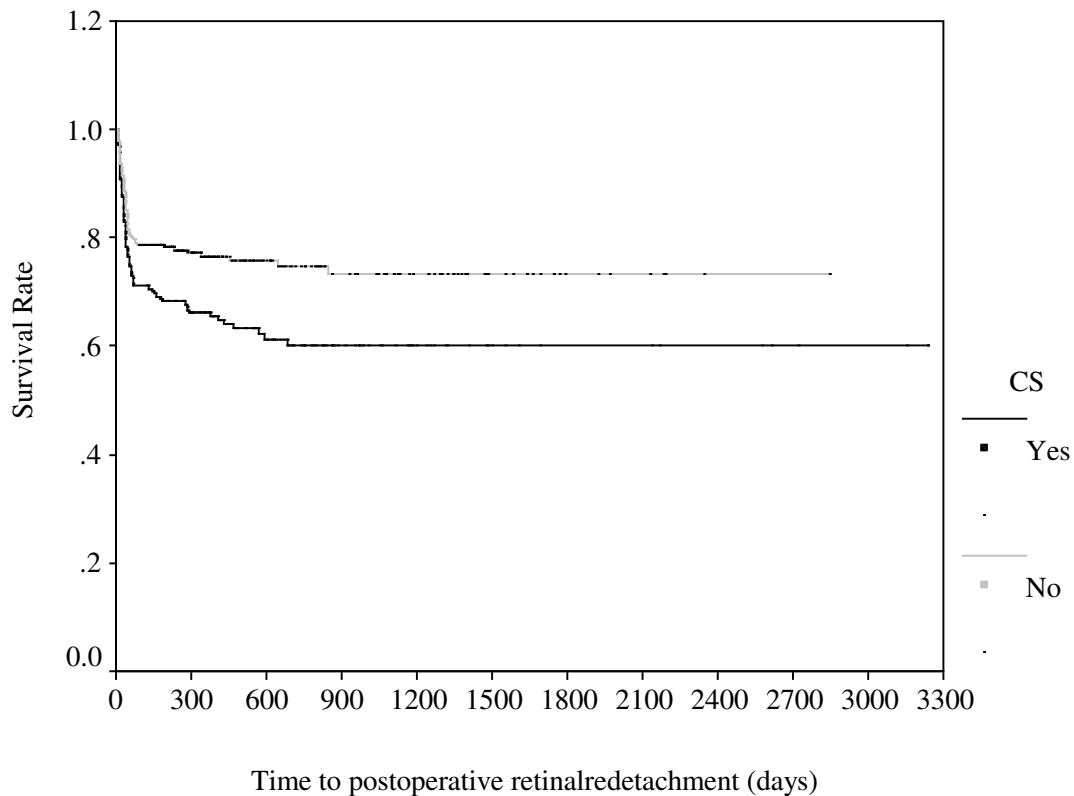


Fig. 6 Survival curve with regard to postoperative cataract surgery(CS)

4.3.2.3 Analysis of risk factors for retinal redetachment

Preoperative and intraoperative characteristics associated with primary and final success rate are shown in Tables 4.3-2 and 4.3-3. Preoperative and intraoperative characteristics significantly associated with primary success rate included high intraocular pressure, no inferotemporal RD and exocryoretinopexy. In multivariate analysis, non-specialist, besides high intraocular pressure and no inferotemporal RD, was a statistically significant factor.

Preoperative and intraoperative characteristics significantly associated with final success rate included refraction, preoperative visual acuity, amblyopia, macular disease, extent of RD, inferotemporal and inferonasal RD, number and location of break, no break seen and cataract surgery. After multivariate regression analysis, besides four of these variables: refraction, amblyopia, existence of break and macular disease, scleral buckle procedure was a statistically significant factor.

Inclusion of preoperative factors in the multivariate logistic regression model for anatomic outcomes removed eyes without break seen (22 eyes, because one eye was excluded due to no tension note), the preoperative and intraoperative factors associated with anatomic outcomes changed. Besides high intraocular pressure and no inferotemporal RD, large and unusual break was a significant factor associated with primary success rate; and only three variables: amblyopia, macular disease and number of retinal break were significantly associated with the final success rate.

Table 4.3-2 Preoperative characteristics associated with anatomic outcomes

Variable	Primary reattachment	<i>P</i> value		Final reattachment	<i>P</i> value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Gender		0.086	0.052		0.559	0.838
Male	224 (68.1)			322 (97.9)		
Female	138 (75.4)			177 (96.7)		
Age (years)		0.201	0.985		0.984	0.386
12~39	30 (61.2)			47 (95.9)		
40~59	142 (74)			188 (97.9)		
60~79	179 (71)			247 (98)		
80~94	11 (5.8)			17 (89.5)		
Eyes		0.208	0.286		0.579	0.896
Right	181 (68.2)			256 (97)		
Left	181 (73.4)			243 (98)		
Symptom		0.376	0.817		0.819	0.991
1 day	57 (67.1)			85 (100)		
2~7 days	195 (72.5)			261 (97)		
8~29 days	79 (73.1)			106 (98.1)		
≥ 30 days	31 (62)			47 (94)		
Status of lens		0.510	0.417		0.774	0.680
Phakic	269 (71.5)			366 (97.3)		
IOL/aphkic	93 (68.4)			133 (97.8)		
Refraction		0.078	0.166		0.035	0.015

>-1.0	126 (74.6)			165 (97.6)		
-1.0~<-5D	111 (71.6)			154 (99.4)		
-5.0~-10D	63 (60.6)			103 (99)		
>-10D	62 (73.8)			77 (91.7)		
Visual acuity		0.678	0.690		0.031	0.181
NLP~0.05	174 (69)			241 (95.6)		
0.1~0.3	75 (73.5)			101 (99)		
0.4~1.0	113 (71.5)			157 (99.4)		
Astigmatism		0.914	0.818		0.396	0.526
Yes	102 (71.3)			138 (96.5)		
No	260 (70.5)			361 (97.8)		
Amblyopia		0.277	0.195		<0.001	0.001
Yes	25 (62.5)			34 (85)		
No	337 (71.4)			465 (98.5)		
IOP		0.028	0.035		0.795	0.541
<22 mmHg	327 (69.4)			459 (97.5)		
≥22 mmHg	28 (87.5)			32 (100)		
PVR		0.146	0.221		0.328	0.549
Yes	66 (64.7)			98 (96.1)		
No	296 (72.2)			401 (97.8)		
VH		0.493	0.465		0.855	0.863
Yes	56 (74.7)			73 (97.3)		
No	306 (70)			426 (97.5)		
HOC		0.773	0.719		0.289	0.236
Yes	48 (71.6)			64 (95.5)		
No	314 (70.6)			435 (97.8)		
Macular		0.377	0.892		0.084	0.340
On	155 (72.4)			212 (99.1)		
Off	207 (69.5)			287 (96.3)		
Macular diseases		0.429	0.431		0.024	0.039
No	341 (71.2)			469 (97.9)		

Yes	21 (63.6)			30 (90.9)		
RD						
Extent		0.196	0.913		0.004	0.224
1 quadrant	49 (77.8)			63 (100)		
2 quadrants	172 (72)			235 (98.3)		
3 quadrants	77 (74.6)			119 (98.3)		
4 quadrants	64 (71.9)			82 (92.1)		
Location						
Superotemporal		1.000	0.978		1.000	0.986
No	78 (70.9)			107 (97.3)		
Yes	284 (70.6)			392 (97.5)		
Infreotemporal		0.033	0.027		0.038	0.450
No	141 (76.6)			183 (99.5)		
Yes	221 (67.4)			316 (96.3)		
Superonasal		0.374	0.681		0.259	0.266
No	141 (68.4)			203 (98.5)		
Yes	221 (72.2)			296 (96.7)		
Inferonasal		0.434	0.563		0.021	0.491
No	208 (72.2)			285 (99)		
Yes	154 (68.8)			214 (95.5)		
Bullous RD	40 (66.7)	0.454	0.337	60 (100)	0.753	0.155
Yes	40 (66.7)			60 (100)		
No	322 (71.2)			439 (97.1)		
Retinal break						
Number		0.391	0.296		0.030	0.003
0 break	15 (65.2)			20 (87)		
1 break	141 (75.4)			182 (97.3)		
2 breaks	72 (69.2)			100 (96.2)		
3 breaks	54 (67.5)			80 (100)		
>3 breaks	79 (66.9)			117 (99.2)		
Location		0.181	0.336 [#]		0.018	0.659 [#]

Anterior	307 (72)			420 (98.6)		
Posterior	40 (63.5)			59 (93.7)		
Size		0.108	0.009 [#]		0.183	0.063 [#]
Small/normal	261 (72.8)			365 (98.1)		
Large/giant	55 (68.7)			79 (98.8)		
Unusual break	8 (72.7)			11 (100)		
Both	13 (50)			24 (92.3)		
Unseen break		0.174	0.403		0.004	0.167
No	313 (72)			428 (98.4)		
Yes	49 (63.6)			71 (92.2)		
Retinal tear		0.704	0.469		0.606	0.891
Yes	26 (74.3)			34 (97.1)		
No	336 (70.4)			465 (97.5)		

Uni. = univariate; Multi. = multivariate; LP = light perception; IOP = intraocular pressure; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; IOL = intraocular lens; HOC = history of coagulation; RD = retinal detachment

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test and multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

[#] Multivariate logistic regression analysis, preoperative factors removed eyes without break seen.

Table 4.3-3 Intraoperative characteristics associated with anatomic outcomes

Variable	Primary Reattachment	P value		Final reattachment	P value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Surgeon		0.071	0.312		0.441	0.867
1	25 (75.8)			32 (97)		
2	59 (72)			82 (100)		
3	29 (78.4)			36 (97.3)		
4	103 (68.2)			143 (94.7)		
5	57 (58.8)			95 (97.9)		

7	32 (80.0)			40 (100)		
8	1 (100)			1 (100)		
9	5 (71.4)			7 (100)		
10	21 (70.0)			30 (100)		
11	30 (88.2)			33 (97.1)		
Specialist		0.176	0.033		0.303	0.619
Beginner	113 (75.3)			144 (96)		
Non-beginner	108 (72)			146 (97.3)		
Specialist	141 (66.5)			209 (98.6)		
Tamponade		0.692	0.667		0.147	0.695
Silicone	59 (72.8)			77 (95.1)		
SF6	303 (70.3)			422 (97.9)		
SF6		0.650	NA		0.740	NA
20%	12 (70.6)			16 (94.1)		
25%	116 (71.6)			159 (98.1)		
30%	128 (69.9)			180 (98.4)		
35%	32 (74.4)			41 (95.3)		
40%	15 (57.7)			26 (100)		
Retinopexy		0.007	0.669		0.031	0.169
Endo	94 (63.5)			146 (98.6)		
Exo	207 (76.7)			265 (98.1)		
Both	61 (64.9)			88 (93.6)		
Scleral buckle		0.249	0.241		0.138	0.011
Yes	105 (74.5)			135 (95.7)		
No	257 (69.3)			364 (98.1)		
Remove of flap		0.456	0.188		0.214	0.603
Yes	253 (69.7)			356 (98.1)		
No	109 (73.2)			143 (96)		
Drainage		0.219	0.085		0.979	0.192
Internal	350 (71.3)			479 (97.6)		
External	1 (25.0)			3 (75)		

Mixed	11(64.7)			17 (100)		
PFCL		0.171	0.300		0.550	0.460
Yes	244 (68.7)			345 (97.2)		
No	118 (75.2)			154 (98.1)		
Retinotomy		1.000	0.976		0.057	0.632
Yes	30 (73.2)			38 (92.7)		
No	332 (70.5)			461 (97.9)		
Complications		0.590	0.394		0.430	0.871
No	308 (71)			424 (97.7)		
Yes	54 (69.2)			75 (96.2)		
Cataract surgery		0.410	0.514		0.016	0.182
Yes	32 (65.3)			45 (91.8)		
No	330 (71.3)			454 (98.1)		

Uni. = univariate; Multi. = multivariate; SF6 = sulfur hexafluoride;

PCFL = perfluorocarbon liquid

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test and multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

NA = not applicable; this variable was not included in the forward stepwise model

4.3.2.4 Causes of postoperative initial retinal redetachment

Causes of postoperative initial retinal redetachment are shown in Table 4.3-4. New retinal breaks were the most important causes of initial retinal redetachment, percentages were 32% (48/150), as followed new break and PVR (28.7%), PVR (16%), and old break reopened (11.3%).

Table 4.3-4 Causes of postoperative initial retinal redetachment

Cause	Frequency	Percent (n=150)
New break	48	32%
PVR	24	16%
Old break reopened	17	11.3%
Persistent break	1	0.7%
Unknown	13	8.7%
New break and PVR	43	28.7%
PVR and old break reopened	4	2.7%

PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy

4.3.3 Functional outcomes

4.3.3.1 Postoperative best and final visual acuity

Postoperative visual acuity was between no light perception and 1.0. A visual acuity of 0.1 or better was measured in 260 (50.8%) eyes pre-operatively, 459 (89.6%) and 424 (82.8%) eyes at any and final visit postoperatively; 0.4 or better in 158 (30.9%) eyes preoperatively, 310 (60.5%) and 247 (48.2%) eyes at any and final visit postoperatively (Fig. 2). Compared with the preoperative visual acuity, postoperative best visual acuity improved in 271 (52.9%) eyes, remained unchanged in 211 (41.2%), and worsened in 30 (5.9%) eyes; final visual acuity in 236 (46.1%), 211 (41.2%) and 65 (12.7%) eyes respectively. Of the 252 (49.2%) eyes with visual acuity of 0.05 or less preoperatively, 203 (80.6%) and 182 (72.2%), 110 (43.7%) and 87 (34.5%) improved to 0.1 or better and 0.4 or better at any and final visit postoperatively.

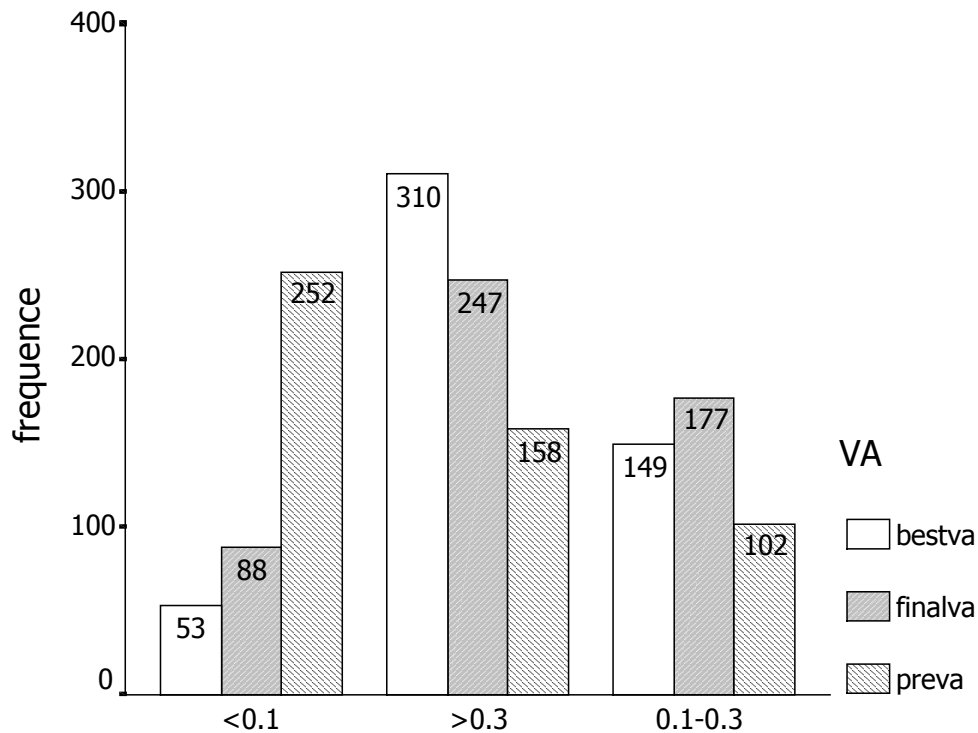


Fig.2 Preoperative and postoperative visual acuity

4.3.3.2 Prognostic factors of best and final visual acuity

The relationships between preoperative and intraoperative variables and the three groups of best and final visual acuity postoperatively were evaluated. Preoperative and intraoperative significant characteristics included duration of symptoms, visual acuity, refraction, amblyopia, status of macula, PVR, extent of retinal detachment, location of break, no break seen, surgeon, use of scleral buckle, vitreous tamponade, PFCL, removal of flap, cataract surgery, retinotomy and surgical complications. Number of breaks and drainage of subretinal fluid were two significant factors that were only associated with best visual acuity. After multivariate logistic regression analysis (in 503 eyes), only three of these variables remained significant: duration of symptoms, amblyopia and vitreous tamponade; otherwise, vitreous haemorrhage significantly associated with best visual acuity, and age of patients and status of lens with final visual acuity respectively.

Preoperative and intraoperative factors associated with higher rates of good vision (≥ 0.4) and lower rates of poor vision (< 0.1) are displayed in Tables 4.3-4 and 4.3-5. The same variables significantly associated with 0.4 or more of best and final visual acuity by univariate analysis include short duration of symptoms, better preoperative visual acuity (≥ 0.1), no amblyopia, macular on, no PVR, presence of vitreous haemorrhage, small extent of RD, no inferotemporal and inferonasal detachment, breaks detected preoperatively, surgeon, specialist, no use of scleral buckling, SF6 retinal tamponade, no use of PFCL and no additional cataract surgery. The different factors are presence of break, no superotemporal detachment, no need for retinotomy and no intraoperative complication that significantly associated with best visual acuity, and patients with age less than 80 years, a history of coagulation, use of exocryocoagulation and removal of flap significantly associated with final visual acuity. After multivariate regression analysis, only eight of these variables significantly associated with 0.4 or more of best visual acuity were remained: short duration of symptoms, better preoperative visual acuity (≥ 0.1), no amblyopia, macular on, presence of vitreous haemorrhage, no use of scleral buckling, SF6 retinal tamponade and no intraoperative complication. Seven variables with final visual acuity: pseudophakic or aphakic eyes, short duration of symptoms, better preoperative visual acuity (≥ 0.1), no amblyopia, presence of vitreous haemorrhage, no use of scleral buckling and SF6 retinal tamponade.

The same variables significantly associated with less than 0.1 of best and final visual acuity by univariate analysis include long duration of symptoms, bad preoperative visual acuity (< 0.1), refraction more than $-10D$, presence of amblyopia, macular off, existence of PVR, large extent of RD, inferotemporal and inferonasal detachment, posterior retinal break, surgeon, use of scleral buckling procedure, silicone oil retinal tamponade, removal of flap, need for retinotomy, an additional cataract surgery, macular diseases and occurrence of complications. The only different factors are presence of astigmatism and specialist that significantly associated with best and final visual acuity respectively. After multivariate regression analysis, only seven of these variables significantly associated with less than 0.1 of best visual acuity remained: bad preoperative visual acuity (<0.1), presence of astigmatism and amblyopia, silicone oil retinal tamponade, need for retinotomy and an additional cataract surgery, and macular disease. Only six of these variables were associated with less than 0.1 of final visual acuity: refraction more

than $-10D$, bad preoperative visual acuity (<0.1), presence of amblyopia, silicone oil tamponade, use of scleral buckling procedure and occurrence of complications.

Inclusion of preoperative factors in the multivariate logistic regression model for functional outcomes removed eyes without break seen (22 eyes, because one eye was excluded due to no tension note), the preoperative and intraoperative factors associated with 0.4 or more of final visual acuity did not otherwise change. However, variables with less than 0.1 of visual acuity changed, besides bad preoperative visual acuity (<0.1), presence of amblyopia, silicone oil retinal tamponade, use of scleral buckling procedure and occurrence of complication, location of break was a significant factor. The variables with 0.4 or more and less than 0.1 of best visual acuity changed, for less than 0.1, only five variables were remained: bad preoperative visual acuity (<0.1), presence of amblyopia, macular disease, silicone oil retinal tamponade and an additional cataract surgery. For 0.4 or more, besides six same variables: short duration of symptoms, better preoperative visual acuity (≥ 0.1), no amblyopia, macular on, no use of scleral buckling and SF6 tamponade, no macular disease too.

Table 4.3-4 Risk factors associated with best visual acuity by univariate and multivariate analysis

Variable	Best VA ≥ 0.4	<i>P</i> value		Best VA < 0.1	<i>P</i> value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Gender		0.707	0.908		0.880	0.544
Male	197 (59.9)			35 (10.6)		
Female	113 (61.7)			18 (9.8)		
Age		0.059	0.098		0.810	0.791
12~39	29 (59.2)			5 (10.2)		
40~59	122 (63.5)			22 (11.5)		
60~79	153 (60.7)			22 (8.7)		
80~94	6 (31.6)			4 (21.1)		
Eyes		0.240	0.537		0.111	0.794
Right	153 (58.0)			33 (12.5)		

Left	157 (63.3)			20 (8.1)		
Symptom		0.001	0.007		0.001	0.709
1 day	58 (68.2)			11 (12.9)		
2~7 days	175 (65.1)			20 (7.4)		
8~29 days	57 (52.8)			9 (8.3)		
≥ 30 days	20 (40.0)			37 (74)		
Visual acuity		<0.001	0.007		<0.001	<0.001
NLP~0.05	110 (43.7)			49 (19.4)		
0.1~0.3	68 (66.7)			4 (3.9)		
0.4~1.0	132 (83.5)			0 (0)		
Refraction		0.087	0.615		<0.001	0.156
>-1.0D	95 (56.2)			21 (12.4)		
-1.0~-5.0D	105 (67.7)			5 (3.2)		
-5.0~-10.0D	65 (62.5)			8 (7.7)		
>-10.0D	45 (53.6)			19 (22.6)		
IOP		0.709	0.864		0.361	0.798
<22 mmHg	286 (60.7)			47 (10)		
≥22 mmHg	18 (56.3)			5 (15.6)		
Lens status		0.682	0.716		0.329	0.317
Phakic	230 (61.2)			36 (9.6)		
IOL/aphakic	80 (58.8)			17 (12.5)		
Astigmatism		0.420	0.758		0.034	0.049
No	219 (59.3)			45 (12.2)		
Yes	91 (63.6)			8 (5.6)		
Amblyopia		<0.001	<0.001		<0.001	<0.001
No	305 (64.6)			36 (7.6)		
Yes	5 (12.5)			17 (42.5)		
Macular		<0.001	0.002		<0.001	0.138
On	176 (82.2)			5 (2.3)		
Off	134 (45.0)			48 (16.1)		
Macular diseases		<0.001	0.071		<0.001	0.019

No	300 (62.6)			42 (8.8)		
Yes	10 (30.3)			11 (33.3)		
PVR		0.001	0.188		0.028	0.469
No	263 (64.1)			36 (8.8)		
Yes	47 (46.1)			17 (16.7)		
VH		0.030	0.035		1.000	0.889
No	256 (58.6)			46 (10.5)		
Yes	54 (72.0)			7 (9.3)		
HOC		0.180	0.899		0.129	0.870
No	264 (59.3)			50 (11.2)		
Yes	46 (68.7)			3 (4.5)		
Extent of RD		<0.001	0.373		<0.001	0.622
One quadrant	53 (84.1)			2 (3.2)		
Two quadrants	161 (67.4)			17 (7.1)		
Three quadrants	71 (58.7)			9 (7.4)		
Four quadrants	25 (28.1)			25 (28.1)		
Location of RD						
Superotemporal		0.015	0.310		0.076	0.395
No	78 (70.9)			6 (5.5)		
Yes	232 (57.7)			47 (11.7)		
Infreotemporal		<0.001	0.521		0.006	0.656
No	140 (76.1)			10 (5.4)		
Yes	170 (51.8)			43 (13.1)		
Superonasal		0.461	0.393		0.139	0.971
No	129 (62.6)			16 (7.8)		
Yes	181 (59.2)			37 (12.1)		
Inferonasal		<0.001	0.288		<0.001	0.492
No	205 (71.2)			17 (5.9)		
Yes	105 (46.9)			36 (16.1)		
Bullous RD		0.160	0.134		0.256	0.412
No	279 (61.7)			44 (9.7)		

Yes	31 (51.7)			9 (15.0)		
Retinal breaks						
Number		0.006	0.242		0.145	0.866
No	6 (26.1)			6 (26.1)		
One	111 (59.4)			20 (10.7)		
Two	63 (60.6)			9 (8.7)		
Three	50 (62.5)			7 (8.8)		
≥Four	80 (67.8)			11 (9.3)		
Location		0.405	0.682 [#]		0.001	0.074 [#]
Anterior	268 (62.9)			33 (7.7)		
Posterior	36 (57.1)			14 (22.2)		
Size		0.690	0.508 [#]		0.723	0.680 [#]
Normal	229 (61.6)			37 (9.9)		
Large	53 (66.3)			5 (6.5)		
Unusual	8 (72.7)			1 (9.1)		
Both	14 (53.8)			4 (15.4)		
No break seen		0.016	0.352		0.065	0.903
No	273 (62.8)			40 (9.2)		
Yes	37 (48.1)			13 (16.9)		
Retinal tear		0.721	0.993		0.564	0.312
No	290 (60.8)			51 (10.7)		
Yes	20 (57.1)			2 (5.7)		
Surgeon		0.001	0.192		0.002	0.303
1	21 (63.6)			3 (9.1)		
2	65 (79.3)			1 (1.2)		
3	23 (62.2)			5 (13.5)		
4	86 (57.0)			18 (11.9)		
5	61 (62.9)			10 (10.3)		
7	24 (60.0)			2 (5.0)		
8	0 (0)			0 (0)		
9	5 (71.4)			3 (42.9)		

10	9 (30.0)			4 (13.3)		
11	16 (47.1)			7 (20.6)		
Specialist		0.001	0.134		0.055	0.643
Beginner	75 (50)			21 (14)		
Non-beginner	88 (58.7)			18 (12)		
Specialist	147 (69.3)			14 (6.6)		
Sclear buckle		<0.001	0.003		0.002	0.194
No	252 (67.9)			28 (7.5)		
Yes	58 (41.1)			25 (17.7)		
Tamponade		<0.001	<0.001		0.001	0.001
SF6	296 (68.7)			26 (6.0)		
Silicone	14 (17.3)			27 (33.3)		
SF6 (%)		0.256	NA		0.880	NA
20	11 (64.7)			2 (11.8)		
25	102 (63.0)			10 (6.2)		
30	136 (74.3)			10 (5.5)		
35	29 (67.4)			2 (4.7)		
40	18 (69.2)			2 (7.7)		
Coagulation		0.328	0.453		0.212	0.867
Endo	89 (60.1)			16 (10.8)		
Exo	170 (63)			23 (8.5)		
Both	51 (54.3)			14 (14.9)		
PFCL		0.001	0.301		0.442	0.067
No	112 (71.3)			15 (9.6)		
Yes	198 (55.8)			38 (10.7)		
Drain		0.256	0.672		0.151	0.092
Internal	300 (61.1)			53 (10.8)		
Others	10 (47.6)			0 (0.0)		
Remove of flap		0.073	0.803		0.010	0.725
No	81 (54.4)			24 (16.1)		
Yes	229 (63.1)			29 (8.0)		

Cataract surgery		0.004	0.291		<0.001	0.007
No	290 (62.6)			38 (8.2)		
Yes	20(40.8)			15 (30.6)		
Retinotomy		0.004	0.426		<0.001	0.042
No	294(62.4)			41 (8.7)		
Yes	16(39.0)			12 (29.3)		
Complications		0.012	0.049		0.004	0.100
No	273(62.9)			37 (8.5)		
Yes	37(47.4)			16 (20.5)		

Uni. = univariate; Multi. = multivariate; LP = light perception; IOP = intraocular pressure; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; IOL = intraocular lens; HOC = history of coagulation; RD = retinal detachment

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test and multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

Multivariate logistic regression analysis, preoperative factors removed eyes without break seen.

NA = not applicable; this variable was not included in the forward stepwise model

Table 4.3-5 Risk factors associated with final visual acuity by univariate and multivariate analysis

Variable	Final VA \geq 0.4	P value		Final VA < 0.1	P value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Gender		0.927	0.924		0.462	0.907
Male	158 (48)			60 (18.2)		
Female	89 (48.6)			28 (15.3)		
Age		0.016	0.100		0.417	0.795
12~39	20 (40.8)			10 (20.4)		
40~59	100 (52.1)			37 (19.3)		
60~79	124 (49.2)			35 (13.9)		
80~94	3 (15.8)			6 (31.6)		

Eyes		0.216	0.538		0.129	0.196
Right	120 (45.5)			52 (19.7)		
Left	127 (51.2)			36 (14.5)		
Symptom		0.008	0.014		0.001	0.364
1 day	49 (57.6)			16 (18.8)		
2~7 days	138 (51.3)			32 (11.9)		
8~29 days	44 (40.7)			23 (21.3)		
≥ 30 days	16 (32)			17 (34.0)		
Visual acuity		<0.001	<0.001		<0.001	<0.001
NLP~0.05	87 (34.5)			70 (27.8)		
0.1~0.3	54 (52.9)			13 (12.7)		
0.4~1.0	106 (67.1)			5 (3.2)		
Refraction		0.123	0.429		0.003	0.034
>-1.0D	77 (45.6)			33 (19.5)		
-1.0~-5.0	86 (55.5)			16 (10.3)		
-5.0~-10.0	50 (48.1)			15 (14.4)		
>-10.0D	34 (40.5)			24 (28.6)		
IOP		0.715	0.770		0.046	0.129
<22 mmHg	228 (48.4)			75 (15.9)		
≥22 mmHg	14 (43.8)			10 (31.3)		
Lens status		0.161	0.024		0.354	0.346
Phakic	174 (46.3)			61 (16.2)		
Aphakic	73 (53.7)			27 (19.9)		
Astigmatism		1.000	0.361		0.602	0.585
No	178 (48.2)			66 (17.9)		
Yes	69 (48.3)			22 (15.4)		
Amblyopia		<0.001	0.001		<0.001	<0.001
No	244 (51.7)			65 (13.8)		
Yes	3 (7.5)			23 (57.5)		
Macular		<0.001	0.143		<0.001	0.625
On	139 (65)			15 (7)		

Off	108 (36.2)			73 (24.5)		
Macular disease		0.006	0.165		0.001	0.090
No	239 (49.9)			75 (15.7)		
Yes	8 (24.2)			13 (5.7)		
PVR		<0.001	0.830		<0.001	0.702
No	214 (52.2)			57 (13.9)		
Yes	33 (32.4)			31 (30.4)		
VH		0.033	0.010		0.621	0.465
No	202 (46.2)			77 (17.6)		
Yes	45 (60)			11 (14.7)		
HOC		0.049	0.384		0.057	0.086
No	207 (46.5)			82 (18.4)		
Yes	40 (59.7)			6 (9)		
Extent of RD		<0.001	0.556		<0.001	0.998
One	40 (63.5)			3 (4.8)		
Two	131 (54.8)			31 (13)		
Three	54 (44.6)			20 (16.5)		
Four	22 (24.7)			34 (38.2)		
Location of RD						
Superotemporal		0.106	0.670		0.319	0.870
No	61 (55.5)			15 (13.6)		
Yes	186 (46.3)			73 (18.2)		
Infreotemporal		<0.001	0.059		<0.001	0.946
No	115 (62.5)			17 (9.2)		
Yes	132 (40.2)			71 (21.6)		
Superonasal		0.928	0.160		0.152	0.949
No	129 (48.5)			29 (14.1)		
Yes	147 (48)			59 (19.3)		
Inferonasal		<0.001	0.810		<0.001	0.896
No	160 (55.6)			30 (10.4)		
Yes	87 (38.8)			58 (25.9)		

Bullous RD		0.492	0.562		0.584	0.546
No	221 (48.9)			76 (16.8)		
Yes	26 (48.2)			12 (17.2)		
Retinal breaks						
Number		0.069	0.935		0.096	0.103
No	5 (21.7)			8 (34.8)		
One	94 (50.3)			37 (19.8)		
Two	53 (51.0)			16 (15.4)		
Three	34 (42.5)			11 (13.8)		
≥Four	61 (51.7)			16 (13.6)		
Location		0.420	0.739 [#]		<0.001	0.006 [#]
Anterior	214 (50.2)			59 (13.8)		
Posterior	28 (44.4)			21 (33.3)		
Size		0.185	0.286 [#]		0.783	0.611 [#]
Normal	185 (49.5)			63 (16.9)		
Large	42 (52.5)			11 (13.8)		
Unusual	7 (63.6)			1 (9.1)		
Both	8 (30.8)			5 (19.2)		
No break seen		0.026	0.098		0.071	0.534
No	219 (50.3)			69 (15)		
Yes	28 (36.4)			19 (24.7)		
Retinal tear		0.382	0.748		0.817	0.230
No	233 (48.8)			83 (17.4)		
Yes	14 (40.0)			5 (14.3)		
Surgeon		0.007	0.224		0.002	0.642
1	16 (48.5)			6 (18.2)		
2	53 (64.6)			3 (3.7)		
3	19 (51.4)			8 (21.6)		
4	65 (43.0)			35 (23.2)		
5	49 (50.5)			13 (13.4)		
7	3 (7.5)			16 (40.0)		

8	0 (0)			0 (0)		
9	1 (14.3)			3 (42.9)		
10	7 (23.3)			7 (23.3)		
11	16 (47.1)			10 (29.4)		
Specialist		0.016	0.499		0.003	0.818
Beginner	62 (41.3)			33 (22)		
Non-beginner	67 (44.7)			33 (22)		
Specialist	118 (55.7)			22 (10.4)		
Scleral buckle		0.002	0.013		<0.001	<0.001
No	200 (53.9)			43 (11.6)		
Yes	47 (33.3)			45 (31.9)		
Tamponade		<0.001	<0.001		<0.001	<0.001
SF6	238 (55.2)			48 (11.1)		
Silicone	9 (11.1)			40 (49.4)		
SF6 (%)		0.815	NA		0.730	NA
20	8 (47.1)			2 (11.8)		
25	85 (52.5)			19 (11.7)		
30	106 (57.9)			18 (9.8)		
35	24 (55.8)			7 (16.3)		
40	15 (57.7)			2 (7.7)		
Coagulation		0.043	0.748		0.101	0.833
Endo	71 (48.0)			25 (16.9)		
Exo	141 (52.2)			40 (14.8)		
Both	35 (37.2)			23 (24.5)		
PFCL		0.007	0.197		0.374	0.110
No	90 (57.3)			23 (18.3)		
Yes	157 (44.2)			65 (18.3)		
Drain		0.380	0.516		0.231	0.201
Internal	239 (48.7)			82 (16.7)		
Others	8 (38.1)			6 (28.6)		
Remove of flap		0.041	0.657		0.010	0.233

No	61 (40.9)			36 (24.2)		
Yes	186 (51.2)			52 (14.3)		
Cataract surgery		0.024	0.294		0.001	0.198
No	231 (49.9)			70 (15.1)		
Yes	16 (32.7)			18 (36.7)		
Retinotomy		0.034	0.802		<0.001	0.113
No	234 (49.7)			72 (15.3)		
Yes	13 (31.7)			16 (39.0)		
Complications		0.066	0.181		0.002	0.005
No	217 (50.0)			64 (14.7)		
Yes	30 (38.5)			24 (30.8)		

Uni. = univariate; multi. = multivariate; NLP = no light perception; IOP = intraocular pressure; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; IOL = intraocular lens; HOC = history of coagulation

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test and multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

Multivariate logistic regression analysis, preoperative factors removed eyes without break seen.

NA = not applicable; this variable was not included in the forward stepwise model

4.3.3.3 Postoperative characteristics of patients with best and final visual acuity

The correlation between the postoperative factors (retinal redetachment, PVR, macular pucker and cataract surgery) and functional outcomes was evaluated. There was significant difference in best and final visual acuity between patients with or without postoperative retinal redetachment, PVR, macular pucker and cataract surgery (Table 4.3-6).

Table 4.3-6 Postoperative characteristics of patients with best vision and final vision

Variable	% with Best visual acuity			P value	% with Final visual acuity			P value
	< 0.1	0.1~0.3	0.4~1.0		< 0.1	0.1~0.3	0.4~1.0	
Redetachment				<0.001				<0.001

No	7.7	24.3	68	13	28.2	58.8
Yes	16.7	40.7	42.7	27.3	50	22.7
PVR				<0.001		<0.001
No	8.2	27	64.8	14.1	31.9	54
Yes	20.9	39.5	39.5	32.6	47.7	19.8
MP				0.036		0.005
No	10	26.6	63.4	16.8	31.3	51.9
Yes	11.5	38.1	50.4	18.6	46	35.4
CS				0.038		0.019
No	13.3	28.9	57.8	21.1	31.6	47.3
Yes	6.4	29.4	64.2	11.9	38.5	49.5

PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; MP = macular pucker; CS = cataract surgery

P values by Pearson's chi-square test

4.3.3.4 Reasons of poor final visual acuity (< 0.1)

Final visual acuity of less than 0.1 occurred in 88 (17.2%) of all eyes. The reasons are listed in Table 4.3-7. Presumed macular dysfunction, occurring in 28 (31.8%) of 88 eyes, was the most common reason. Postoperative optic nerve head atrophy was noted in 10 (11.4%) of 88 eyes. In addition, silicone oil as ocular tamponade was used in 57 (64.8%) and left 21 (23.9%) of 88 eyes, and primary retinal redetachment occurred in 41 (46.6%) eyes.

Table 4.3-7 Reasons for postoperative final visual acuity less than 0.1

Reasons	Frequency	Percent (n=88)
Final unsuccessful reattachment	13	14.8%
Macular dysfunction	21	23.9%
Dense cataract	5	5.7%
Combination of cataract and macular dysfunction	7	8%
Pre-existing amblyopia	9	10.2%
Optic nerve atrophy	10	11.4%
Unknown	3	3.4%

Macular pucker	9	10.2%
Keratopathy*	4	4.5%
Endophthalmitis	1	1.1%
Age-related maculopathy	2	2.3%
Myopia –20D or more	2	2.3%
Macular hole	2	2.3%

*An enucleation of eyeball was performed in one eye because of keratopathy and phthisis bulbi.

4.4 Postoperative complications

4.4.1 Postoperative PVR and macular pucker

4.4.1.1 Incidences of postoperative macular pucker and PVR

Macular pucker was present in 11 eyes (2.1%) preoperatively and 113 (22.1%) postoperatively. PVR in 102 (19.9%) and 86 (16.8%) eyes pre- and postoperatively respectively. Of 102 eyes with PVR preoperatively, 25 (24.5%) developed of PVR postoperatively. This percentage was significantly higher ($p = 0.026$) compared to eyes without PVR preoperatively.

4.4.1.2 Risk factors analysis of postoperative PVR and macular pucker

Preoperative and intraoperative variables that correlated with macular pucker and PVR by univariate (by Pearson chi-square or Fisher two-tail exact test) and multivariate (by logistic regression) analysis are shown in Table 4.3-7 and 4.3-8. The significant variables correlated with macular pucker postoperatively by univariate analysis included emmetropia or hyperopia, no amblyopia, extent of RD, surgeon, use of scleral buckling, endocoagulation, use of PFCL and intraoperative complication. Only four of these variables (emmetropia or hyperopia, no amblyopia, use of PFCL and endocoagulation) and existence of retinal breaks by multivariate logistic regression analysis respectively.

The significant variables correlated with postoperative PVR by univariate analysis included macular off, preoperative PVR, coagulation and use of PFCL. Only two of these variables (preoperative PVR and use of PFCL) and specialist by multivariate logistic regression analysis respectively.

Inclusion of preoperative factors in the multivariate logistic regression model for postoperative macular pucker and PVR removed eyes without break seen (22 eyes, because one eye was excluded due to no IOP record), the preoperative and intraoperative factors associated with them changed. For postoperative macular pucker, only three variables: use of scleral buckling, no amblyopia and endocoagulation; for postoperative PVR, besides one same variable (use of PFCL), retinal tear and size of retinal break.

Table 4.3-7 Preoperative variables correlated with postoperative macular pucker and PVR by univariate and multivariate analysis

Variable	Macular pucker	<i>P</i> value		PVR	<i>P</i> value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Gender		0.824	0.936		0.268	0.410
Male	74 (22.5)			60 (18.2)		
Female	39 (21.3)			26 (14.2)		
Age (years)		0.115	0.852		0.597	0.660
12~39	9 (18.4)			10 (20.4)		
40~59	34 (17.7)			27 (14.1)		
60~79	67 (26.6)			46 (18.3)		
80~94	3 (15.8)			3 (15.8)		
Eyes		0.831	0.800		0.409	0.215
Right	57 (21.6)			48 (18.2)		
Left	56 (22.6)			38 (15.3)		
Symptom		0.250	0.988		0.407	0.753
1 day	24 (28.2)			18 (21.2)		
2~7 days	52 (19.3)			41 (15.2)		
8~29 days	23 (21.3)			16 (14.8)		

≥ 30 days	14 (28.0)			11 (22)		
IOP		0.665	0.525		0.331	0.350
<22 mmHg	104 (22.1)			83 (17.6)		
≥22 mmHg	8 (25)			3 (9.4)		
Visual acuity		0.616	0.426		0.193	0.136
NLP~0.05	59 (23.4)			50 (19.8)		
0.1~0.3	19 (18.6)			14 (13.7)		
0.4~1.0	35 (22.2)			22 (13.9)		
Refraction		0.020	0.006		0.860	0.323
>-1.0D	47 (27.8)			25 (14.8)		
-1.0~-5.0	36 (23.2)			27 (17.4)		
-5.0~-10.0	21 (20.2)			19 (18.3)		
>-10.0D	9 (10.7)			15 (17.9)		
Lens status		0.810	0.810		0.894	0.881
Phakic	82 (21.8)			64 (17.0)		
IOL/aphakic	31 (22.8)			22 (16.2)		
Astigmatism		0.476	0.993		0.895	0.881
No	85 (23.0)			63 (17.1)		
Yes	28 (19.6)			23 (16.1)		
Amblyopia		0.001	0.029		0.376	0.204
No	112 (23.7)			77 (16.3)		
Yes	1 (2.5)			9 (22.5)		
Macular		0.052	0.150		0.022	0.106
On	38 (17.8)			26 (12.1)		
Off	75 (25.2)			60 (20.1)		
Macular diseases		0.276	0.074		0.144	0.160
No	103 (21.5)			77 (16.1)		
Yes	10 (30.3)			9 (27.3)		
PVR		0.690	0.717		0.026	0.041
No	89 (21.7)			61 (14.9)		
Yes	24 (23.5)			25 (24.5)		

VH		0.547	0.825		0.135	0.230
No	99 (22.7)			78 (17.8)		
Yes	14 (18.7)			8 (10.7)		
HOC		0.752	0.565		0.296	0.239
No	97 (21.8)			78 (17.5)		
Yes	16 (23.9)			8 (11.9)		
Extent of RD		0.031	0.530		0.684	0.833
One	16 (25.4)			9 (14.3)		
Two	41 (17.2)			37 (15.5)		
Three	37 (30.6)			22 (18.2)		
Four	19 (21.3)			18 (20.2)		
Location of RD						
Superotemporal		0.069	0.187		0.565	0.649
No	17 (15.5)			16 (14.5)		
Yes	96 (23.9)			70 (17.4)		
Inferotemporal		0.320	0.400		0.109	0.332
No	36 (19.6)			24 (13)		
Yes	77 (23.5)			62 (18.9)		
Superonasal		0.589	0.487		0.810	0.664
No	48 (23.3)			36 (17.5)		
Yes	65 (21.2)			50 (16.3)		
Inferonasal		0.668	0.957		0.812	0.626
No	66 (22.9)			47 (16.3)		
Yes	47 (21)			39 (17.4)		
Bullous RD		1.000	0.768		0.196	0.153
No	100 (22.1)			72 (15.9)		
Yes	13 (21.7)			14 (23.3)		
Retinal breaks						
Number		0.194	0.018		0.391	0.589
No	2 (8.7)			4 (12.4)		
One	38 (20.3)			24 (12.8)		

Two	21 (35.6)			22 (21.2)		
Three	18 (22.5)			16 (20.0)		
≥Four	34 (20.9)			20 (16.9)		
Location		0.052	0.198 [#]		0.370	0.100 [#]
Anterior	103 (24.2)			69 (16.2)		
Posterior	8 (12.7)			13 (20.6)		
Size		0.796	0.750 [#]		0.215	0.003 [#]
Small/normal	89 (22.5)			60 (16.1)		
Large/giant	16 (17.7)			12 (15.0)		
Unusual/ Both	8 (21.6)			10 (27.0)		
No break seen		0.655	0.963		0.509	0.856
No	98 (22.5)			71 (16.3)		
Yes	15 (19.5)			15 (19.5)		
Retinal tear		0.672	0.648		0.242	0.101
No	104 (21.8)			83 (17.4)		
Yes	9 (25.7)			3 (8.6)		

Uni. = univariate; Multi. = multivariate; LP = light perception; IOP = intraocular pressure; PVR = proliferative vitreoretinopathy; IOL = intraocular lens; RD = retinal detachment; HOC = history of coagulation

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test.

Multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

[#] Multivariate logistic regression analysis, preoperative factors removed eyes without break seen.

Table 4.3-8 Intraoperative variables correlated with postoperative macular pucker and PVR by univariate and multivariate analysis

Variable	Macular pucker	P value		PVR	P value	
	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.	n (%)	Uni.	Multi.
Surgeon		0.001	0.105		0.193	0.455
1	1 (3)			4 (12.1)		

2	20 (24.4)			13 (15.9)		
3	2 (5.4)			5 (13.5)		
4	31 (20.5)			28 (18.5)		
5	33 (34.0)			25 (25.8)		
7	8 (20.0)			3 (7.5)		
8	0 (0)			0 (0)		
9	3 (42.9)			1 (14.3)		
10	10 (33.3)			5 (16.7)		
11	5 (14.7)			2 (5.9)		
Specialist		0.033	0.185		0.303	0.033
Beginner	22 (14.7)			20 (13.3)		
Non-beginner	37 (24.7)			24 (16)		
Specialist	54 (25.5)			42 (19.8)		
Sclear buckle		0.023	0.284		0.791	0.641
No	72 (19.4)			61 (16.4)		
Yes	47 (32.0)			24 (17.7)		
Tamponade		0.663	0.820		0.630	0.851
SF6	97 (22.5)			71 (16.5)		
Silicone	16 (19.8)			15 (18.5)		
SF6 (%)		0.516	NA		0.860	NA
20	1 (5.9)			2 (11.8)		
25	41 (25.3)			25 (14.5)		
30	41 (22.4)			31 (16.9)		
35	6 (14.0)			7 (16.3)		
40	8 (30.8)			6 (23.1)		
Coagulation		0.018	0.004		0.014	0.157
Endo	43 (29.1)			35 (23.6)		
Exo	57 (21.1)			34 (12.6)		
Both	13 (13.8)			17 (18.1)		
PFCL		0.028	0.044		0.020	0.020
No	25 (15.9)			17 (10.8)		

Yes	88 (24.8)			69 (19.4)		
Drainage		0.590	0.414		0.142	0.189
Internal	110 (22.4)			80 (16.3)		
Others	3 (14.3)			6 (28.6)		
Remove of flap		0.127	0.543		0.696	0.494
No	26 (17.4)			23 (15.4)		
Yes	87 (24.0)			63 (17.4)		
Cataract surgery		0.206	0.266		0.157	0.250
No	106 (23.1)			74 (16)		
Yes	7 (14.3)			12 (24.5)		
Retinotomy		0.556	0.966		0.663	0.869
No	106 (22.5)			78 (16.6)		
Yes	7 (17.1)			8 (19.5)		
Complications		0.017	0.057		0.744	0.799
No	104 (24.0)			72 (16.6)		
Yes	9 (11.5)			14 (12.9)		

Uni. = univariate; Multi. = multivariate; SF6 = sulfur hexafluoride;

PCFL = perfluorocarbon liquid

Univariate P values by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test and multivariate P values from forward stepwise logistic regression.

NA = not applicable; this variable was not included in the forward stepwise model

4.4.1.3 Relationship between postoperative macular pucker and retinal redetachment

Eleven (2.1%) and 113 (22.1%) eyes had macular pucker preoperatively and postoperatively. Postoperative macular pucker ($p < 0.001$) was demonstrated to be significantly correlated with primary retinal redetachment. A surgery for postoperative macular pucker was performed in 44 (38.9%) of 113 eyes. A retinal redetachment occurred in 23 (52.3%) of 44 eyes, no statistically significant correlation ($p = 0.440$) was found compared with eyes without surgery.

The retinal redetachment was present in 14 (60.9%) of 23 eyes before the operation for macular pucker, 4 (17.4%) eyes after the operation and 5 (21.7%) eyes before and after it,

respectively. For retinal redetachment a significant difference ($p = 0.008$) was present for macular pucker surgery before or , after the operation and both, this indicated that a macular pucker operation had no effect on occurrence of retinal redetachment. The occurrence of postoperative macular pucker had no significant association with the follow-up period (Table 4.3-9).

Table 4.3-9 Postoperative macular pucker data and in patients with redetachment

Variable	Frequency n (%)	Redetachment n (%)	<i>P</i> value
Macular pucker			<0.001
Yes	113 (22.1)	53 (46.9)	
No	399 (77.9)	97 (24.3)	
Surgery of macular pucker			0.440
No	69 (61.1)	30 (43.5)	
Yes	44 (38.9)	23 (52.3)	
Time of redetachment			0.008
Before surgery for Macular pucker		14 (31.8)	
Following surgery for Macular pucker		4 (9.1)*	
Both		5 (11.4)	
Follow-up			0.690
≥ 3 months	113 (22.1)	53 (46.9)	
> 1 year	72 (23.1)	36 (50.0)	
> 2 year	32 (21.6)	16 (50.0)	

* In one eye macular pucker operation combined with silicone oil removal was performed.

4.4.2 Postoperative cataract surgery

Of the 376 phakic eyes preoperatively, 22(5.9%) and 10(2.7%) eyes underwent phacoemulsification and IOL implantation and lensectomy during operation, 218 (58%) eyes underwent cataract surgery during the study follow-up interval postoperatively, 126(33.5%)

eyes had lens at final visit. A retinal redetachment occurred in 80 (36.7%) of 218 eyes, 58 eyes (72.5%) before the cataract surgery, 9 (11.3%) after it and 13 (16.3%) before and after it, respectively. There was a statistically significant association in that postoperative retinal redetachment was not influenced by cataract surgery. No significant association was detected between retinal redetachment of eyes with cataract surgery and the follow-up period, however, it significantly associated with the timing of cataract surgery (Table 4.3-10).

Table 4.3-10 Postoperative cataract surgery data of 376 phakic eyes preoperative and in patients with redetachment

Variable	Frequency n (%)	Redetachment n (%)	<i>P</i> value
Cataract surgery	218 (58)	80 (36.7)	<0.001
Preoperation		58 (26.6)	
Postoperation		9 (4.1)*	
Both		13 (6.0)*	
Follow-up			0.397
> 6 months	210 (55.9)	77 (36.7)	
> 1 year	158 (42)	63 (39.9)	
> 2 years	77 (20.5)	27 (35.1)	
Time of cataract surgery			<0.001
3~ 6 months	48 (12.8)	23 (49.0)	
> 6 months	170 (45.2)	57 (33.5)	
>12 months	75 (19.9)	21 (28.0)	
>18 months	39 (10.4)	5 (12.8)	
>24 months	17 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	

* In 4 and 5 eyes cataract operation combined with silicone oil removal was performed.