INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

The incidence of haemorrhage within the vitreous is an ever increasing entity during last decades. This can be attributed to the high incidence of occurrence of diabetes mellitus with its subsequent complications due to the mental worry and emotional stress rather associated with modern progress.Again the vast extension of machinary, motor cars, and industrilisation that grasped huge numbers of workers, exposed to many traumatic hazards. The vitreous body was till recently considered as a body structure not to be touched or approached. Nowadays the scope of surgery extended its domain to within the vitreous chambre, removed it, substituted it and treated many of the conditions that were considered inoperable.

The aim of this work is directed toward two main goals:

The first is knowing and recording the incidence of vitreous hemorrhage occurence due to different aetiological entities and its relation to sex, age group, associated ocular pathalogy and the general medical condition of patients. This in turn might help in correct monagment of these cases through earlier prediction of the aetiology

of hemorrhage which is sometiemes unclear in the initial evaluation of the case.

The second goal of this work will be directed to the variable methods for definit treatment of such a condition. For this, evaluation and recording of the process of spontaneous hemorrhage absorption and its relation to the given medical treatment, the severity of hemorrhage and its location, the associated ocular condition and many other factors will be investigated in away to make it possible to expect properly for the progrosis of a case with vitreous hemonhage and to give a proper decision as regarding the approach of treatment.

The timing of surgical interference in certain cases with vitreous hemorrhage (e.g. in diabetics and in ocular injuries) considered as a point of controversy among many investigators will be also investigated as atrial to avoid as much as possible of the bad sequalae and complications of neglected vitreaes hemorrhage.