

Cystoid Macular Oedema (CMO)

What is Cystoid Macular Oedema?

The macula is the area of the retina responsible for central vision.

Cystoid macula oedema is inflammation of the macula which results in an accumulation of 'cyst-like' sacs of fluid.

What causes cystoid macular oedema?

Cystoid macular oedema can occur following ocular surgery, or can be associated with eye disease such as macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy.

How is cystoids macular oedema diagnosed?

Cystoid macular oedema is assessed by performing fluorescein angiography (FFA) and optical coherence tomography (OCT).

Fluorescein angiography involves intravenous administration of a diagnostic dye called fluorescein. As the dye circulates through the retinal blood vessels a series of photographs are taken. The test is performed to highlight the areas of swelling and assess the amount of accumulated fluid. This information is used by the ophthalmologist to determine the necessary treatment.

OCT can be used in conjunction with fluorescein angiography for the diagnosis of CMO, or used to assess the macula following treatment. This test is non invasive and uses light rays to enable cross sectional scans of the macula.

What are the treatment options?

Your Ophthalmologist will discuss the different treatment options available.

Treatments may include anti-inflammatory and steroidal eye drops or drug injections into the eye.