

Central retinal vein occlusion in young individuals: A comparison of risk factors and clinical outcomes

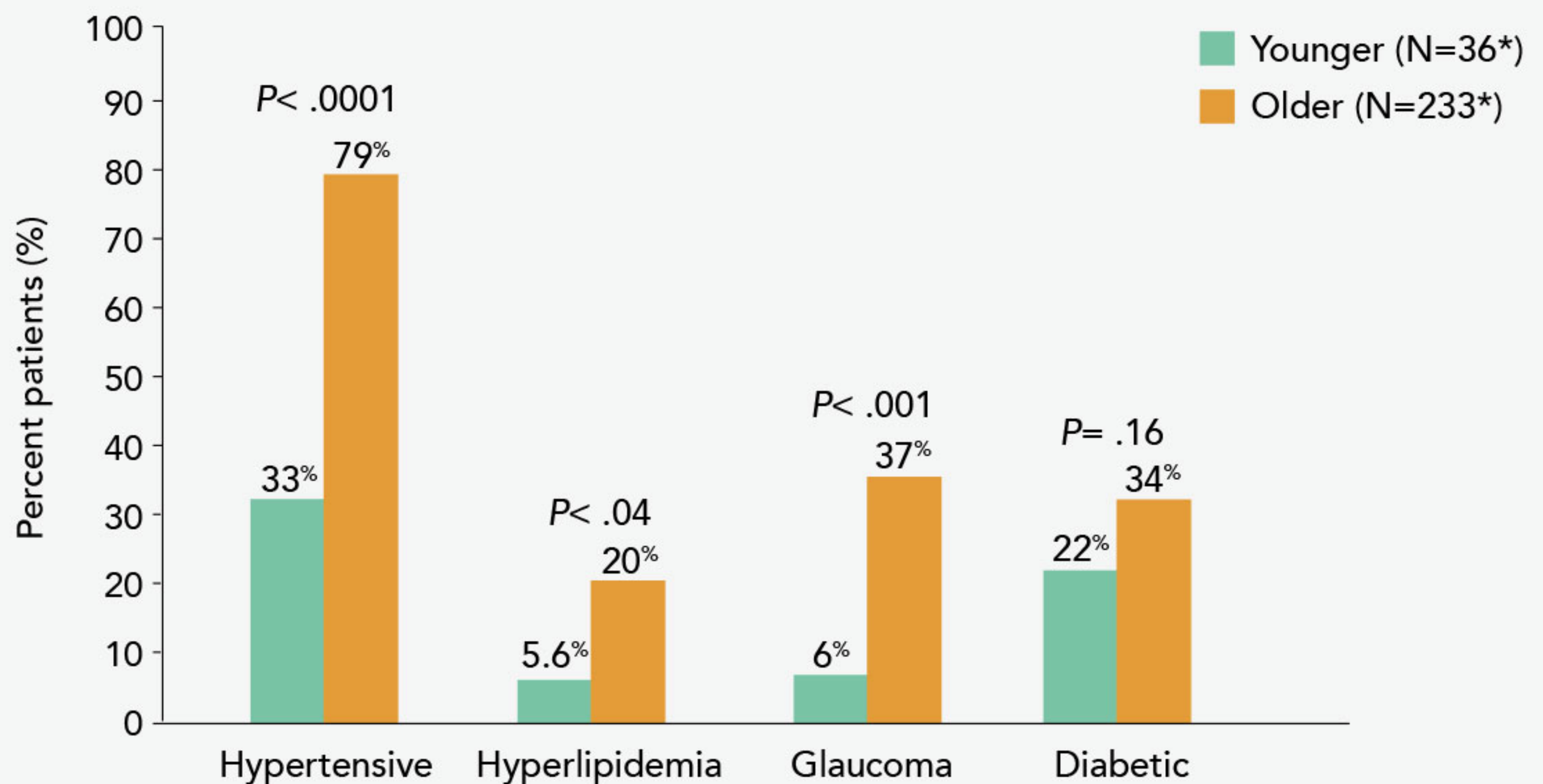
Rothman AL, Thomas AS, Khan K, et al. *Retina*. 2018;00:1-8.

The objective of this single-center retrospective study was to compare the presentation and outcomes of patients younger than 50 years versus patients aged 50 years and older with central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO). The current analysis used a large, retrospective database of patients with CRVO.



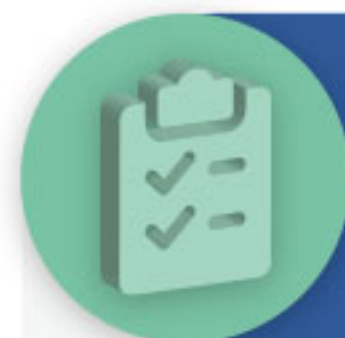
All patients in the older cohort had at least one traditional risk factor, in addition to age, for CRVO

Presence of traditional risk factors for CRVO in younger and older patients



At presentation, younger patients had better visual acuity than older patients (20/80 vs. 20/224, $P = .001$) and a lower incidence of cystoid macular edema (54 vs. 79%, $P = .001$). At final follow-up, younger patients received fewer total intravitreal injections (3.8 ± 5.8 at 34.2 months) compared with older patients (6.5 ± 8.8 , at 37.6 months, $P = .03$) and had better final acuity (20/85 vs. 20/289, $P = .004$, respectively)

*Unless otherwise indicated due to limited data on chart review



Conclusions

Younger patients had better baseline and final acuities, a lower incidence of cystoid macular edema at presentation, and received fewer intravitreal injections than older patients. Workup for etiology of CRVO in younger patients may reveal nontraditional risk factors for CRVO.