Review of: "Surgical Considerations For Vitreous Opacities"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The author attempts to provide a summary of our current understanding of vitreous floaters, the pathophysiology, and surgical options available for its management. Below are some general and specific comments to enable the author refine this article.

General Comment

Overall, this is a good summary. However, the article will benefit the intended audience if the ideas are summarised coherently, especially the introduction. Vitreous floaters are also referred to as myodesopsia, and the author could consider including this term as well.

Specific comments

1. “Despite their prevalence, appropriate imaging and grading of vitreous opacities remain elusive”

Recent articles have suggested imaging and grading techniques for vitreous opacities. Look at recent articles by Sebag et al. and Ankamah et al. that discussed quantitative ultrasonography and vitreous opacity area quantification (https://doi.org/10.1167/tvst.10.12.19; https://doi.org/10.1167/iovs.14-15414)

2. “Posterior vitreous detachment at a younger age not only causes floaters, but it also causes retinal tears with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment due to solid vitreoretinal adhesion to an uneven posterior vitreous foundation. (Snead, Richards, 2014; Sebag, Balazs, 1989)”

This point regarding early onset PVD as a predisposing factor for retinal tears needs to be reworded to aid readership. Can you qualify younger age in this statement? Vitreous floaters in some younger patients may likely be due to precocious liquefaction in myopic eyes or significant vitreous liquefaction secondary to oxidative stress and depletion of intravitreal antioxidant capacity.

What do you mean by “due to solid vitreoretinal adhesion to an uneven posterior vitreous foundation”? I presume you want to describe the imbalance between the strong vitreoretinal adhesion and the significant posterior vitreous liquefaction. You may consider discussing anomalous PVD as this phenomenon leads to the development of retinal tears.