

Corneal Blood Staining

Category(ies): Cornea

Contributor: Matt Ward, MD



Corneal blood staining typically occurs after significant and prolonged hyphema—usually the result of ocular trauma, and especially in cases of chronically elevated intraocular pressure. The opacification consists of hemosiderin that has become embedded in the corneal stroma. It can take months, if not years for the cornea to clear, but with patience, it can clear completely. Unfortunately, the periphery clears first followed by the center.

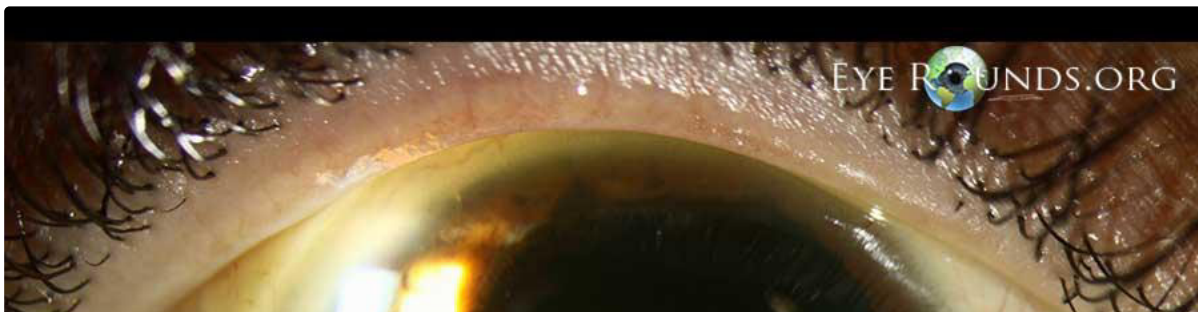


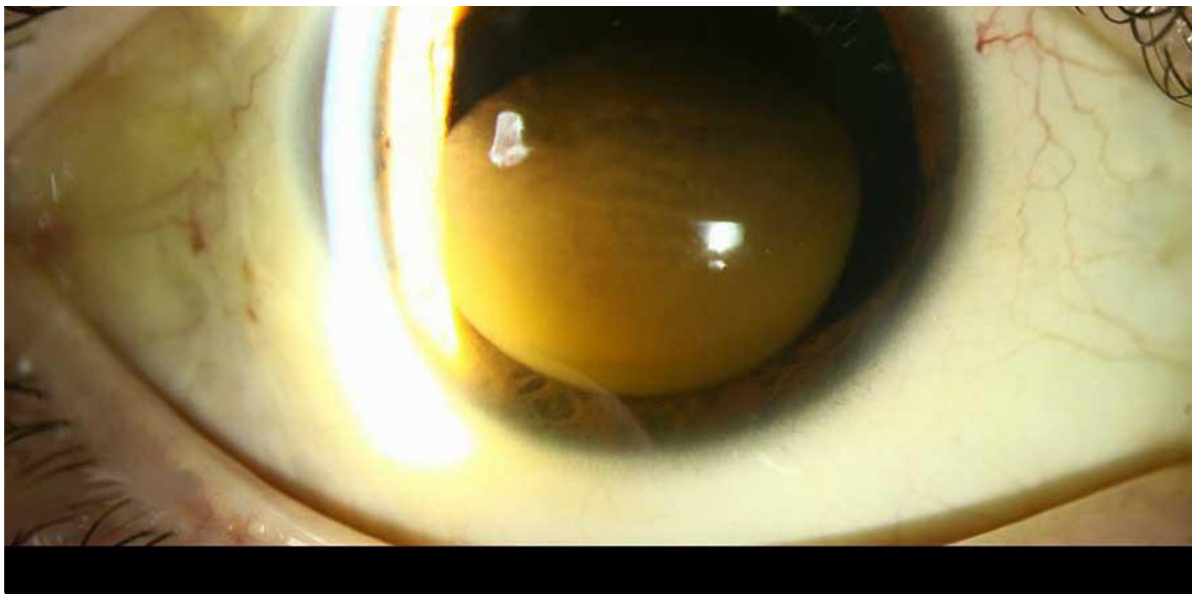
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Contributor: Jeff Welder, MD

35-year-old female with severe proliferative diabetic retinopathy and neovascular glaucoma who suffered a hyphema and vitreous hemorrhage with resultant elevated IOP and corneal blood staining.





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