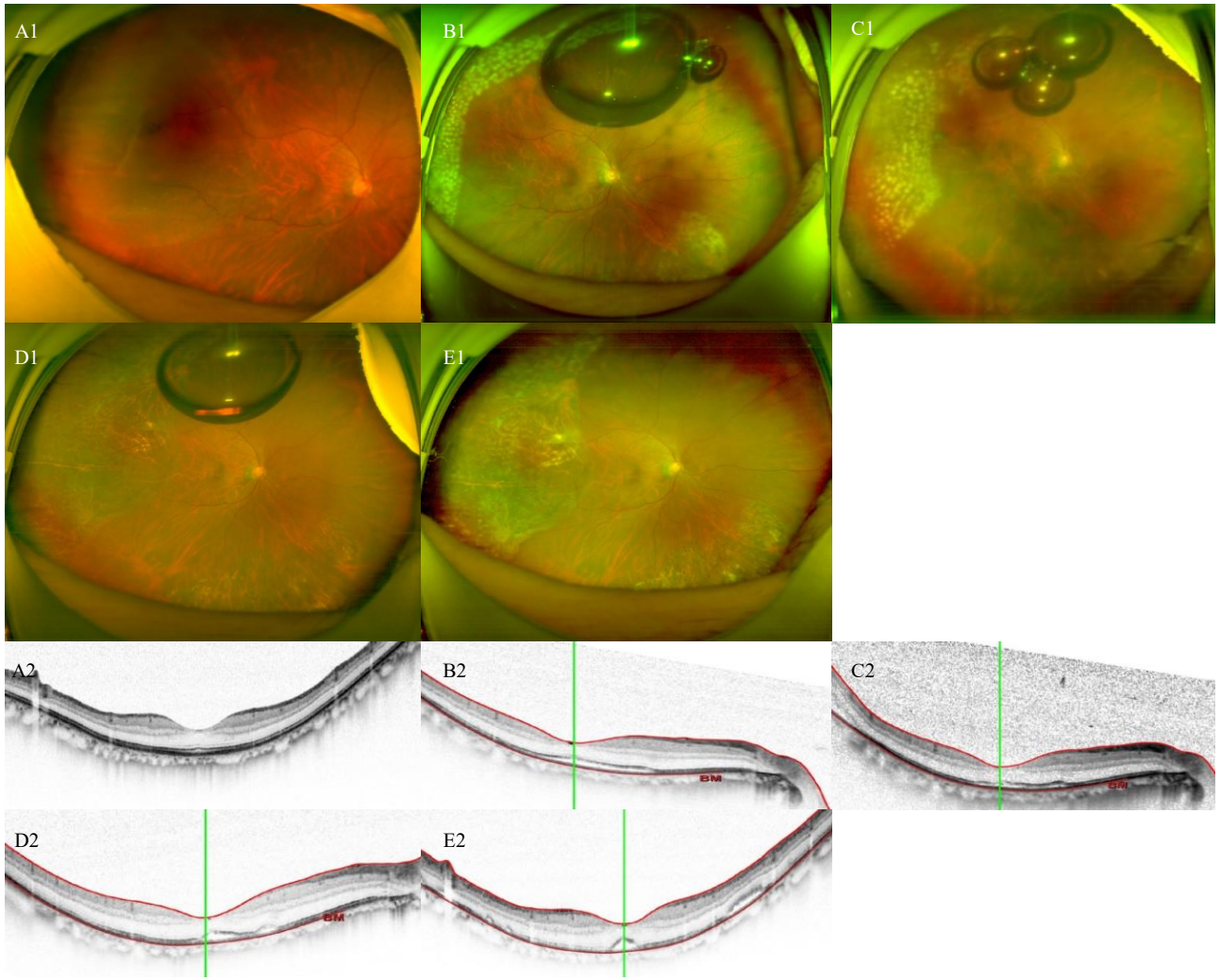
Patient 1



A 43-year-old phakic male presented with macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in the right eye. Following unsuccessful mPnR, the patient subsequently underwent PPV.

A. Preoperative imaging of macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

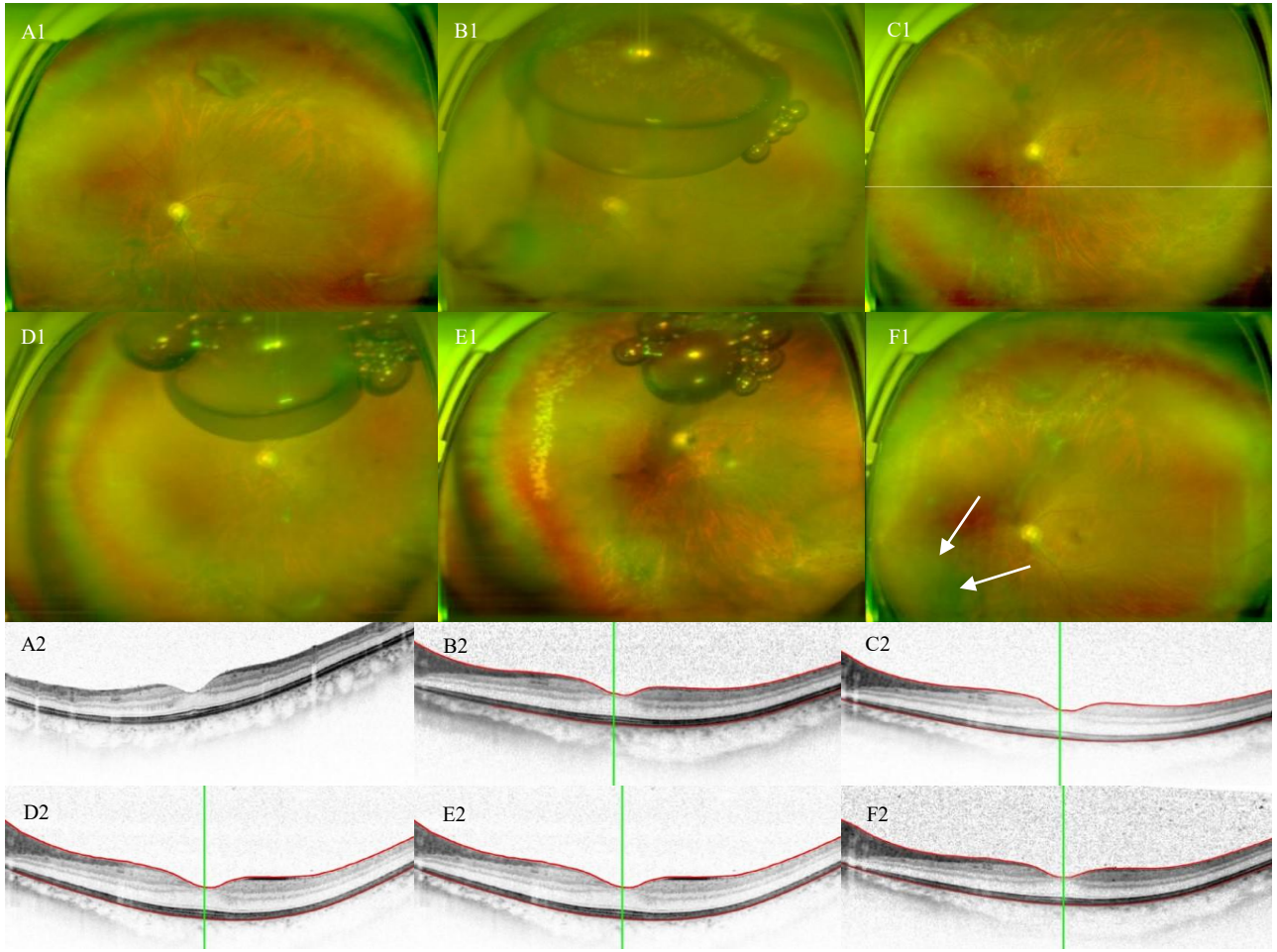
B. Postoperative day 1 after mPnR, (retinal laser photocoagulation had been performed)

C. Postoperative 2 weeks after mPnR, revealing a new superior retinal break with adjacent shallow detachment.

D. One month after PPV, demonstrating attached retina.

E. Final follow-up imaging after PPV, confirming sustained anatomical attachment.

Patient 2



A 38-year-old phakic female presented with macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in the left eye. Following unsuccessful mPnR, the patient subsequently underwent PPV at another hospital.

A. Preoperative imaging of macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

B. Postoperative day 1 imaging following mPnR and subsequent laser photocoagulation.

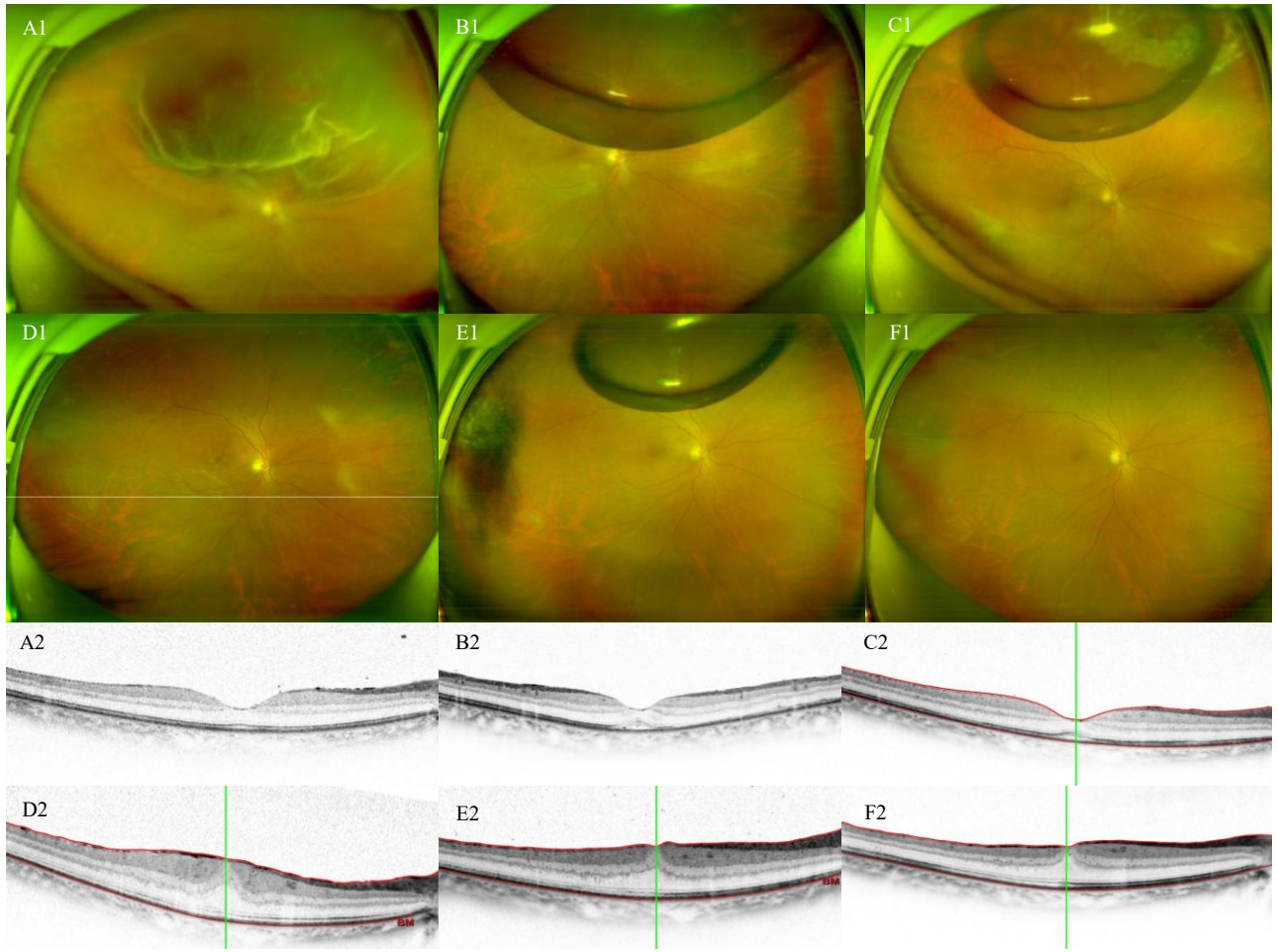
C. Two-week follow-up imaging demonstrating recurrent retinal detachment.

D. Immediate postoperative imaging after a second modified pneumatic retinopexy procedure.

E. Post-laser photocoagulation imaging following the second mPnR procedure.

F. Imaging at final follow-up (obtained prior to secondary vitrectomy at another hospital) revealing recurrent retinal detachment(arrow).

Patient 3



A 62-year-old phakic female with right-eye macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment underwent PPV for secondary epiretinal membrane after mPnR.

A. Preoperative imaging of macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

B. On postoperative day 1

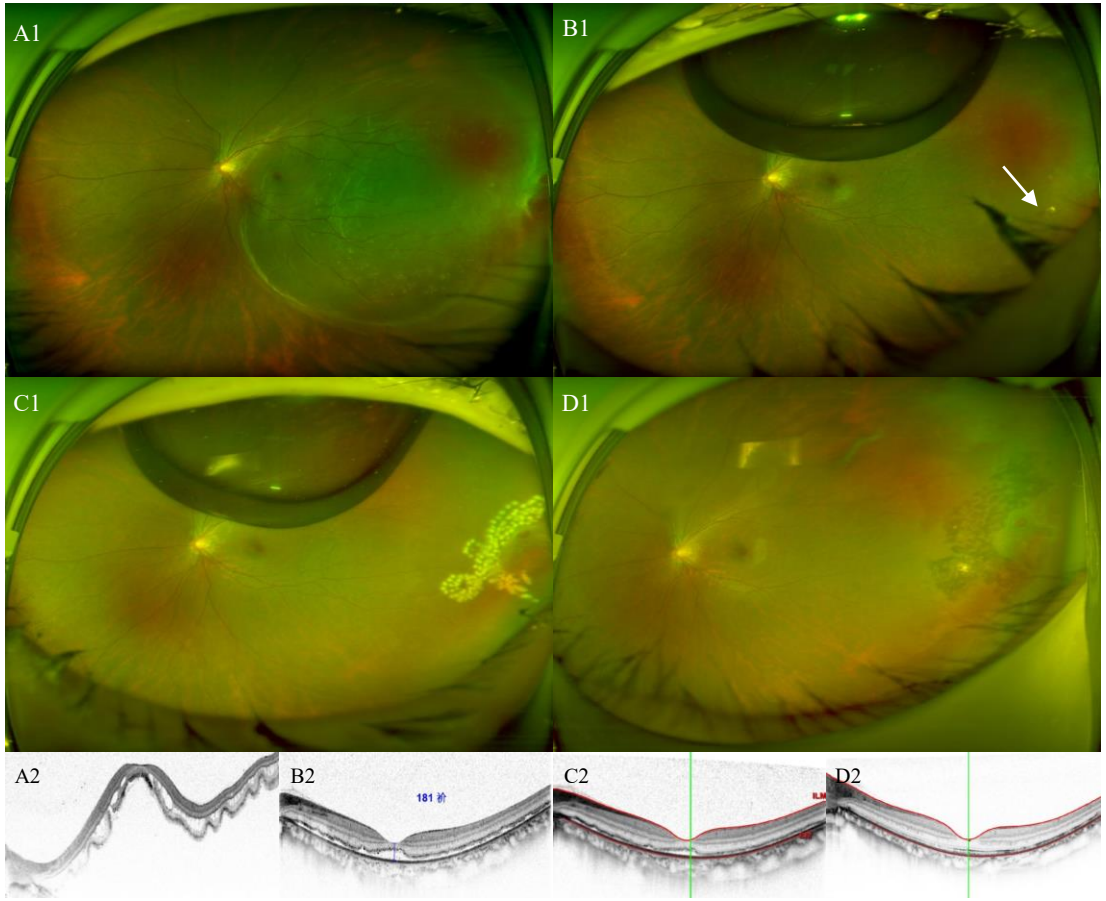
C. Post-laser photocoagulation imaging showing demarcated retinal breaks.

D. Three-month follow-up imaging revealing a secondary epiretinal membrane with macular involvement.

E. One week after combined pars plana vitrectomy, phacoemulsification with IOL implantation, and epiretinal/internal limiting membrane peeling.

F. Final follow-up imaging at 3 months post-combined surgery, demonstrating anatomical restoration and improved macular contour.

Patient 4



A 24-year-old phakic female developed macula-off rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in the left eye, complicated by a small, non-clinically significant subretinal hemorrhage following mPnR surgery.

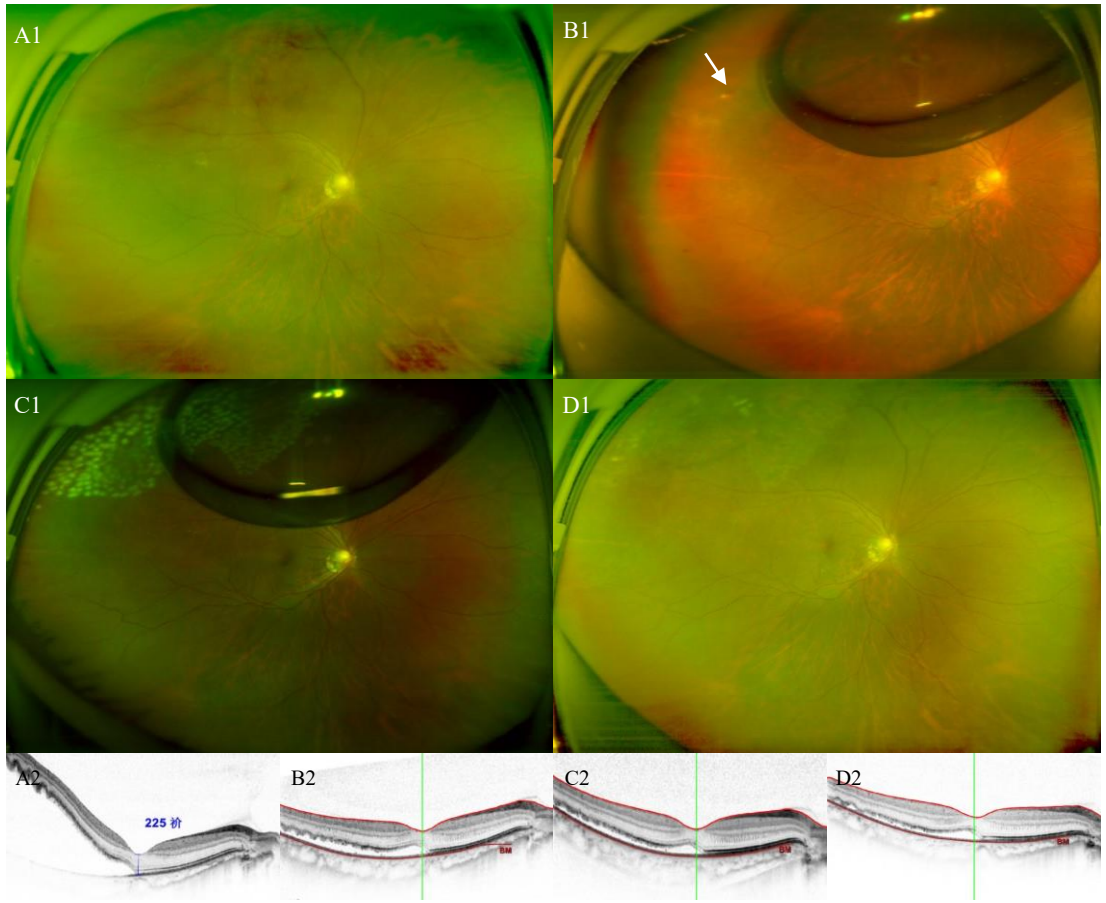
A. Preoperative imaging of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment prior to mPnR.

B. Postoperative day 1 imaging after mPnR, showing a small, non-clinically significant subretinal hemorrhage adjacent to the drainage paracentesis site (arrow).

C. Post-laser photocoagulation imaging demonstrating confluent laser scars surrounding the retinal break.

D. Final follow-up imaging showing complete resolution of the subretinal hemorrhage and attached retina.

Patient 5



A 24-year-old phakic female developed macula-on rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in the right eye, complicated by a small, non-clinically significant subretinal hemorrhage following mPnR surgery.

A. Preoperative imaging of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment prior to mPnR.

B. Postoperative day 1 imaging after mPnR, showing a small, non-clinically significant subretinal hemorrhage adjacent to the drainage paracentesis site (arrow).

C. Post-laser photocoagulation imaging demonstrating confluent laser scars surrounding the retinal break.

D. Final follow-up imaging showing complete resolution of the subretinal hemorrhage and attached retina.