Vitreous **Asteroid hyalosis**

- Minute white opacities composed of calcium-containing phospholipids are found in otherwise normal vitreous.

- Asteroid hyalosis has an overall incidence of 1 in 200 people, most frequently in those over 50 years of age.

- The condition is unilateral in 75% of the cases, and it only rarely causes any significant decrease in visual acuity.

- Clinical studies have confirmed a relationship between asteroid hyalosis and diabetes and hypertension.

- Occasionally, vitrectomy may be necessary to remove visually significant opacities or to facilitate treatment of underlying retinal abnormalities such as proliferative retinopathy or choroidal neovascularization.