Case Study: Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR)

ZEISS AngioPlex OCT Angiography

Background: 45-year-old male. Right eye shows PDR with ischemia.

Diagnostic imaging: A 14x14mm OCTA montage image (montage of five 8x8 mm scans) helps reveal the extent of ischemia outside the posterior pole. It also highlights identifying neovascularization elsewhere (NVE) along the arcades and inferior to the optic disc.

Image courtesy of Scott Lee, MD, East Bay Retina Consultants, USA
Background: 76-year-old male patient diagnosed with wet age-related macular degeneration.

Diagnostic imaging: OCT Angiography segmentation allows clinicians to dig deeper into the retina and confirm findings seen on the OCT B-scan and RPE elevation map.

1. Superficial slab looks relatively normal as it is unaffected in wet AMD. However, the thumbnail previews help quickly identify abnormalities in the RPE-RPE fit and ORCC slab.

2. ORCC slab clearly displays Choroidal neovascularization (CNV).

3. OCT B-scan with ORCC slab segmentation shows RPE elevation and fluid consistent with wet AMD findings.