

En face Swept Source Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) and OCT angiography of white dot syndromes

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Swept Source Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) angiography is a new diagnostic tool that can provide new information about the vascular changes in white dot syndromes. We have analyzed the changes in the superficial vascular plexus, deep plexus, avascular retina and choriocapillaris, in a group of patients with different white dot syndromes in the active and inactive stages of the diseases. We localize the various levels of abnormalities by comparing en face OCT and OCT angiography with other conventional imaging modalities.

OCT angiography has become an important noninvasive method for structural imaging of patients with suspected choroidal new vessels (CNV) in white dot syndromes. Is also useful for demonstrating a reduction of size of CNV after anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment.