

# **OCTA detected Secondary Choroidal Neovascularization in Vitelliform Lesions**

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## **Introduction**

Vitelliform lesions are rarely complicated by secondary choroidal neovascularization (CNV) depending on their origin. Standard angiography is sometimes unsatisfactory for the evaluation of CNV in obscure distorted retinal architecture. Herein, optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) is used to assess for vascular abnormality in this elusive entity.

## **Methods**

Thirty-eight eyes of 25 patients were analysed for the appearance of CNV in macular vitelliform lesions. Out of these, 6 eyes in 3 patients with diagnosed vitelliform macular dystrophy (VMD2; Best disease) were examined using multimodal imaging including spectral domain (SD) OCT, Autofluorescence (AF), fluorescein (FA) and indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) as well as OCTA.

## **Results**

No CNV could be detected in AMD accompanied by vitelliform lesions or vitelliform pattern dystrophy. OCTA identified neovascular formation within the outer retina of two eyes in one patient with VMD2 while all other imaging methods were inconclusive.

## **Discussion**

OCTA was superior to conventional angiography in the detection of CNV in advanced retinal disorders like VMD2. It is still unknown, whether sensitivity of OCTA is sufficient to pose an alternative to standard angiography.