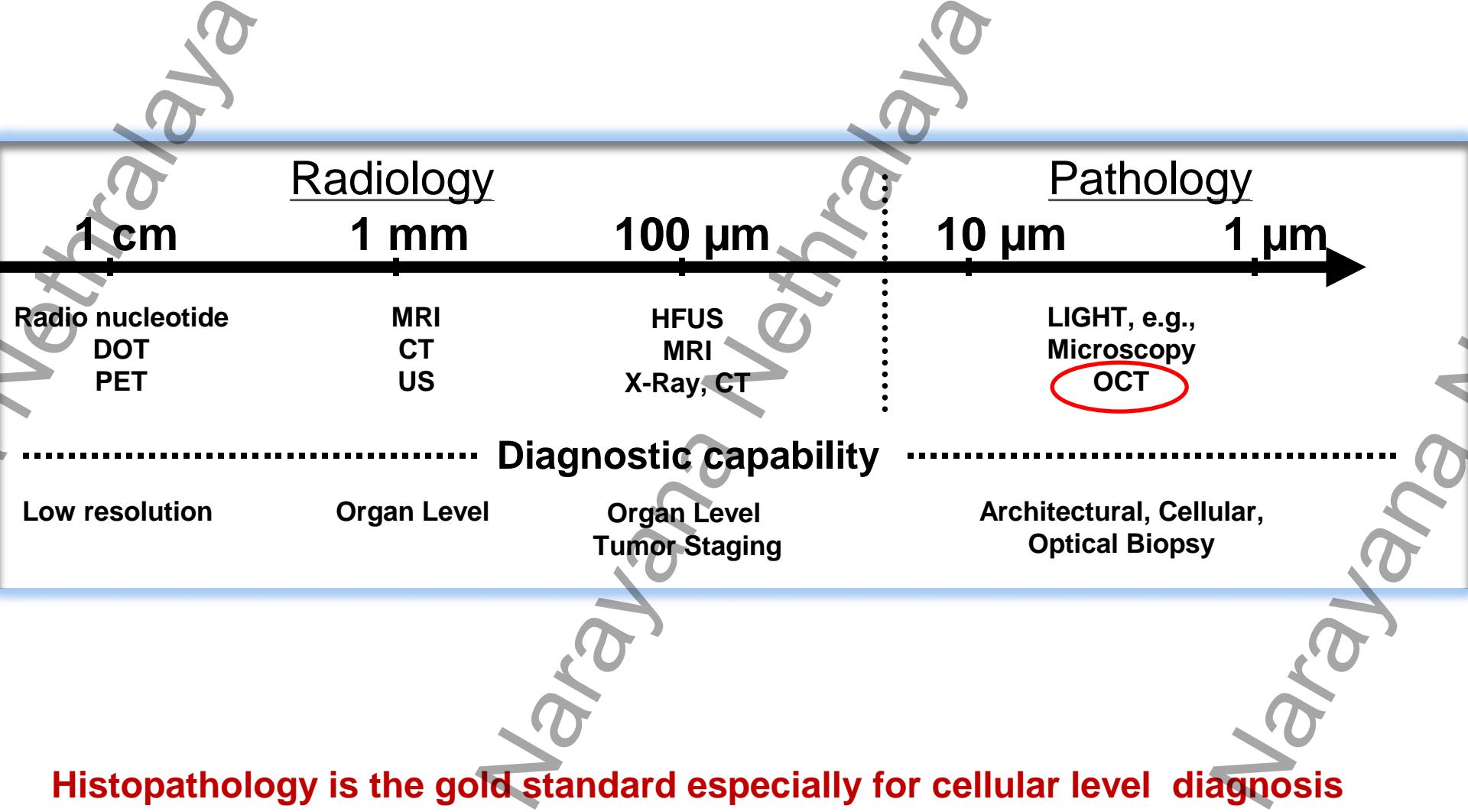


Optical coherence tomography

Dr Poornachandra B



Currently used medical imaging methods

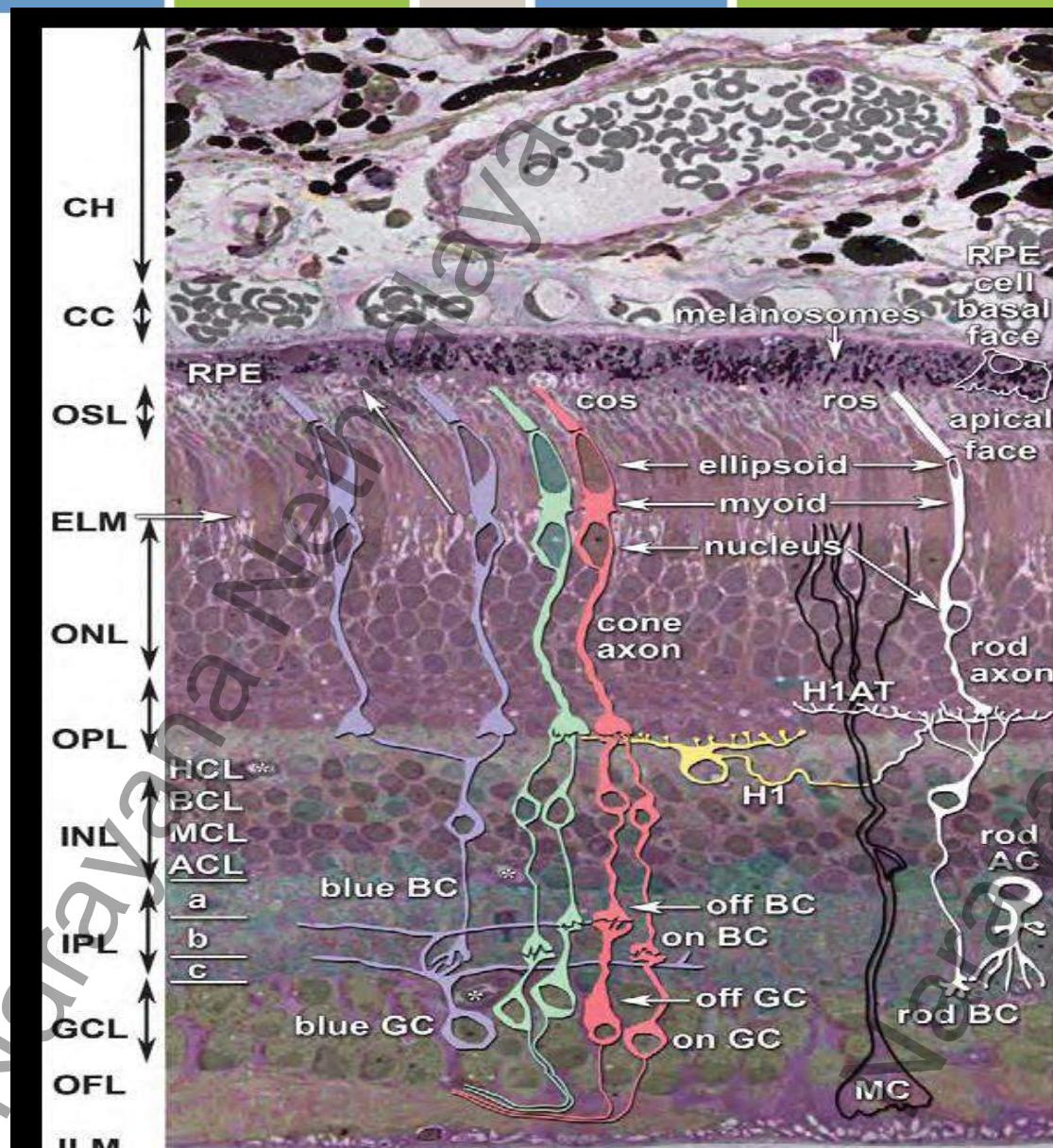


Histology

Choroid



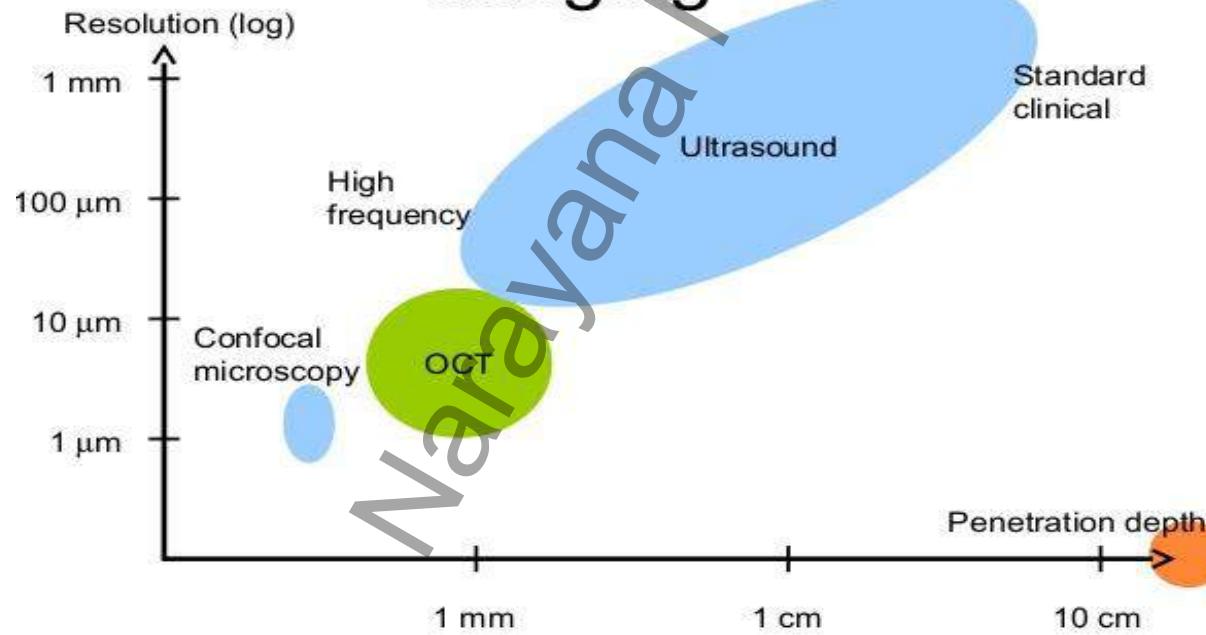
Retina



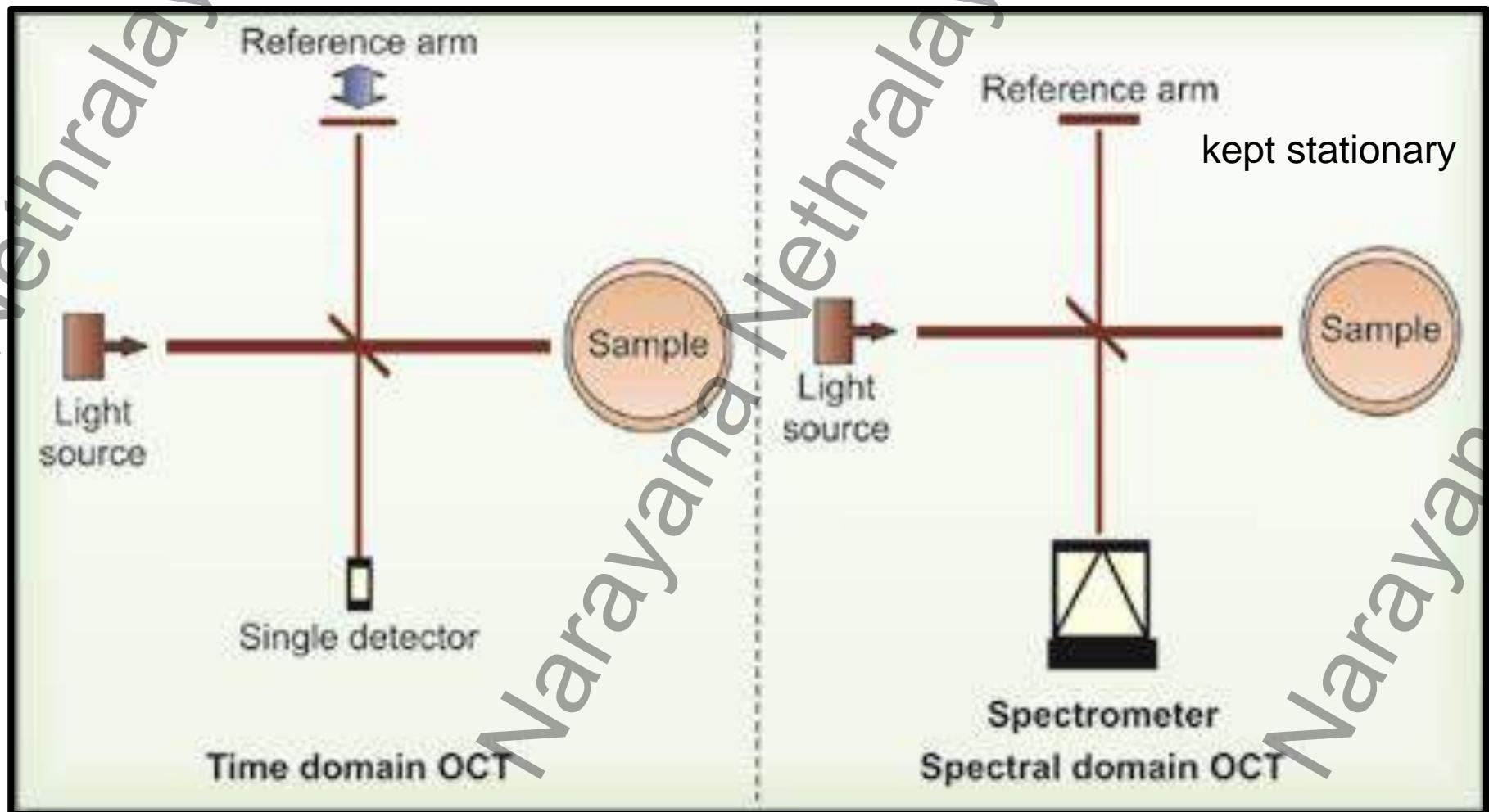
OCT

- OCT is analogous to ultrasound imaging
- Uses infrared light instead of sound

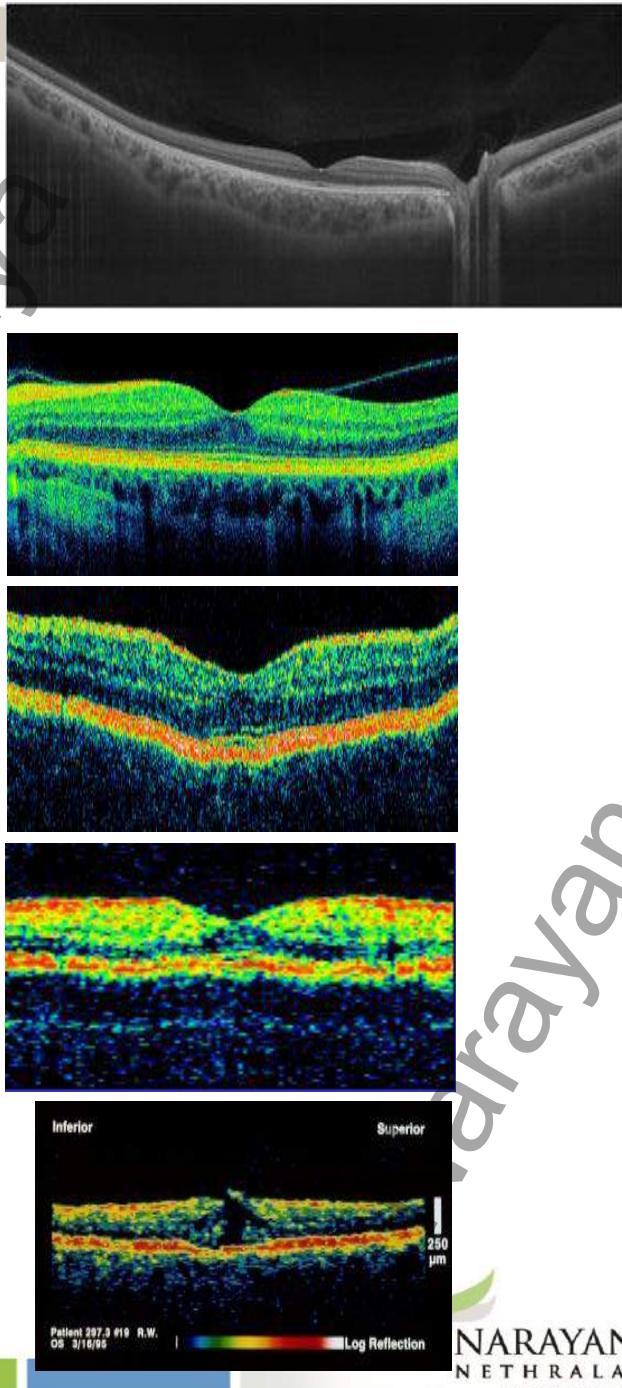
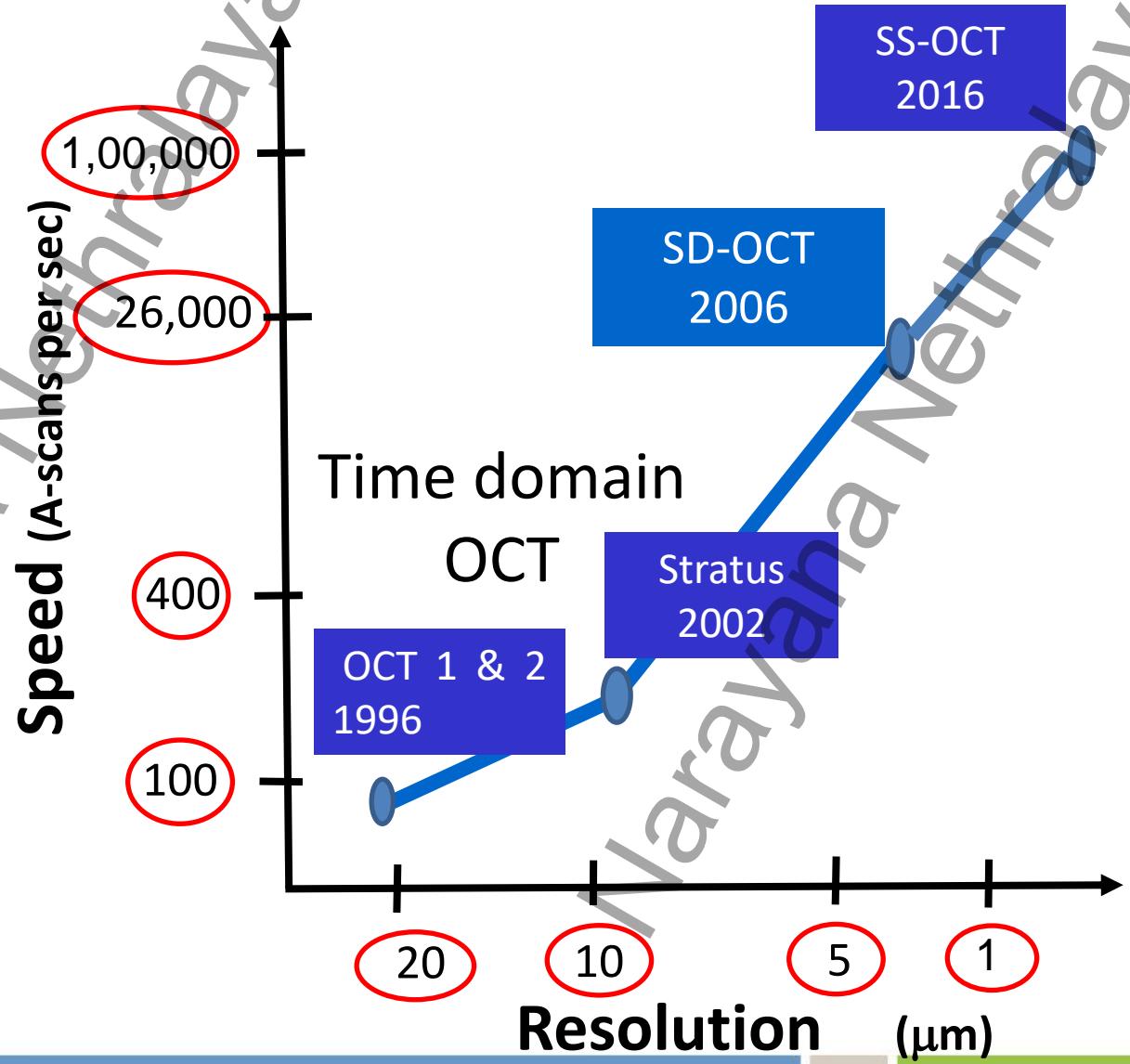
OCT vs. standard imaging



Principle of OCT – low coherence interferometry



Evolution of OCT



TDOCT

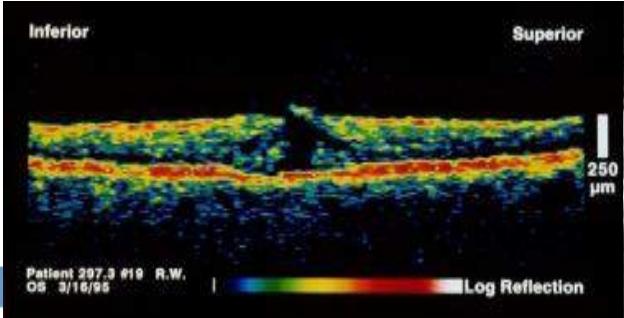
400 ascans/sec

4-6mm scan

Resolution
10 μ m

Single Detector

Light source
840 nm



SD/FD OCT

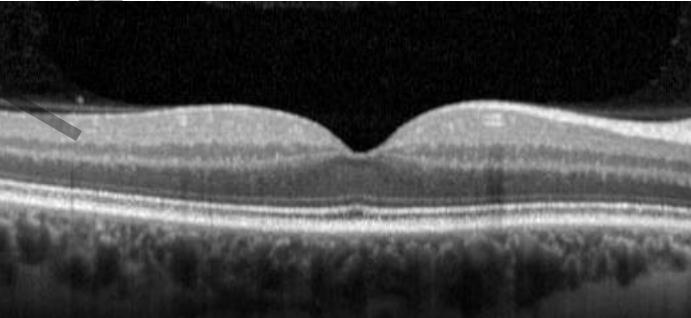
40,000 ascans/sec

6-9 mm scan

Resolution
4-7 μ m

Spectrometer with
CCD camera

Light source
840 nm



SSOCT

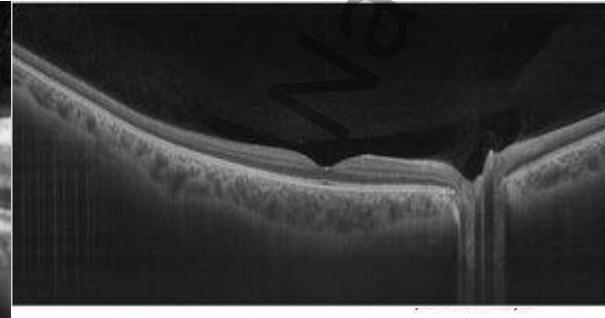
1,00,000 ascans/sec

12 mm scan

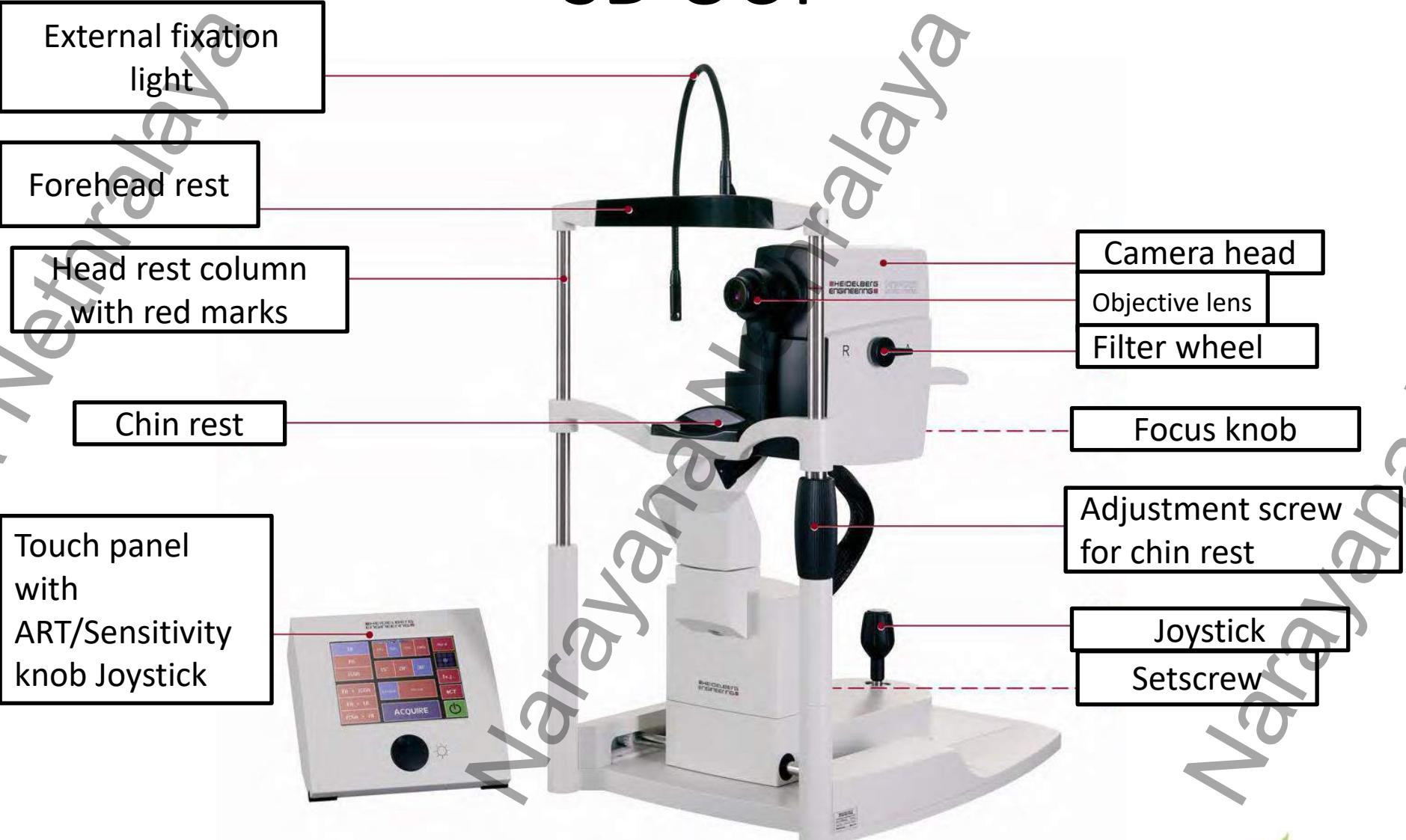
Resolution
1 μ m

Photodetectors

Light source
1050 nm



SD OCT



How to Read OCT Scan

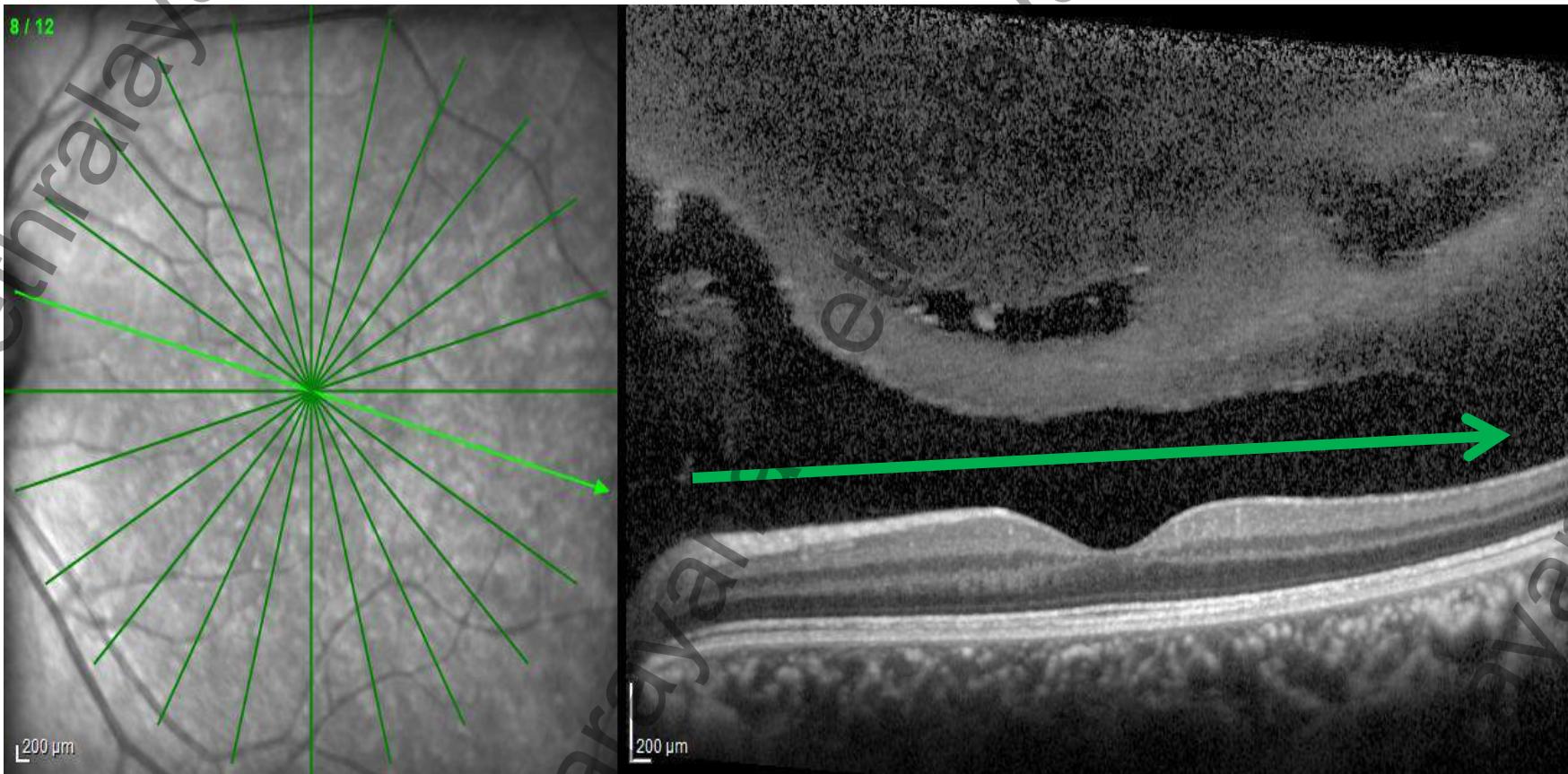
- Identify Patients Name , Age, Sex ,Race,
- Identify Eye

Signal Strength

Good
Signal
strength

Poor
signal
strength

Direction Of Line

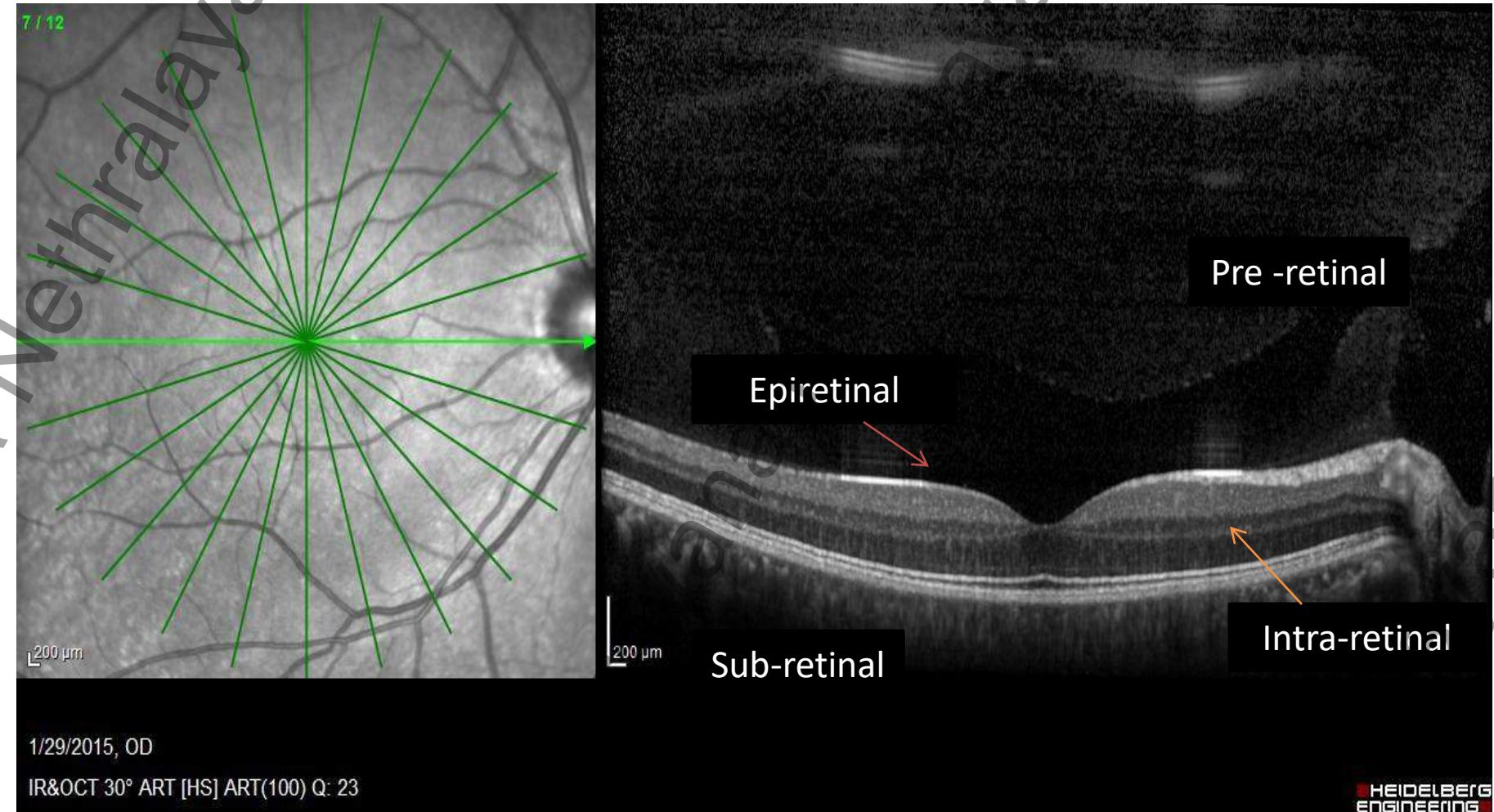


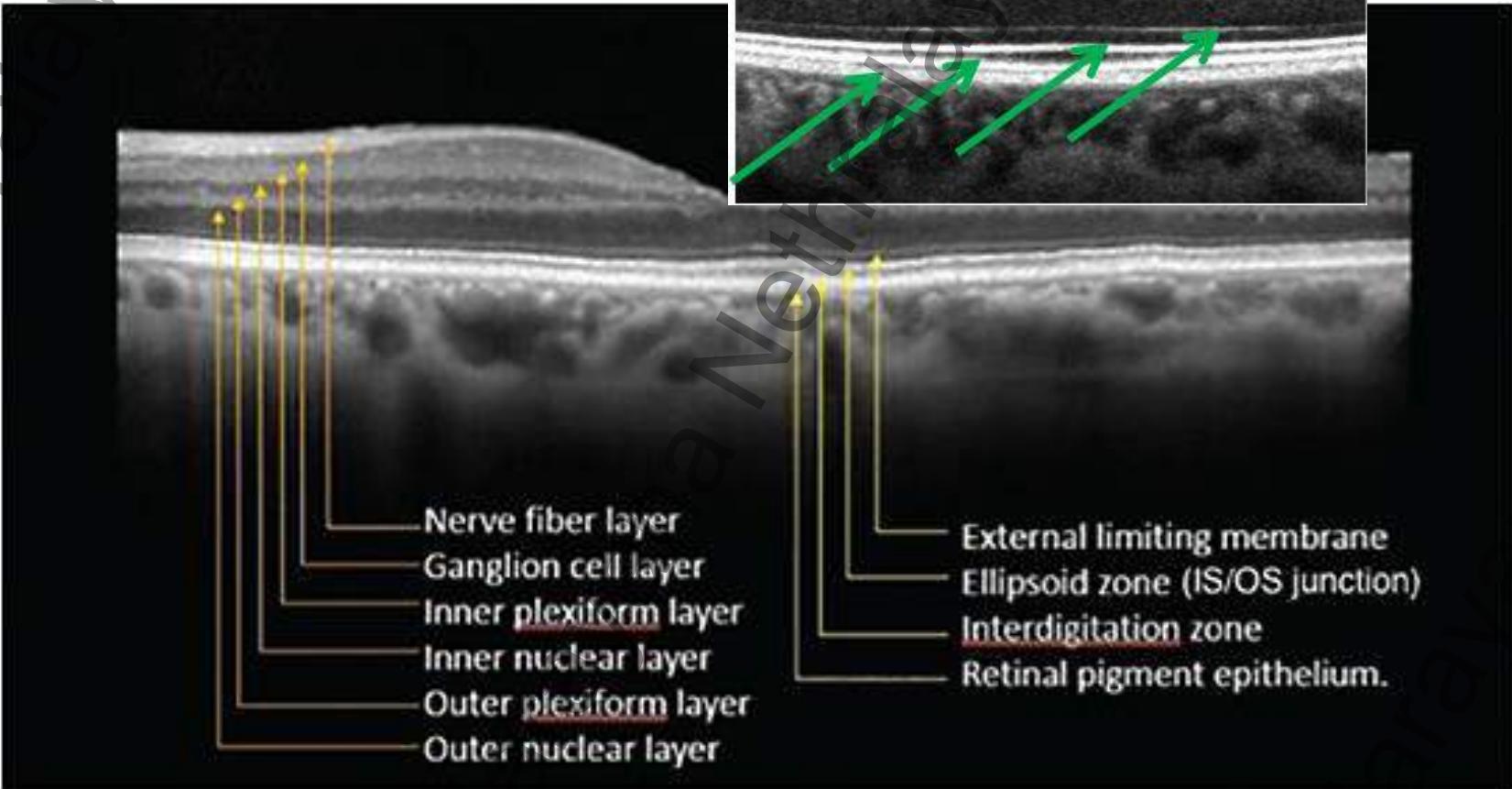
2/17/2015, OS

IR&OCT 30° ART [HS] ART(100) Q: 15

HEIDELBERG
ENGINEERING

OCT interpretation





HYPER REFLECTIVE

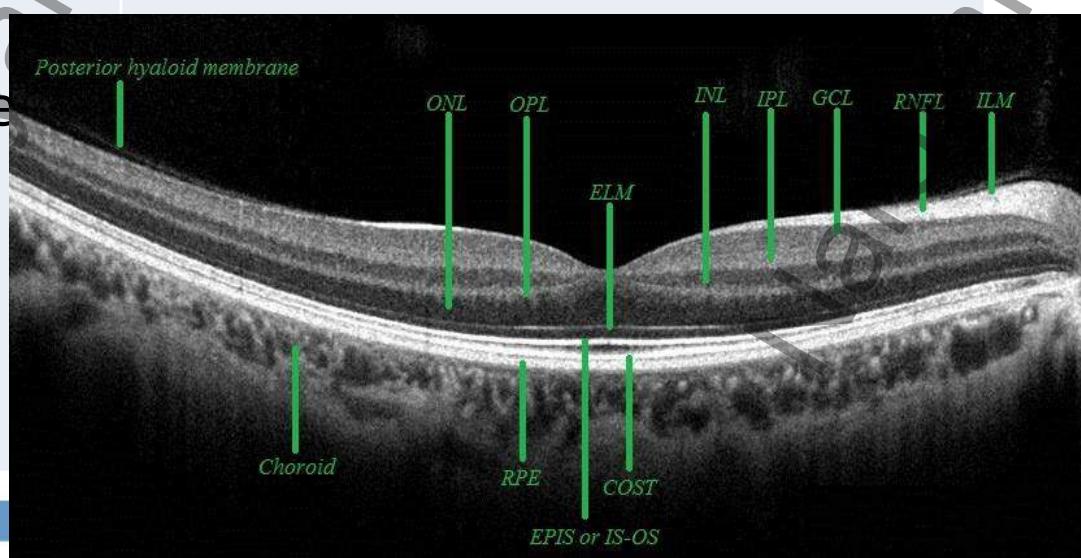
ILM
RNFL
IPL , OPL, ELM, IS-OS jn
RPE
RPE- choriocapillaries complex

HYPO REFLECTIVE

Ganglionic cell layer
Innernuclear layer
Outer nuclear layer

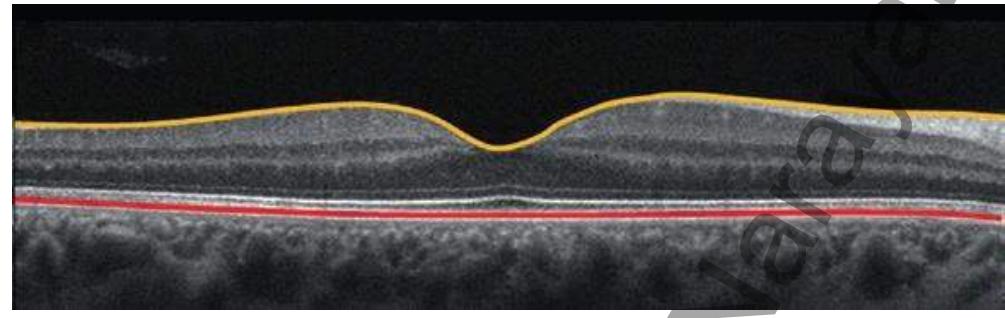
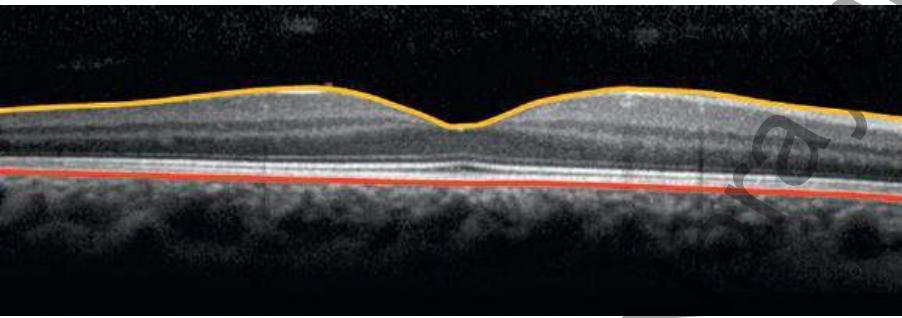
Drusen ,PED
Epiretinal membrane
CNVM lesions
Anterior face of hemorrhage
Disciform scars
Hard Exudates

Intraretinal/subretinal –
fluid/blood

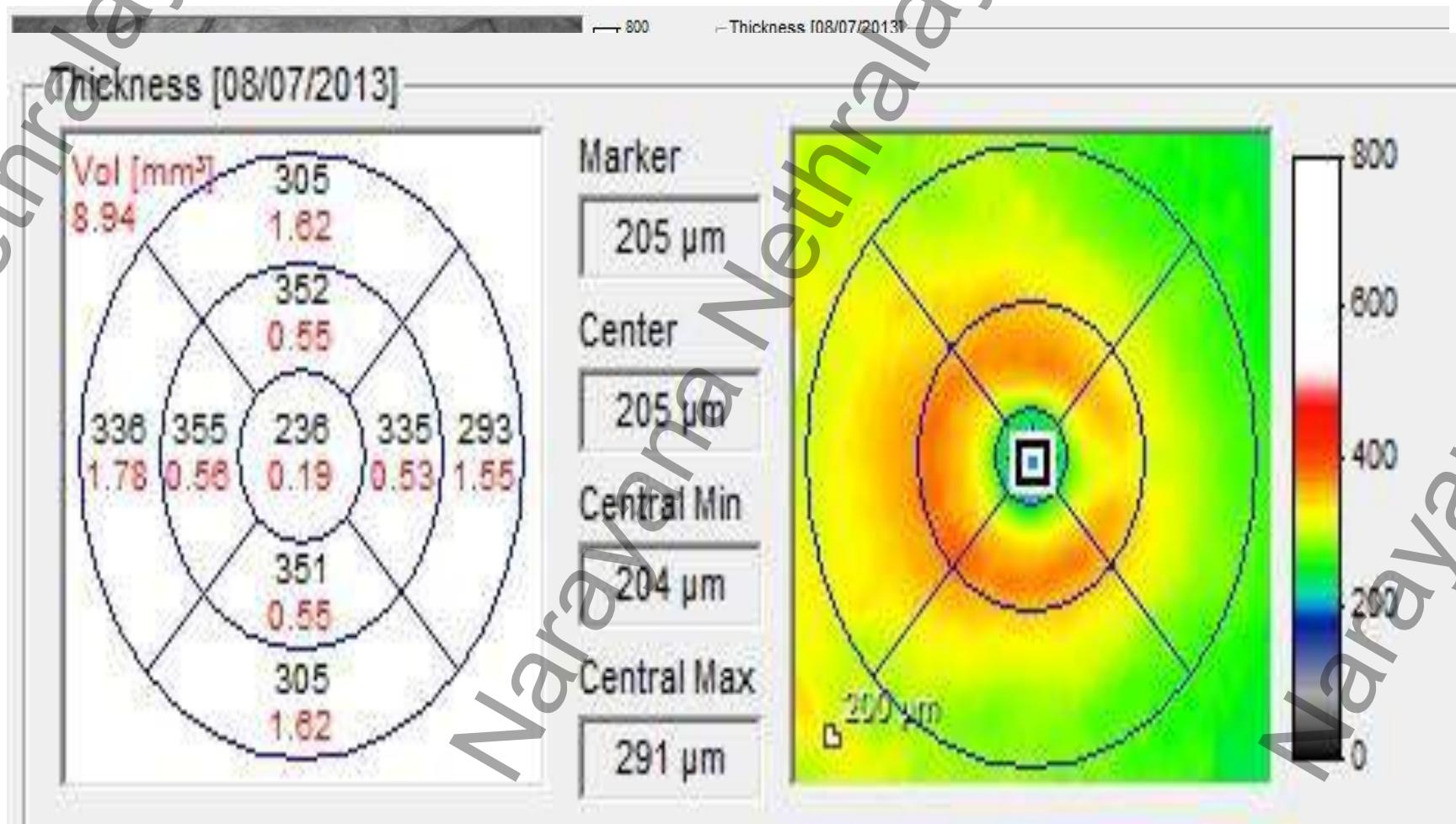


Quantitative analysis

- Retinal thickness
 - Different instruments – different segmentation algorithms
 - Spectralis – ILM to Posterior edge of RPE
 - Cirrus – ILM to anterior edge of RPE
 - Stratus – ILM to IS-OS (EZ)



Macular Thickness



Retinal vascular disorders

SD-OCT in retinal vascular disorders

- Retinal thickness assessment
- Patterns of DME
- Deciding Rx protocol in DME
- Quantification of CME in vein occlusion
- Monitoring response to treatment in DME, RVO
- Prognostic indicators – IS-OS(EZ), ELM integrity

DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA

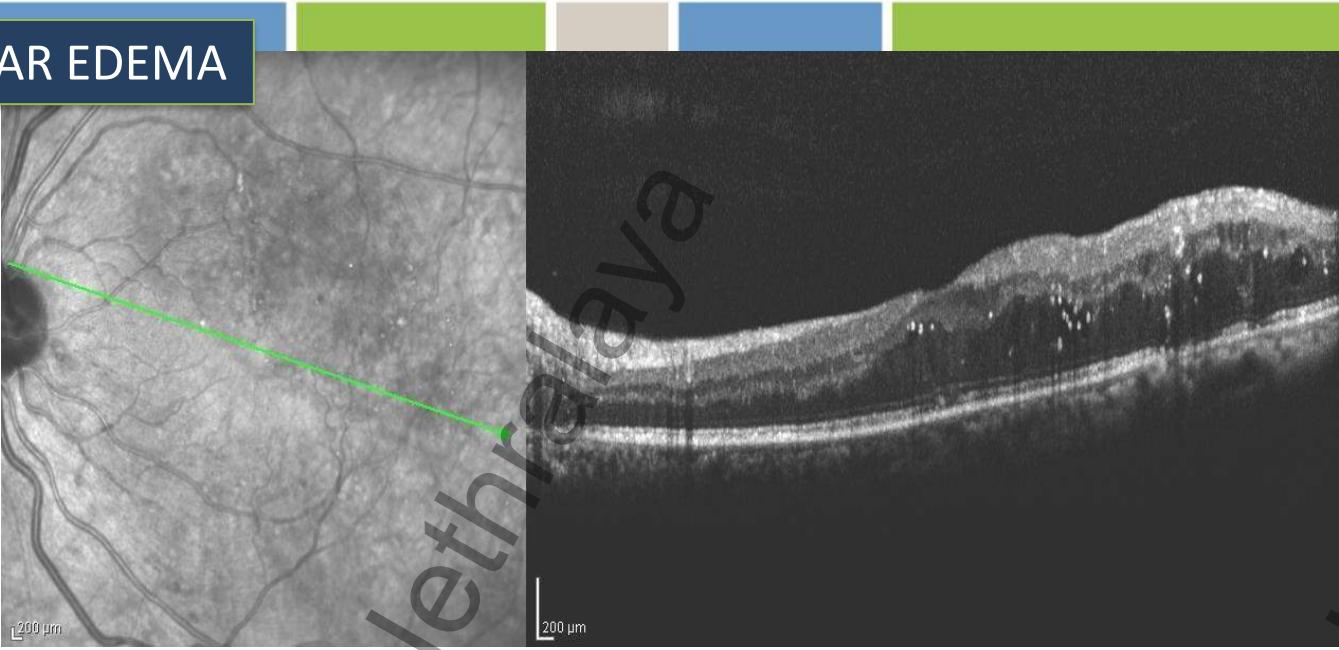
Patterns of DME on OCT

- Spongy/diffuse thickening
- Cystoid macular edema
- Serous retinal detachment(SRD) without PHT
- Posterior hyaloidal traction(PHT) without TRD
- PHT with TRD

• Kim BY et al., [Optical coherence tomographic patterns of diabetic macular edema.](#) Am J Ophthalmol. 2006 Sep;142(3):405-12.

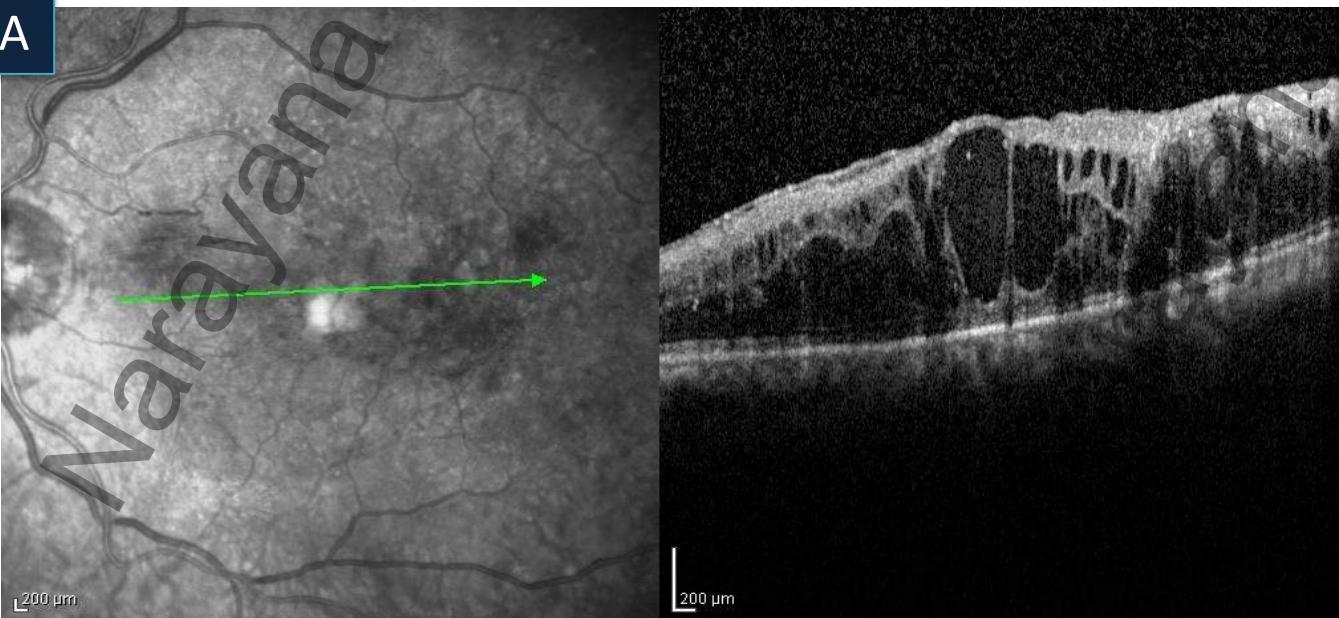
DIFFUSE/SPONGY MACULAR EDEMA

- Focal laser
- Intravitreal injections



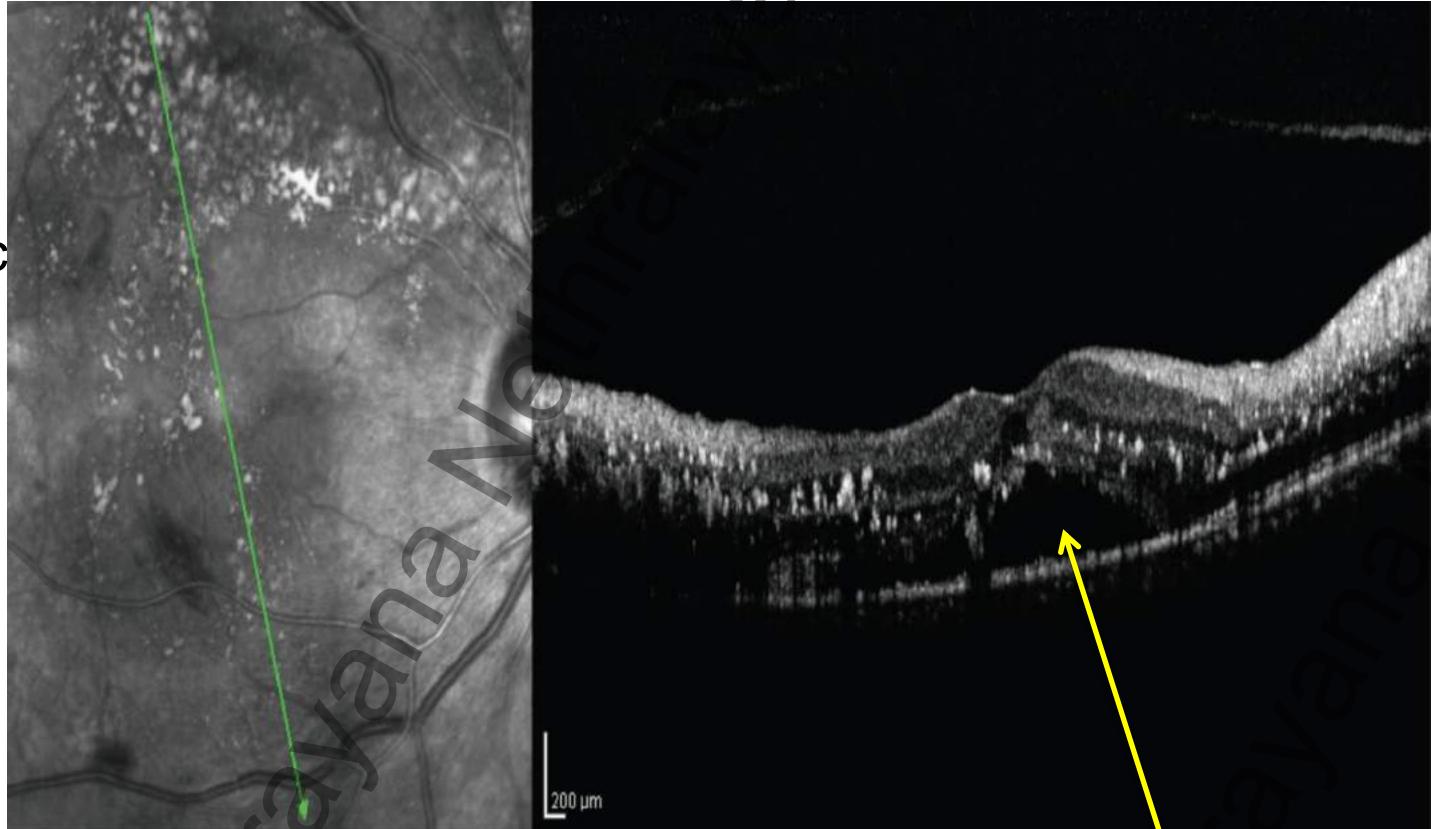
CYSTOID MACULAR EDEMA

- Intravitreal injections
- Can be followed up by focal/modified grid



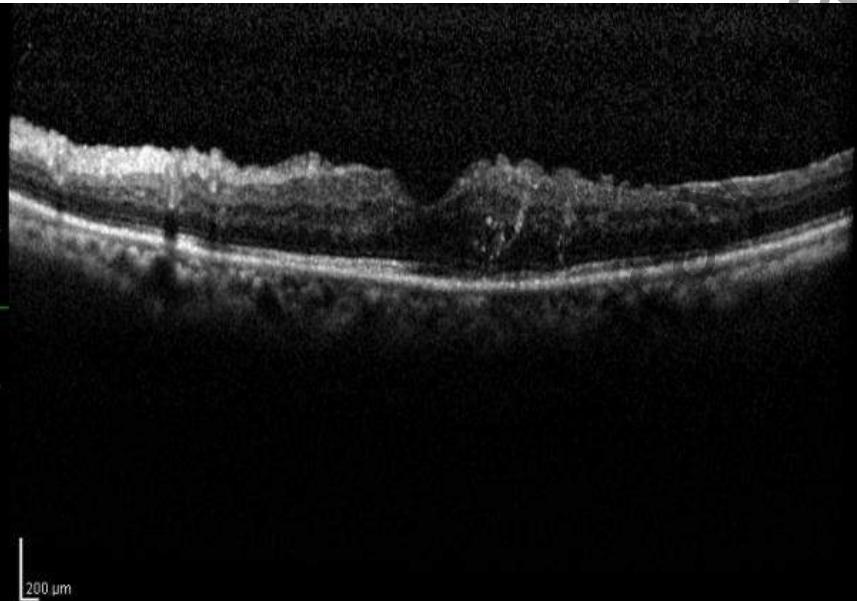
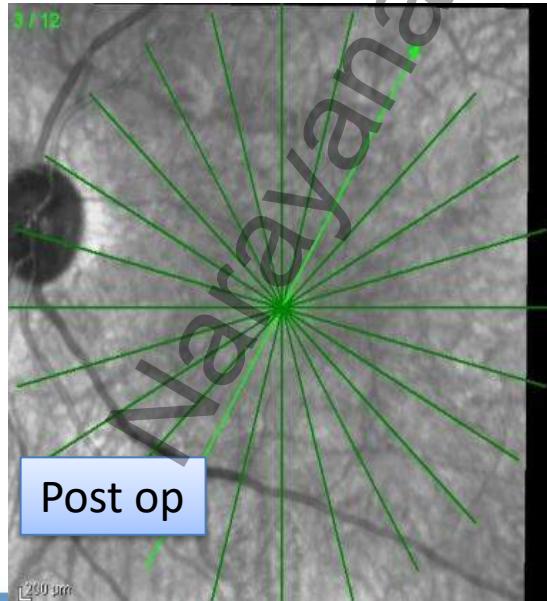
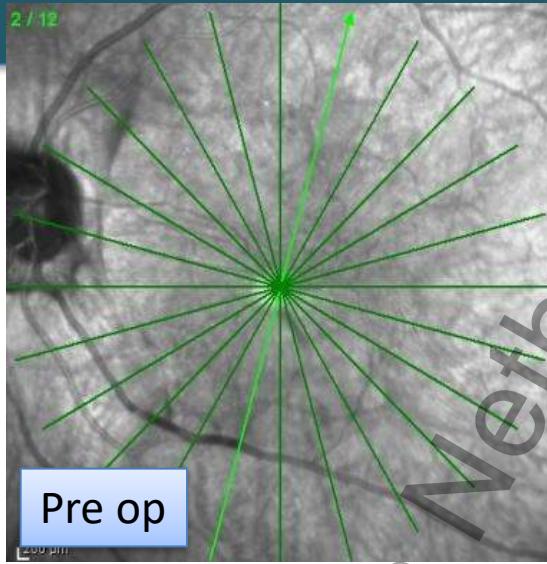
SEROUS RETINAL DETACHMENT WITHOUT PHT/VMT

- More symptomatic
- Intravitreal injections



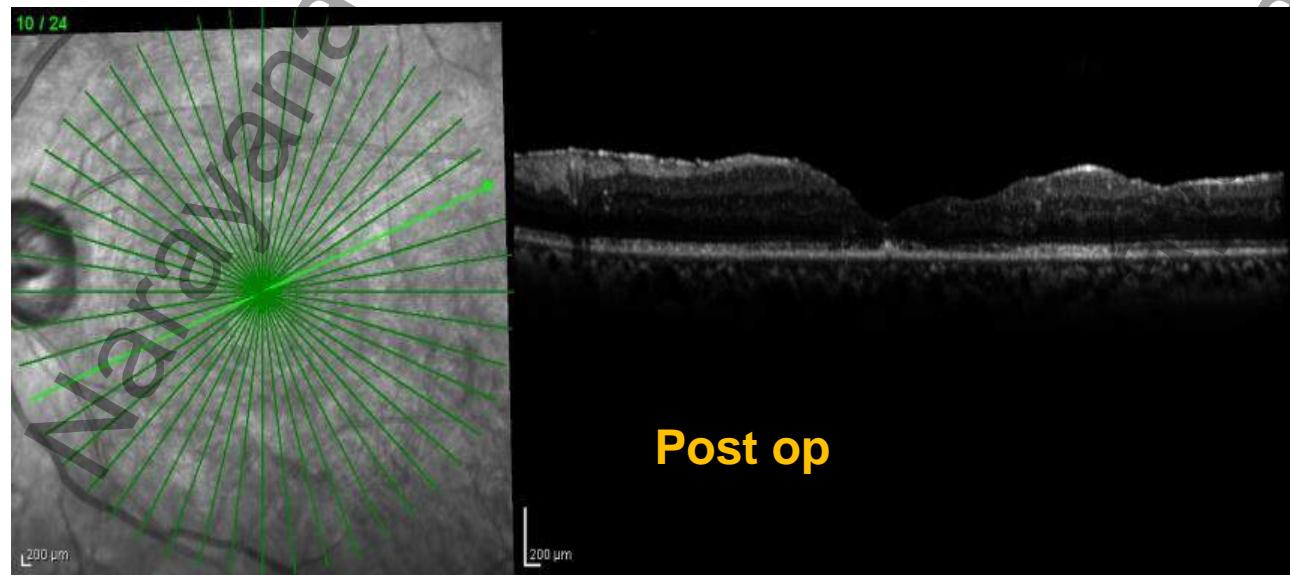
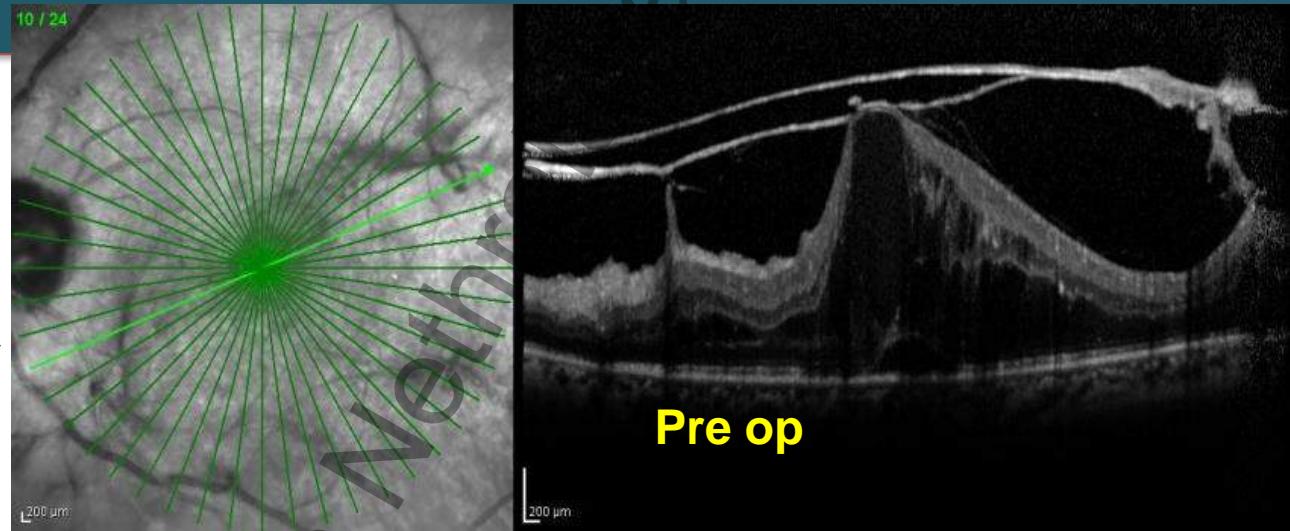
POSTERIOR HYALOIDAL TRACTION WITHOUT TRACTIONAL RETINAL DETACHMENT

- Taut PHF
- Surgical intervention



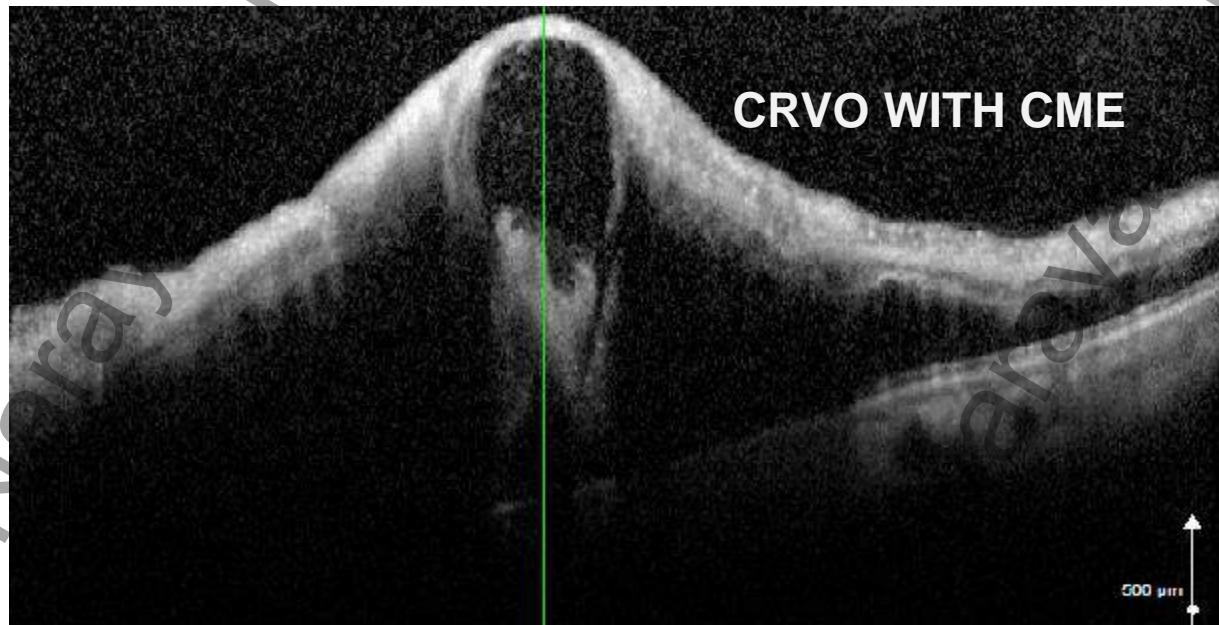
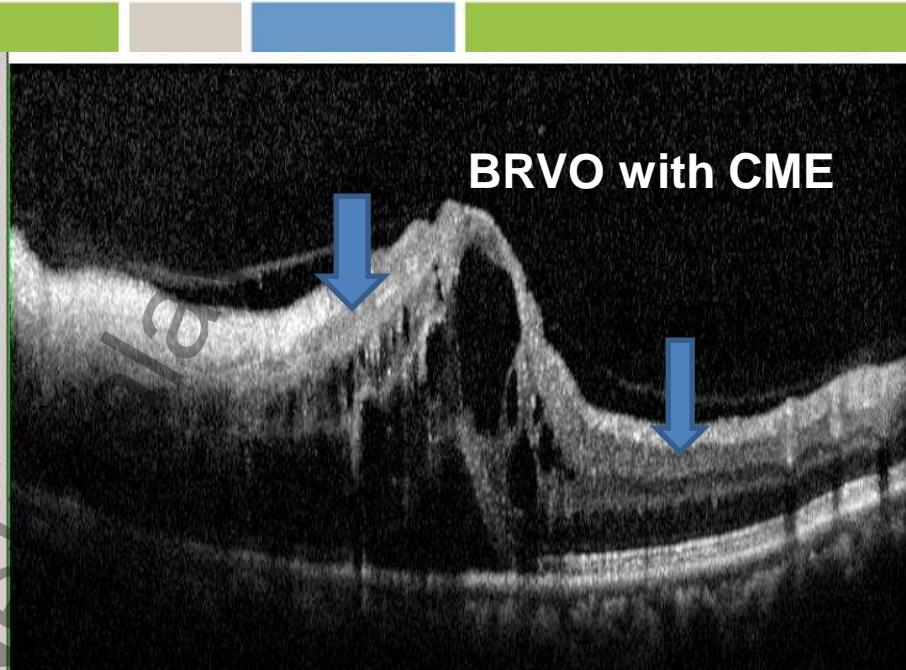
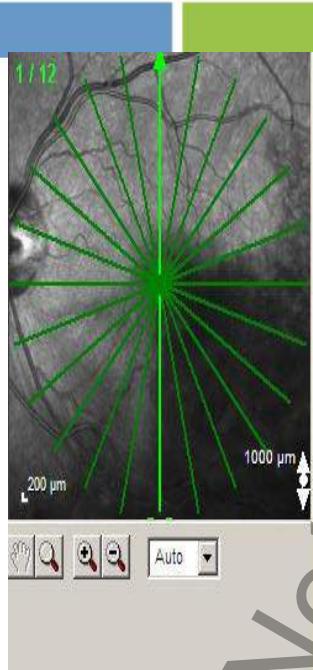
POSTERIOR HYALOIDAL TRACTION WITH TRACTIONAL RETINAL DETACHMENT

- Severe forms of PDR
- Surgical Intervention
- Can be a Combined or tractional alone



VEIN OCCLUSIONS

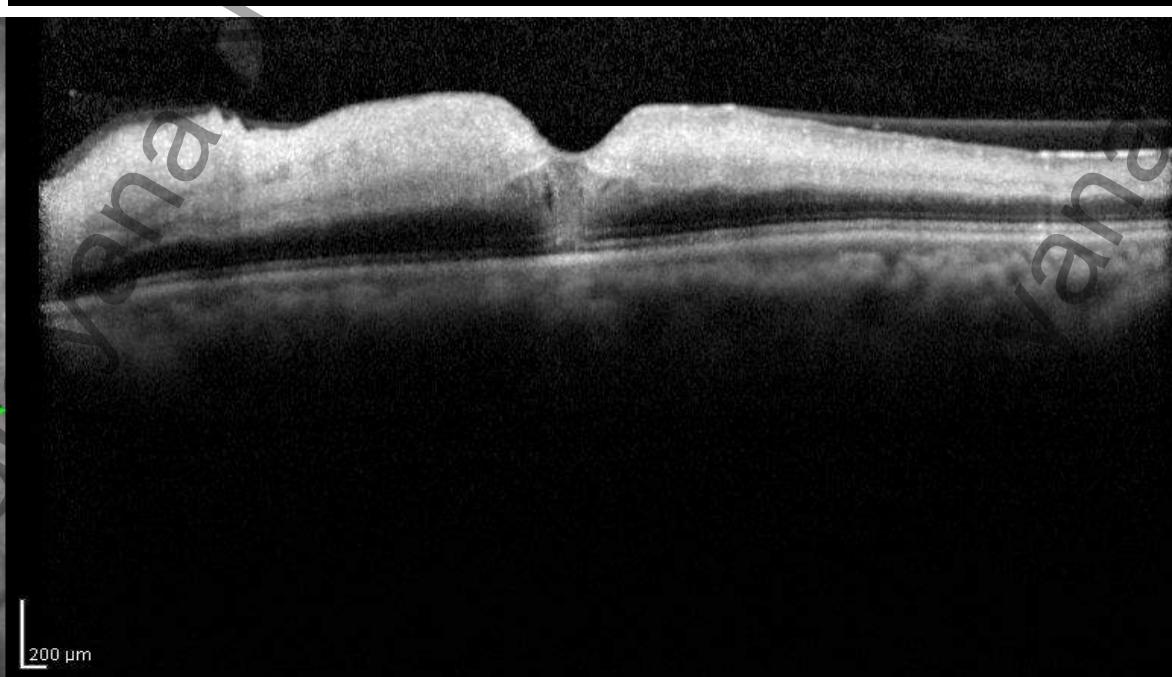
- CME, SRD
- EZ (IS/OS) and ELM - prognostic aid
- Great follow up tool
- Complications - ERM/lamellar hole/RPE changes



CENTRAL RETINAL ARTERY OCCLUSION

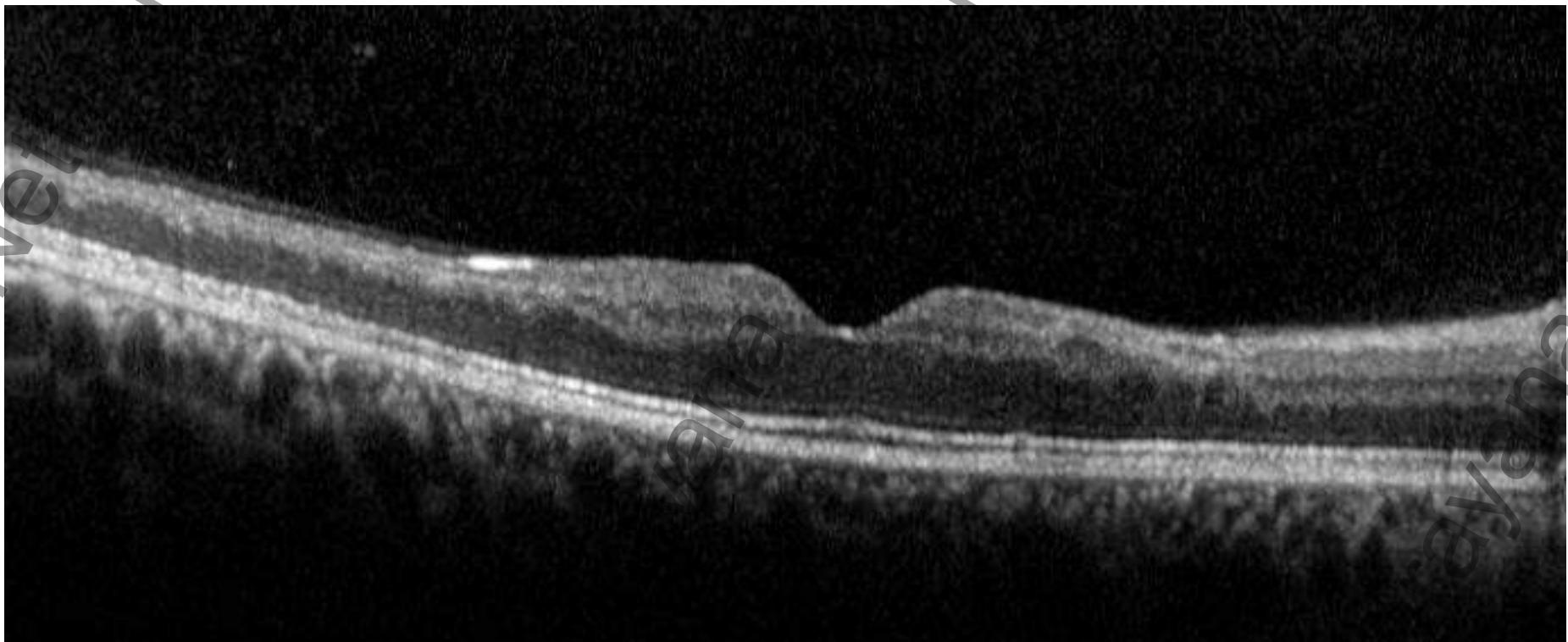
Acute phase

- Inner retinal thickening, hyperreflectivity
- Hyporeflectivity of the outer retinal layers

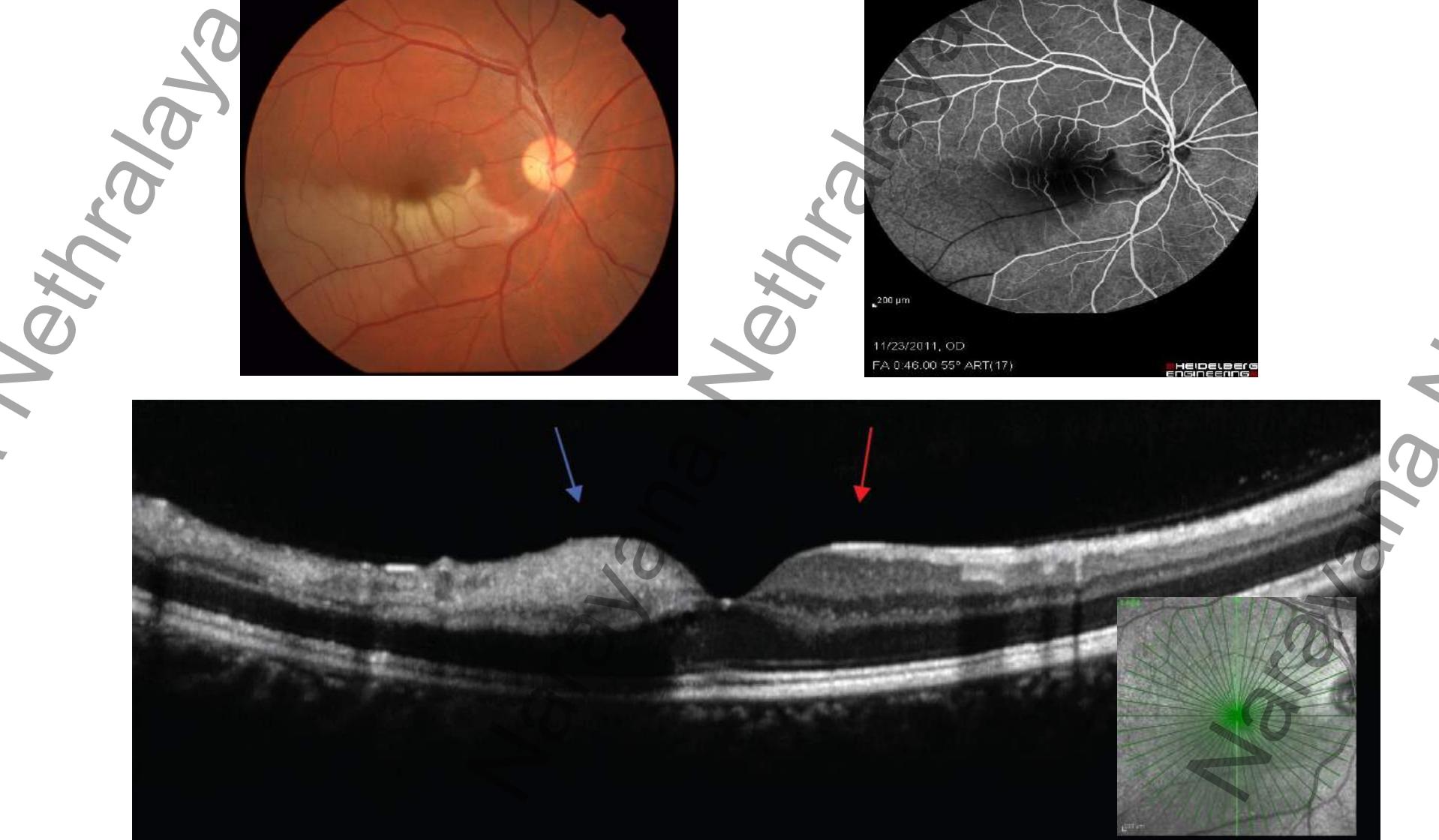




Arterial occlusions- chronic phase



Thinning ,hypereactivity of inner retinal layers



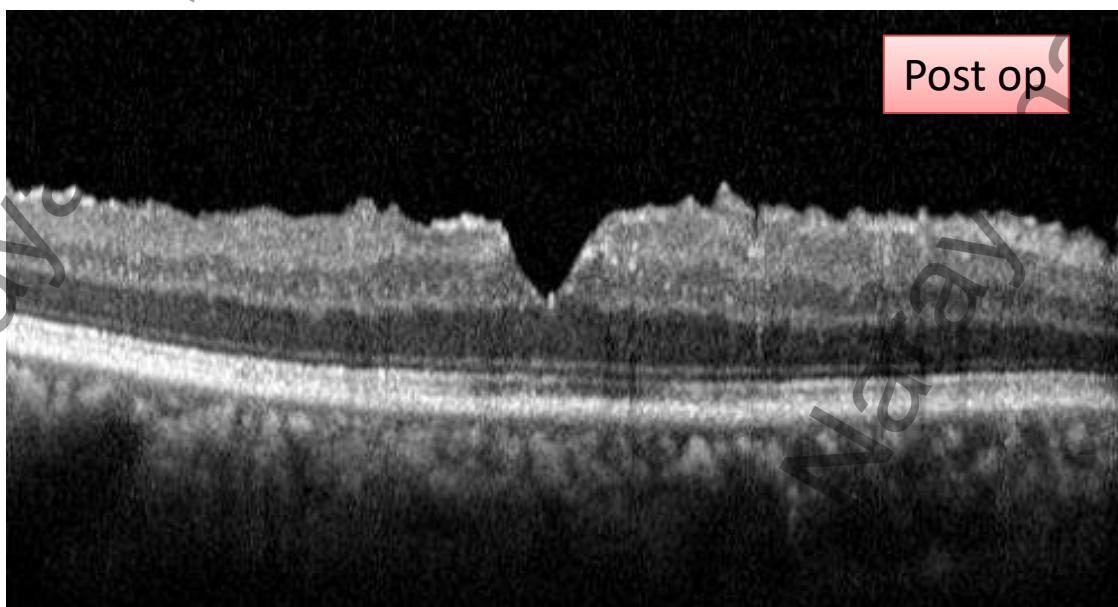
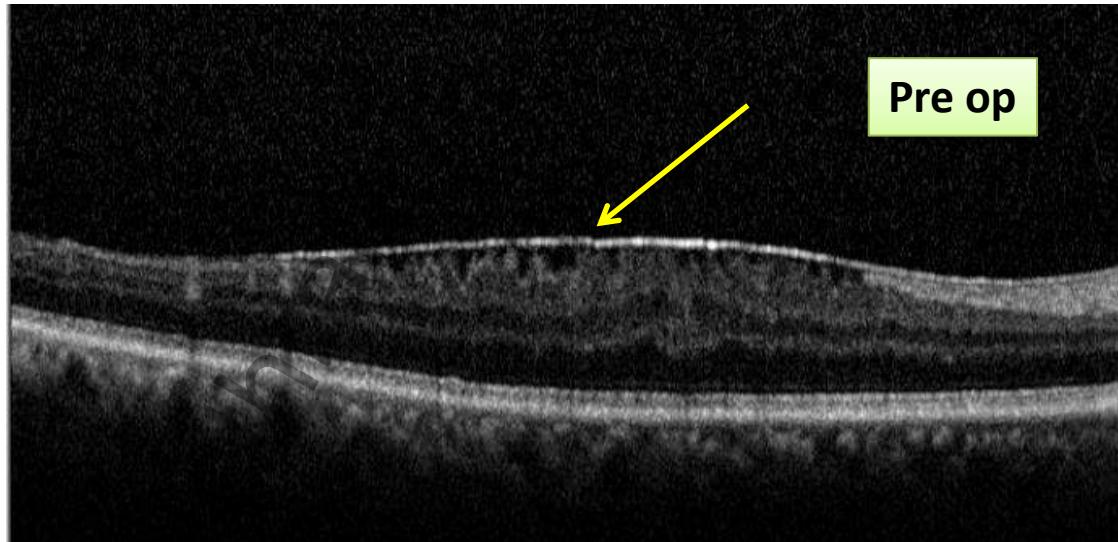


Vitreomacular interface disorders



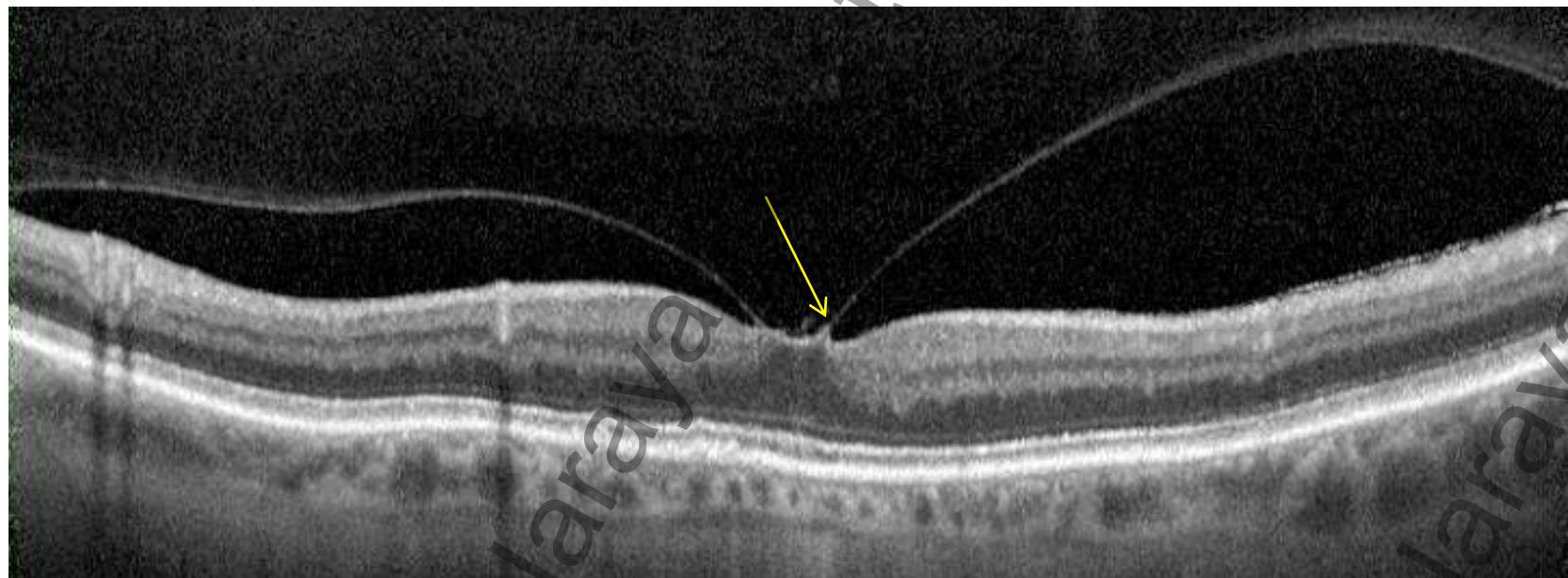
EPIRETINAL MEMBRANE

- CME, CMT ,distortion of retinal layers
- EZ (IS/OS) and ELM integrity for Visual Prognosis



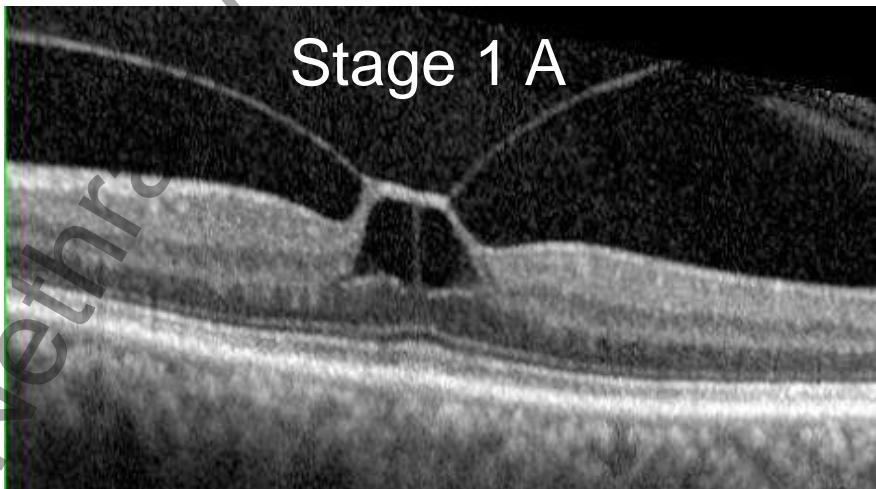
Macular hole

Stage 0 macular hole

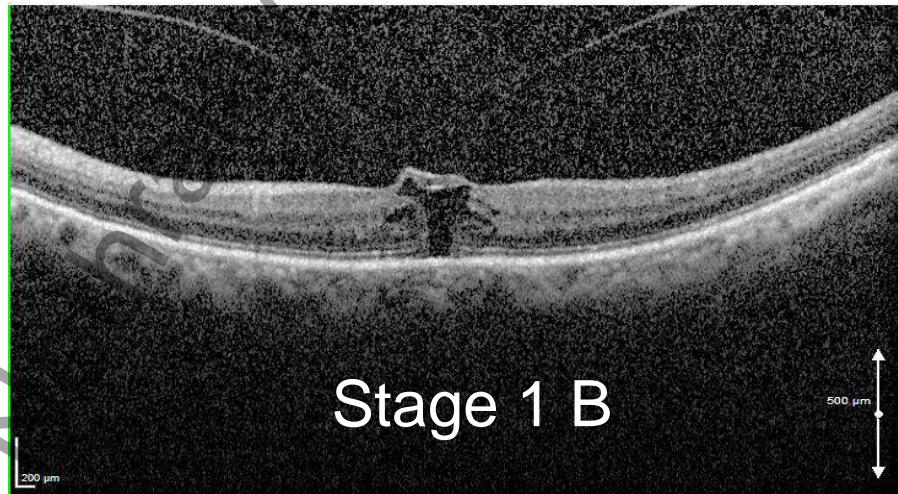


Macular hole

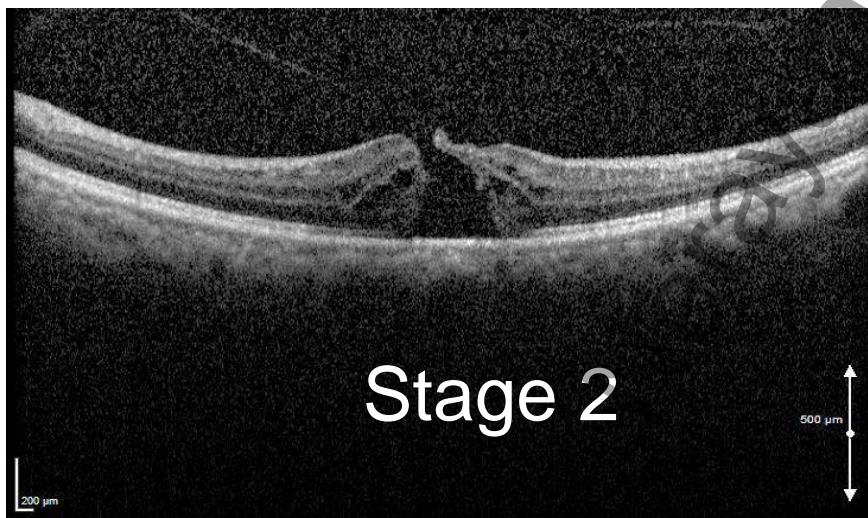
Stage 1 A



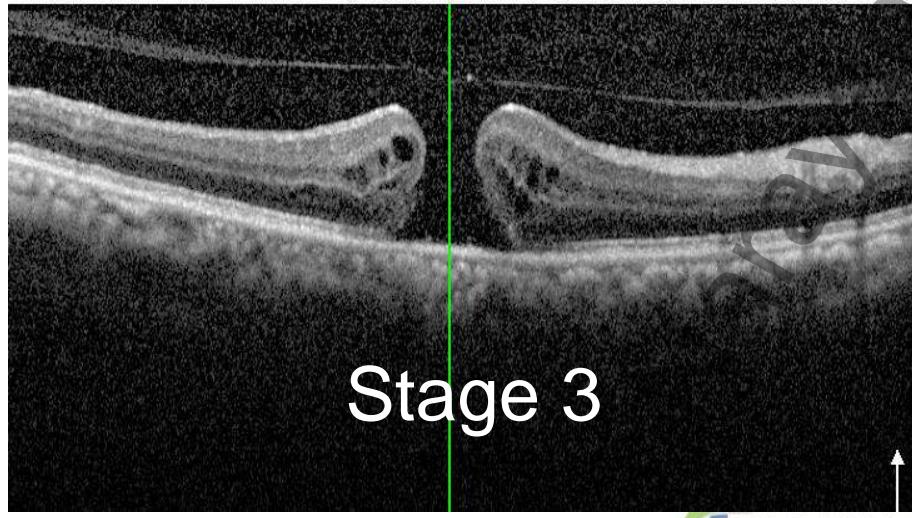
Stage 1 B

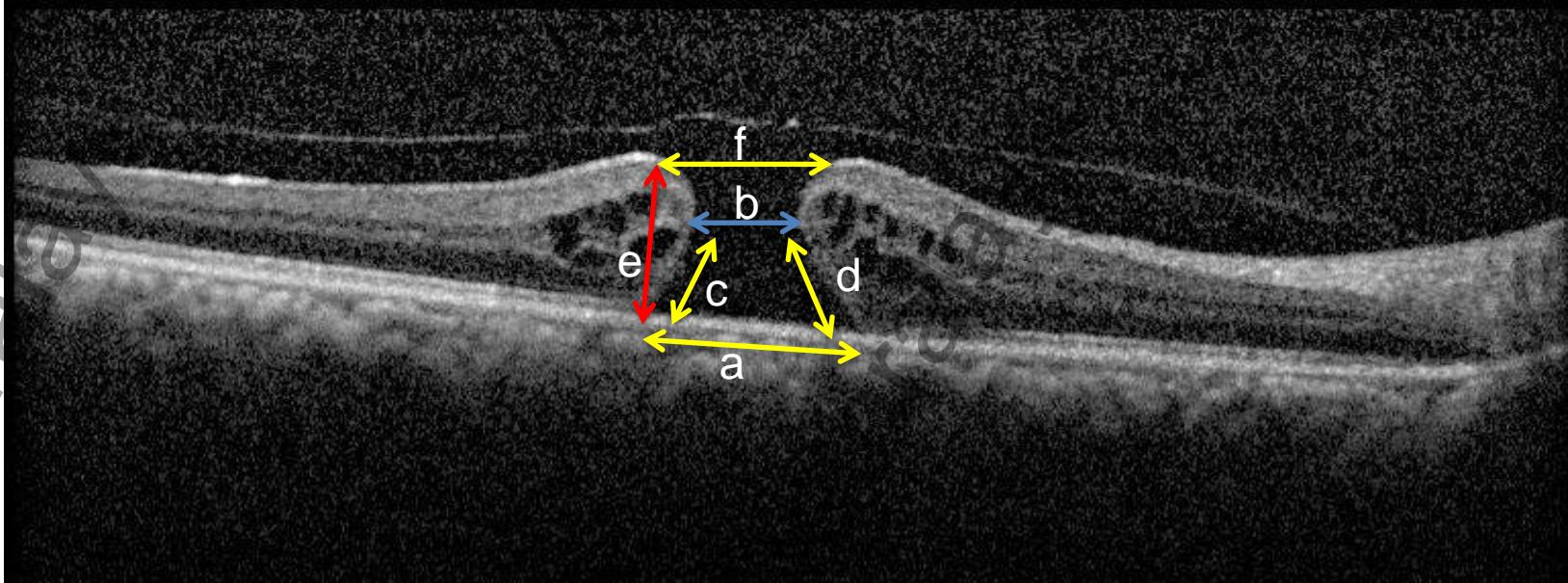


Stage 2



Stage 3





MACULAR HOLE INDEX

e/a-Ratio of hole height to base diameter

Better VA with MHI>0.5 than with
MHI<0.5

TRACTIONAL HOLE INDEX

e/b - > 1.41 Good Visual Prognosis

HOLE FORMING FACTOR

HFF – c+d/a

>0.9 Hole closure in one surgery
≤0.5 -67% anatomical success rate

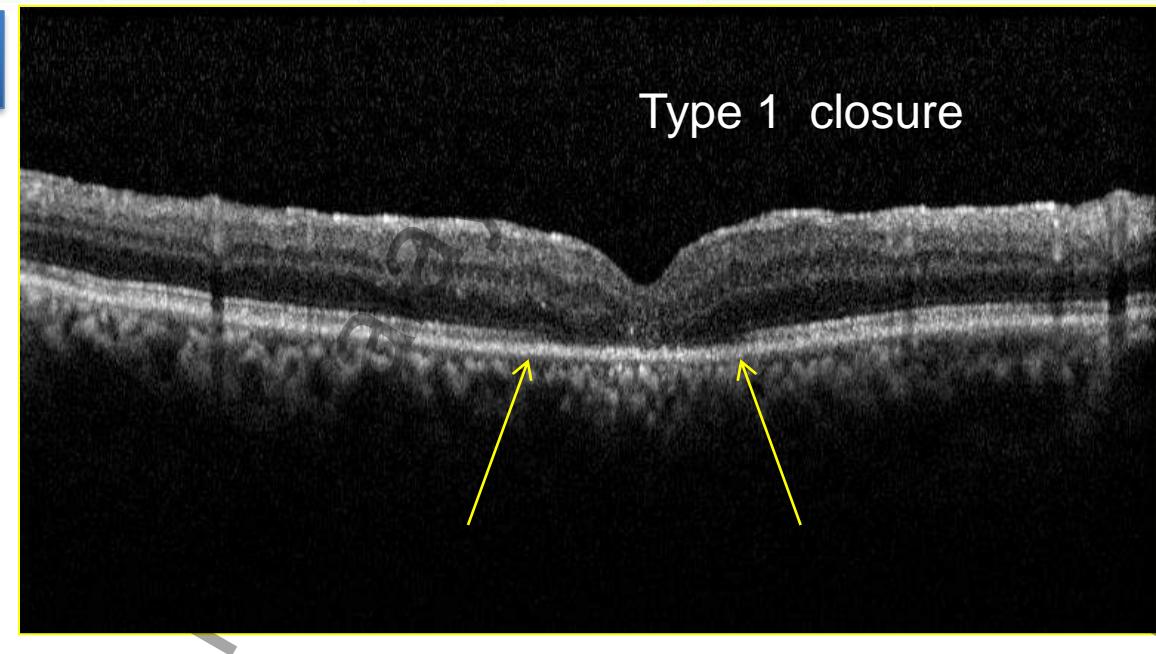
•Ulrich et al ,. Br J Ophthalmol 2002;86:390–393

MACULAR HOLE CLOSURE

Nethralaya

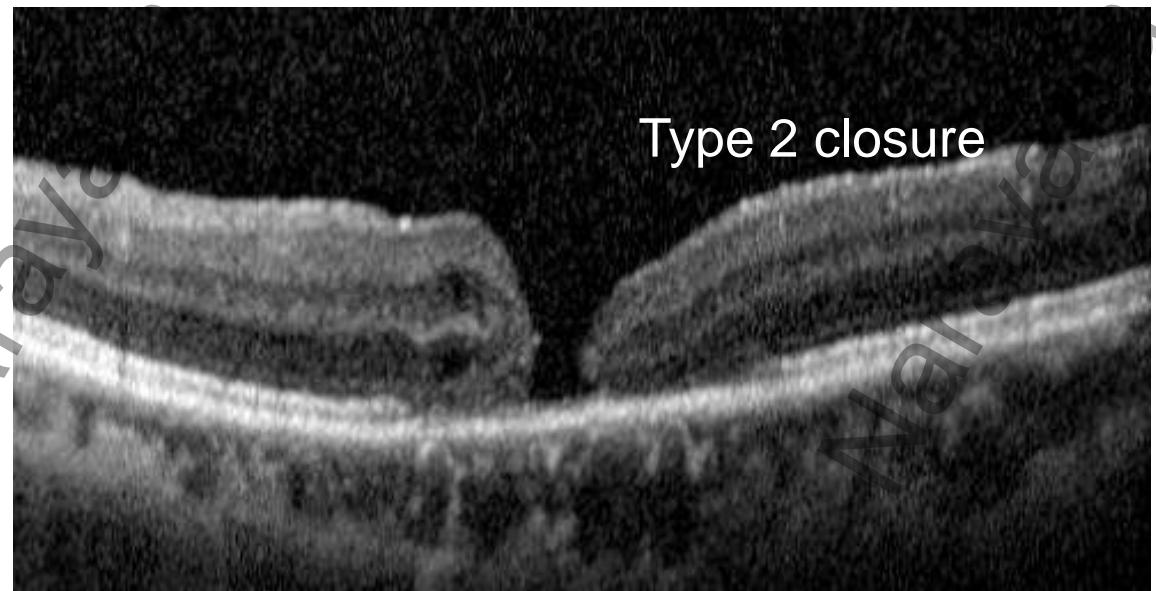
- **Type 1 closure**

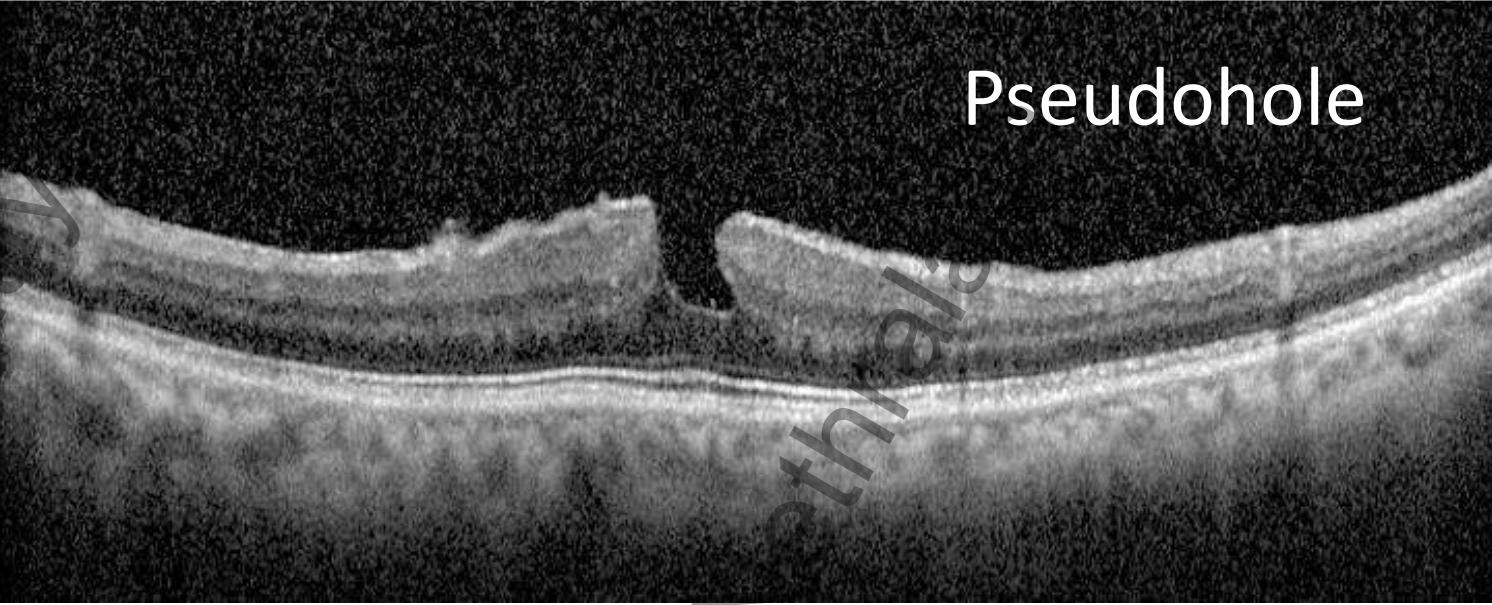
- No foveal defect of the neurosensory retina



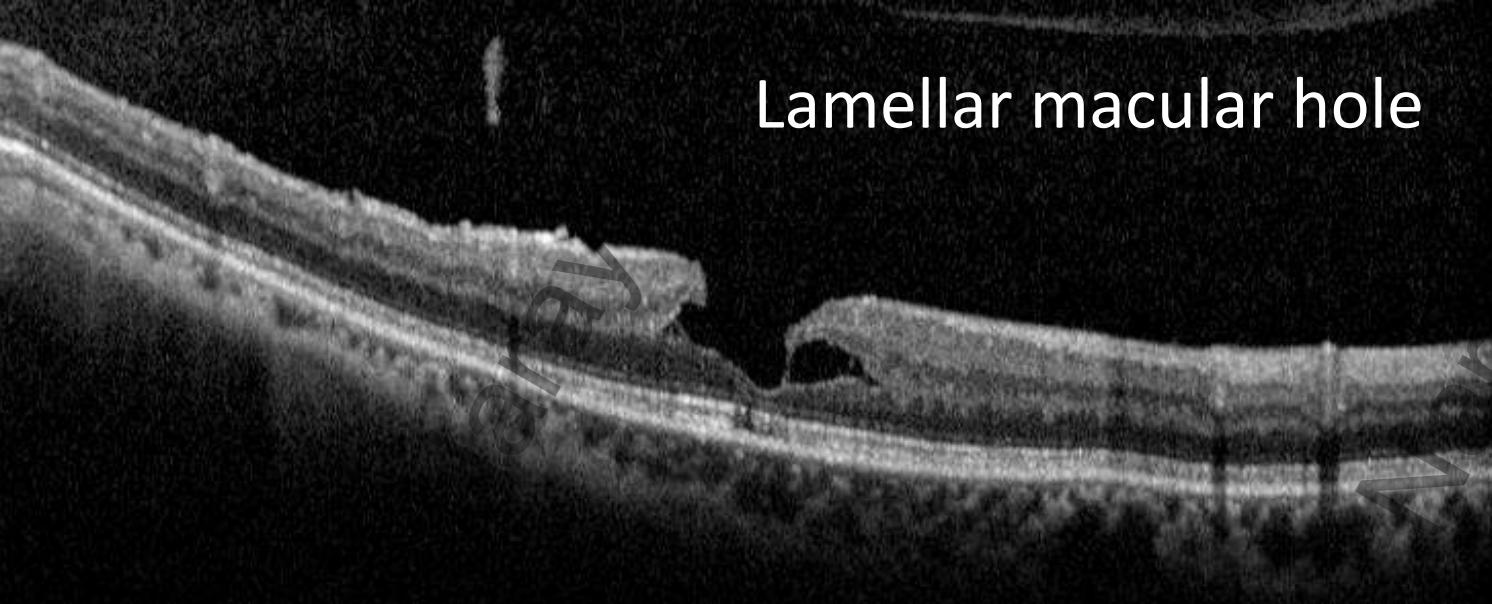
- **Type 2 closure**

- Foveal defect of the neurosensory retina





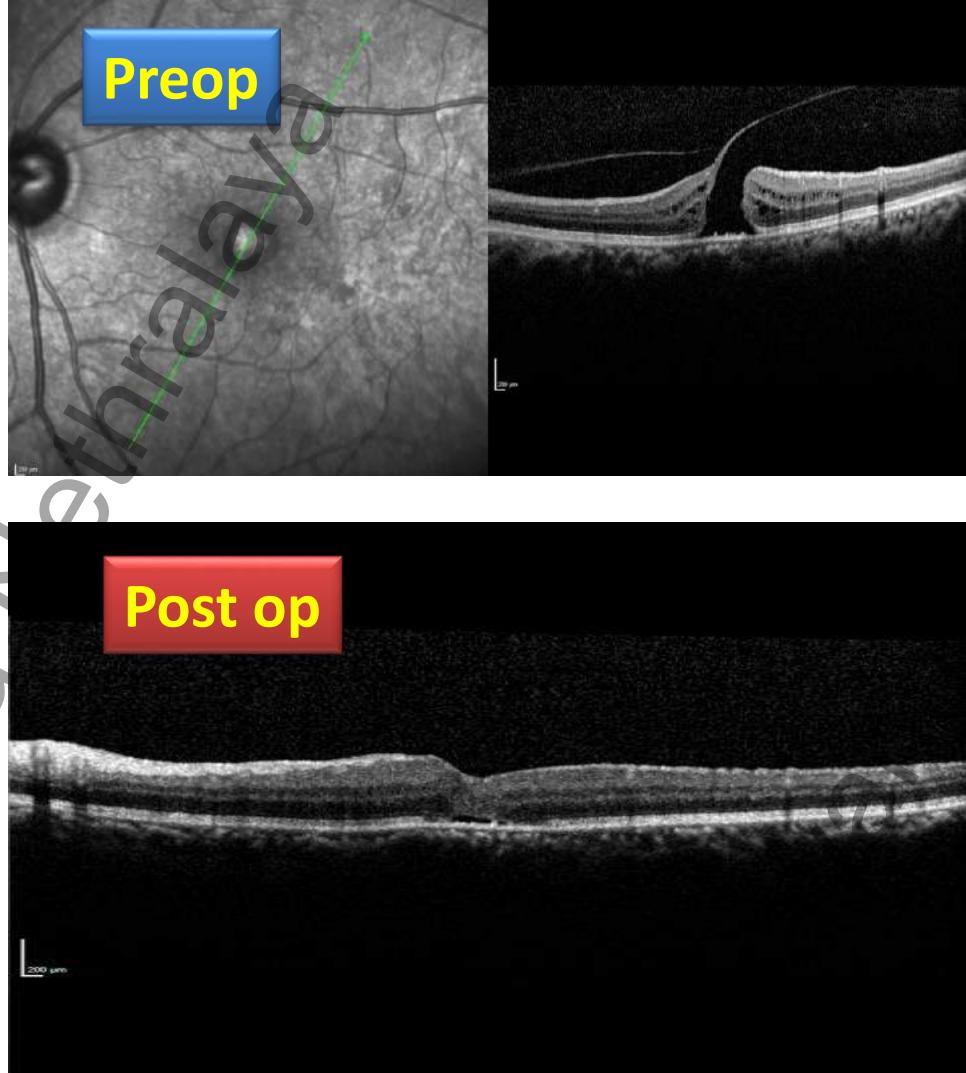
Pseudohole



Lamellar macular hole

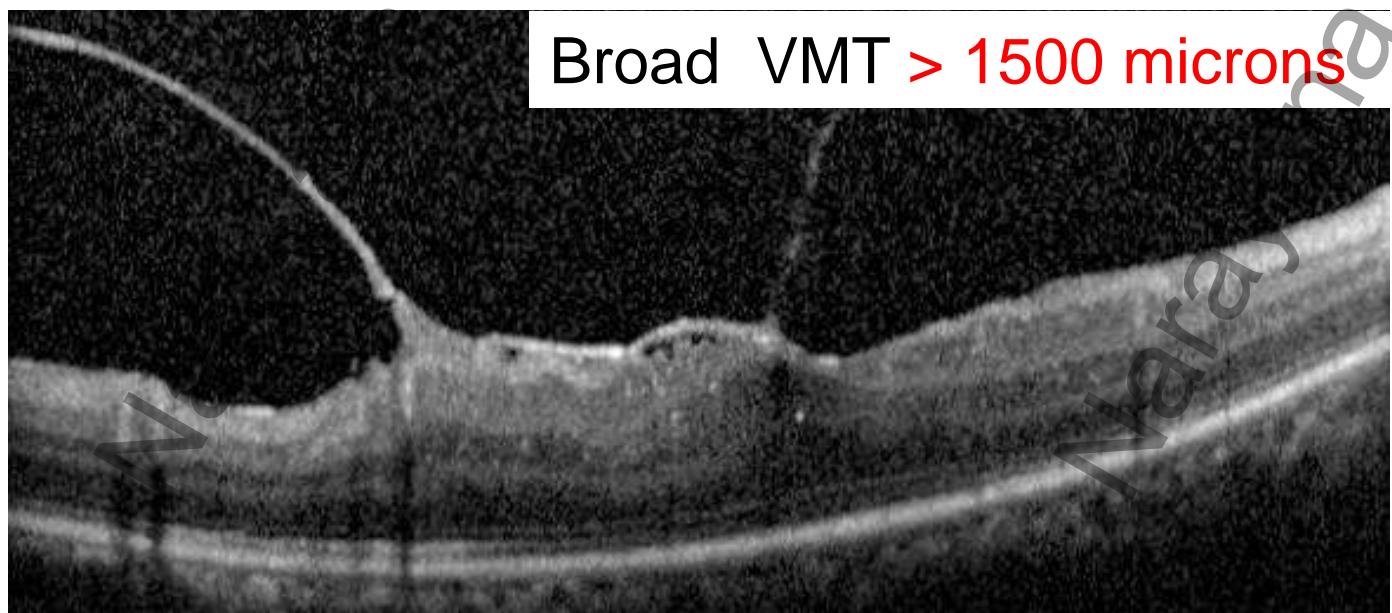
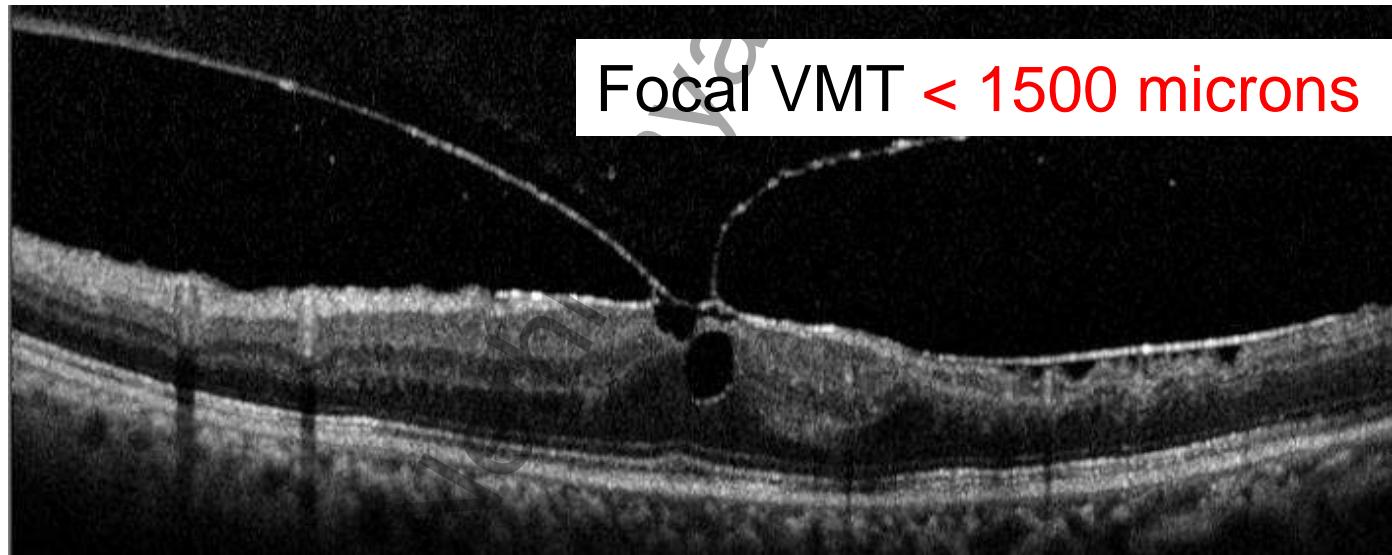
OCT in macular hole

- Establish the diagnosis
- Staging of macular hole, chronicity
- Anatomical and visual prognosis
- ELM, EZ (IS/OS) – integrity
- Types of macular hole closure



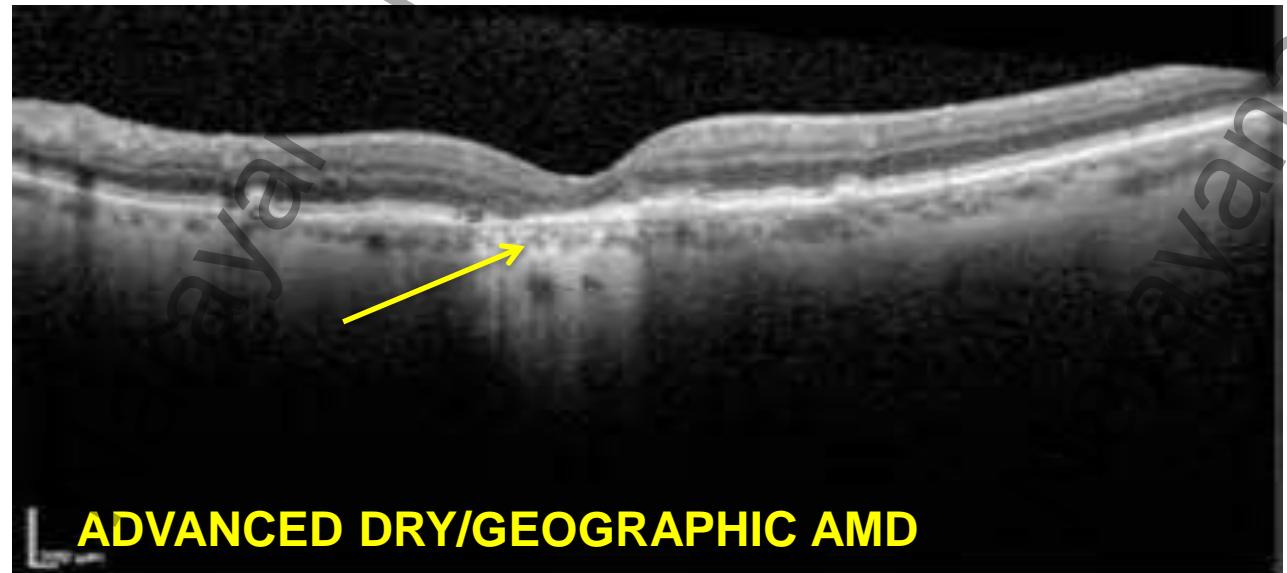
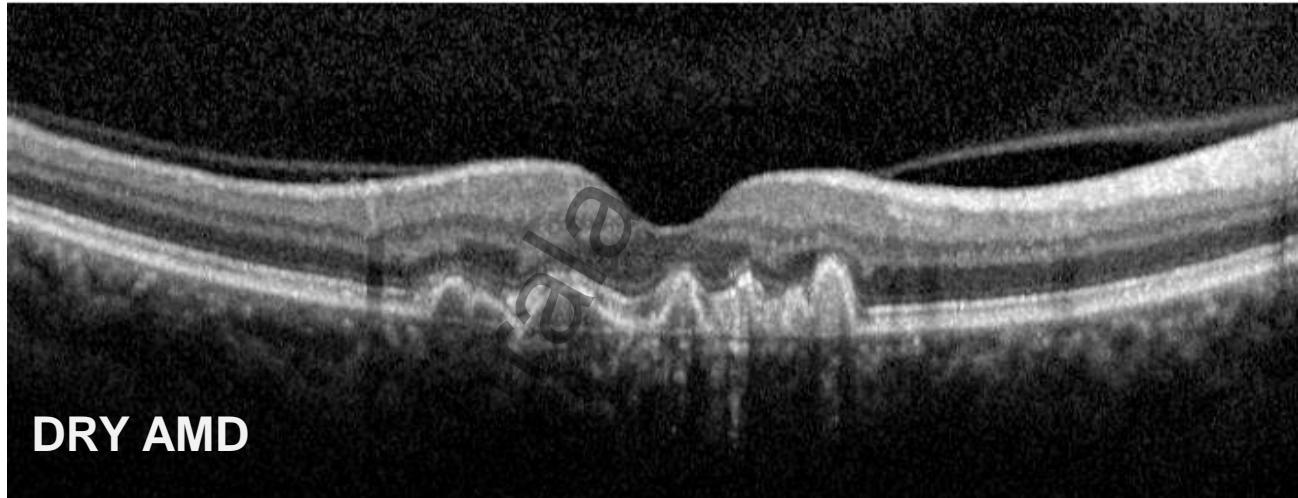
VITREOMACULAR TRACTION

- Dull fovea
- Asymptomatic
- Metamorphopsia /DV
- CME/SRD
- Surgical Rx/observation



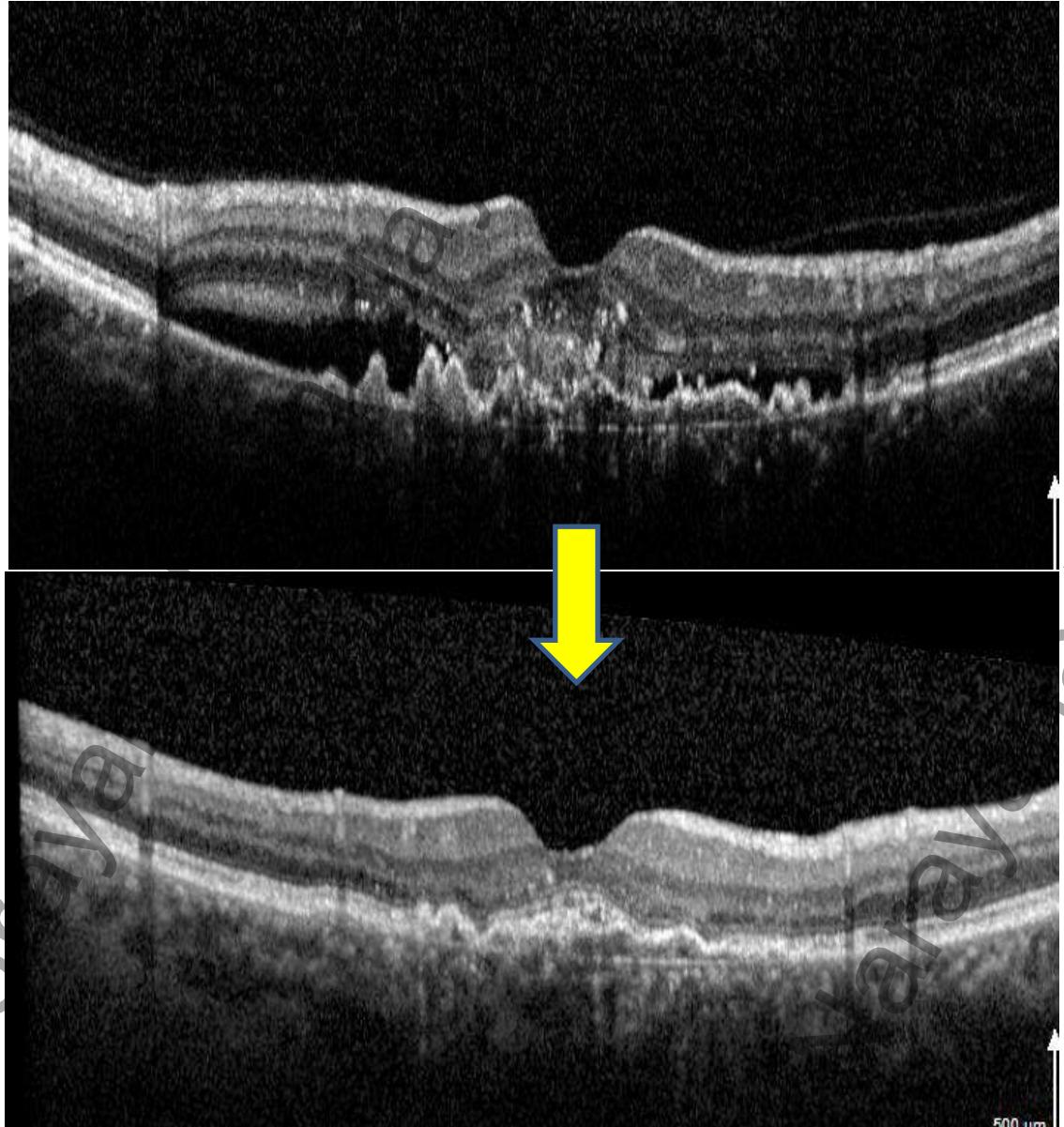
DRY AMD

- Extent of the disease
- Monitoring of disease progression
- Staging and prognosis



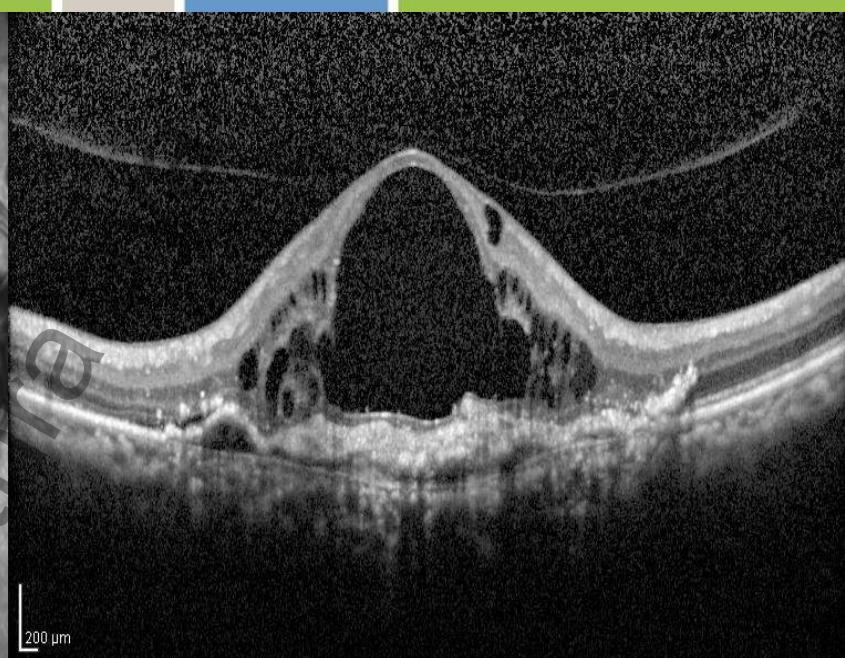
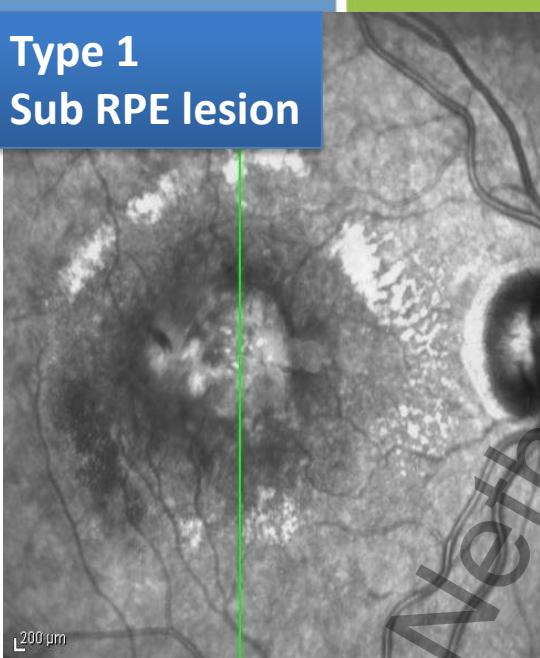
EXUDATIVE AMD

- CNVM lesion-type/location/extent
- FFA/ICG correlation
- Subretinal /intraretinal fluid
- PEDs-types
- Response to anti VEGFs

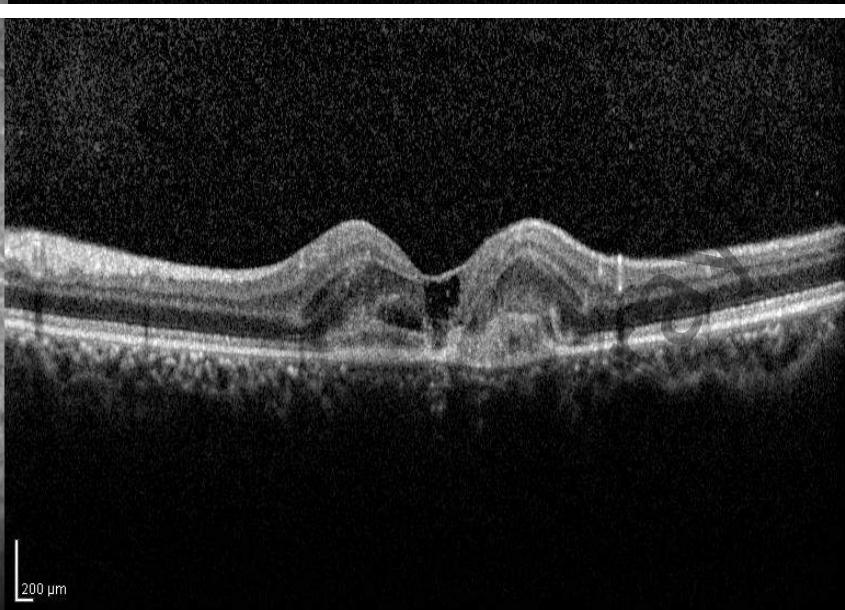
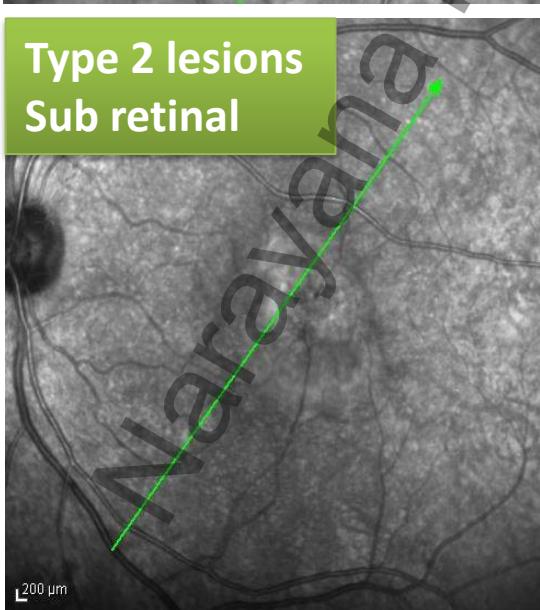


EXUDATIVE AMD cont..

Type 1
Sub RPE lesion

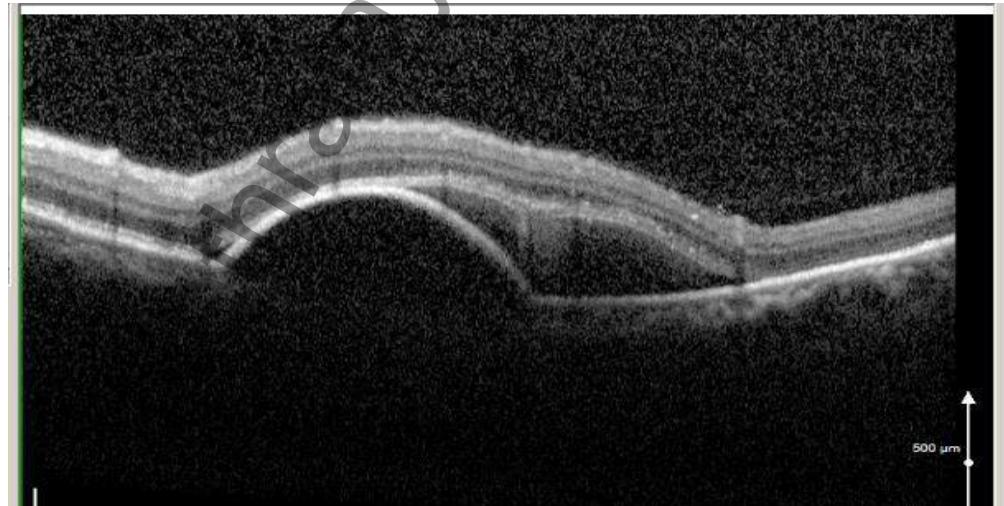


Type 2 lesions
Sub retinal

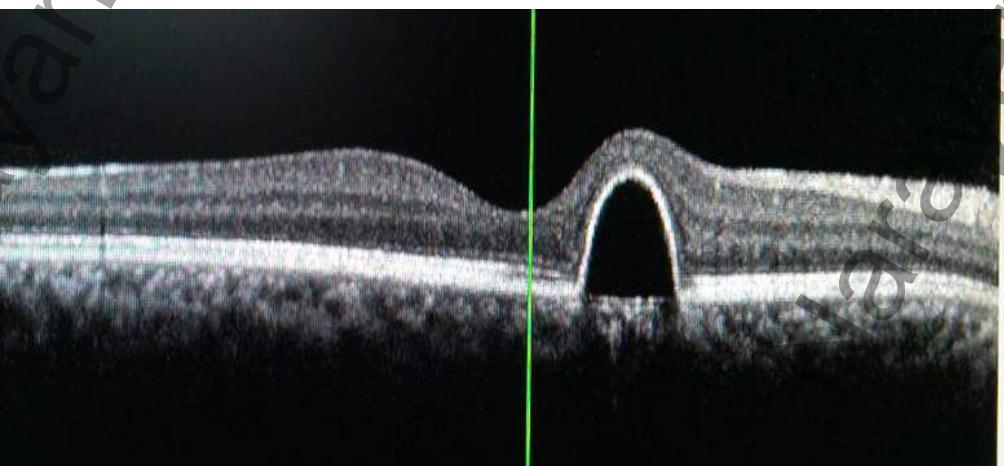


Types of PEDs

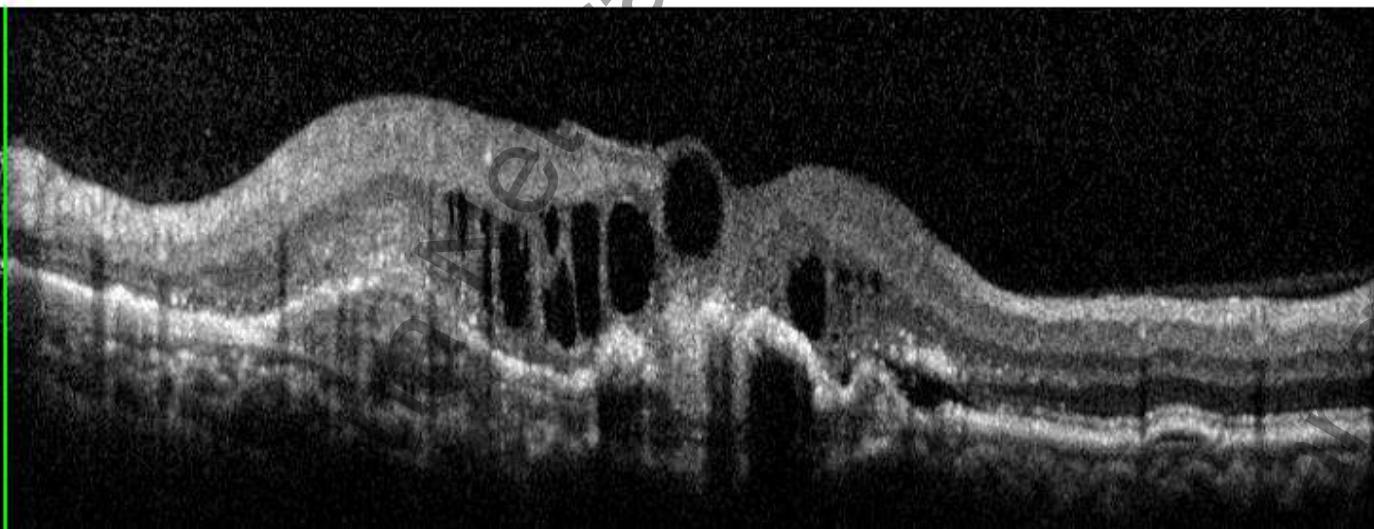
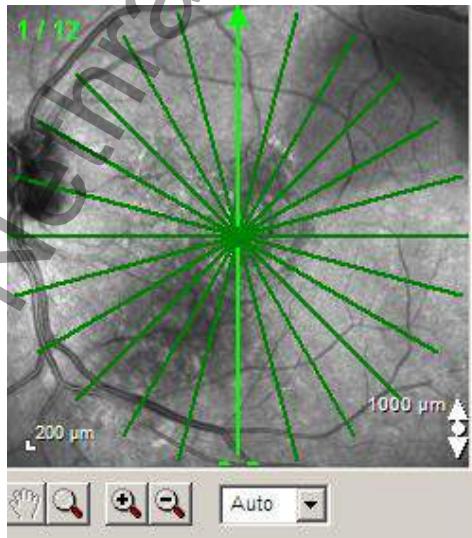
Hemorrhagic PED



Serous PED

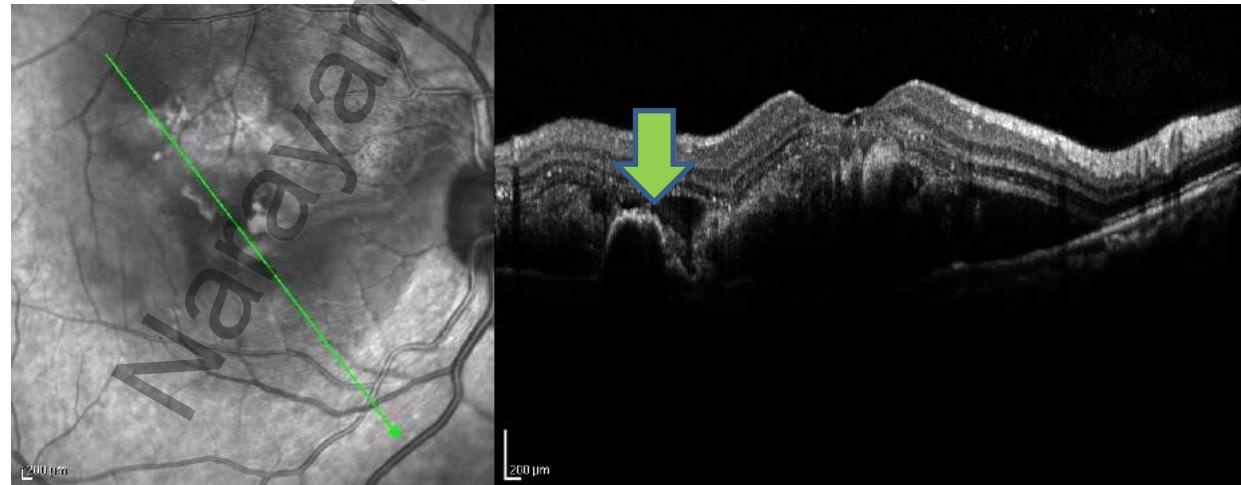
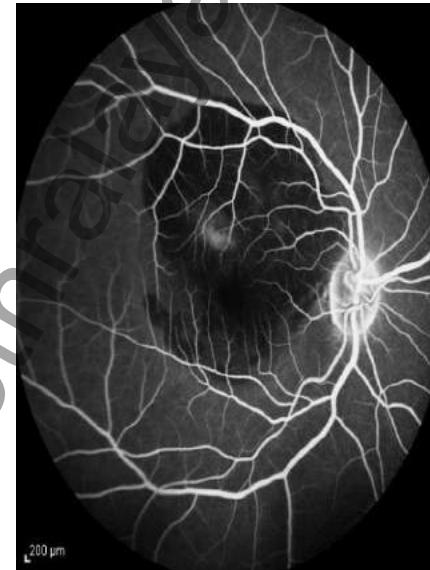


Fibrovascular PED



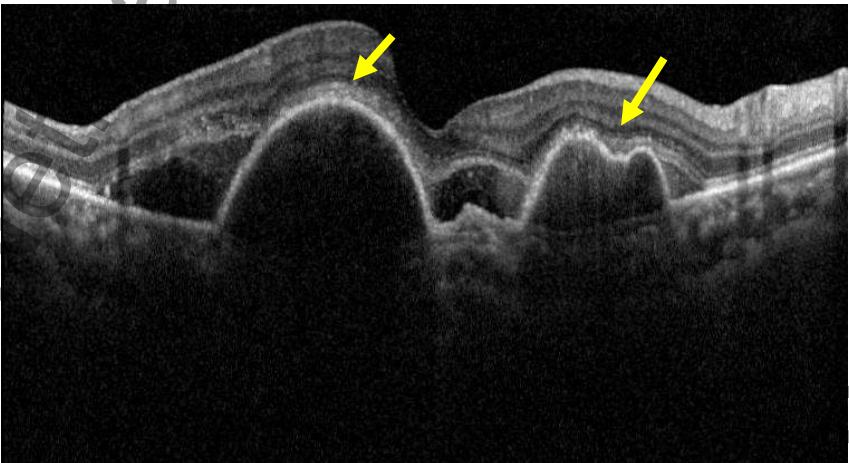
Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy

- Variant of occult CNVM
- Present with serosanguinous PEDs
- ICG is diagnostic

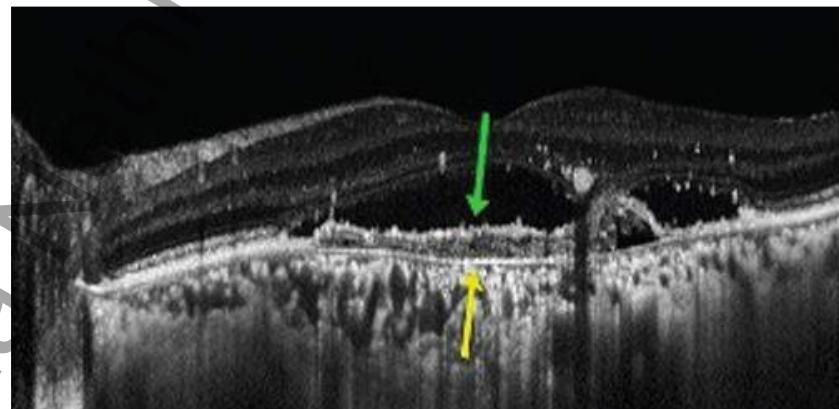


PCV – OCT FEATURES

1. Thumb-like polyp (TLP)/Sharp-peaked PED
2. Notched PED: Signifies the polypoidal lesion at margin of PED
3. Hyporeflective lumen surrounded by hyperreflective ring attached to undersurface of RPE
4. Double-layer sign (DLS): representing shallow irregular RPE elevation and Bruch's membrane, signifying AVN



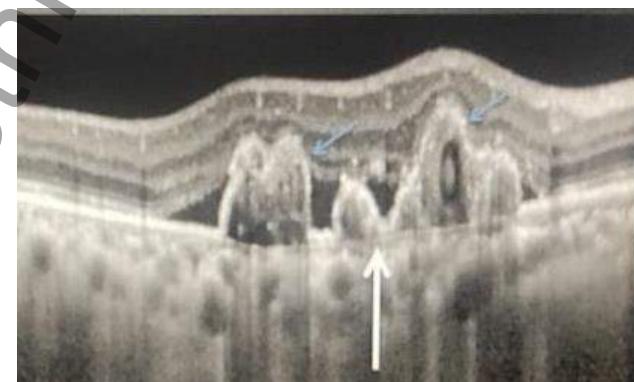
THUMB LIKE PED AND
NOTCHED PED



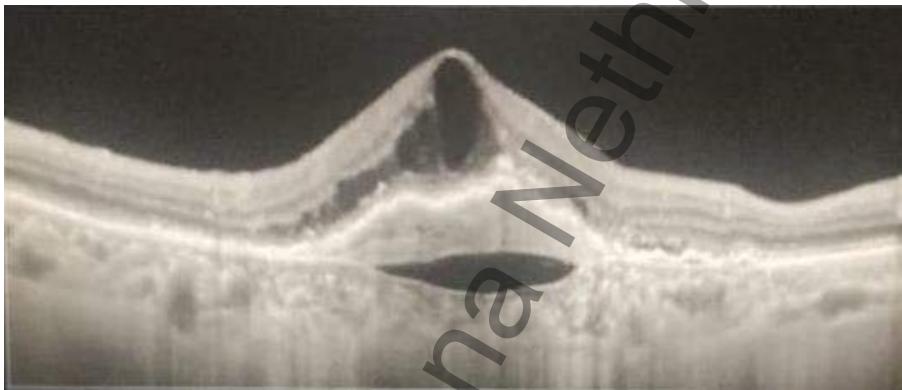
DOUBLE LAYER
SIGN



STRING OF PEARLS : Multiple PCV
adherent to under surface of RPE
detachment

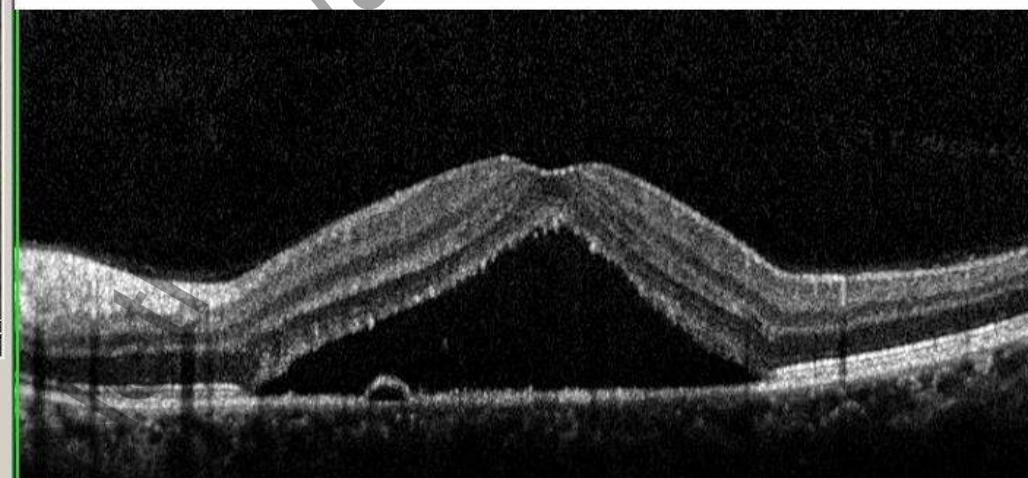
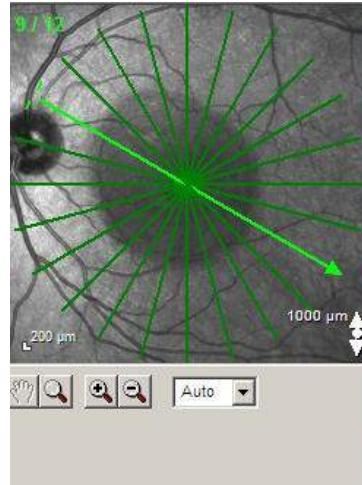


M SHAPED PED : well delineated, round-
oval sub RPE cavities corresponding to
polyps

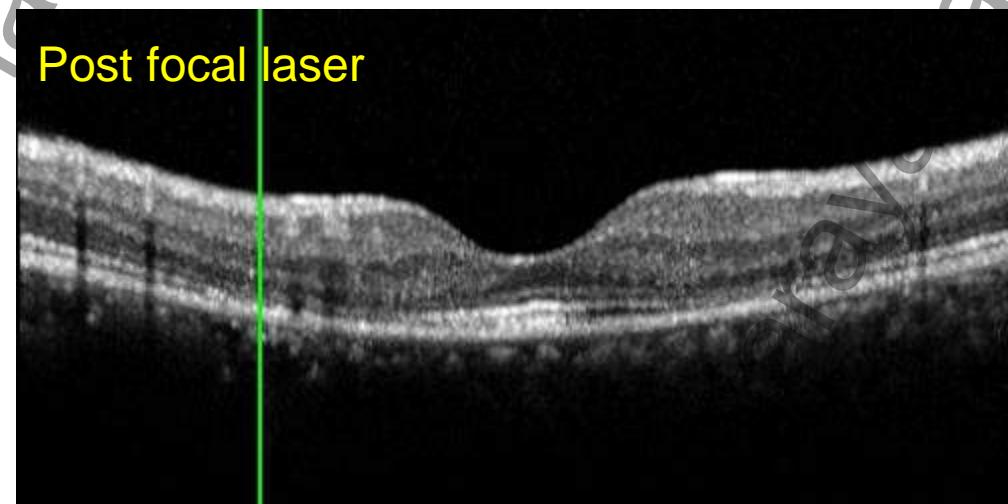


TRIPLE LAYER SIGN : hyporeflective space between
sub RPE neovascular tissue (type 1 cnvm) and
underlying choroid

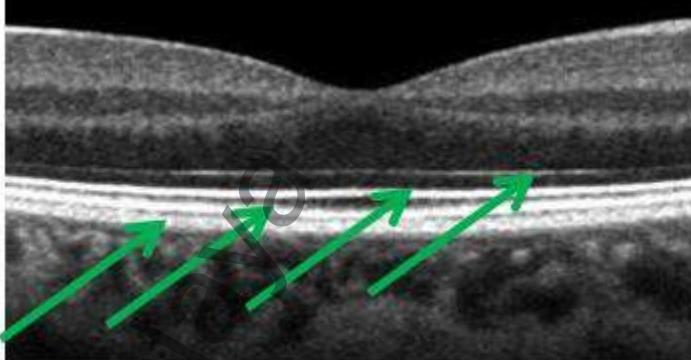
CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIO RETINOPATHY



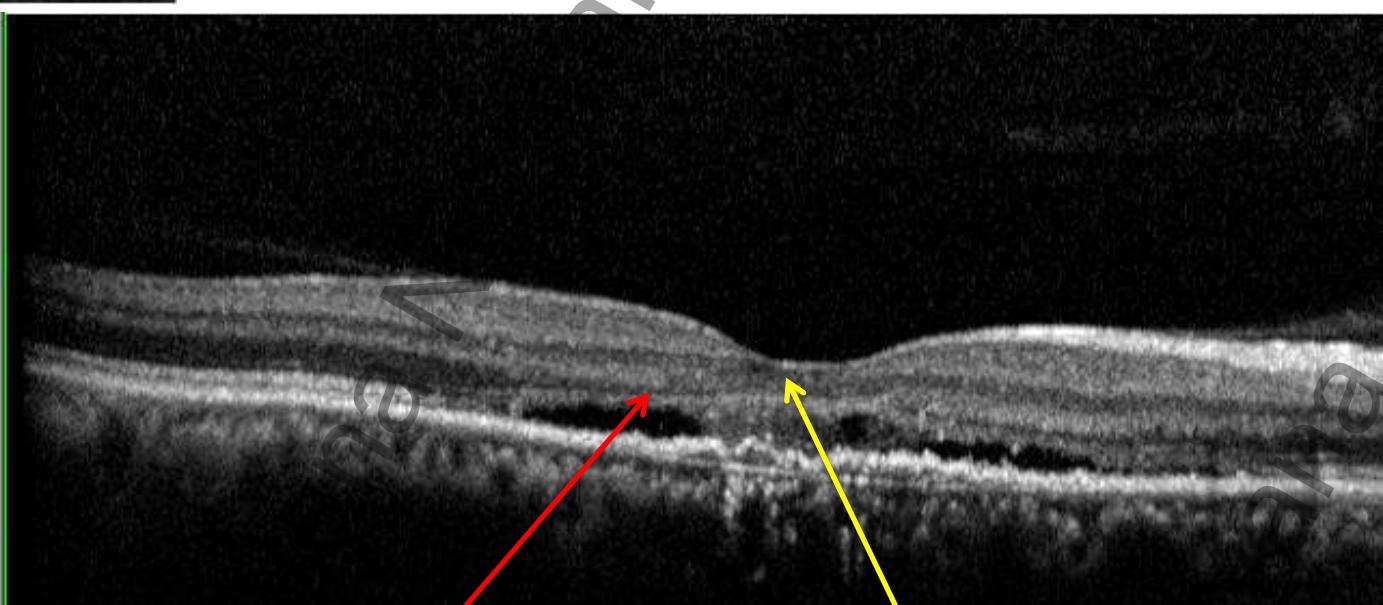
Post focal laser



- Extent, nature of SRF
- PED
- Follow-up
- Response to treatment
- Complications
- Acute/chronic CSCR
- Prognostical aid- status of IS/OS, ONL



Chronic CSCR

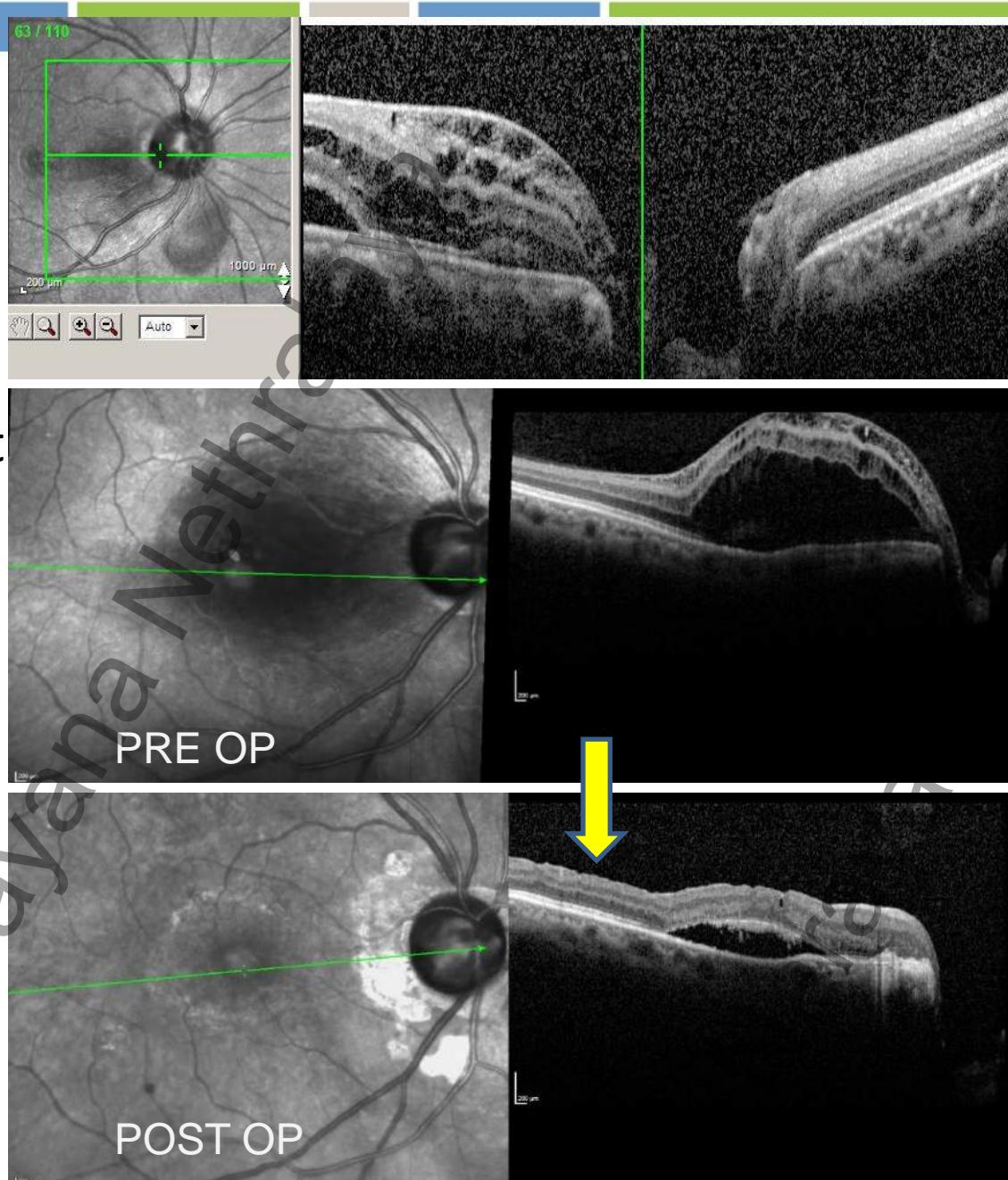


ONL thinning

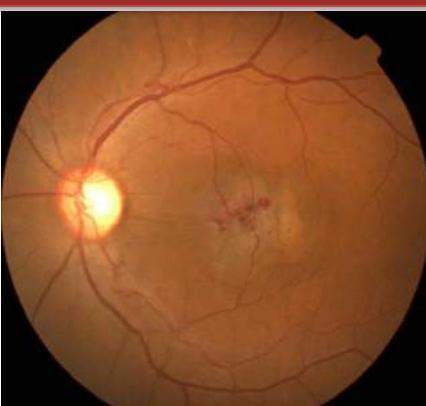
Foveal thinning

OPTIC DISC PIT

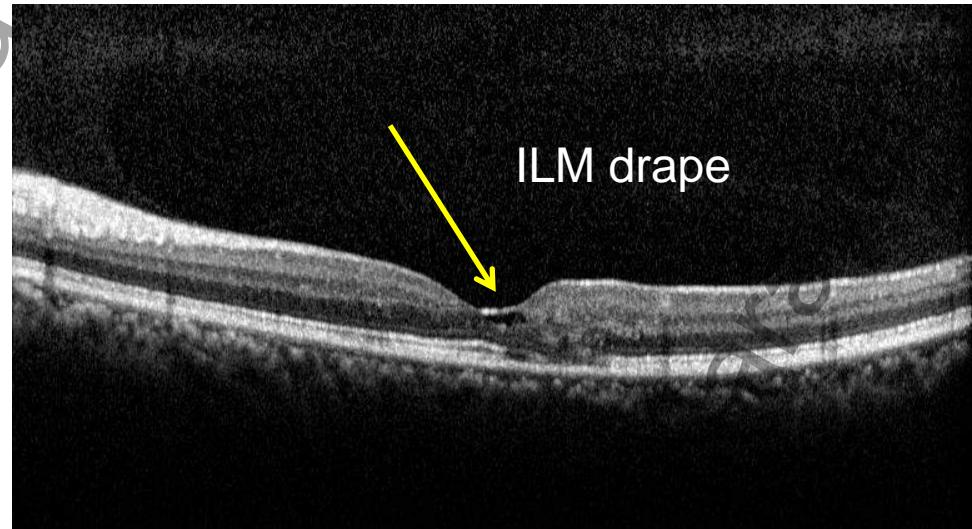
- Macular schisis, serous rd
- Communication with the pit
- Monitor response to laser and surgery



IDIOPATHIC PARA FOVEAL TELANGIECTASIA/ MACTEL

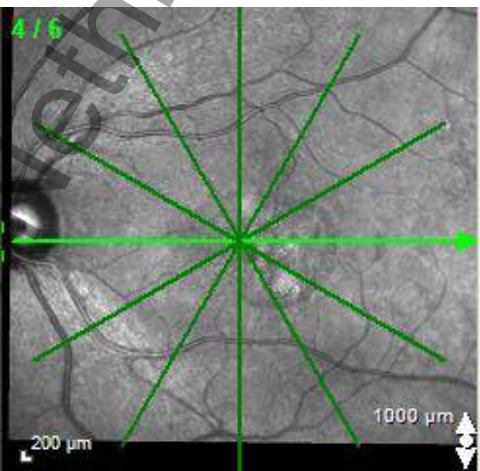


- ILM drape
- EZ (IS-OS) disruption
- Temporal enlargement of foveal pit
- Foveal atrophy

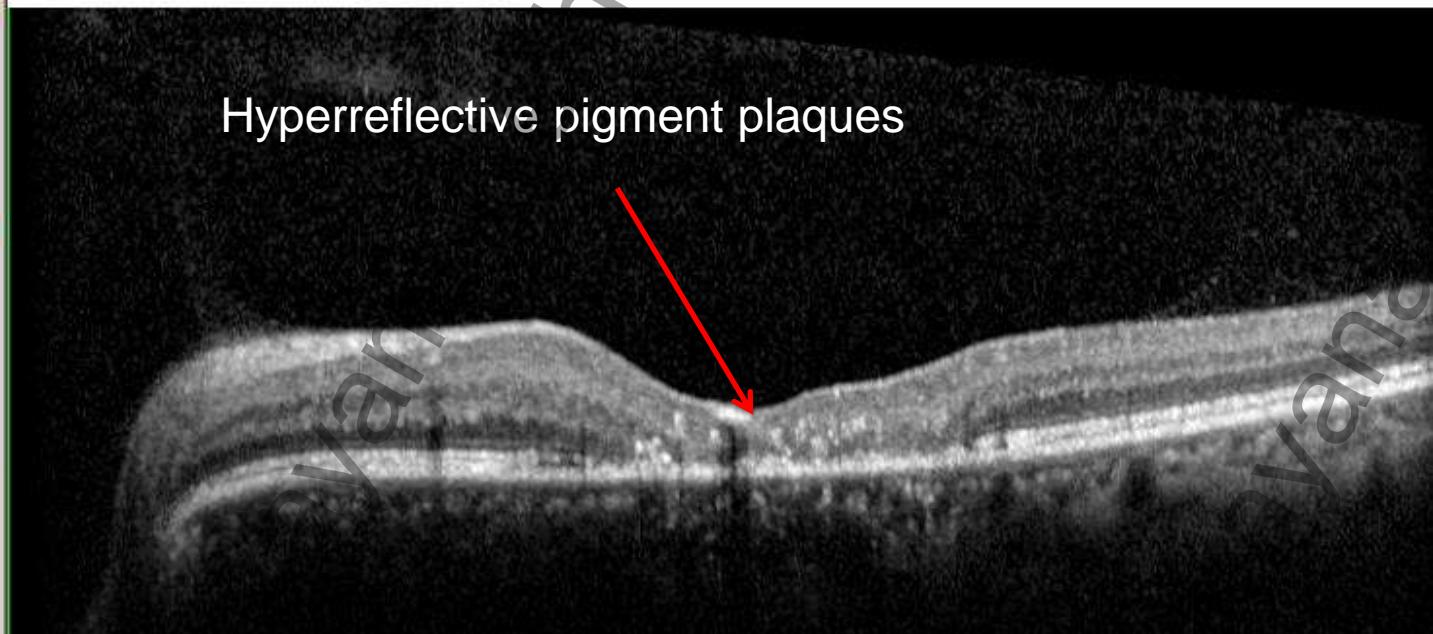


Nethralaya

PFT

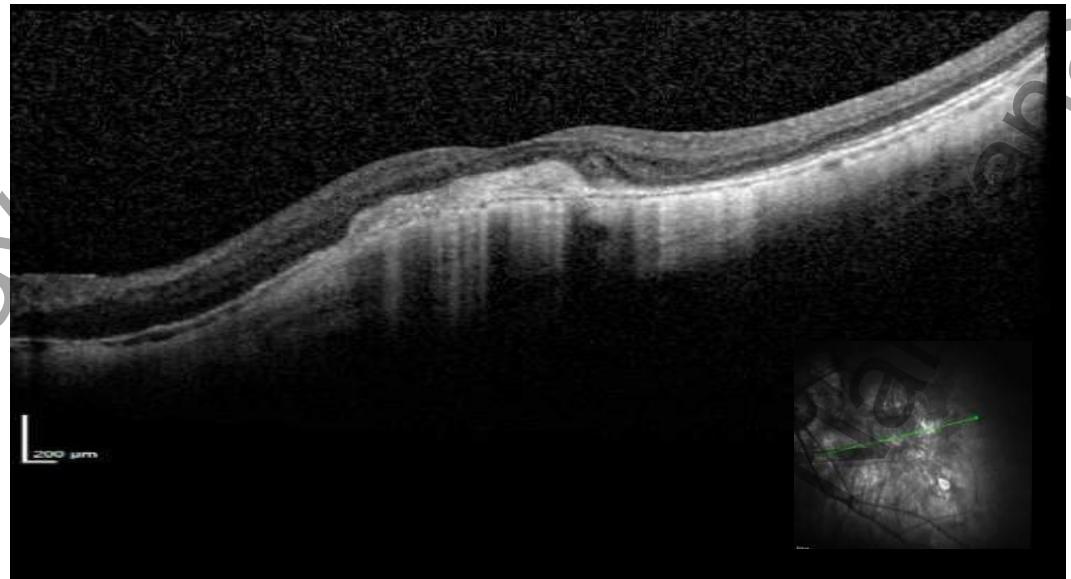
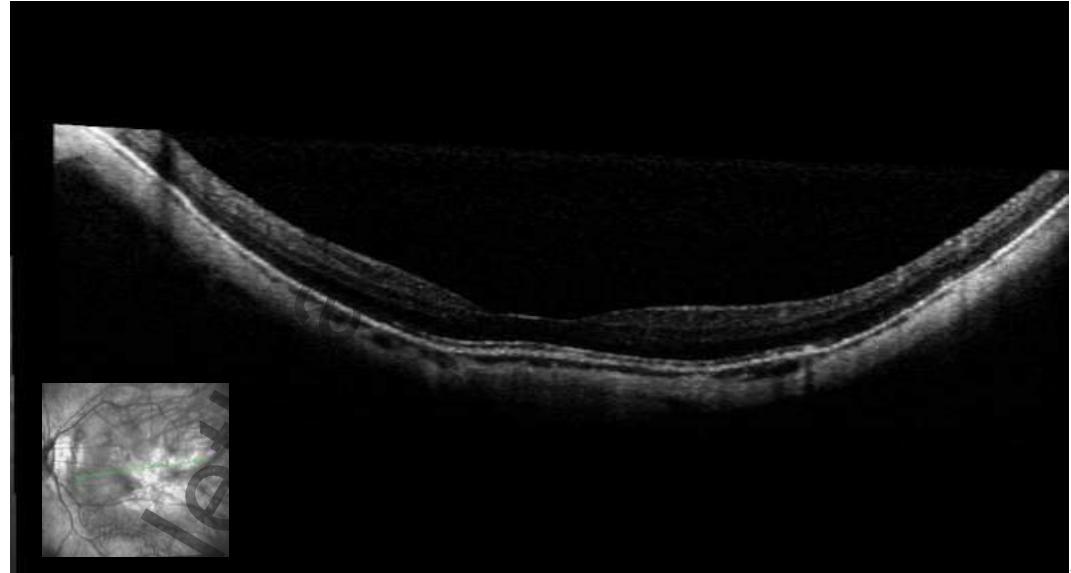


Hyperreflective pigment plaques



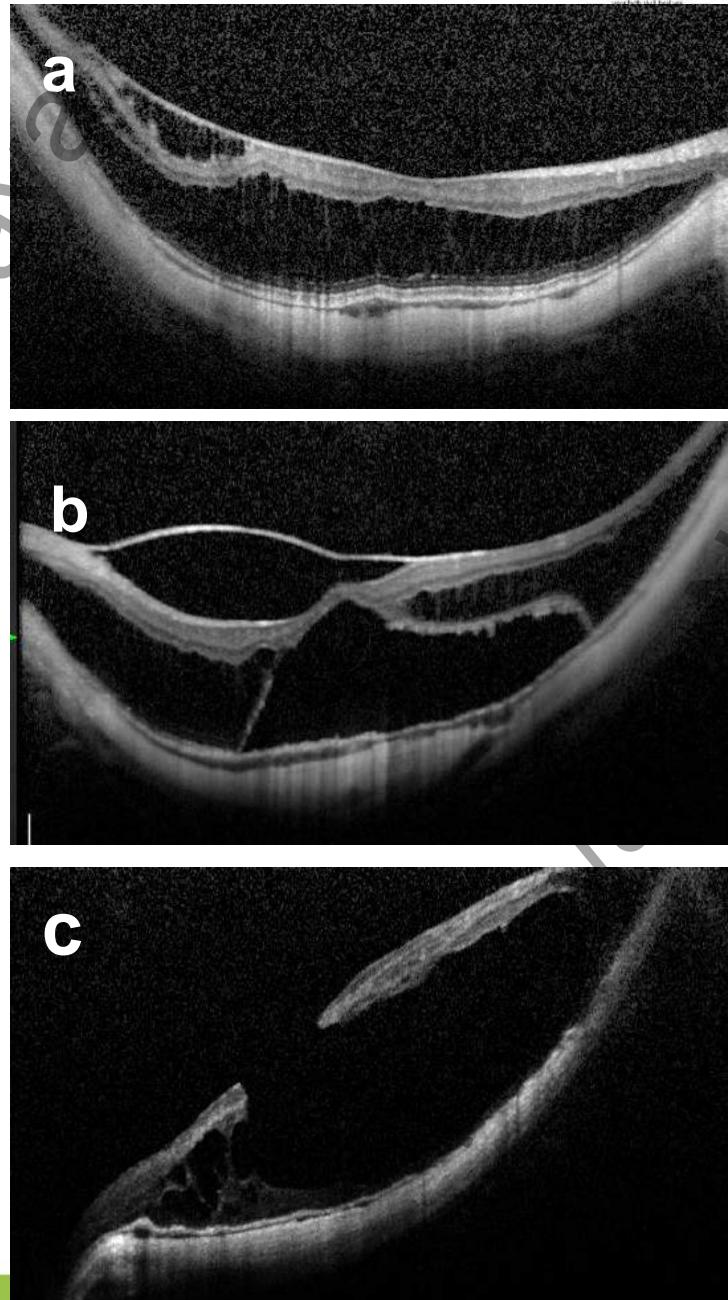
MYOPIA

- Staphylomas
- Haemorrhages and scars
- Myopic CNVMs
- Myopic foveoschisis
- Macular and lamellar holes
- ERM



Myopic Foveoschisis

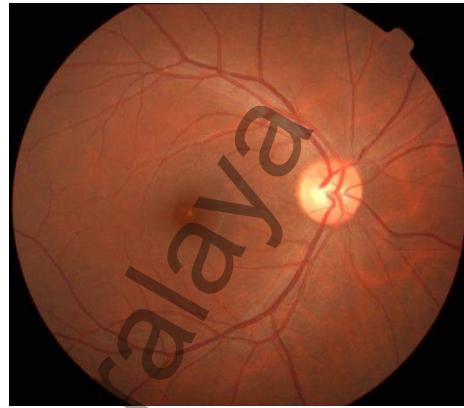
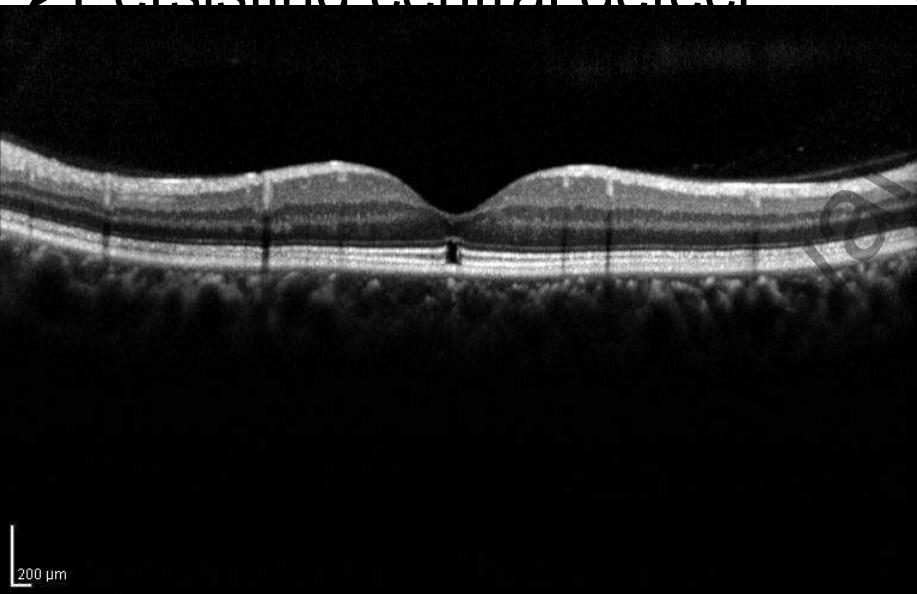
- a. Retinoschisis type
- b. Foveal detachment type
- c. Macular hole type



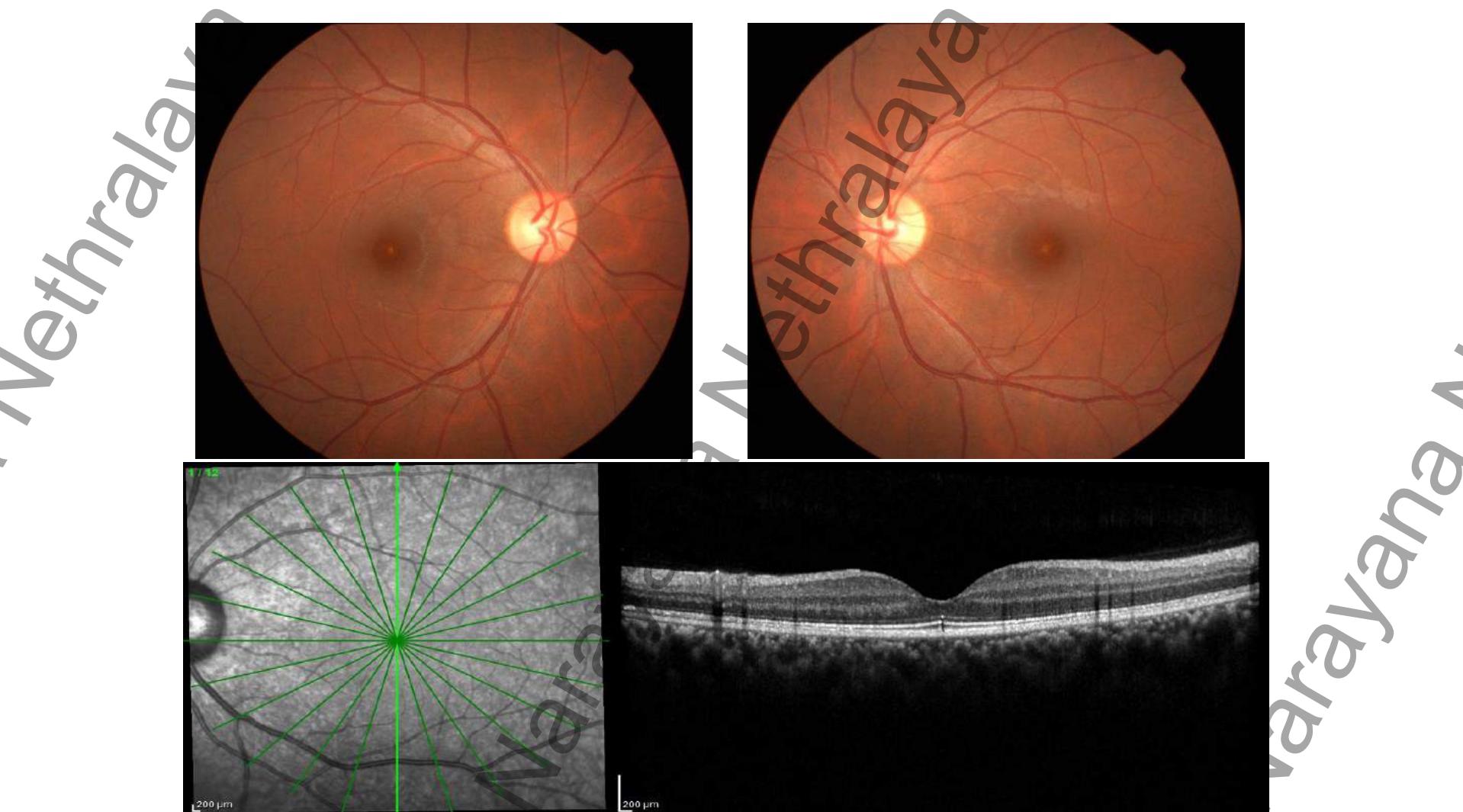
Gaucher D et al. Long-term Follow-up of High Myopic Foveoschisis: Natural Course and Surgical Outcome. Am J Ophthalmol 2007;143:455–462

SOLAR RETINOPATHY

- Photoreceptor damage in early stages
- EZ (IS/OS) and RPE changes later
- Some improve
- Persisting central defect



Kevin et al., open ophth journal 2012

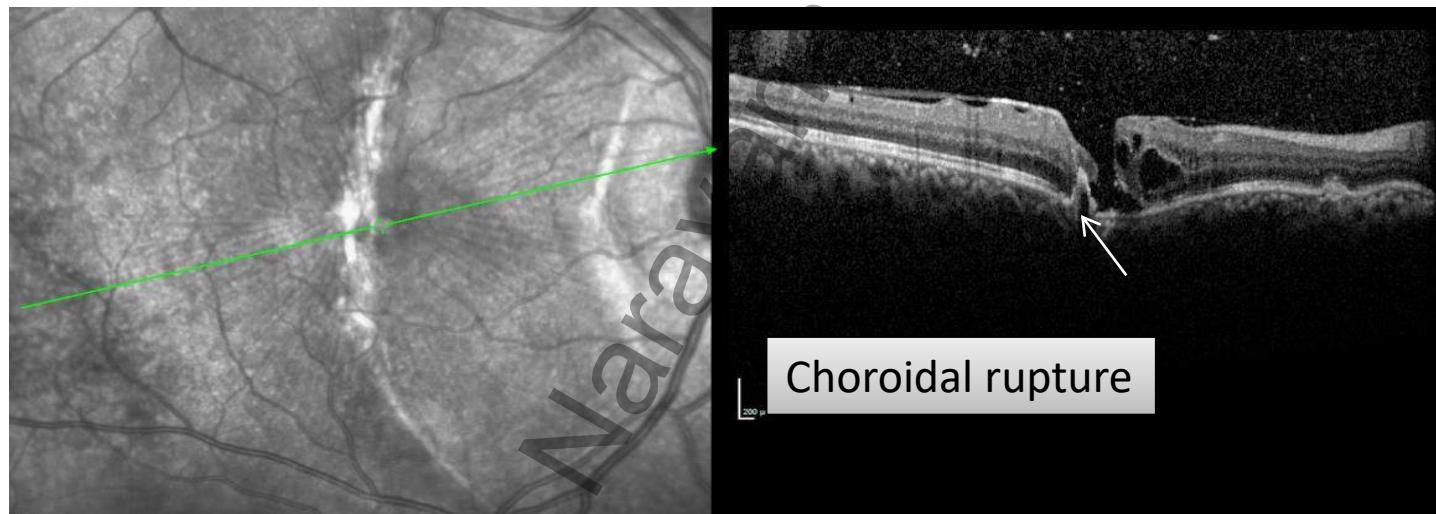


HEIDELBERG
ENGINEERING

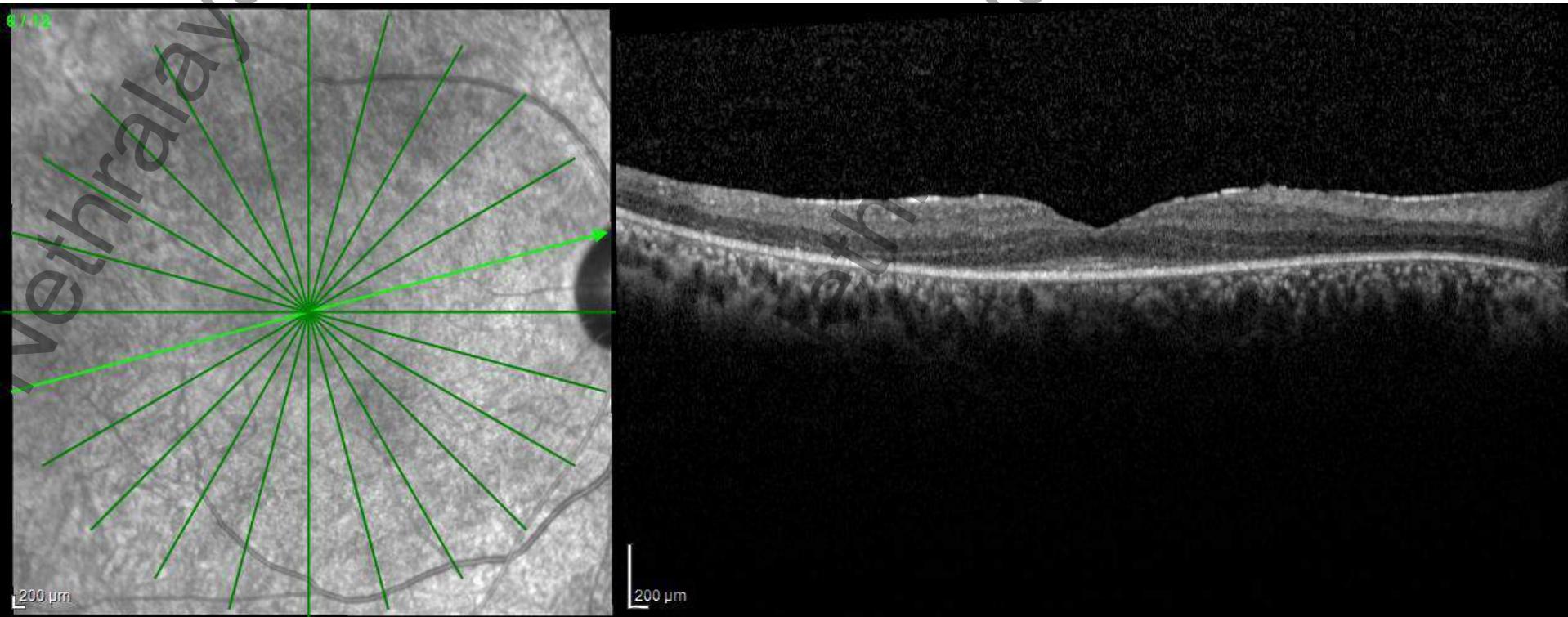
NARAYANA
NETHRALAYA
your faith shall heal you

OCULAR TRAUMA

- Varying retinal injuries
 - Berlins edema, macular hole, RPE and IS/OS changes
 - Choroidal ruptures
- Progression and prognostic aid
- Decision making tool in traumatic macular holes



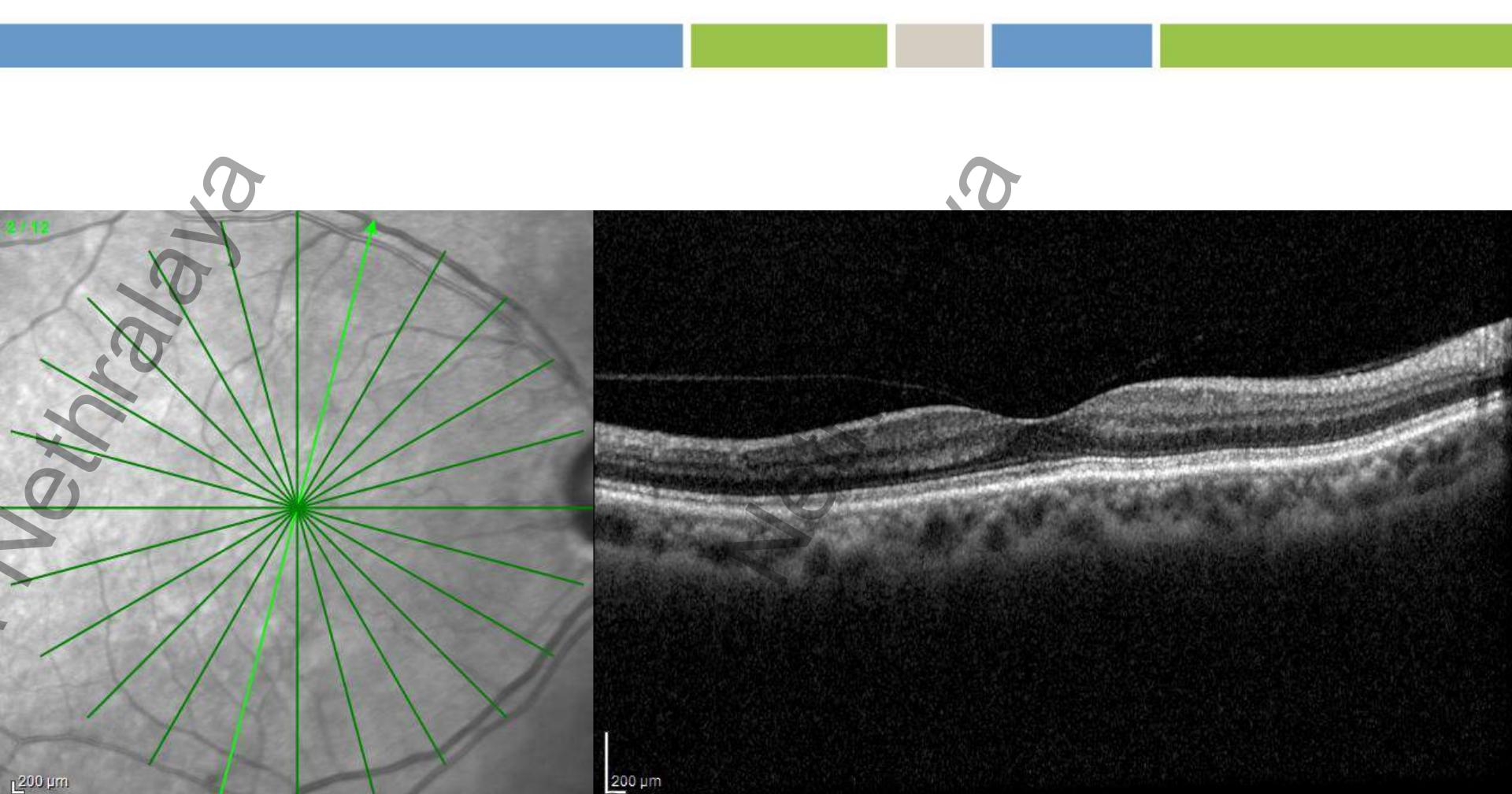
Retinitis Pigmentosa



06-08-2016, OD

IR&OCT 30° ART [HS] ART(11) Q: 28

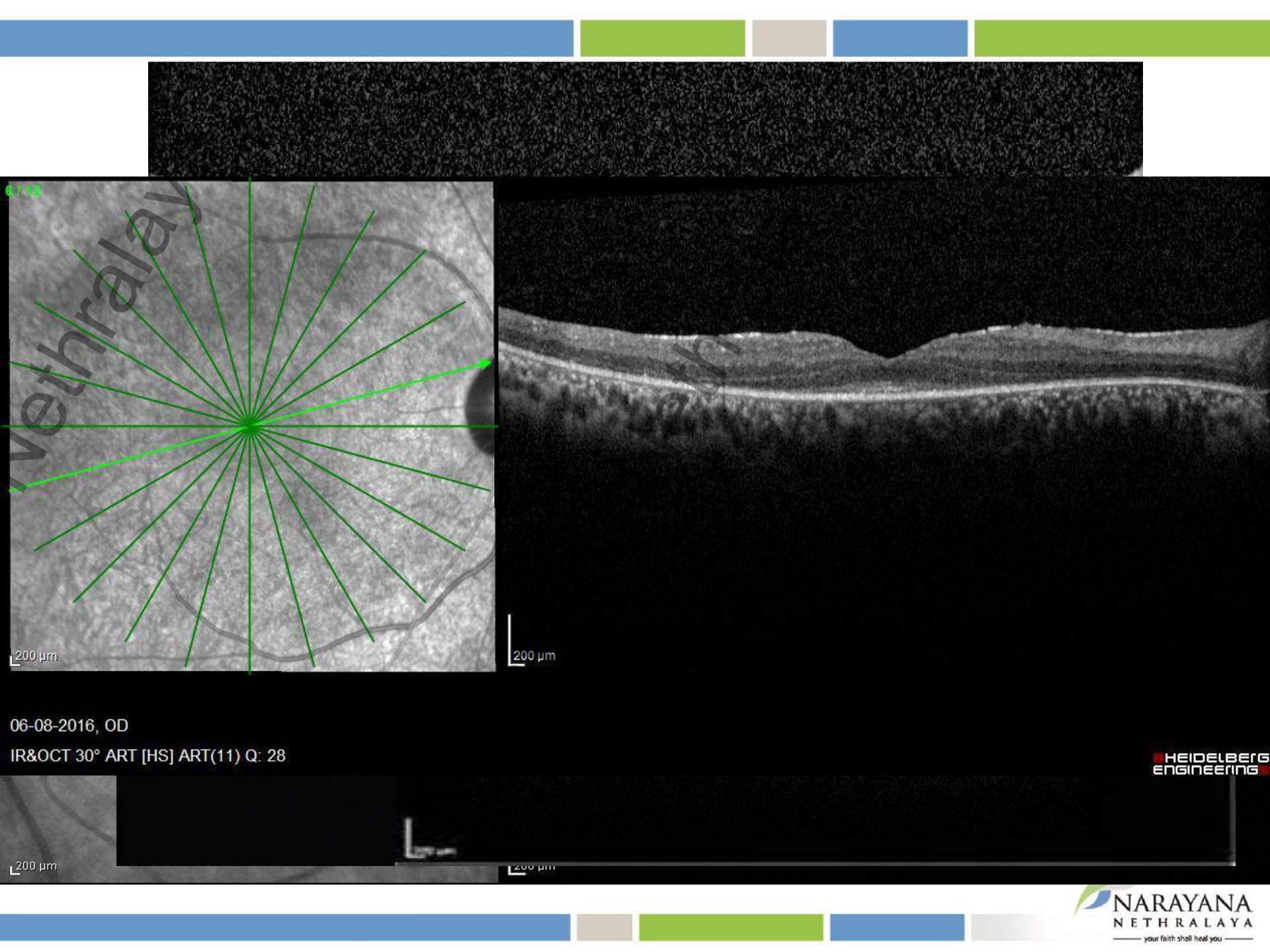
HEIDELBERG
ENGINEERING



28-06-2017, OD

IR&OCT 30° ART [HS] ART(11) Q: 25

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6/12

Nethralaya

200 μm

06-08-2016, OD

IR&OCT 30° ART [HS] ART(11) Q: 28

200 μm

HEIDELBERG
ENGINEERING

200 μm



The slide features decorative horizontal bars at the top and bottom. The top bar is composed of four colored segments: blue, green, grey, and blue. The bottom bar is also composed of four colored segments: blue, grey, green, and blue. The main text 'THANK YOU' is centered in large, bold, black capital letters.

THANK YOU