

Case Study: Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR)

ZEISS AngioPlex OCT Angiography

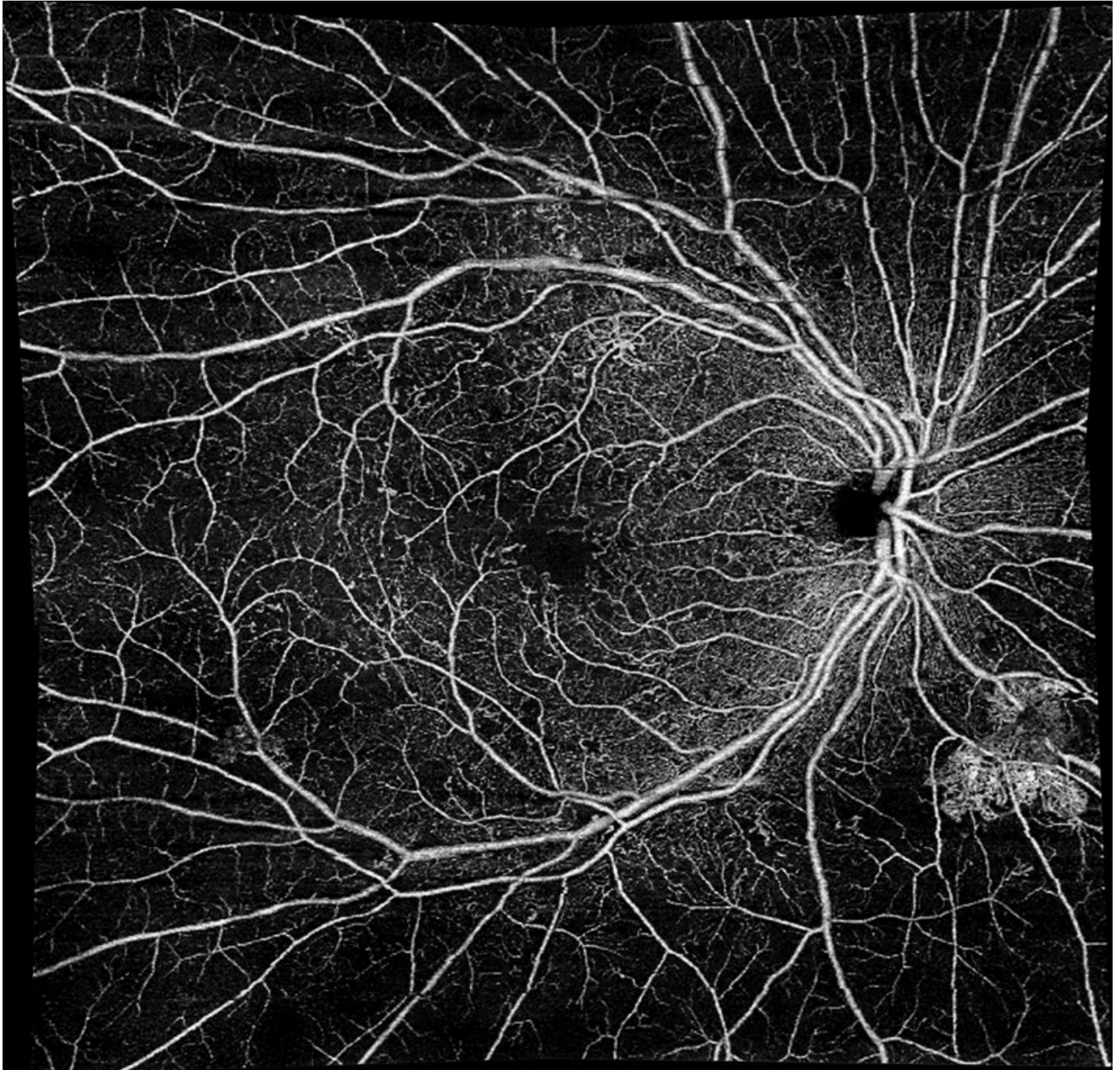


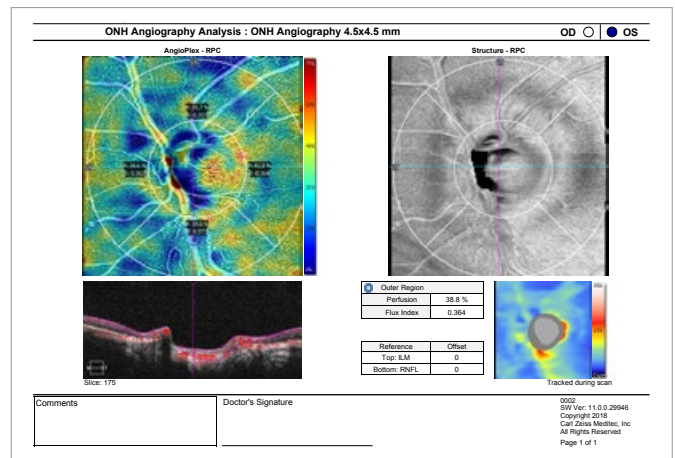
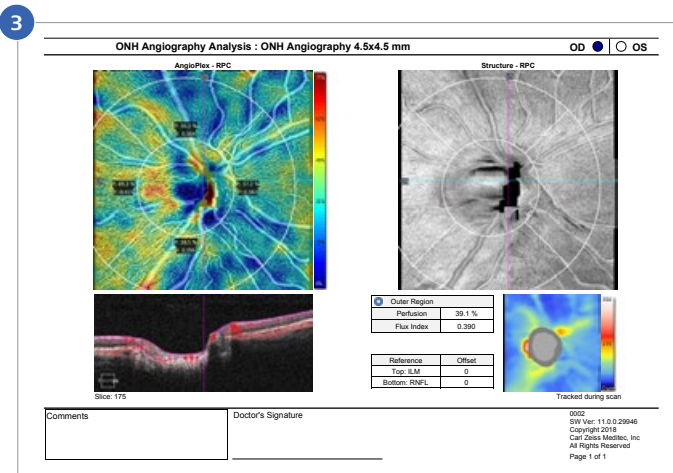
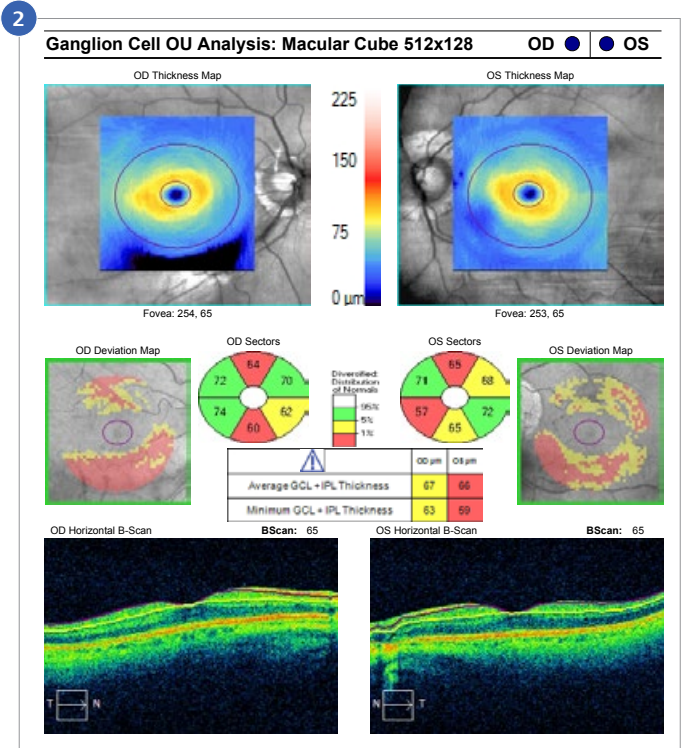
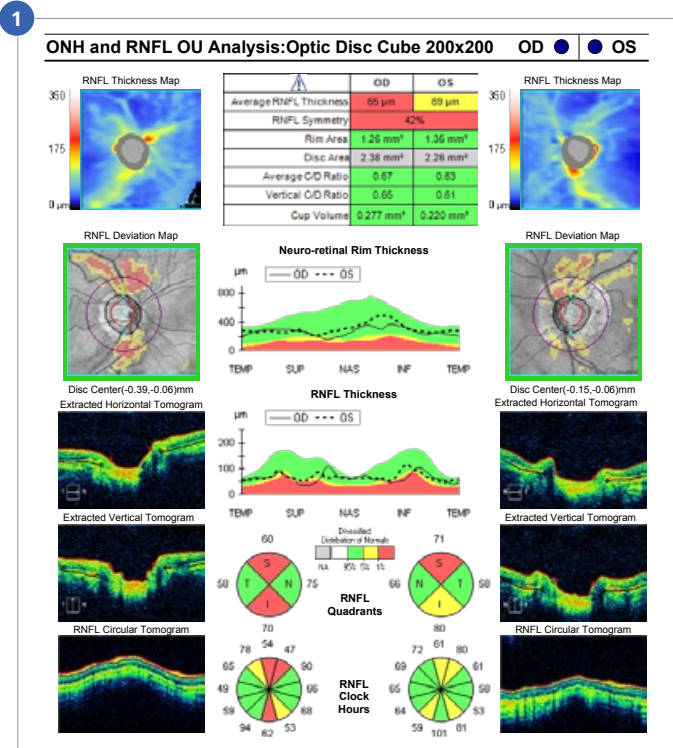
Image courtesy of Scott Lee, MD, East Bay Retina Consultants, USA

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 neovascularization elsewhere (NVE) along the arcades and inferior to the optic disc.

Case Study: Glaucoma

ZEISS AngioPlex OCT Angiography



Images courtesy of David E. Lederer, MD, FRCSC, Canada

Background: 77-year-old male patient with evidence of glaucoma in both eyes.

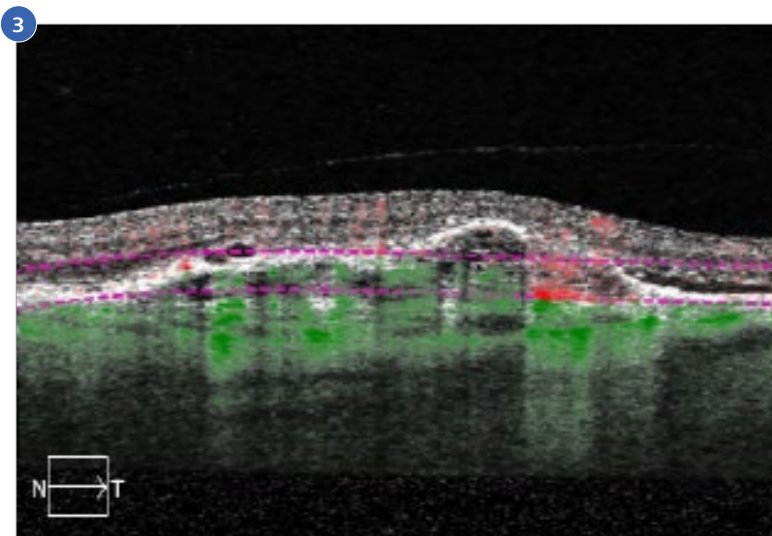
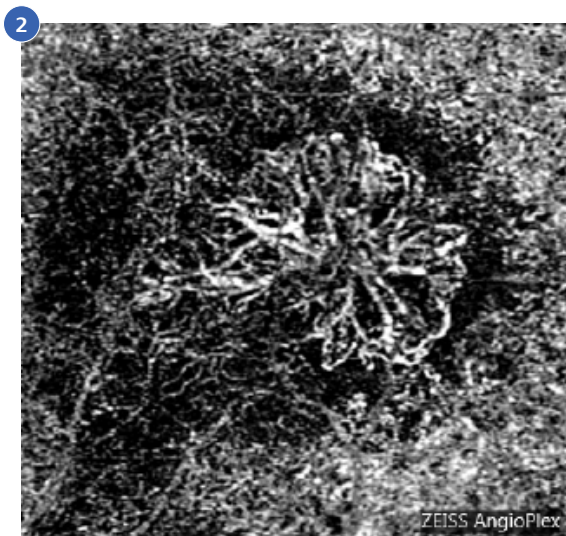
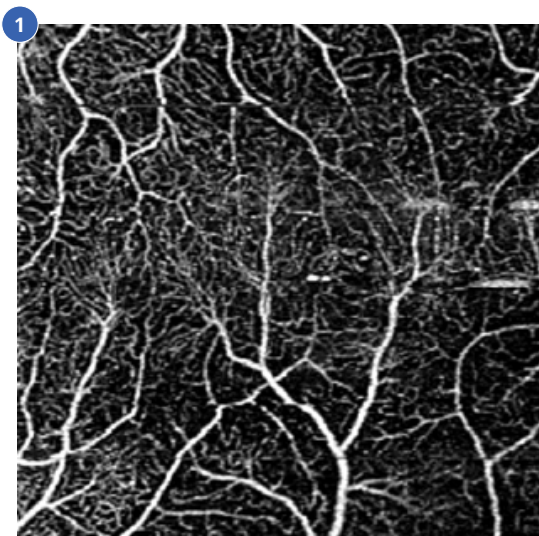
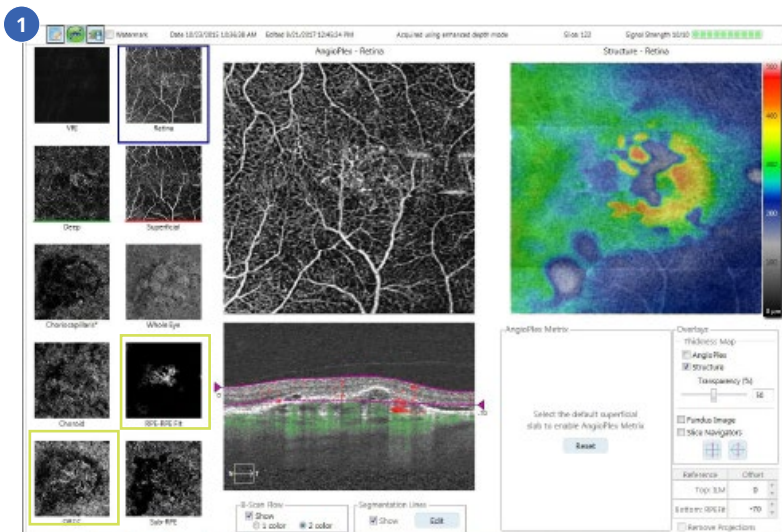
Diagnostic imaging: ONH OCTA provides an additional level of confidence to help suggest an effective treatment regimen.

1. Optic Disc Cube report shows thinned RNFL superiorly and inferiorly OU.
2. Ganglion cell analysis shows thinned superior and inferior areas around the macula OU.
3. ONH OCT Angiography confirms decreased perfusion superior and inferior around the ONH, consistent with using the heat map, and can quantify the changes with AngioPlex Matrix.



Case Study: Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

ZEISS AngioPlex OCT Angiography



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.

