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INTRARETINAL FLUID IN INTERMEDIATE AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Oral

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Purpose:

To describe the occurrence of intraretinal fluid (IRF) in intermediate age-related macular degeneration (iAMD)

Methods:

A retrospective study was designed to include consecutive cases with iAMD associated with IRF. Multimodal imaging (MMI) was used to confirm diagnosis of IRF in iAMD along with absence of macular neovascularization (MNV). MMI included color fundus photograph (CFP), fundus autofluorescence (FAF), fluorescein angiography (FA), indocyanine green angiography (ICGA), optical coherence tomography (OCT) and OCT angiography (OCT-A)

Results:

Six eyes of 6 patients (2 males and 4 females, ages 66-75) showing IRF in iAMD were included in the study. Mean best-corrected visual acuity was 0.14 FA, ICGA, OCT and OCT-A demonstrated the absence of MNV in all cases; OCT-A did not detect any abnormal flow signal associated with IRF. Three out of 6 eyes presented large drusenoid retinal pigment epithelial detachment, 1 out of 6 eyes presented isolate large drusen, and 2 out of 6 eyes presented confluent large drusen. Reticular pseudodrusen were detected in 1 out of 2 eyes with confluent large drusen.

Conclusions:

Intraretinal fluid in non-neovascular AMD is a novel, distinctive feature that is characterized by the presence of IRF with no evidence of MNV. The definite diagnosis of this condition within the spectrum of AMD disorders and the assessment of its clinical impact requires further studies with thorough application of MMI