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OPTIC NERVE DRUSEN EVALUATION: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ULTRASOUND AND OCT

Oral

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Purpose:

To compare optic coherence tomography (OCT) and B-scan in the detection of optic disc drusen.

Methods:

In this observational study, eighty-six eyes of 50 patients with optic disc drusen (ODD), 36 bilateral, with a mean age of 34.68 ± 23.81 years, and 54 eyes of 27 patients with papilledema, with a mean age of 35.42 ± 17.47 years, were examined. Patients with ODD, diagnosed with ultrasound, underwent spectral-domain OCT evaluation.

Results:

With US, 28 ODD cases were classified as large (4 buried and 24 superficial), 58 were classified as point-like (6 buried, 49 superficial and 3 mixed). Then, all patients underwent OCT. OCT was able to detect the presence of ODD and/or peripapillary hyperreflective ovoid mass structure (PHOMS) in 69 eyes ($p < 0.001$). In particular, 7 eyes (8.14%) showed the presence of ODD alone, 25 eyes (29.07%) showed only PHOMS, and 37 eyes (43.02%) showed ODD and PHOMS. In 17 eyes (19.77%) no ODD or PHOMS were detected. In the papilledema group, no ODDs were observed with both US and OCT.

Conclusions:

OCT showed the presence of drusen or similar lesions in only 80.23% of the cases highlighted by the US scan, so it does not allow for certain ODD diagnoses, especially in the case of buried ODD.