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THE USE OF OCT-A IN THE DETECTION OF PATHOLOGICAL PERIPAPILLARY MICROCIRCULATION AND THE EVALUATION OF ITS TREATMENT.

Oral

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Purpose:

To highlight the key contribution of OCT-Angiography (OCT-A) in the early diagnosis and monitoring of pathological microcirculation and to point out the value of enhancing the microcirculation of the optic nerve head, with a combination (cocktail) of vasodilators.

Methods:

Patient 1(P1) 68F

POH: Ischemic optic nerve (OD)

Rx: no stable antiglaucomatic treatment(adv.effects). Acetazolamide ¼ x1 and vasodilating supplements (CoQ10, Bilberry extract / Pinus Pinaster)

Presents with a significantly paler optic disc(OD) and incipient VF defects.

BCVA OU: Logmar 0.1

IOP OD/OS: 18/10 mmHg

RNFL: OD/OS 74/103µm

Significant decrease in peripapillary vascular density OD/OS: 37.3%

Rx': Ginkgo Biloba added + transcleral diode cyclophotocoagulation 180 °.

Patient 2 (P2)78M

Is presented with significant pale optic nerves(OU)

PMH: Sleep apnoea

BCVA: 0,2 logMar(nuclear catarract)

IOP OD/OS: 20/18 mmHg

Peripapillary vascular density OD/OS: 38,7%/40,2%

Rx: e.d. Latanoprost,Brimonidine + p.o Ginkgo Biloba,CoQ10, Bilberry extract / Pinus Pinaster

Results:

Both patients have significantly improved peripapillary microcirculation in the affected eye in the follow-up OCT-As.

P1

6 months follow-up(OD):

Controlled IOP:11-14mmHg.

Stable VA,VF

RNFL: Slightly improved: 78-80µm

Peripapillary Vascular Density: OD

OCT-A significant improvement in the peripapillary vascular density:37.3%> 44.4%

P2

IOP OD/OS: 8/10mmHg

Stable BCVA OU

OCT-A significant improvement in the peripapillary vascular density >OD/OS 44,6%/45,7%

Conclusions:

Apart from the detection of patients with poor optic nerve microcirculation, OCT-A can be a highly valuable tool in assessing the possible beneficial effect of controlled IOP and the combination of vasodilating nutraceuticals in the peripapillary microvasculature.

