

## **Classification for OCT findings in CNV secondary to AMD**

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### **Advantages:**

A classification of retinal and subretinal morphological changes based on OCT findings was suggested to be used in follow up of activity of CNV secondary to AMD after treatment, and for making the decision of retreatment.

### **Methods:**

OCT scans through CNV secondary to AMD using Zeiss stratus OCT 3000 were analyzed. The OCT findings were subgrouped and used to form the suggested classification. We will show the results of using this classification in monitoring 12 eyes with CNV secondary to AMD treated with 1.25 mg bevacizumab on as needed basis and followed by OCT and FA at 1,3,6 months after first injection.

### **Effectiveness / Safety:**

Morphological retinal and subretinal changes were found to be useful and sufficient in follow up of CNV activity and determining the need for retreatment, while FA might be sometimes misleading during follow up due to persistent staining of fibrous tissue despite the regression in CNV activity after treatment.

### **Take home message:**

OCT is an important and sufficient noninvasive method for follow up of CNV activity after treatment and for making the decision for retreatment. It is more helpful than FA. A classification of retinal and subretinal morphological changes using stratus OCT in CNV patients was suggested to be used in follow up.