

Spectral OCT determined anti-VEGF treatment

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Advantages:

Spectral domain OCT determined anti- VEGF therapy enabled the reduction of number of injections. Moreover Spectral OCT enabled to determine some prognostic factors for anti-VEGF treatment.

Methods:

72 patients were included into the study and received a mean of 3,59 injections of bevacizumab (2,7 injections during the first 3 months) until stabilization of neovascularization. Patients were followed-up monthly with complete ophthalmic examination and spectral OCT for 12 months.

Effectiveness / Safety:

Mean initial visual acuity was 0,98 logMar. Final visual acuity, 12 months later was 0,75 logMar. Initial central retinal thickness was 393um, final central retinal thickness 337um (p 0,001). In 17 patients vision improved >0,3logMar, in 5 patients vision decreased >0,3 logMar. No serious advert effects were noted. In the patients that improved most, serous pigment epithelium detachment was noted in 41% of cases.

Take home message:

Patients with pigment epithelium detachment and patients with larger amounts of subretinal fluid noted in SOCT usually have more favorable prognosis after anti- VEGF treatment. Monthly spectral OCT not only enables the reduction of injections but can be also useful in monitoring of treatment results.