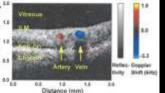


OCTA

- First steps : 2006 (18.7 kHz SD-OCT)
- 2012: Jia et al: Split-spectrum amplitude-decorrelation angiography (SSADA)
- What was attempted before?



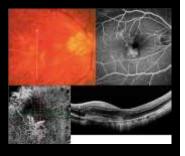
<u>Doppler OCT</u> also uses the movement of red blood cells and works well in large vessels not in microvasculature.

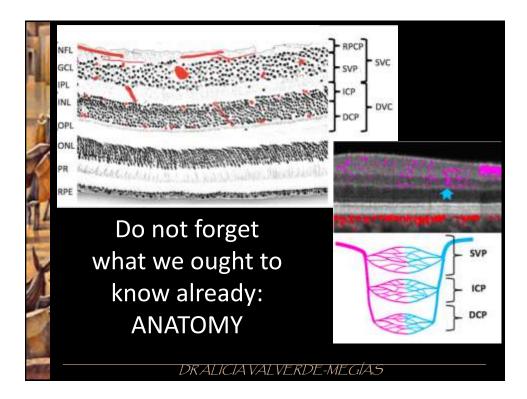
HOW DOES IT WORK?

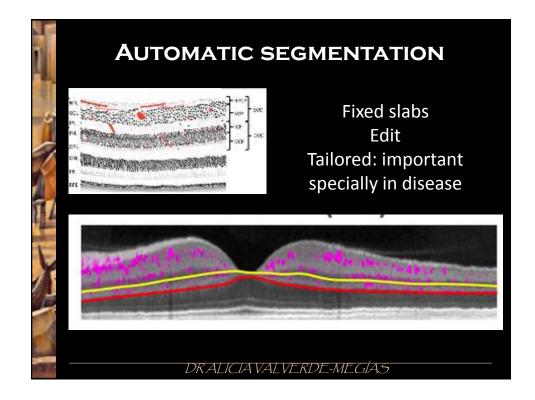
-OCTA is performed by repetition of B-scans in the same position 2 to 5 times.

-Structural OCT only passes once, so always FASTER.

-Each device has its own speed: therefore the concept of <u>"movement detected</u>" is relative.







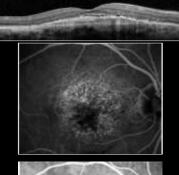
THE KEY FOR SUCCESS: OTHERS WEAKNESS

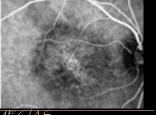
-Structural OCT can not differentiate capillaries from retinal tissue.

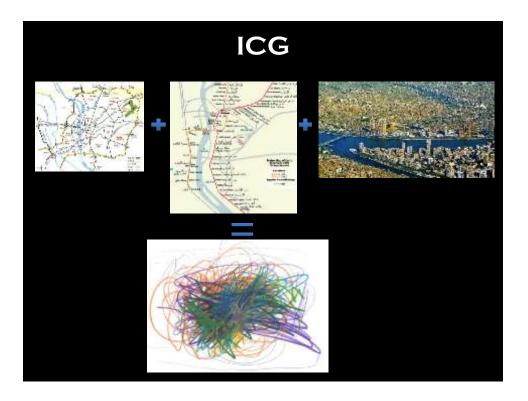
-FA sees vascular estructures and flow only <u>ABOVE</u> RPE. It needs i.v. access, contrast, that can show LEAKING.

-ICG can see vascular estructures <u>ABOVE</u> and <u>UNDER</u> the RPE. Wide field images

However...







STRENGHTS OF OCTA

-Non invasive

-"Sees" the blood flow

-Can see UNDER the RPE



-The images are not blurred by leaking issues
-Can display information in multiple separated layers
-Allows quantification (WE LOVE NUMBERS)

...each of them associates a weakness

QUESTIONS RAISED

- Motion detection takes time (slower)
- Projection artifacts: shadow from superficial blood flow being projected onto deeper tissue layers.
- Leaking is not blurring the image, BUT leaking is a defining item of pathologic need-to-treat lessions. All the drugs we use target altered permeability. CAUTION

DR ALICIA VALVERDE-MEGÍAS

PROJECTION

Is it so important?

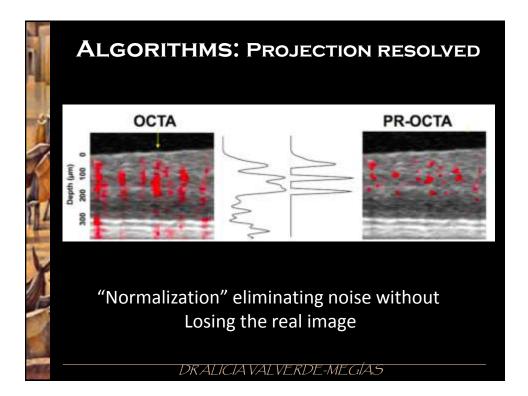
Snodderly estimated that <u>45%</u> of photons passing towards the perifoveal macula go through a blood vessel

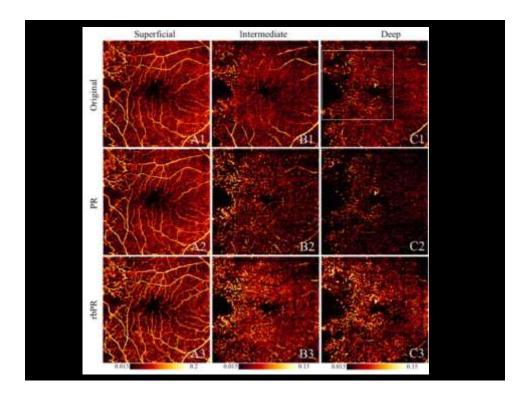
Friend or Foe?

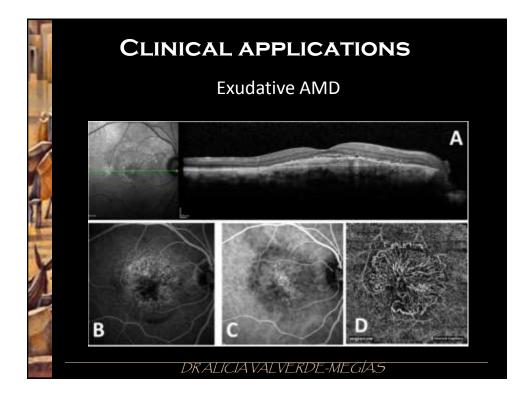


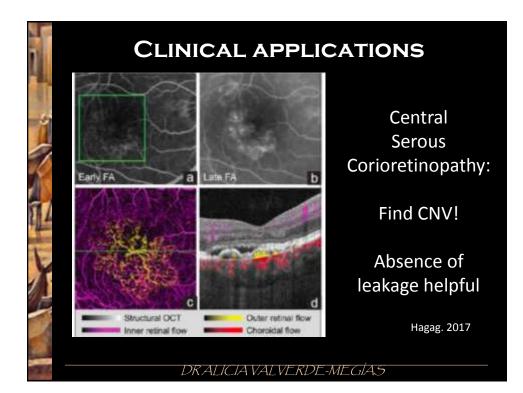
A FRIEND if correctly understood (CVN enhance)

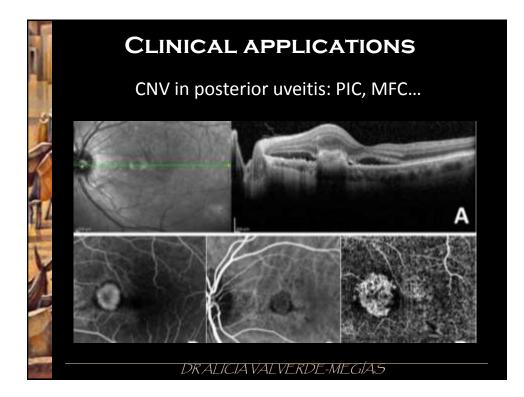
$Prove Parameter (CalTech University) \\ Phase Variance (CalTech University) \\ OMAG - Optical Microangiography (University of Washington: Zeiss - Angioplex and Kowa - OCT Bi-µ) \\ CODAA - Complex OCT-Signal Differential Analysis Angiography (Nidek) \\ SADA - Split-Spectrum Amplitude-Decorrelation Angiography (Optovue - Angiovue) \\ FADA - ADA - Full-Spectrum Amplitude-Decorrelation Angiography (Canon-HS100) \\ Spectralis OCTA - full spectrum probabilistic approach (Heidelberg Engineering) \\ OCTARA - Full-Spectrum ratio-based - amplitude ratio analysis(Topcon) \\ RD-OCT - Phase-Resolved Doppler OCT (Amsterdam University) \\ Ut5-OCT-A - Ultra High Speed Swept Source OCT Angiography with VISTA (Variable interscan time analysis) (MIT - Fujimoto) \\ \\ \begin{pmatrix} L(i) = k, \arg\min_{i} | I(i) - C(k) | i \\ Sig_{i} > i \\ L(k) = k \\ Sig_{i} > i \\ L(k) = k \\ Sig_{i} > k \\ L(k) = k \\ Sig_{i}$

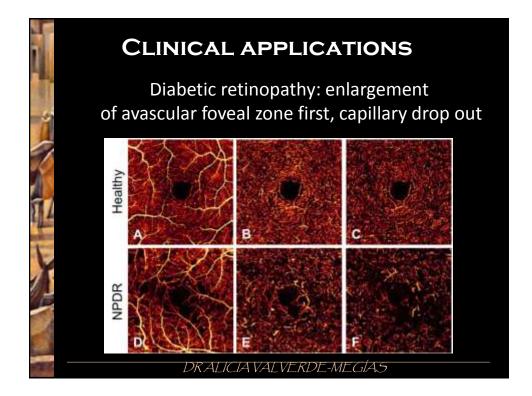












GLAUCOMA

In glaucomatous patients, Jia reported a decreased of 25% in flow index of optic nerve head, with 100% sensitivity and especifity and strong correlation with visual field pattern SD

