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CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY IN A CAUCASIAN COHORT: AN OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY ANGIOGRAPHY STUDY

Oral

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Purpose:

To report the incidence of neovascular lesions in central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) as well as to assess the quantitative optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) features.

Methods:

102 eyes of 102 Caucasian patients with acute or complex CSCR were enrolled and underwent a complete ophthalmological evaluation, including traditional multimodal imaging evaluation and OCTA. Fractal analysis of OCTA slabs showing neovascular lesions was performed to estimate vascular perfusion density (VPD), fractal dimension (FD), and lacunarity (LAC).

Results:

Forty eyes (39.2%) had acute CSCR, whereas the remaining sixty-two (60.8%) had complex CSCR. CNV was observed in 37 (36.27%) eyes, all of which had the complex form. CNVs were classified as type 1 CNV in 11/37 (29.73%) cases and as polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV) in the remaining 26/37 (70.27%). Overall, mean VPD, FD, and LAC of CSCR-related CNVs were 0.52±0.20%, 1.44±0.12, and 2.4±0.1, respectively. No significant differences between type 1 CNV and PCV were found.

Conclusions:

Complex CSCR is often complicated by type 1 CNV and PCV. These lesions show similar neovascular architecture and branching complexity, a finding supporting the idea that they might be different stages of the same neovascular process.