

## Abstract 39

### OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY POTENTIAL SOLO ROLE IN THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN MYOPIC MACULAR HEMORRHAGES DUE TO MACULAR NEOVASCULARIZATION OR TO SPONTANEOUS BRUCH'S MEMBRANE RUPTURE

Oral

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#### **Purpose:**

To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of optical coherence tomography (OCT) in discerning between macular hemorrhages due to myopic choroidal neovascularization (m-CNV) and idiopathic macular hemorrhage (IMH) in patients with high myopia (HM), in comparison to the angiographic exams, as OCT-angiography (OCTA).

#### **Methods:**

In this retrospective study, 53 eyes from 53 patients affected by macular haemorrhage due to HM were included. All patients underwent OCT and OCTA at the time of macular hemorrhage.

#### **Results:**

By means of OCT, 30 out of 53 eyes with macular hemorrhage (56.6%) were diagnosed as type 2 m-CNV, whereas 23 eyes (43.4%) as IMH. OCTA displayed the presence of a neovascular network in 32 cases out of 53 eyes (60.4%), comprising all the CNV cases identified by OCT. OCT demonstrated an optimum profile in terms of sensitivity (94%) and specificity (91%).

#### **Conclusions:**

OCT demonstrated a great diagnostic value in differentiating with excellent reliability between the presence of m-CNV in HM patients presenting with a new macular haemorrhage and an IMH. This add relevance to this technique, which could be considered in a committed clinical setting as a solo tool.