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INTEREST OF OCT-A ANALYSIS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF BEST DISEASE CHOROIDAL NEW-VESSELS.

Oral

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Purpose:

Best disease is frequently complicated by choroidal new vessels (CNV) which are often difficult to diagnose. We present here a small series of 6 members of a same family who were retrospectively studied to evaluate OCTA contribution to the diagnosis and follow up of neovascular complications in Best disease.

Methods:

Between October 2011 and March 2022, twelve eyes of six members of a same family presenting Best disease were studied using multimodal examination: visual acuity (VA), colour eye fundus pictures, FA, ICG, OCT and OCTA. These patients were also genetically studied.

Results:

All 6 members of the family presented a pathogen variant of BEST1 gene. Seven eyes presented CNVs with type 2 in 6 eyes. On OCTA, all the 5 CNVs observed in children presented a well delineated CNV network with tortuous newvessels surrounded by an hyposignal ring. After intravitreal bevacizumab treatment, CNV size appeared to decrease on OCTA. The 67 years old grandfather presented polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV) in 1 eye which required aflibercept injections and photodynamic therapy. After antiVEGF treatment, VA was stable in 4 eyes and gained 3 lines or more in 3 eyes.

Conclusions:

OCTA appears very contributive to the diagnosis of Best disease CNVs with type 2 CNVs characteristics in young patients. However, in elder subjects AMD type CNVs can be observed like in our case of PCV. Treatment can be monitored by OCTA and antiVEGF appear efficient to preserve visual prognosis