

Ultra-wide-field fundus fluorescein angiography

An essay

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ABSTRACT

Fundus imaging has become an integral part of ophthalmology practice. the image landscape extent can be small-angle or wide-angle and most standard cameras provide small-angle viewing, whereas a few specialized systems that provide wide-angle viewing include Pomerantzeff equator plus camera, RetCam™, Panoret™, Optos™, and manual montage or auto-montage on standard cameras. Most of these use transpupillary illumination techniques. Those that use the transcleral technique include Pomerantzeff and Panoret™ systems.

None of these modalities can compare to the ultra-wide views of up to 200° provided by the Optos 200Tx scanning laser ophthalmoscope (Optos PLC, Dunfermline, United Kingdom). But perhaps even more valuable than the wider range of field, its images are captured simultaneously.

The technology has unveiled new insights regarding the role of peripheral pathology in retinal vascular, degenerative and inflammatory diseases.

The use of UWFFA as a basis for improving treatment patterns by identifying areas of nonperfusion as a means for better targeting and applications of more precise laser therapy (targeted retinal photocoagulation).

Key Words:

Anatomy, Optical principle of fundus imaging, Fundus Flourescein Angiography Basic Principle, Hazards and complications of fluorescein angiography, Advantages & disadvantages of Imaging with a Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope, Clinical use of wide field imaging

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CONTENTS

	page
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	III
LIST OF TABLES.....	VI
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VII
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
• Anatomy	5
• Optical principle of fundus imaging	36
• Fundus Flourescein Angiography Basic Principle	57
• Hazards and complications of fluorescein angiography	77
• Advantages & disadvantages of Imaging with a Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope	93
• Clinical use of wide field imaging	98
SUMMARY.....	161
REFERENCES.....	162
ARABIC SUMMARY.....	181

List of abbreviation

- AMD : Age related macular degeneration
- APMPPE : acute posterior multifocal placoid pigment epitheliopathy
- ARN : Acute retinal necrosis
- BBB : blood–brain barrier
- BRB : blood retinal barrier
- C-AMP : cyclic Adenosine monophosphate
- CCD : charge-coupled device
- CHRPE : congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium
- CMV : cytomegalovirus
- CNVM : Choroidal neovascular membrane
- CRA : the central retinal artery
- CRVO : Central retinal vein occlusion
- CSCR : Central serous chorioretinopathy
- cSLO : confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy
- CSME : clinically significant macular edema
- CVOS : Central Vein Occlusion Study
- D : Dalton
- DM : diabetes mellitus
- ECG : electrocardiogram
- ELM : the external limiting membrane
- ETDRS : Early treatment diabetic retinopathy study
- FA : fluorescein angiography
- FFA : Fundus Fluorescein Angiography
- IBRB : inner BRB
- ICG : indocyanine green
- ILM : the inner limiting membrane

-ISI	: ischemic index
-JAMs	: junctional adhesion molecules
-KD	: kilo Dalton
-LPCA	: lateral posterior ciliary arteries
-MMPs	: matrix metalloproteinases
-MPCA	: medial posterior ciliary arteries
-MRI	: magnetic resonance imaging
-NPDR	: nonproliferative proliferative diabetic retinopathy
-NV	: neovascularization
-NVE	: neovessels elsewhere
-OA	: ophthalmic artery
-OBRB	: outer BRB
-ON	: the optic nerve
-ONL	: The outer nuclear layer
-OPL	: the outer plexiform layer
-PCAs	: posterior ciliary arteries
-PCR	: polymerase chain reaction
-PDR	: proliferative diabetic retinopathy
-PEHCR	: peripheral exudative hemorrhagic chorioretinopathy
-PSR	: Proliferative sickle cell retinopathy
-ROP	: Retinopathy of prematurity
-RPE	: retinal pigment epithelium
- PVL	: peripheral vascular leakage
-SC	: sickle-cell c disease
-SS	: sickle cell anemia
-SThal	: sickle cell [beta]-thalassemia heterozygote
-SLO	: Scanning laser ophthalmoscope
-SPCAs	: Short PCAs
-TJs	: tight junctions

- TRP : targeted retinal photocoagulation
- UWFFA : ultra-wide-field fluorescein angiography
- VHL : von Hippel-Lindau
- μm : micron

List of Tables

No.	Title	page
Table 1	Examples of fundus camera	41
Table 2	Phases of a Normal FFA	63
Table 3	Pathologic patterns of fluorescence	74
Table 4	Unavoidable Complications After Fluorescein Angiography	82
Table 5	Differential diagnosis of peripheral retinal exudates and subretinal hemorrhage	136

List of Figures

No.	Title	page
Figure 1	View from under surface of the human eyeball and optic nerve (ON) showing central artery of the retina (CAR) and its site of penetration into the optic nerve sheath, medial (MPCA) and lateral (LPCA) posterior ciliary arteries, and ophthalmic artery (OA)	10
Figure 2	Fluorescein fundus angiograms of (a) right and (b) left eyes of a person. (a) The right eye has one large cilioretinal artery (one asterisk) supplying the superior one-third of the retina that starts to fill before the central retinal artery (two asterisks) which supplies the rest of the retina. (b) The left eye has two large branching cilioretinal arteries (white) – the one above branches in the upper half and the other below branches in the lower half. This eye lacks a central retinal artery.	12
Figure 3	Schematic representation of two layers of the retinal capillaries and radial peripapillary capillaries (RPC).	14
Figure 4	Schematic representation of radial peripapillary capillaries. Site of foveola (x).	15
Figure 5	photographs of inferior surface of the intraorbital part of the optic nerve (ON) and adjacent eye ball of rhesus monkey, showing ophthalmic artery (OA) with its lateral (LPCA) and medial (MPCA) posterior ciliary arteries and central retinal artery (CRA). Note a common trunk of origin of MPCA and CRA from the ophthalmic artery.	25
Figure 6	the site of entry of the various long and short PCAs, as seen on the back of the eyeball.	26
Figure 7	Fundus photograph of left human eye showing the choriovascular vein (arrow).	27
Figure 8	Diagrammatic representation of distribution by various temporal short PCAs and their watershed zones in the posterior part of the fundus. Dotted circle in the region of distribution of the temporal short PCAs represents the macular region. Areas of supply by the medial PCA and the temporal long PCA are also shown.	28
Figure 9	Diagrammatic representation of some of the locations of the watershed zone (shaded area) between the medial and lateral PCAs in human eyes.	29
Figure 10	Diagrammatic representation of the distribution by the various ciliary arteries in the choroid and their watershed zones.	33
Figure 11	illumination system of fundus camera, a fundus camera require 2 separate light source: (1)an incandescent lamp so a photographer can view the fundus to position and focus the image, and (2) a flash lamp, which produces a bright flash for the photographic exposure. A beam splitter allows the 2 systems to travel along the same optical path. An annular aperture controls the amount of light projected from the flash lamp and incandescent lamp, and a relay lens helps direct the light into the patient's eye.	39
Figure 12	Observation system of a fundus camera. The observation system of a fundus camera is similar to that of an indirect ophthalmoscope. The condensing lens takes light rays from the illuminated fundus and creates an "aerial" image. A conventional single-lens reflex camera body, with its microscope eyepiece and ground glass screen, is then	39

	used to focus on the aerial image. When the photograph is taken, a movable mirror flips up, exposing the film or photodetector.	
Figure 13	Techniques of RetCam™ photography. (a) RetCam™ with keyboard, control panel, LCD display, hand-held camera, fiberoptic cord, and lens. (b) Hand-held camera in place for fundus photography with lubricating gel on the cornea. (c) Camera with conical lens removed to image the anterior segment. (d) Camera with conical lens removed and blue filter light for anterior segment fluorescein angiography.	45
Figure 14	Artifacts of RetCam™ photography. (a) Small, poorly dilated pupil can lead to a dark central spot in the image. (b) Intraocular lens causes reflections in the fundus image.	46
Figure 15	a&f) panoret camera, b) color photo of choroidal melanoma, c) orange filter, d) red filter, e) green filter.	49
Figure 16	The focal point (F1) seen here as the real point, is conjugate with the second focal point (F2) (virtual point). When the eye is positioned so that the virtual point is located within the subject's eye, large scan angles are possible	51
Figure 17	The Panoramic 200 Optomap by Optos	53
Figure 18	Optical diagram of the SLO.	54
Figure 19	Early arterial filling of the retina during the arterial phase of the angiogram. Arteries demonstrate good perfusion, being completely filled with fluorescein, while the veins remain dark, as no dye has yet entered the venous circulation.	62
Figure 20	The venous laminar-filling phase of the angiogram. Laminar filling is well demonstrated in the superior hemiretinal veins, with the primary inferior retinal vein demonstrating more complete filling.	62
Figure 21	The recirculation phase of the angiogram.	63
Figure 22	The choroidal-filling phase of the angiogram demonstrating the normal lobular, patchy, and mottled filling pattern of the choroid.	65
Figure 23	hyperfluorescence caused by window defect associated with dry age related macular degeneration.	68
Figure 24	hyperfluorescence caused by leakage of dye in a)proliferative diabetic retinopathy b) cystoid macular edema.	69
Figure 25	(A, B) Hyperfluorescence that results from staining of a disciform scar seen in end-stage age-related macular degeneration.	70
Figure 26	hyperfluorescence caused by pooling of dye in subretinal space in central serous chorioretinopathy (classic smokestack appearance).	71
Figure 27	Blocked fluorescence in subretinal hemorrhage.	72
Figure 28	FA shows lack of arterial filling of the involved artery & hypofluorescence of involved segment due to blockage of background fluorescence by retinal swelling.	73
Figure 29	The calcium salts of optic nerve head drusen often demonstrate autofluorescence.	75

Figure 30	Appearance of anomalously elevated optic disc is caused by buried (white arrowhead), nonvisible drusen. Note the anomalous branching pattern of some of the vessels.	75
Figure 31	(a) Slit lamp picture of a patient with seclusio pupillae from recurrent episodes of uveitis and the development of posterior synechiae. Careful inspection of the photograph reveals fibrin material in the anterior chamber in front of the lens, which makes the view to the posterior pole challenging with slit lamp biomicroscopy. (b) Optos® color image of the same patient depicting multiple chorioretinal punched out lesions in a perivascular distribution. (c) Wide-field angiography of the same patient. No evidence of active vasculitis.	99
Figure 32	(a) Optos® color fundus image of a left eye in a patient with a chorioretinal scar from infection with <i>toxoplasmosis gondii</i> . Retinal infiltrate is noted at the supranasal edge of the scar signifying reactivation of the infection. Adjacent shunt vessel is apparent as well as intraretinal hemorrhages, retinal edema, and acute optic disc edema. (b) Picture of a wide-field fluorescein angiography of the same patient in late frames that depicts minimal leakage of the lesion and extensive vasculitis.	101
Figure 33	Ultra wide field fluorescein angiogram of the left eye of a 47 year old female with capillary closure and retinal neovascularization secondary to lupus retinopathy.	102
Figure 34	Ultra wide field imaging of the right eye of a 42 year old with CMV retinopathy.	103
Figure 35	(A) Ultra wide field fluorescein angiogram of the left eye of a 30 year old female with idiopathic intermediate uveitis with 20/30 vision and peripheral phlebitis (B) a magnified.	104
Figure 36	Ultra wide field fluorescein angiogram of the right eye of a 17 year old male with idiopathic intermediate uveitis and macula edema.	105
Figure 37	Ultra wide field fluorescein angiogram of the right eye of a 30 year old with peripheral phlebitis and central changes of AMPPE.	105
Figure 38	Patient 1, Fifty-seven year old woman with sarcoidosis. Ultra wide-field fluorescein angiogram of her left eye shows peripheral venous abnormalities and capillary leakage.	107
Figure 39	(A) Conventional fundus photography with montage. (B) Optomap (Optos PLC, Dunfermline, Scotland) ultra-wide-field imaging of the same patient. The ganciclovir implant is more visible in this image than in the conventional montage.	109
Figure 40	(A) Conventional fundus photography with montage. (B) Optomap (Optos PLC, Dunfermline, Scotland) ultra-wide-field imaging of the same patient.	110
Figure 41	Fundus of the right eye at initial presentation. On the Optomap SLO picture, confluent, whitish lesions are seen in the retinal periphery. These are especially well visualized nasally (one typical area marked by arrow for follow-up). Some lashes obscure parts of the superior and inferior picture but an overall clear picture is obtained despite clinical media opacities.	111
Figure 42	Conventional 30-degree fundus photograph at initial presentation. The affected retina is documented but the single picture obtained is not suitable for follow-up.	111

Figure 43	Fundus after 2 weeks of I.V. acyclovir therapy. The whitish lesions appear to be more dense and a clear regression in the nasal area can be observed by direct comparison to Figure 9 (same area marked by arrow).	112
Figure 44	Optos fluorescein angiogram of the right eye showing areas of hyperfluorescence in the temporal macula.	117
Figure 45	Angiogram demonstrating persistent neovascularization (arrow) at the border between perfused and non-perfused retina despite extensive scatter photocoagulation.	120
Figure 46	Angiogram demonstrating anterior nonperfusion (arrow) with persistent macular edema despite prior grid macular laser.	120
Figure 47	Angiogram demonstrating late peripheral vascular leakage (arrow) adjacent to an area of nonperfusion.	121
Figure 48	Ultra wide field angiography with standard montage views overlayed. A. Five-view photography used in the CVOS. B. Seven-view photography used in the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study and with small pupils in the CVOS. This eye had an ISI of 53% and angiographic leakage around the disk because of papillitis.	124
Figure 49	An example of our method for calculating the ISI. The total fundus area was encircled (solid line), and the area of nonperfusion was delineated (dotted line). Ischemic index was the ratio of the area of nonperfusion over the total fundus area. This eye had an ISI of 29%.	125
Figure 50	(a) Color Optos® fundus image with hemorrhage in all four quadrants of the retina, venous dilation, and tortuosity as well as optic disc edema corresponding to a central retinal vein occlusion of the right eye. (The central bright circular reflection is artifact from the machine). (b) Wide-field fluorescein angiography of the same patient. The venous changes are more apparent. The areas of blockage correspond to retinal hemorrhages. The entire retina can be visualized for areas of nonperfusion or neovascularization.	126
Figure 51	A 26-year-old man with SC disease. Color photograph of the right eye (A) shows an extensive area of infarcted elevated sea fan neovascularization and dense sectoral photocoagulation temporally. There is a sea fan neovascularization visible nasally around the 2-o'clock position surrounded by a boxed outline. This area is magnified in (B). Fluorescein angiogram (C) shows extensive areas of peripheral nonperfusion and scattered leaky neovascularizations not visible on color photograph and missed on the superimposed seven-standard fields. A magnified view of the boxed area of the nasal retina in (C) shows a leaking sea fan neovascularization and capillary stumps and hairpin loops (D, arrows). The same area 5 months later has undergone vascular remodeling as seen by the elongation of the capillary stumps into the nonperfused retina, probably secondary to patency of the previously occluded vessel (E, arrows). A magnified view of the right macula shows right angled venules characteristic of sickle cell retinopathy but good perfusion (F, arrows). The left eye of this patient underwent pars plana vitrectomy for nonclearing vitreous hemorrhage. Color photograph (G) and fluorescein angiogram (H) show severe ischemia and extensive laser	130

	photocoagulation. The superimposed seven-standard fields show ischemic macula but still miss much of the periphery (H). A magnified view of the left macula (I) shows capillary dropouts, leakage, and irregular foveal avascular zone. There are only a few vessels supplying the central macula.	
Figure 52	A 13-year-old boy with SC disease. Color fundus photograph of the right eye (A) shows a temporal area of ischemic retina. A magnified view of the boxed area in (A) shows a sea fan neovascularization (B). Fluorescein angiogram shows a sea fan neovascularization and large areas of peripheral nonperfusion, which is missed by the superimposed seven-standard fields (C). The magnified view of the boxed area in (C) highlights the sea fan neovascularization and capillary stumps at the junction of perfused and nonperfused retina (D). Peripheral ischemic retina is also visible in the color fundus photograph of the left eye, especially temporally (E). Fluorescein angiogram (an outline of seven-standard fields shaded brighter misses the peripheral ischemia retina) (F) and the magnified view of the boxed area in (F) show mostly Penman Type I vascularity (arteriovenous anastomosis) (G).	132
Figure 53	Wide-field fluorescein angiography, early frame of the right eye, exhibiting the presence of multiple microaneurysmal dilations within the perifoveal margin, it is also noticeable the presence of the same vascular lesions at the midperiphery (temporal quadrant).	133
Figure 54	81 year old woman with 20/25 vision OD. Ultra wide field fundus photograph with a hemorrhagic, exudative lesion nasally (A). Early (B) and late (C) Ultra wide field angiograms demonstrate multiple points of leakage.	137
Figure 55	Left image: a chronic retinal detachment in the infratemporal quadrant with macrocyst formation and small adjacent retinal hemorrhages. (The central bright reflection above the optic nerve is artifact). Right image: Wide-field fluorescein angiography of the same patient that shows discrete points of peripheral neovascularization adjacent to the retinal detachment and macrocyst.	138
Figure 56	Left image: Color Optos® image of the left eye with operculated retinal tear in the supranasal quadrant. Right image: Wide-field fluorescein angiography of the same patient. Note the temporal area of peripheral nonperfusion.	139
Figure 57	<p>A. Ultrawide angle image of bullous retinal detachment obscuring the fovea in the right fundus.</p> <p>B. Same eye one week later after scleral buckle revision. The retina is completely flat and the buckle effect is easily seen.</p> <p>C. Three months after the buckle revision, subtle changes appear superior temporally (arrows) in the fundus that indicate shallow subretinal fluid seen upon indirect ophthalmoscopy.</p> <p>D. A reoperation included vitrectomy and laser retinopexy as well as use of a gas bubble. The retina is seen to be flat and the superior retina can be made out through the gas bubble. Because of the extremely high depth of field, the gas bubble and the ocular fundus are both in focus simultaneously.</p>	141

Figure 58	<p>A. Ultrawide angle imaging was repeated weeks after the bubble resorbed and the retina is totally flat. Endolaser photocoagulation scars are clearly seen 360° along the buckle. The central haze over the macular region is secondary to a worsening posterior subcapsular cataract.</p> <p>B. Months later, cataract surgery with placement of intraocular lens was performed. The laser scars along the retina have expanded to become less discrete. The retina remains flat and the central opacity seen in Figure 3A is now gone. Some reflection artifacts are present.</p>	142
Figure 59	Fundus images of both eyes (A & B) nicely demonstrate the nearly symmetric, arc-shaped lesions that are superior to the macula in each eye.	144
Figure 60	Fluorescein angiogram of the right eye shows staining of the temporal aspect of the lesion where there is retinal pigment epithelial atrophy. There is some hyperfluorescence of the associated subretinal fluid in the same region.	144
Figure 61	Ultrawide field Optos fundus photograph (left) and fluorescein angiogram (right) of same patient. The RPE adenoma is more clearly visualized (in far temporal periphery) and its location relative to other retinal structures is easily ascertained.	146
Figure 62	a) Congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium that is darkly pigmented with a classic halo. b) Retinal pigment epithelial hypertrophy with numerous lacunae filling the lesion, a thin pigmented ring, and centrally radiating residual pigmented septa. c) Grouped pigmentation spots or "bear tracks" seen 360 degrees in the retina.	147
Figure 63	Optos P200 ultrawide-field fundus photograph of the left eye showing vascular tortuosity, hard macular exudates, and a large, elevated inferior retinal angioma with surrounding exudates.	149
Figure 64	(A) Optos P200 fluorescein angiography displaying early and even filling of an inferior retinal angioma. (B) Late Optos P200 fluorescein angiography displaying leakage around the angioma.	149
Figure 65	Optos P200 ultrawide-field fundus photograph of the left eye after treatment shows involution of inferior retinal angioma as well as resolution of macular exudates.	150
Figure 66	Ultrawide field Optos Panoramic 200MATM system photo (top) of the left eye shows two serous choroidal detachments: one shallow choroidal extended from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock and the other larger choroidal from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock in the peripheral fundus. Conventional 30 degree fundus photograph of the same eye (bottom) captures only a portion of the larger serous choroidal detachment.	151
Figure 67	(a) Standard fundus photograph of the posterior pole with digital camera. No pathology is seen in this image. (b) Standard fundus photograph of the posterior pole with digital camera of the same patient in (a) that shows a choroidal lesion in the nasal periphery. (c) Optos® color image of the same patient that shows the entire choroidal lesion as well as the posterior pole.	153
Figure	(a) trilateral retinoblastoma with a large suprasellar and hypothalamic	154

68	mass in a 2 months-old-baby girl shown on MRI. (b, c) RetCam® images showing bilateral involvement with two tumors in each eye. (d) resolution of the tumor to a small dense focus, with recovery of fixation and visual function after systemic and intrathecal chemotherapy. (e, f) All the retinal tumors responded to systemic chemotherapy and focal laser.	
Figure 69	a) Intraoperative fundus photograph of superior and parapapillary retinoblastoma scars in a patient who previously received systemic chemotherapy in addition to several sessions of focal treatment. In both the scars, areas of suspected tumor activity were identified. (b) Intravenous fluorescein angiogram demonstrated abnormal blood vessels of the active parapapillary tumor, but absence of tumor activity in the superior tumor, suggesting gliosis. (c) Fundus photograph of the same eye 2 years after additional focal and systemic chemotherapy, showing inactive scars. (d) Fluorescein angiogram confirms the absence of activity.	155
Figure 70	Composite RetCam image of stage 1(a) and stage 3(b) ROP	157
Figure 71	RetCam II color photographs obtained during the examination under anesthesia (EUA) show the yellow, submacular nodule and the peripheral, telangiectatic vessels.	160
Figure 72	RetCam II fluorescein angiography (FA) images obtained during the examination under anesthesia (EUA) clearly demonstrate the full extent of peripheral telangiectasis, light bulb aneurysms, and regions of ischemia.	160