

## FILLING PATTERN OF OCCULT CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION IN AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

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**Purpose:** To study the early filling patterns of occult choroidal neovascularization (OCNV) in age-related macular degeneration with indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) imaged by scanning laser ophthalmoscope.

**Methods:** Total 39 eyes of OCNV were enrolled. Among them, 18 eyes were isolated OCNV and 21 eyes were OCNV with pigment epithelial detachment (vascular PED). All eyes had indocyanine green angiography imaged by scanning laser ophthalmoscope.

**Results:** Three types of filling patterns could be identified according to the early angiographic findings. The vascular net filling accounted for 38.5%, the focal oozing for 62% and the ill-defined pattern

for 38%. Forty-one percent of the eyes had two types of filling. In the late phase of angiography, 83% of the early focal oozing spots showed well-defined hyperfluorescent patches, while 87% of the early ill-defined zones continued to be ill-defined in the late phase. The difference is significant ( $p < 0.001$ , Fisher's exact test). Fifty-three percent and 47% of the early vascular net filling types changed to well-defined and ill-defined plaques, respectively.

**Conclusions:** The early filling patterns of OCNV in age-related macular degeneration are related to the types of OCNV and the late phase fluorescent findings. These classifications of the early ICGA may supplement the guidelines for laser treatment.

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