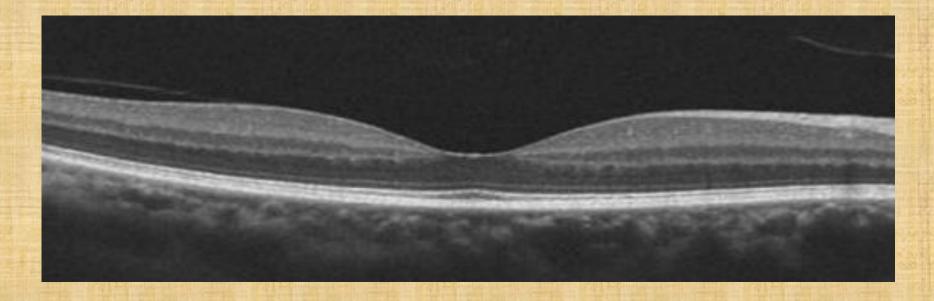
OCTs: Not Just For Doctors



GWCO conference
October 8, 2022
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2022 GWCO Congress



OCTs: Not Just For The Doctor

Robert Reed Jr OD



Disclosure/Disclaimer

- I have no connections, nor financial arrangements with any company.
- I'd like to acknowledge and thank
 Optovue for providing some of the OCT images used in this talk
- I am NOT an expert in OCT, but have used the Optovue iScan instrument in my own office
- TAKE PICTURES OF SLIDES IF YOU WANT!

Course objectives

After attending class participant will:

- 1. Be able to distinguish between OCT & Retinal photo images & location of retina being evaluated
- 2. Discriminate major ocular conditions that OCT printouts can detect
- 3. Apply their knowledge to real patients cases

Course Description

One of Optometry's most powerful tools is Ocular Coherent Tomography(OCT). It has arguably become the standard of care in evaluating ocular health. Although paraoptometrics perform the test, how much do you know about what the results show? OCT results of 10 major ocular problems will be presented to bring you "up to speed" in aiding your doctor. Your new skills will be reinforced with real patient cases.

OCT: What is it?

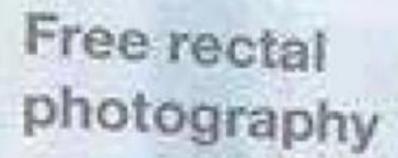
OCT uses low-coherence interferometry to produce a two-dimensional image of optical scattering from internal tissue

microstructures in a way that is analogous to ultrasonic pulse-echo imaging.

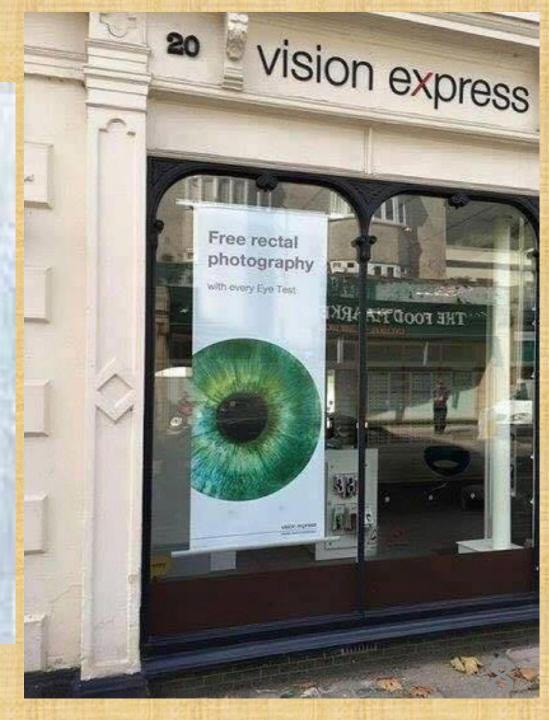
- Brief History
- Retinal photography vs OCT view
- Ocular anatomy
- Reading a printout
- 10 conditions through OCT

OCT Brief History

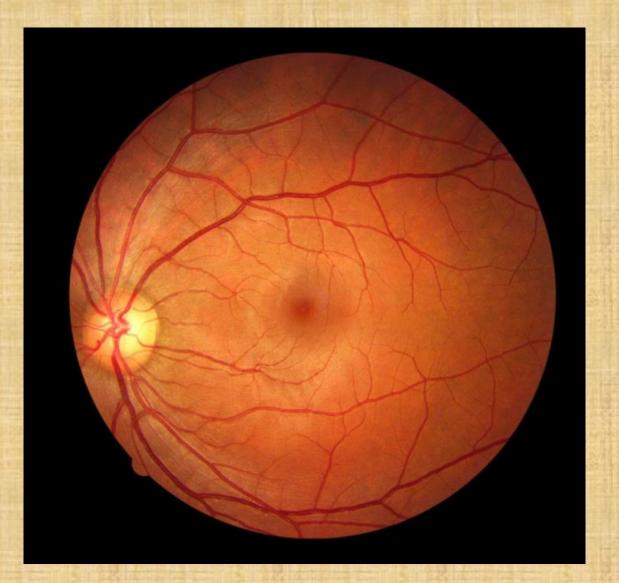
- 1991 Huang MD et al, Science. 1991; 254(5035):
 1178-1181
- 1995 OCT1 research related 100 scans
- 2002 Stratus OCT (time domain) 500 scans
- 2007 Spectral OCT (fourier domain)
 - 27,000 40,000 scans
- 2017 OCT-A angiography
 - "synthetic" angiography(no needles or toxic reactions!)



with every Eye Test:



Retinal Photography

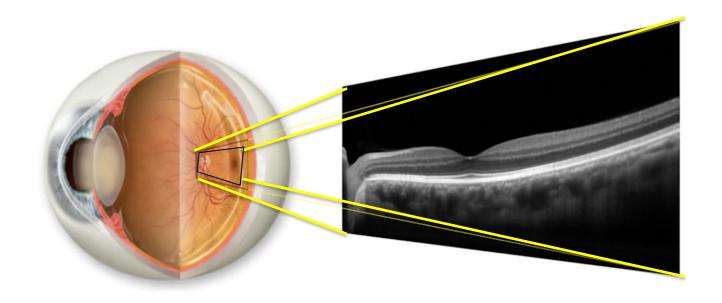


What are we looking at?

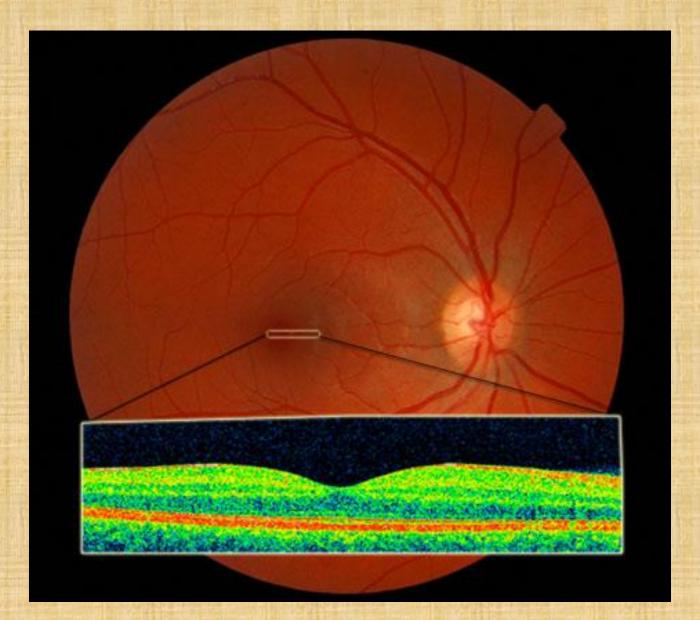


10

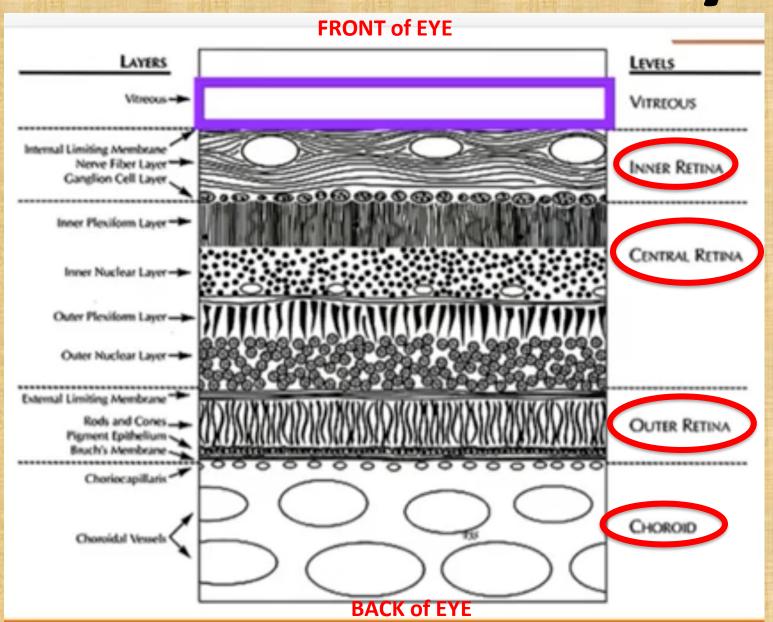
Retinal view vs OCT



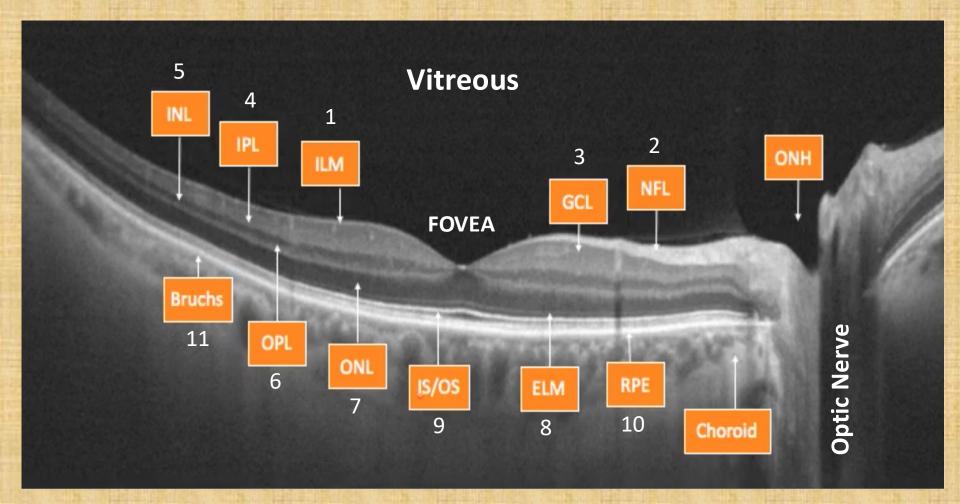
Retinal view vs OCT



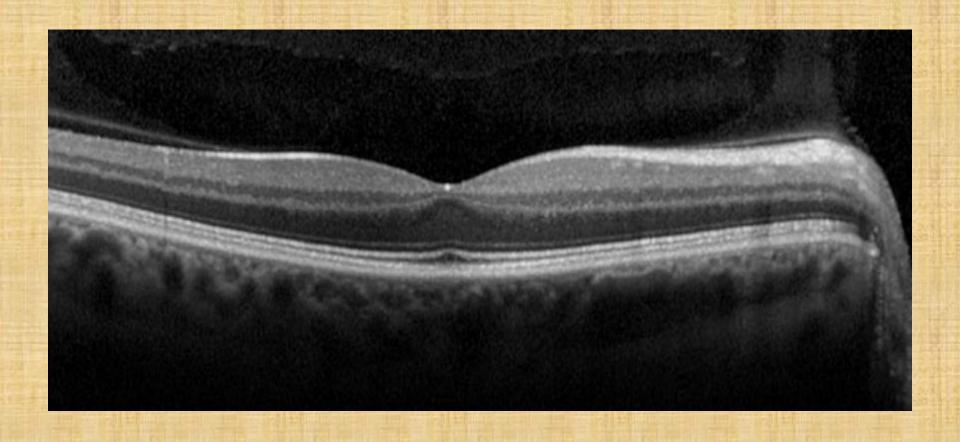
Retinal Anatomy



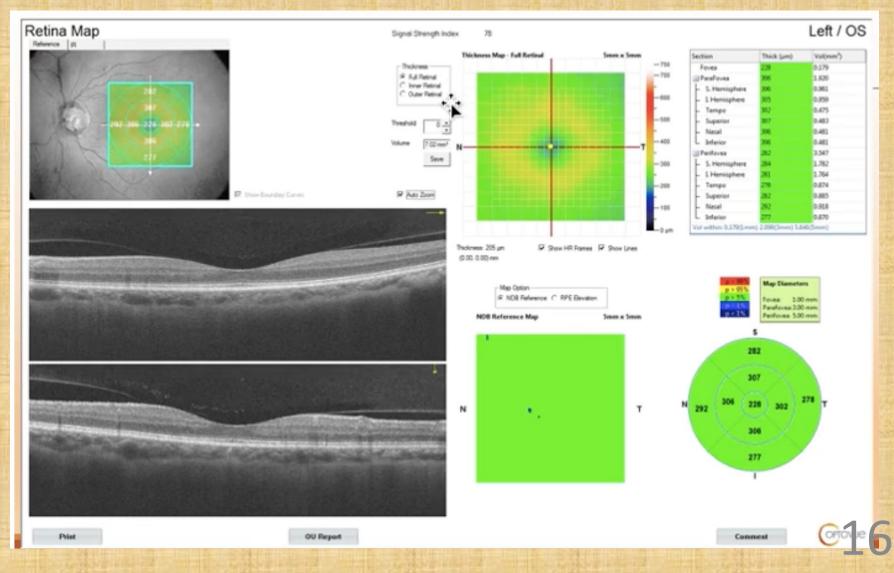
Retina layers in OCT



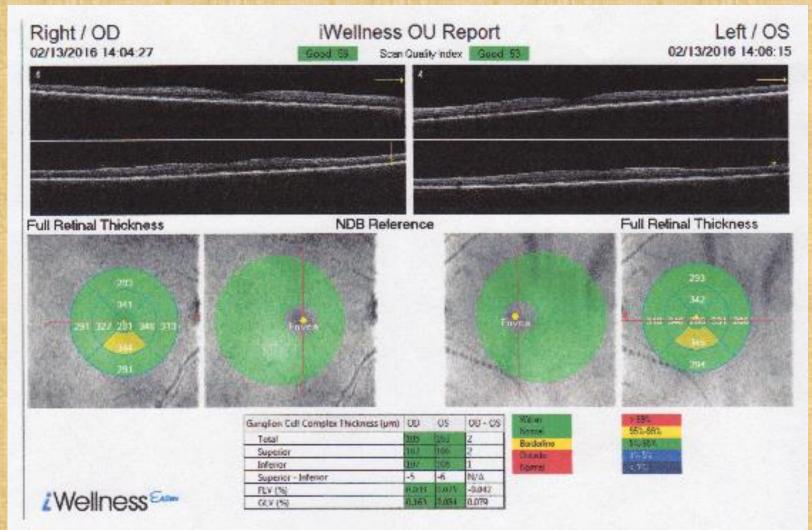
OCT normal view



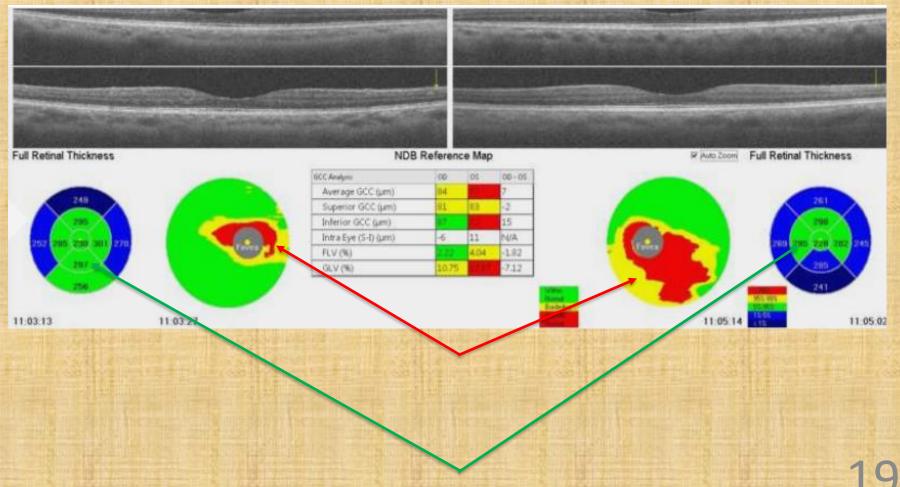
OCT printout



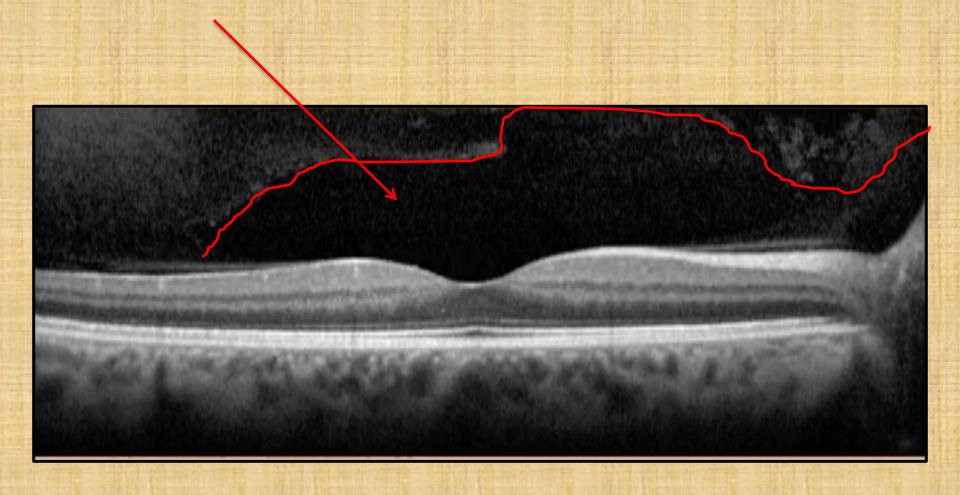
iWellness printout



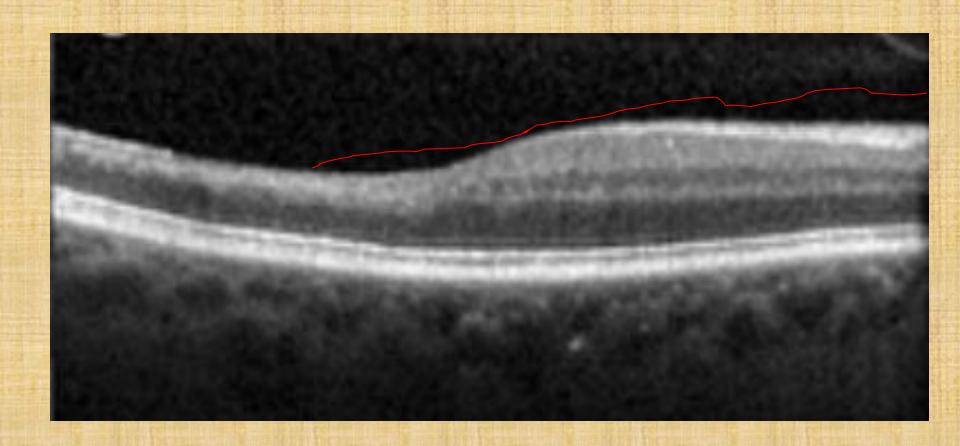
iWellness printout



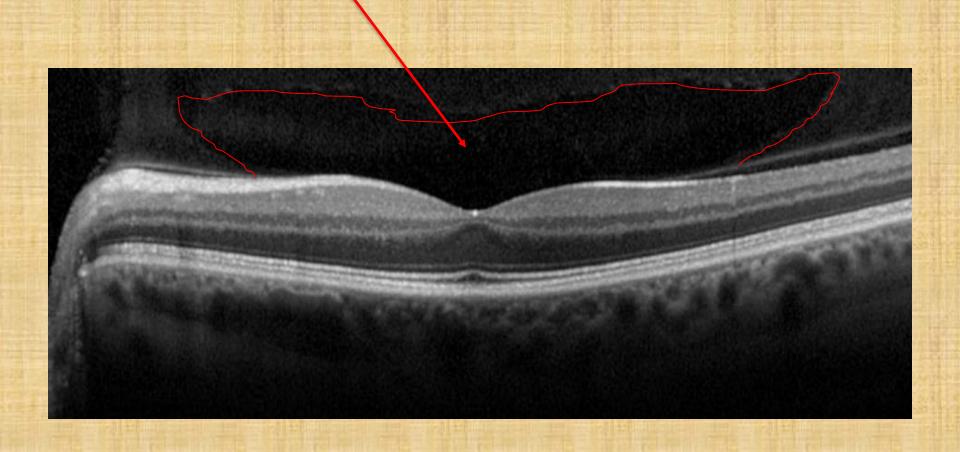
Posterior Vitreous Detachment



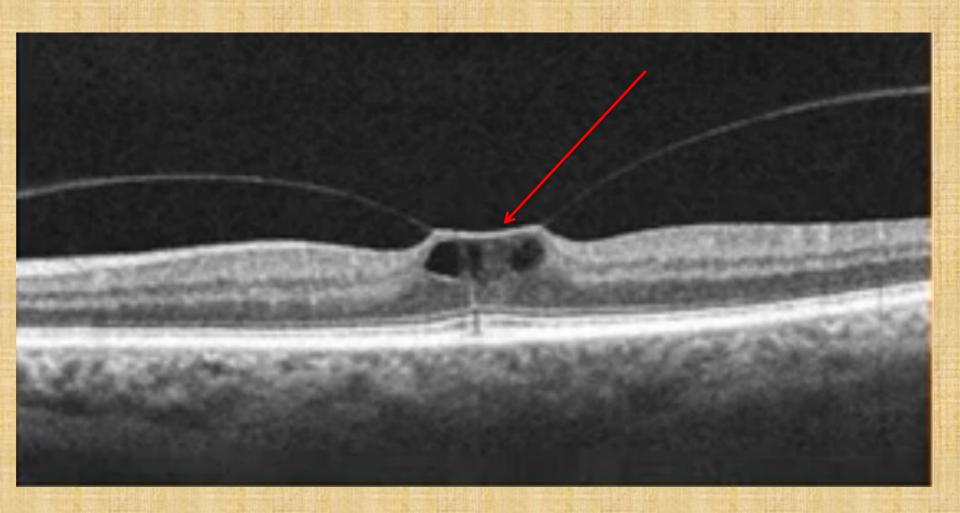
Post Vitreous Detachment



Post Vitreous Detachment



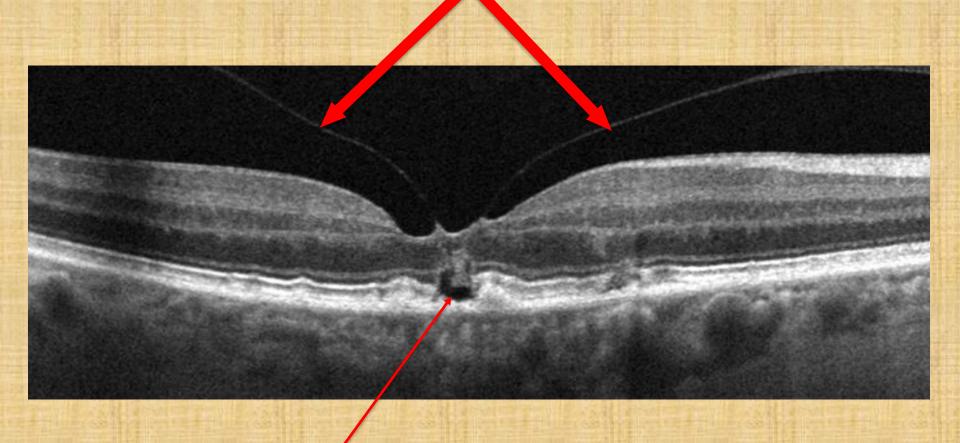
Vitreous Traction



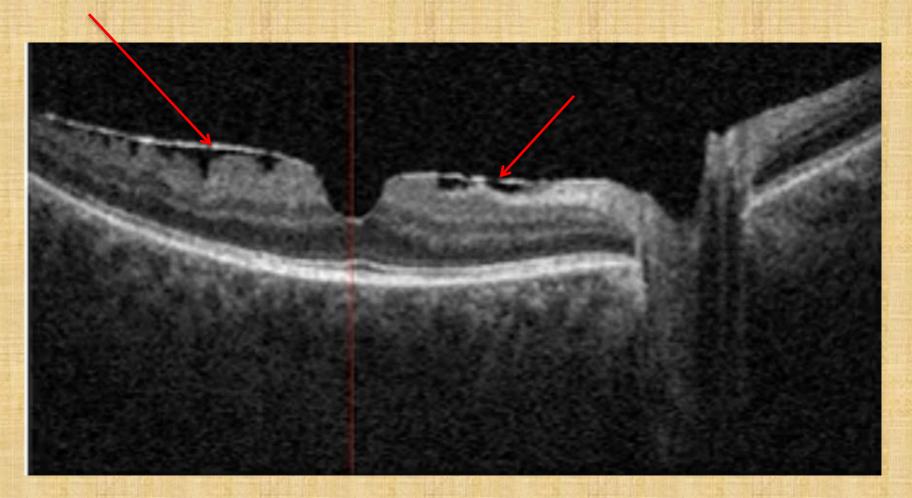
Vitreous Traction



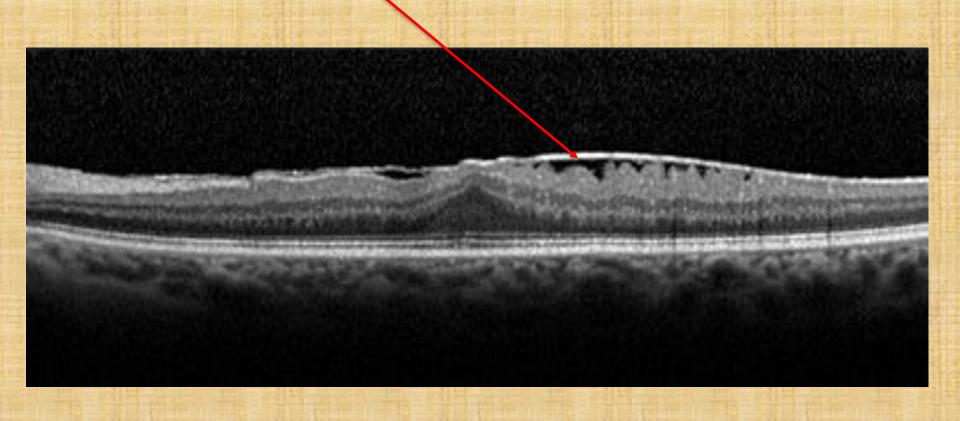
Vitreous Traction

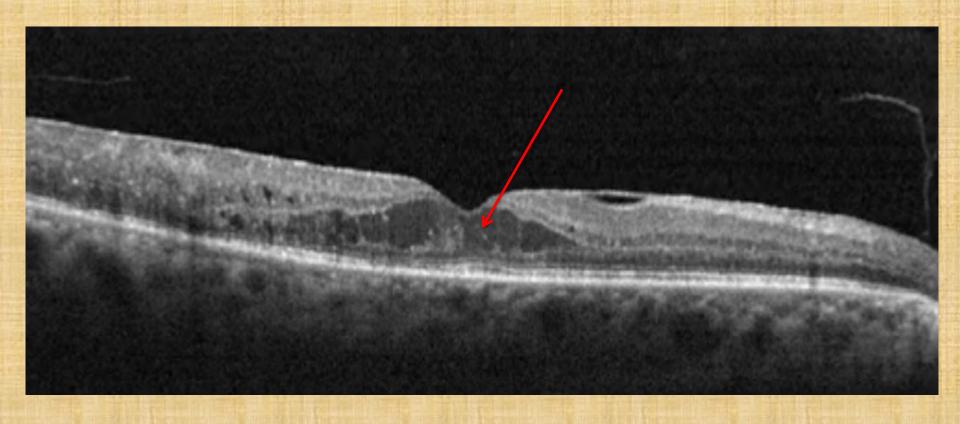


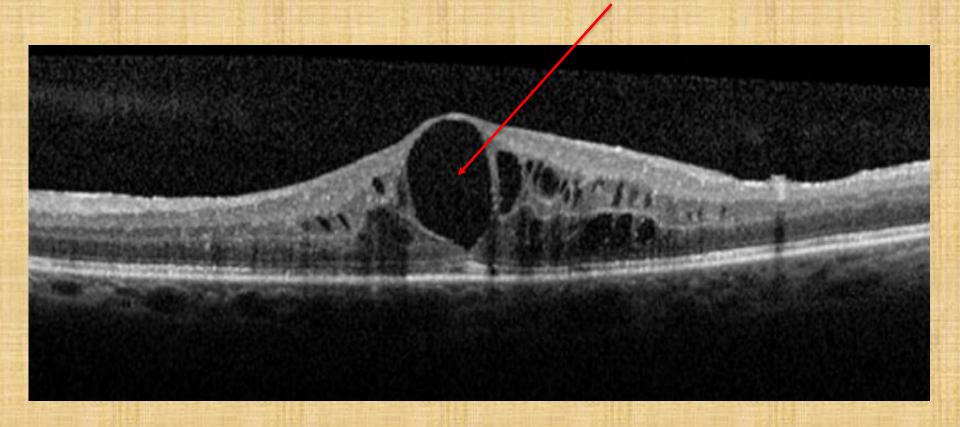
Epi-Retinal Membrane



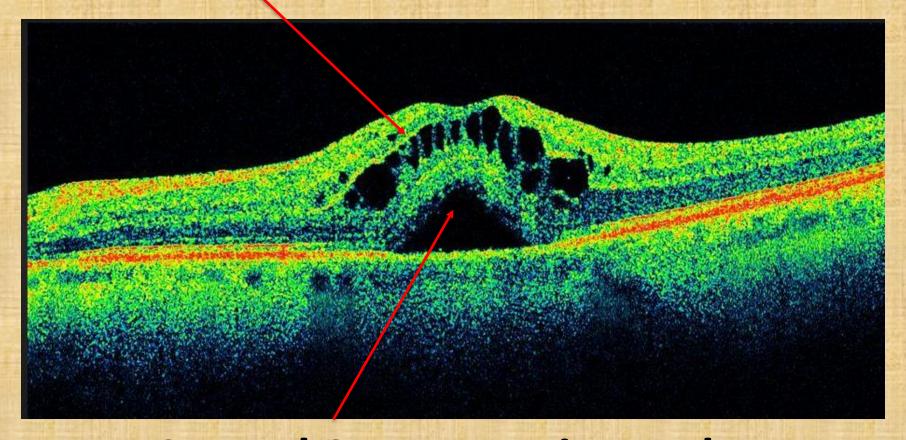
Epi-Retinal Membrane



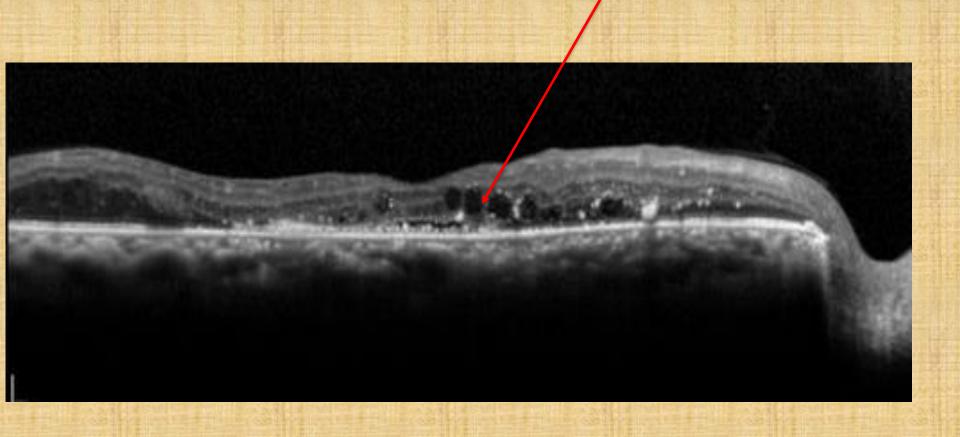




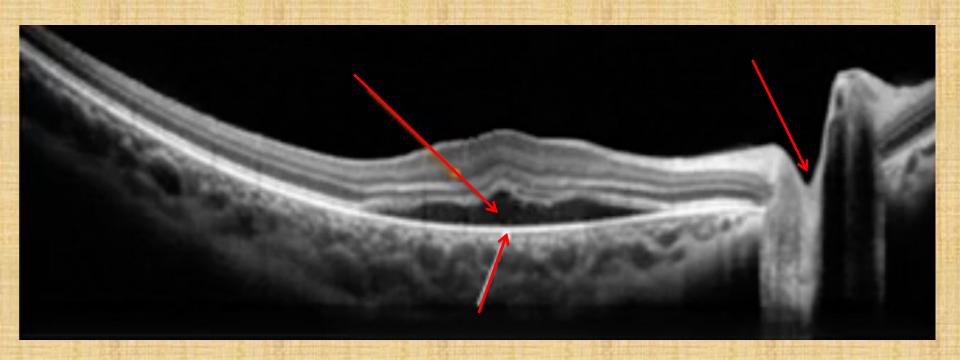
Old Stratus OCT



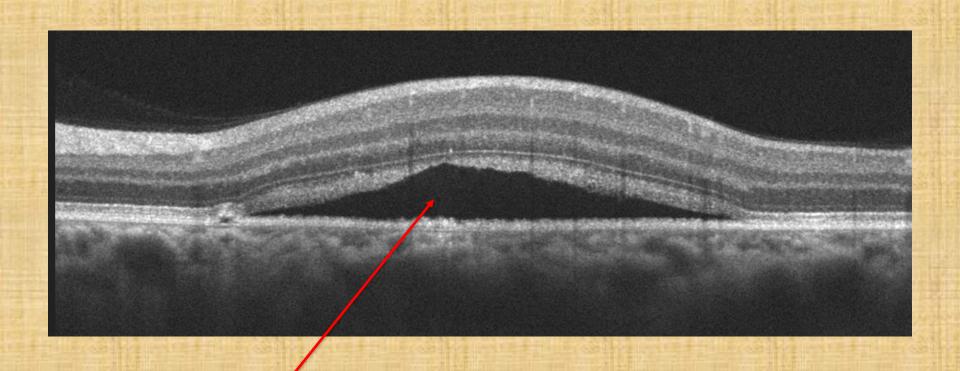
Central Serous Retinopathy

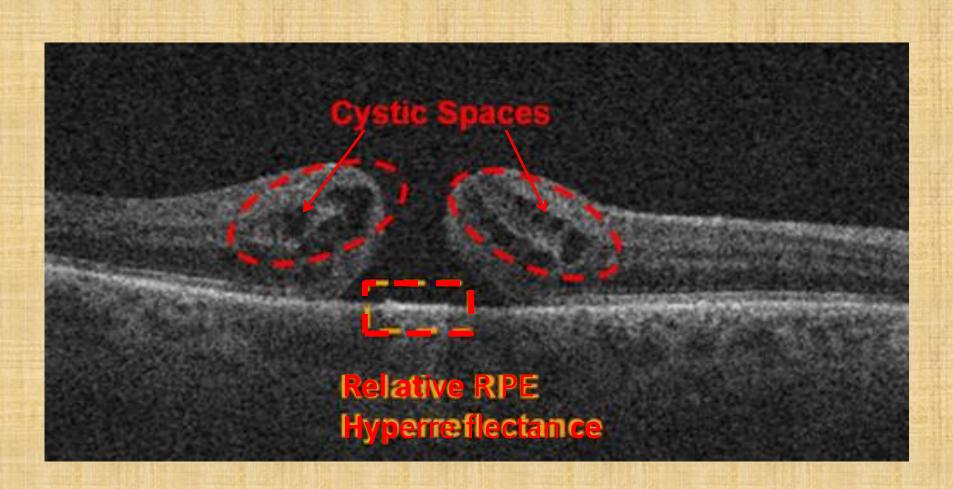


Central Serous Retinopathy

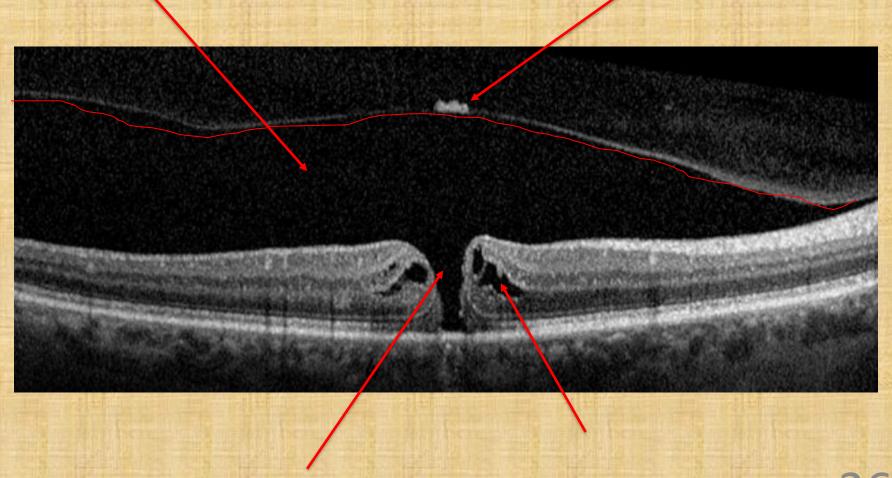


Central Serous Retinopathy

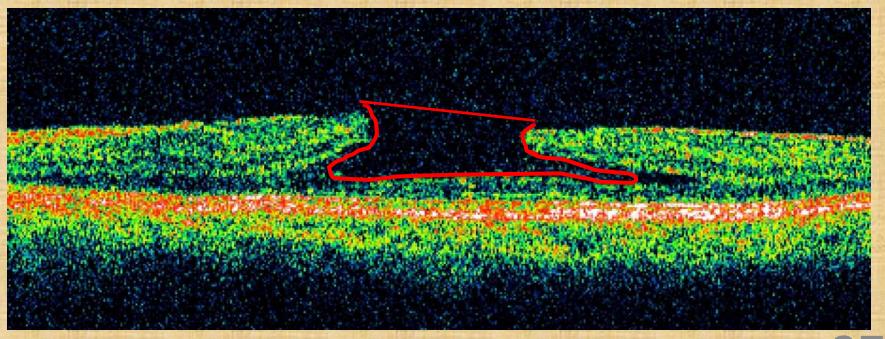




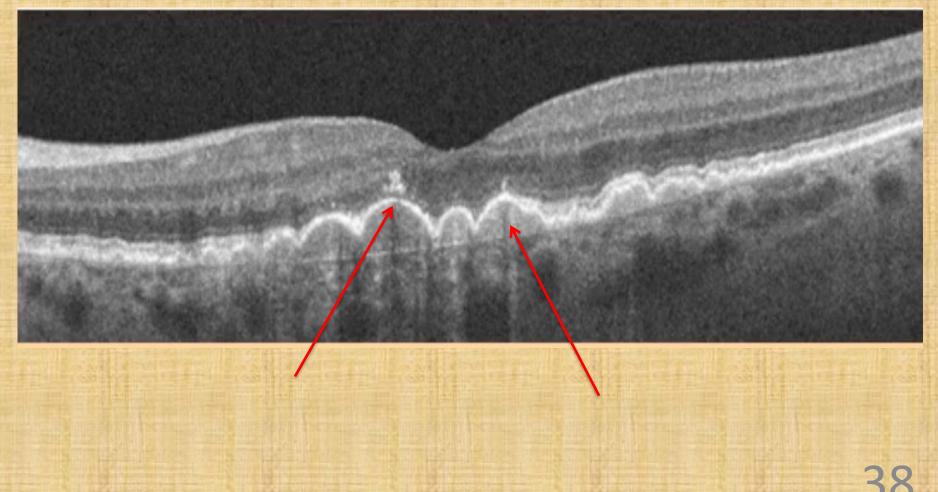




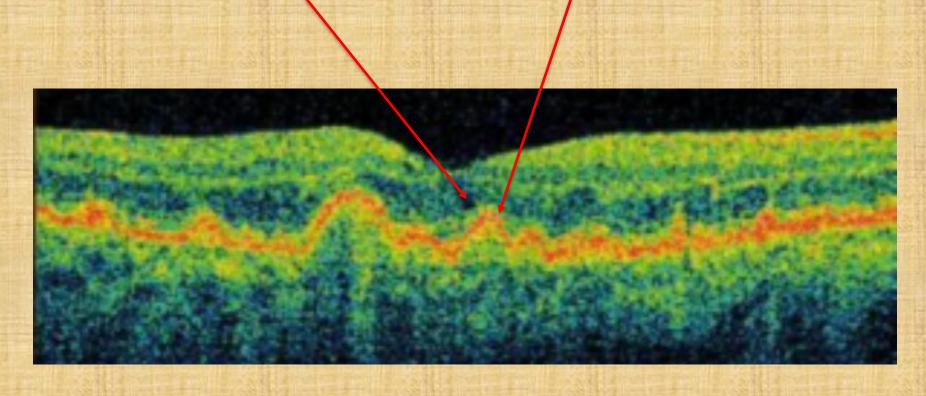
old Stratus OCT image



Dry Macular Degeneration

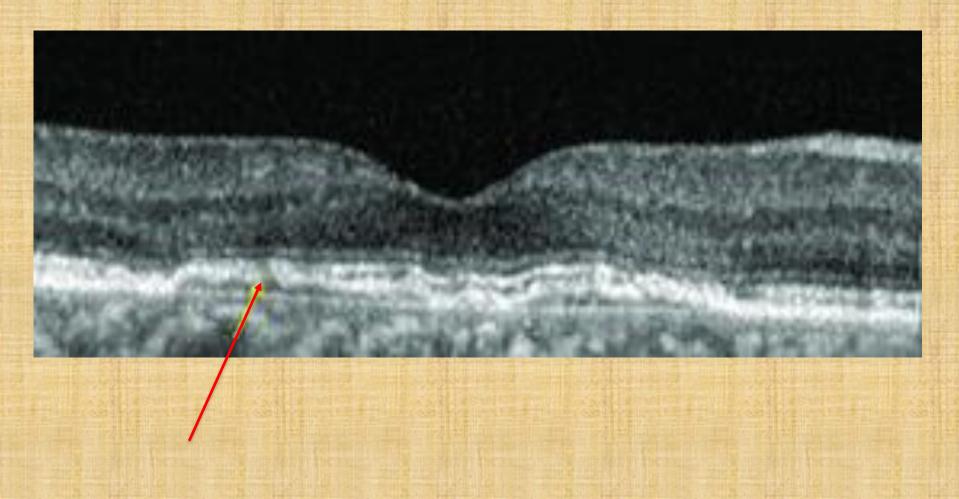


Dry Macular Degeneration

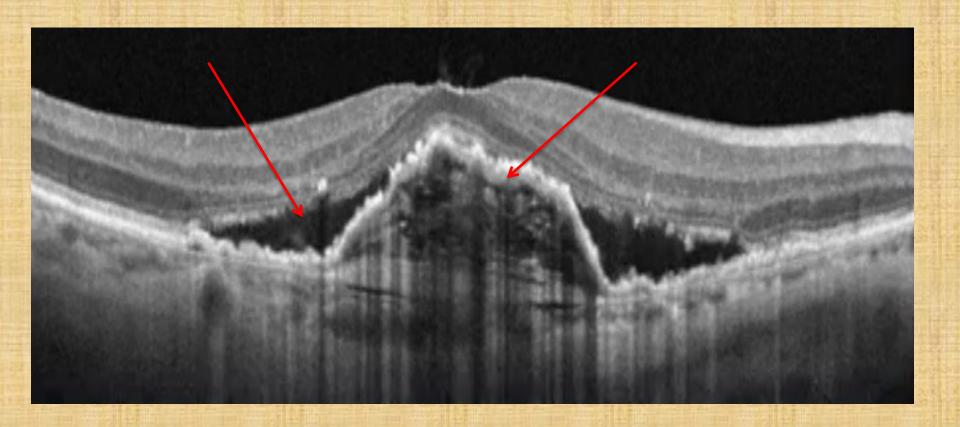


Old Stratus OCT

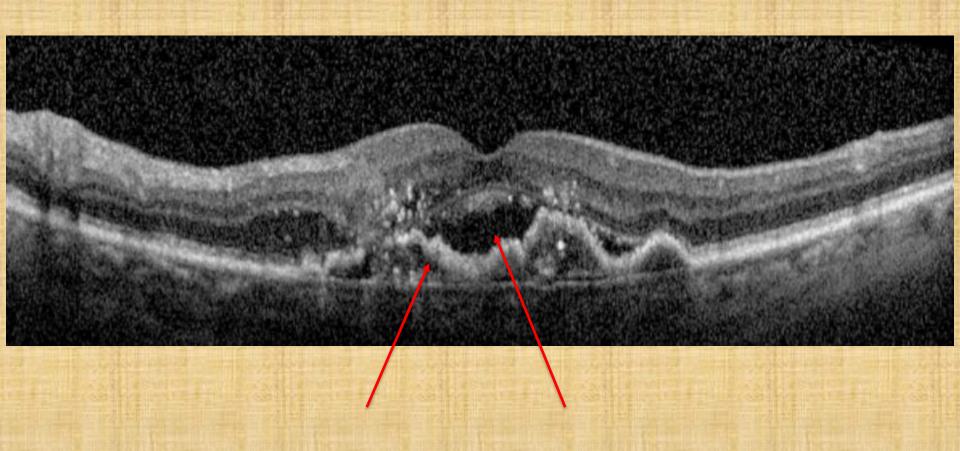
Dry Macular Degeneration



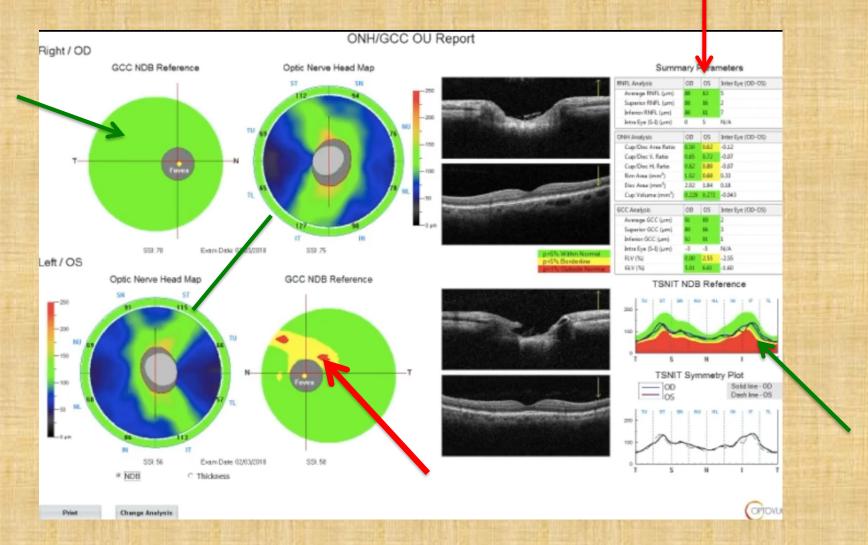
Wet Macular Degeneration



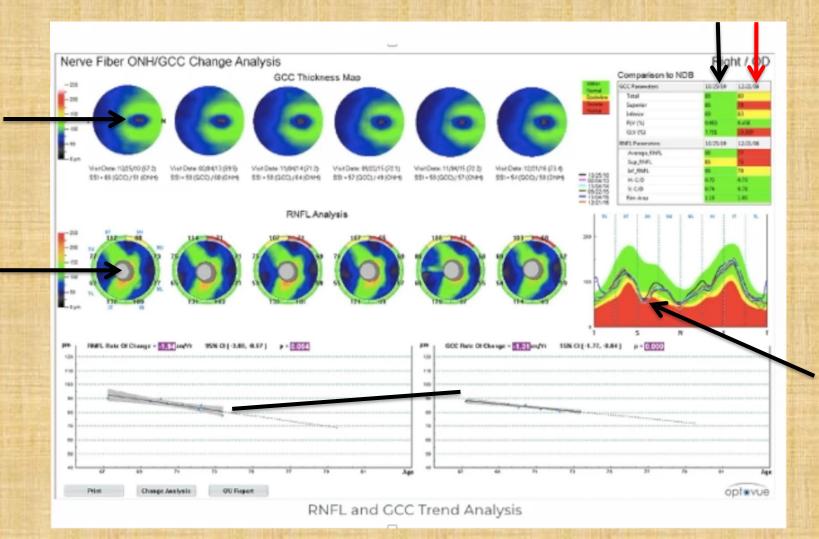
Wet Macular Degeneration



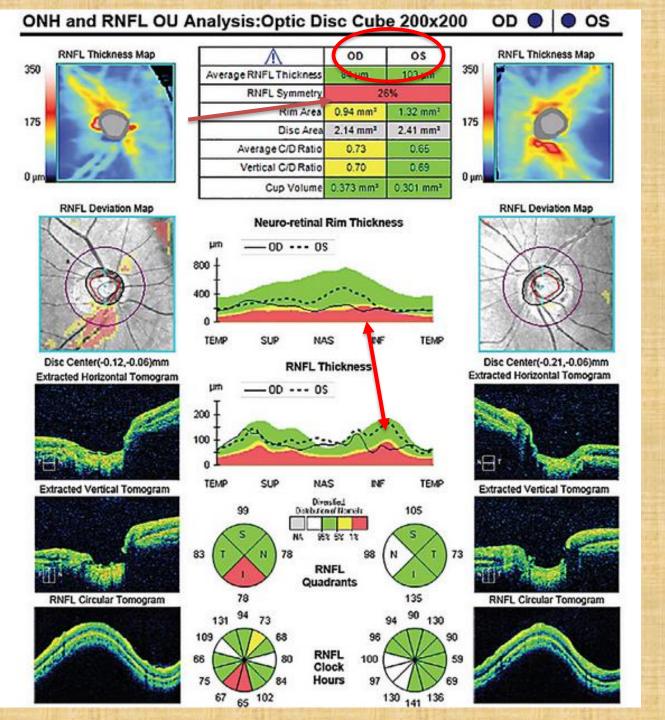
Glaucoma



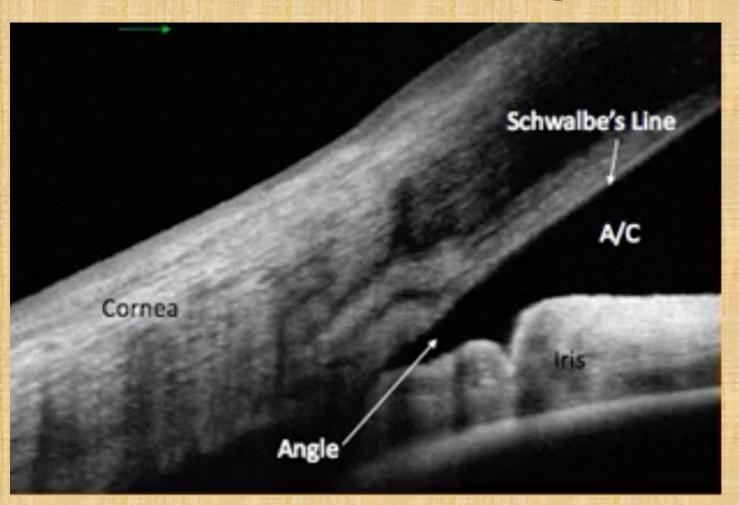
Glaucoma progression



G u



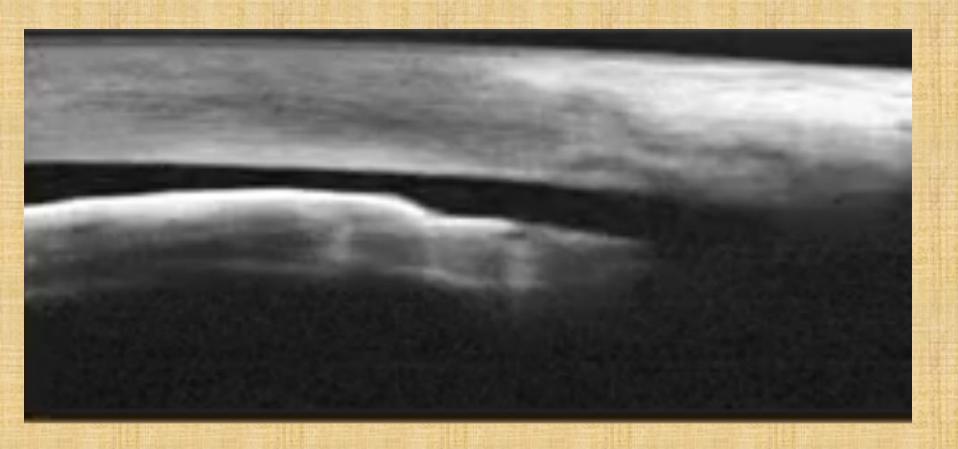
Glaucoma - Angles



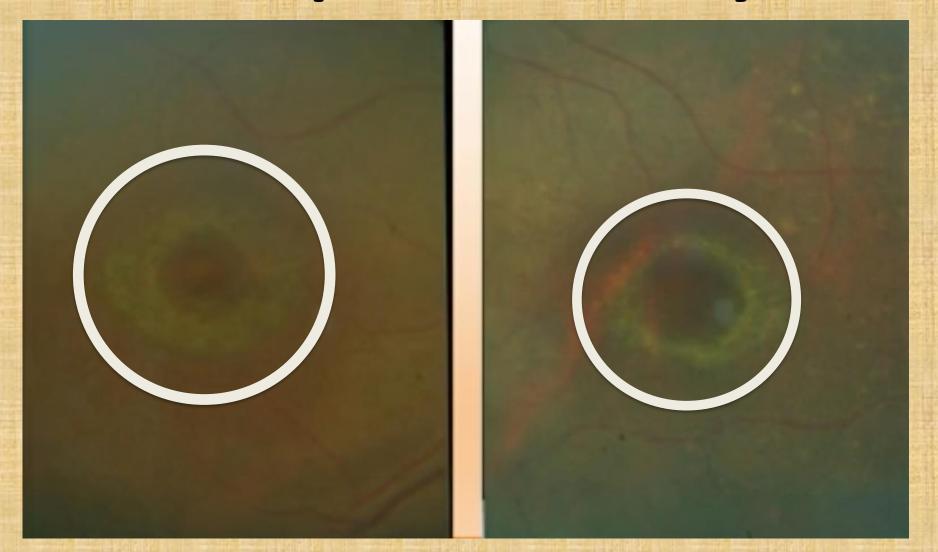
Glaucoma - Angles

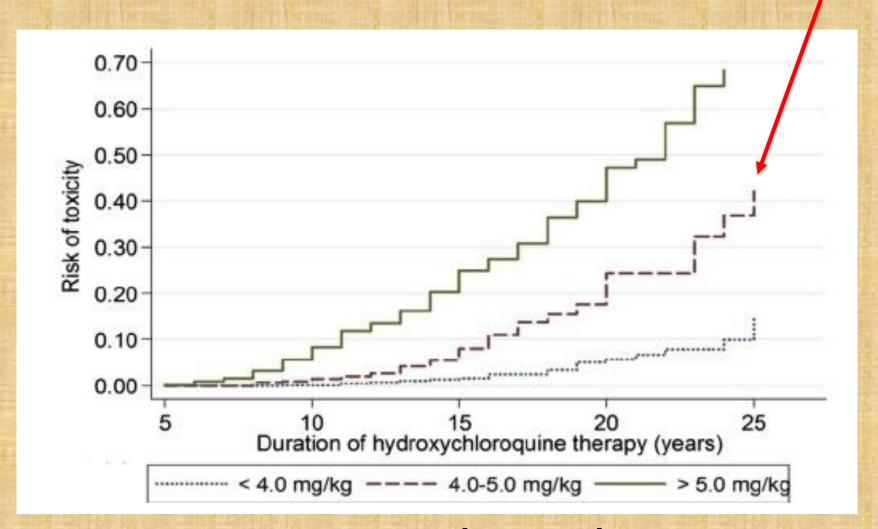


Glaucoma - Angles



Narrow Angle





Toxicity related to dose/wt(mg/kg) X time(yrs)

Plaquenil Toxicity Risks

- 3 Renal Disease
- 4 Tamoxifen prescription
- 5 Other macular disease

Plaquenil Screenings

Recommended

Baseline SLE, 10-2 VF, Fundus photos, OCT

After 5 years annual SD-OCT, mfERG, or AF

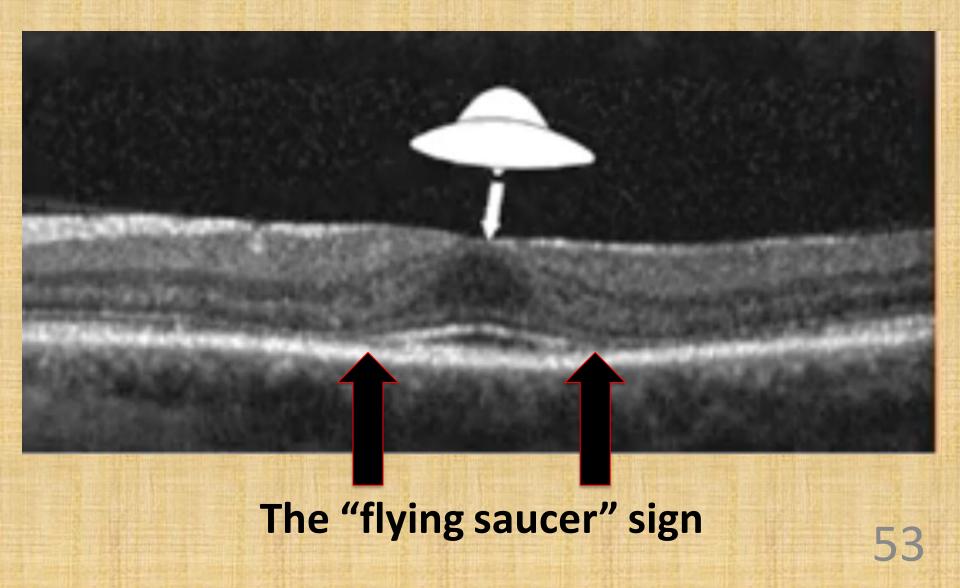
NOT recommended (not sensitive enough)

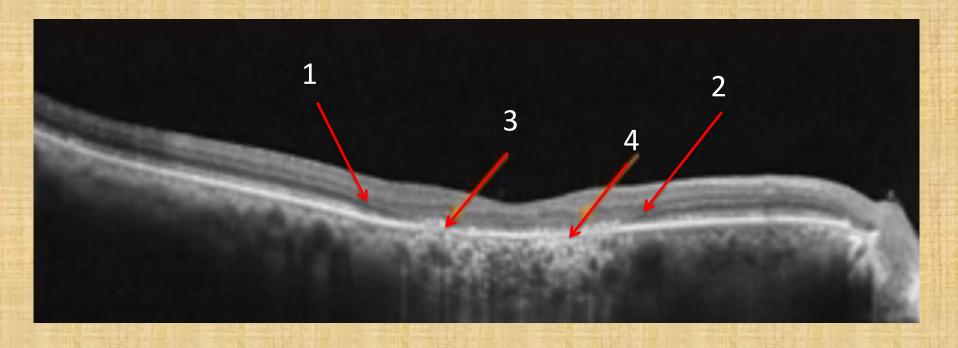
TD OCT

FA

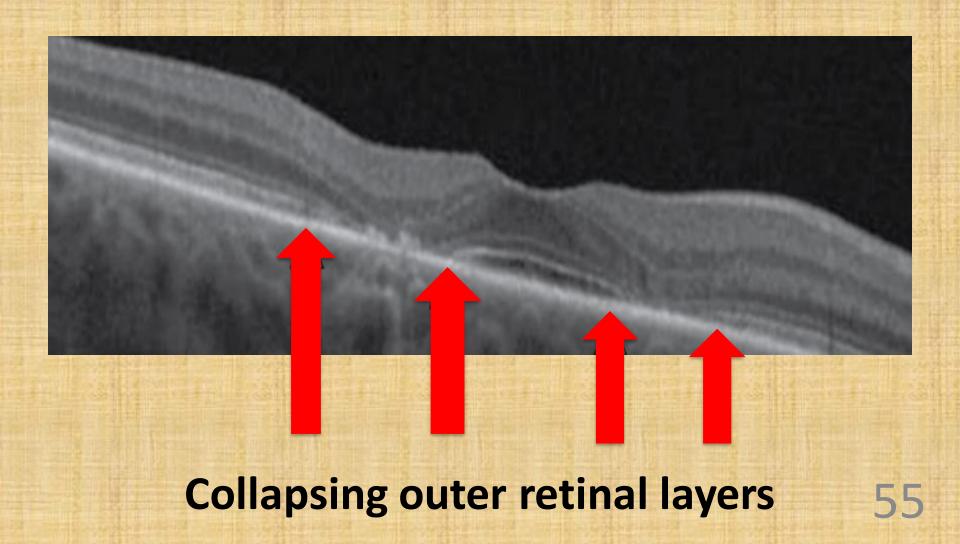
ERG, EOG

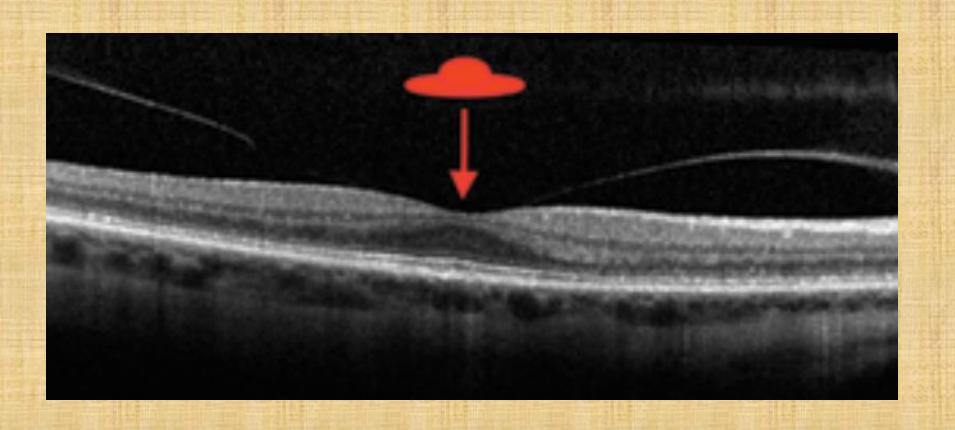
Color testing or Amsler Grid

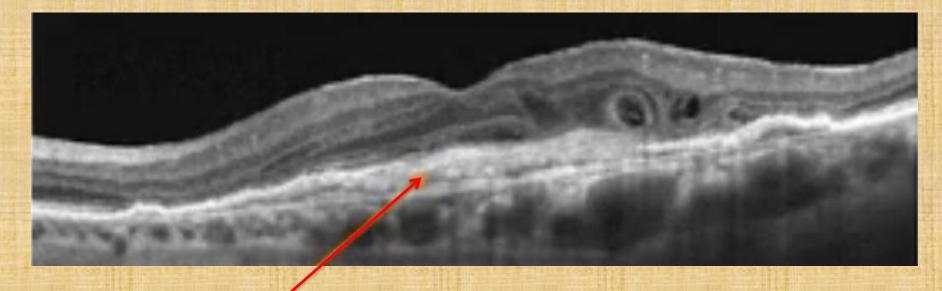




1 & 2 – collapsing outer retinal layers thinner 3 & 4 - granules bind to melanin at RPE layer





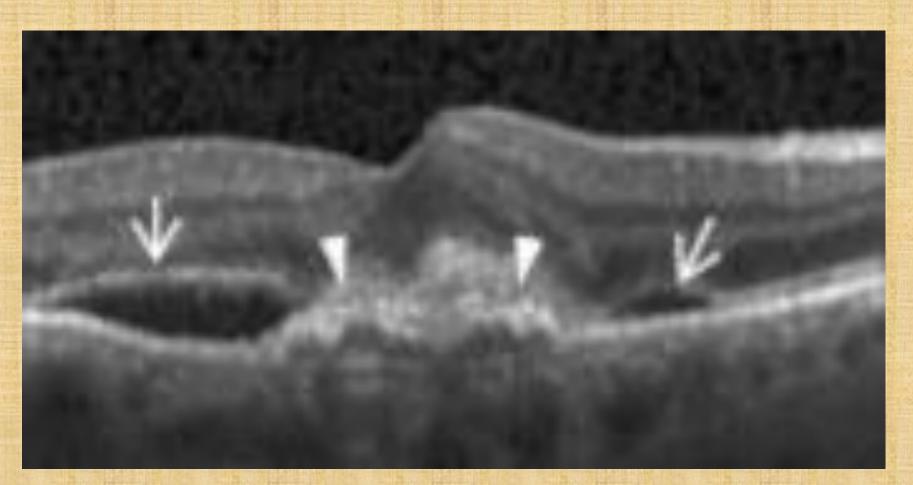


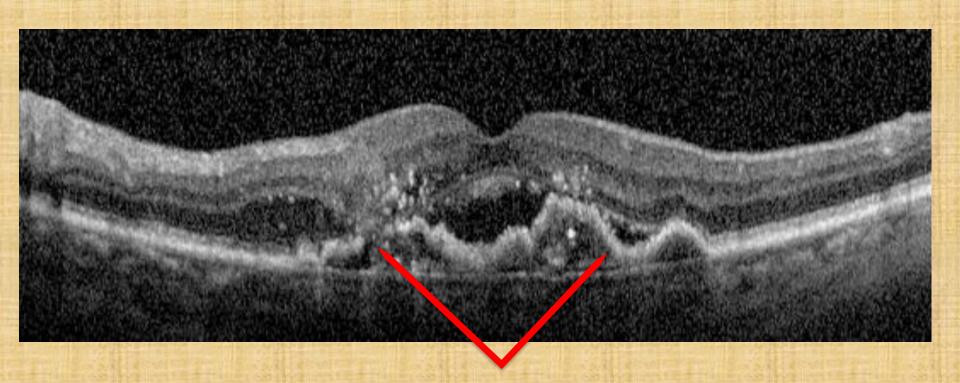
Choroidal Neo-Vascular Membrane

Diabetes can have many different effects

OCT-A is superior method for seeing early changes in the retinal/choroid structures

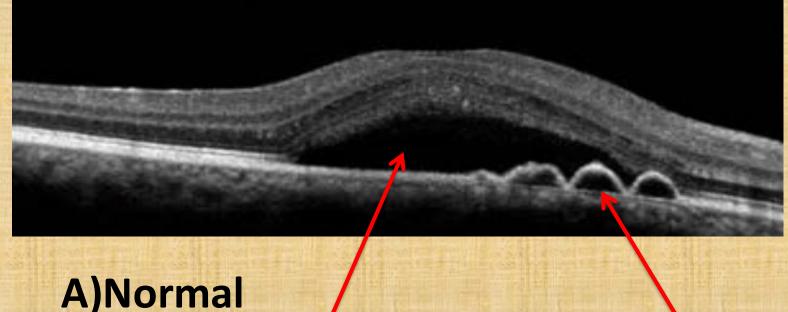
57





Choroidal Neo-Vascular Membrane



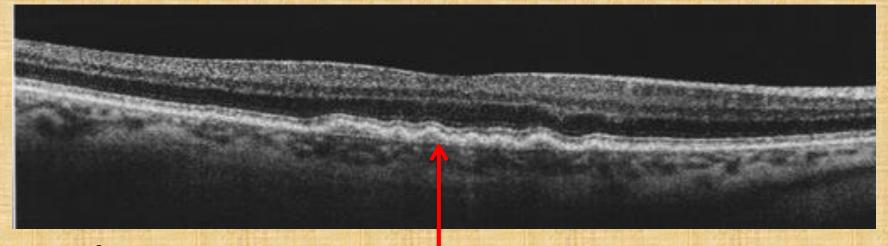


B)Central Serous Retinopathy

C)Pigment Epithelial Detachments

D)Plaquenil Toxicity

E) None of the above



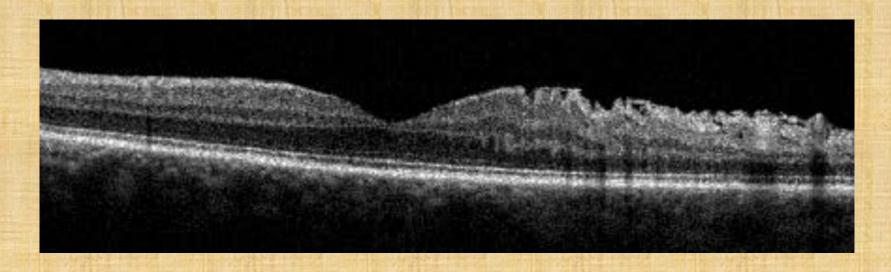
A)Normal

B)Macular Degeneration Dry

C) Macular Degeneration Wet

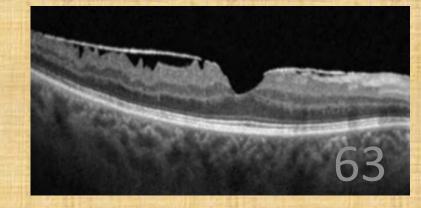
D)Diabetes

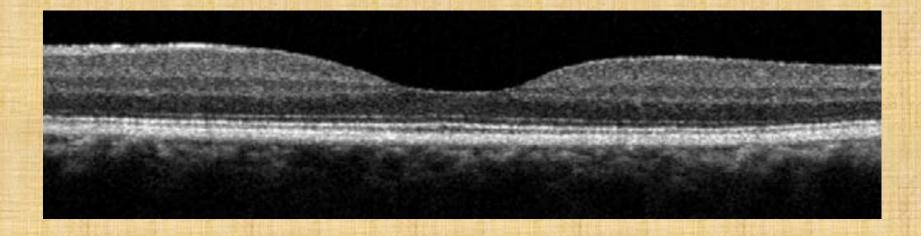
E)None of the above



A)Normal B)Posterior vitreous detachment

C)Epiretinal membrane
D)Macular hole
E)None of the above





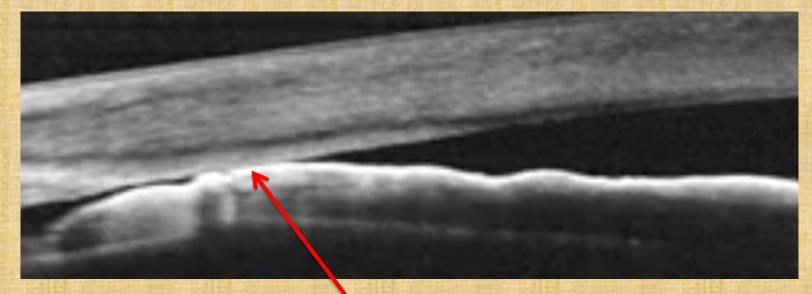
A)Normal

B)Macular hole

C)Plaquinel toxicity

D)Diabetes

E)None of the above



A)Normal

B)Open Angle

C)Narrow Angle

D)Central Serous Retinopathy E)None of the above



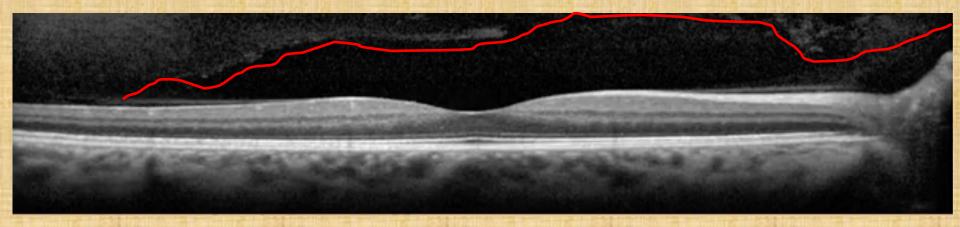
A)Normal

B)Central Serous Retinopathy

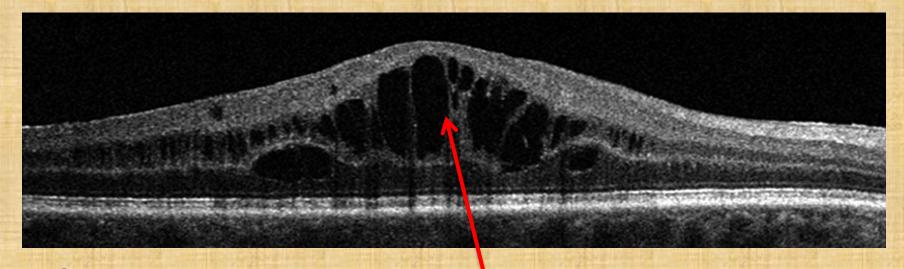
C) Macular Cystoid Edema

D)Plaquenil Toxicity

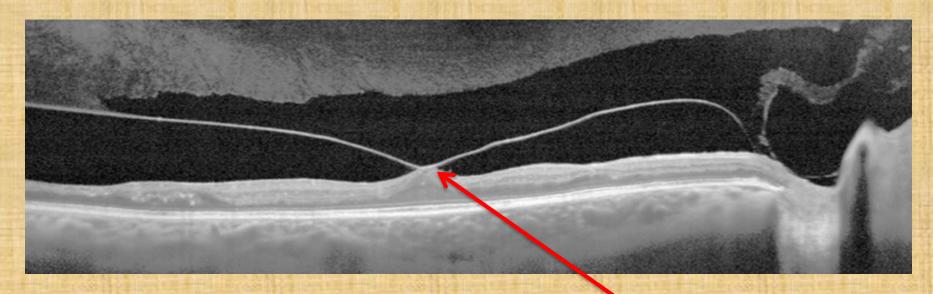
E)None of the above



- A)Normal
- **B)**Posterior vitreous detachment
- C)Posterior vitreous detachment with traction
- D)Macular hole
- E)None of the above



A)Normal
B)Posterior vitreous detachment
C)Macular hole
D)Cystoid Macular Edema
E)None of the above



- A) Normal
- **B) Posterior Vitreous Detachment**
- **C) Posterior Vitreous Detachment with traction**
- D)Epiretinal Membrane
- E) None of the above



A)Normal

B)Posterior vitregus detachment

C)Posterior vitre ous detachment with

traction

D)Macular hole

E) None of the above

WRAP IT UP

- OCT is a significant tool in Optometry's medical future
- While widely utilized it "should be standard to screen ALL patients for baseline" (IMHO)
- Paraoptometrics are VITAL in the data collection AND evaluation of OCT findings

Housekeeping

Be sure to get your Credit slip

THANK YOU for all YOU DO!

PARAs ROCK!

Next Up - Reefer Madness