Imaging of Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration

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All images are acquired on a Spectralis device from Heidelberg Engineering. Image courtesy of Dr. (med) Kenan Damer, Birmingham Midlands Eye Centre, Sandwell and West Birmingham NHS Trust.

Fig. 1. a Shows the macula of a left eye with reduced foveal reflectivity on the infra-red picture, which is due to intra-retinal fluid caused by choroidal neovascularization (CNV) related to wet AMD. In **b**, the sub-retinal fluid and a lesion are visible. * Indicates the posterior hyaloid membrane of the vitreous.

Fig. 2. a A fundus fluorescein angiography image of a right eye 27 s after fluorescein dye injection, which corresponds with the late venous phase. In the foveal area, a well-defined, hyper-fluorescent lesion is visible. **b** One minute and 32 s after the dye injection. The borders of the central lesion increase in size and intensity, which is a sign of leaking blood vessels. This leads to the diagnosis of a classic only CNV in which the CNV is above the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) as opposed to occult CNV in which it is below the RPE.