PT17 - Enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography findings in Behçet’s Disease and its association with angiographic changes

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Purpose
Investigation of subfoveal choroidal thickness in the quiescent phase of Behçet’s posterior uveitis with enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography (EDI-OCT) and evaluate the correlation between changes in retinal capillary and optic disc leakage as revealed by fluorescein angiographic findings and changes in subfoveal choroidal thickness.

Methods
The study included 36 patients with quiescent phase posterior uveitis associated with Behçet Disease (BD), and 20 healthy controls. Quiescent phase patients were divided into two groups according to retinal capillary leakage on fluorescein angiography (FA) findings (Group 1 leakage group, n:17 and Group 2 no leakage group, n:19). Patients and controls demographic and clinical findings, subfoveal choroidal thickness (SCT), central macular thickness, FA findings, spherical equivalent, axial length (AL) and visual acuity were noted. Changes in retinal capillary (RC) and optic disc (OD) leakage on FA were correlated with the changes in SCT.

Results
There was a statistically significant association between the change in SCT and the change in RC leakage revealed by FA and the same result was found between SCT and OD leakage on FA. There were no significant differences between the SCT and AL.

Conclusion
It seems that EDI-OCT is a beneficial test for evaluating choroid morphology in BD. This study found that SCT during the quiescent phase with RC leakage on FA was also significantly greater than in normal eyes. We think that the degree of increased in SCT was correlated with intensity of RC leakage as revealed by FA. This can be interpreted as a sign of subclinical activity.