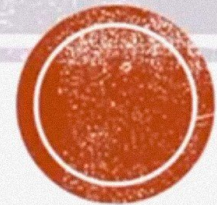


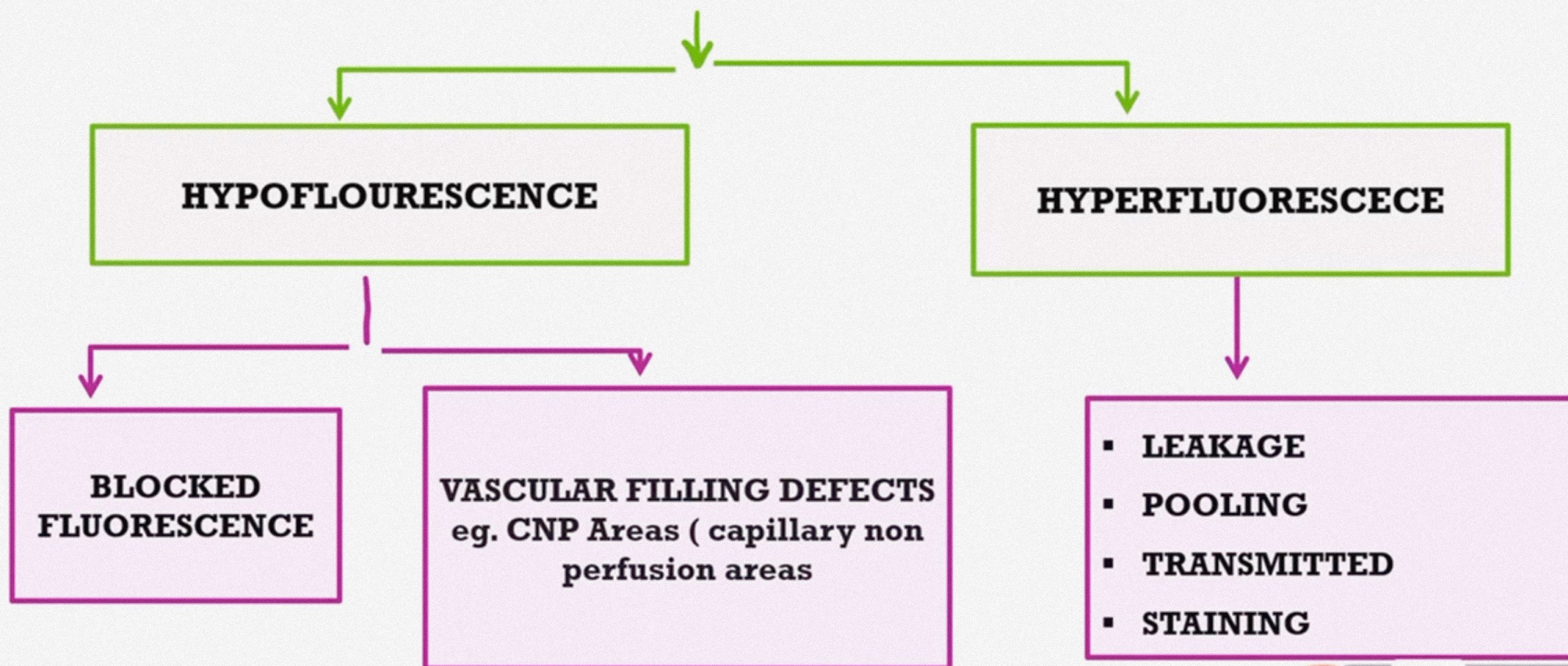
ABNORMAL FLUORESCENCE ON FFA



SCREEN
RECORDER



ABNORMAL FLUORESCENCE



00:00:30

SCREEN RECORDER



HYPH FLUORESCENCE (BLOCKED FLUORESCENCE)

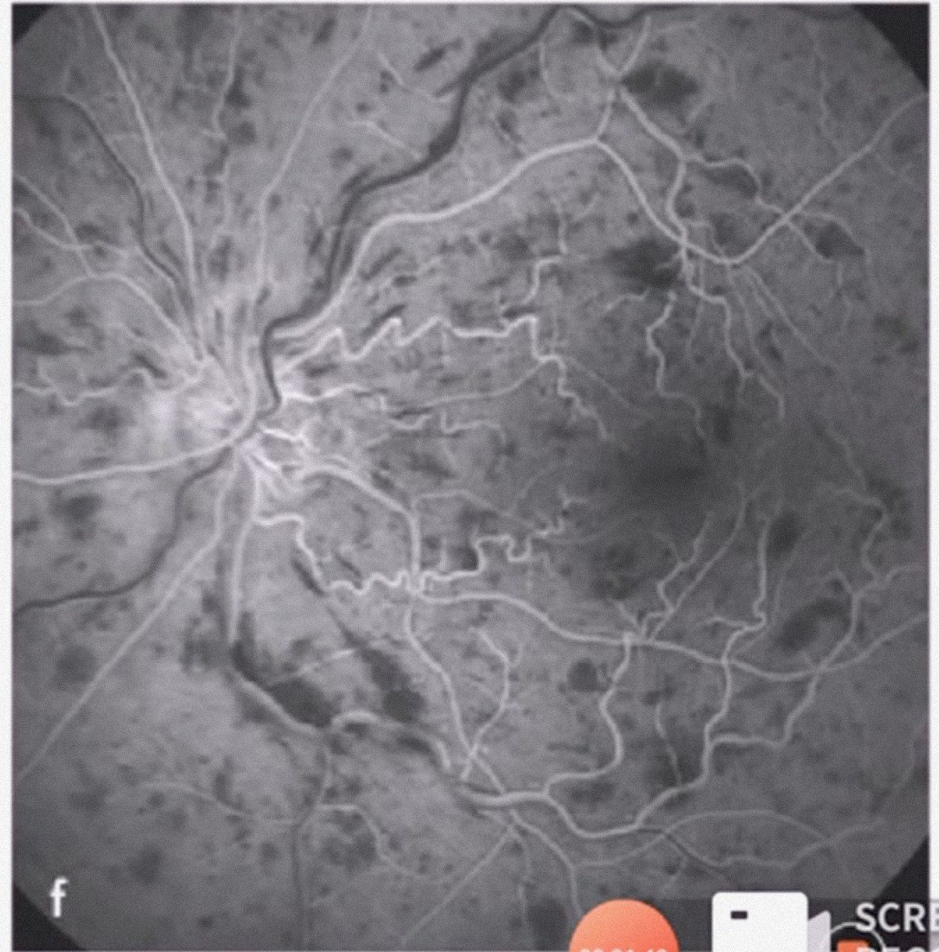
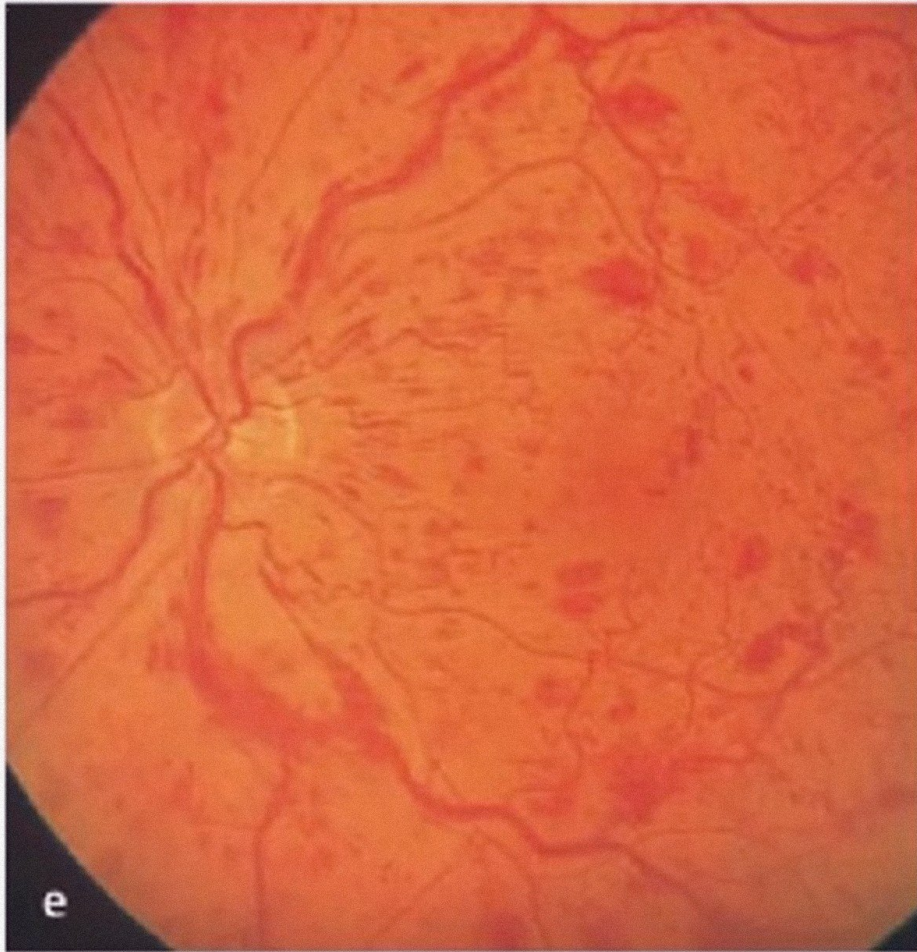
- PRE-RETINAL HEMORRHAGE (blocks both the choroid and retinal vasculature)
- SUBRETINAL HEMORRHAGE (blocks only the choroidal fluorescence)



HYPO FLUORESCENCE (BLOCKED FLUORESCENCE)

- PRE-RETINAL HEMORRHAGE (blocks both the choroid and retinal vasculature)
- SUBRETINAL HEMORRHAGE (blocks only the choroidal fluorescence)



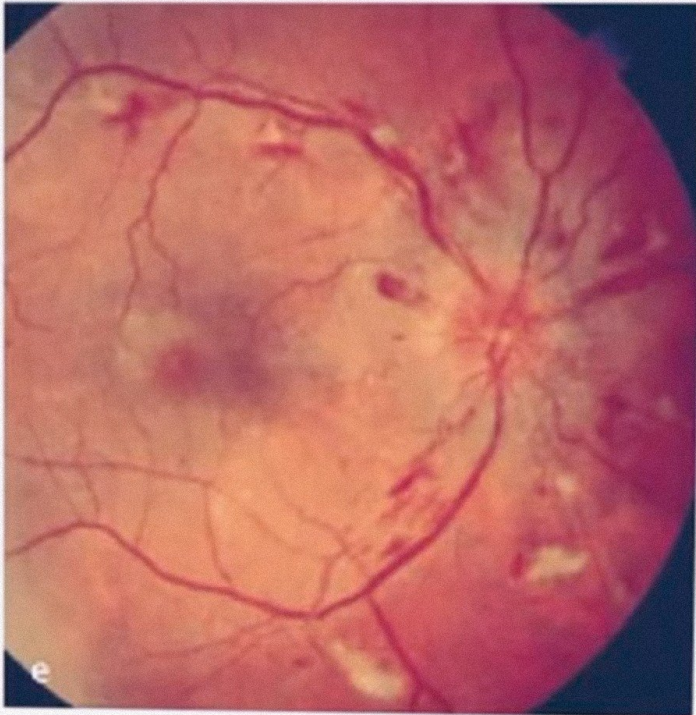


00:01:40



SCREEN
RECORDER

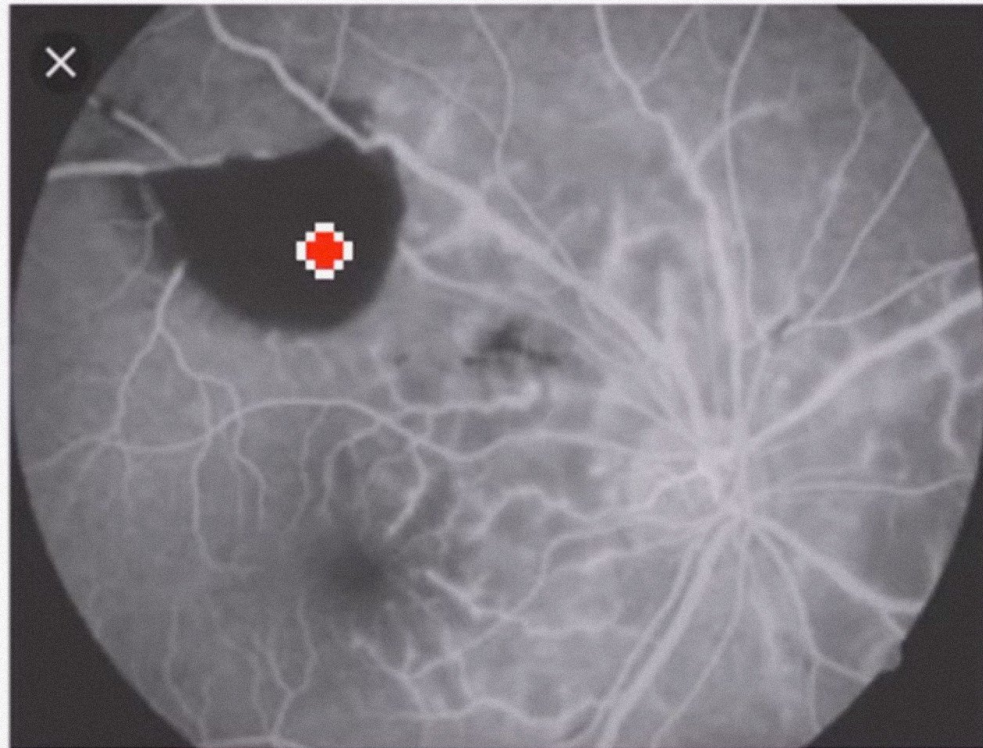




00:02:26

SCREEN RECORDER





00:02:38

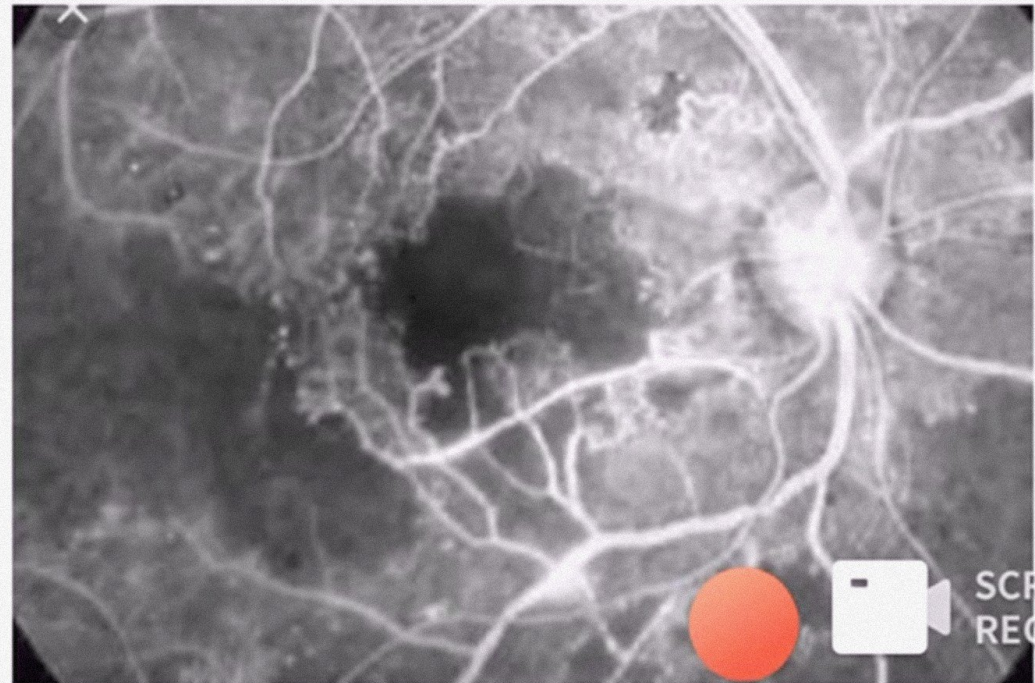
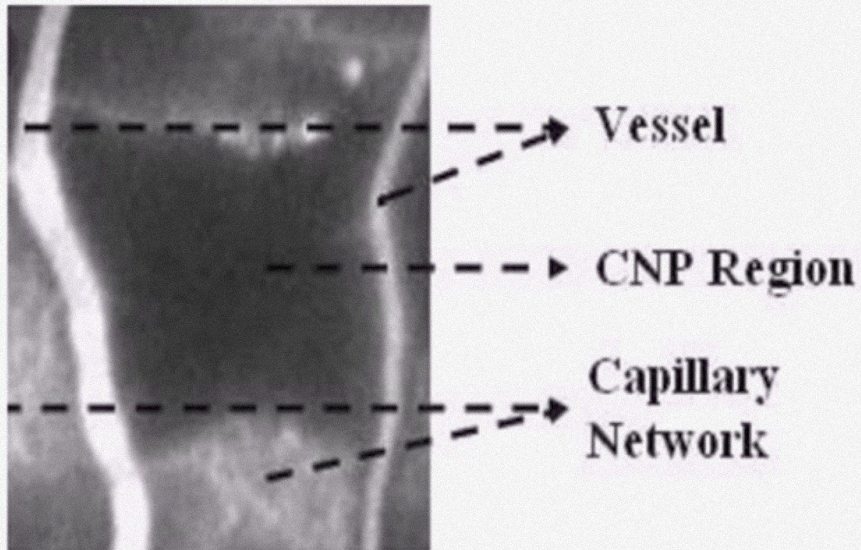


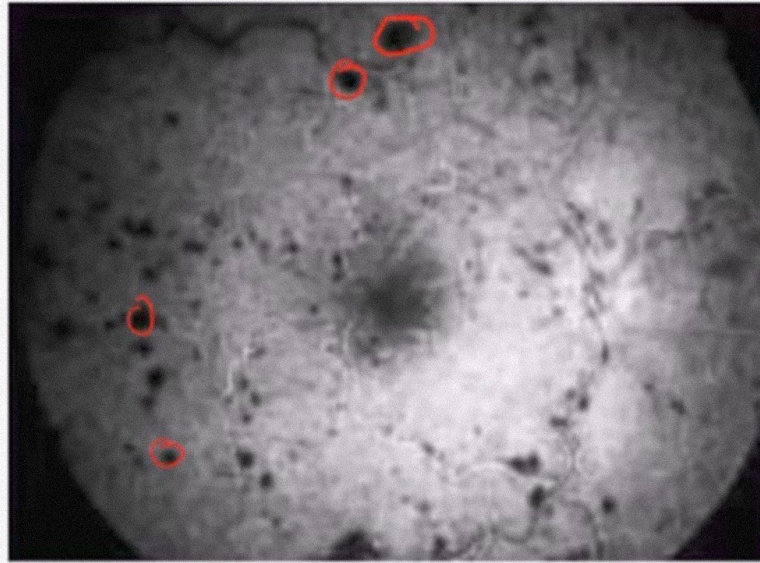
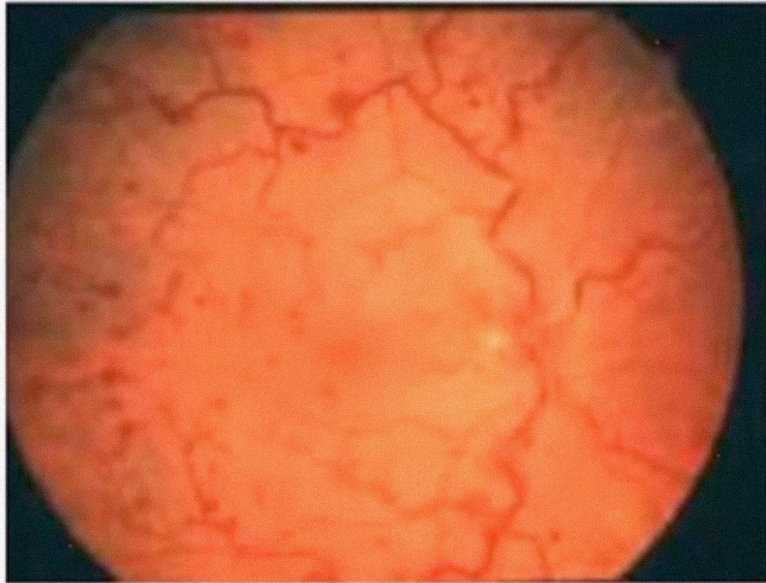
SCREEN
RECORDER



VASCULAR FILLING DEFECTS

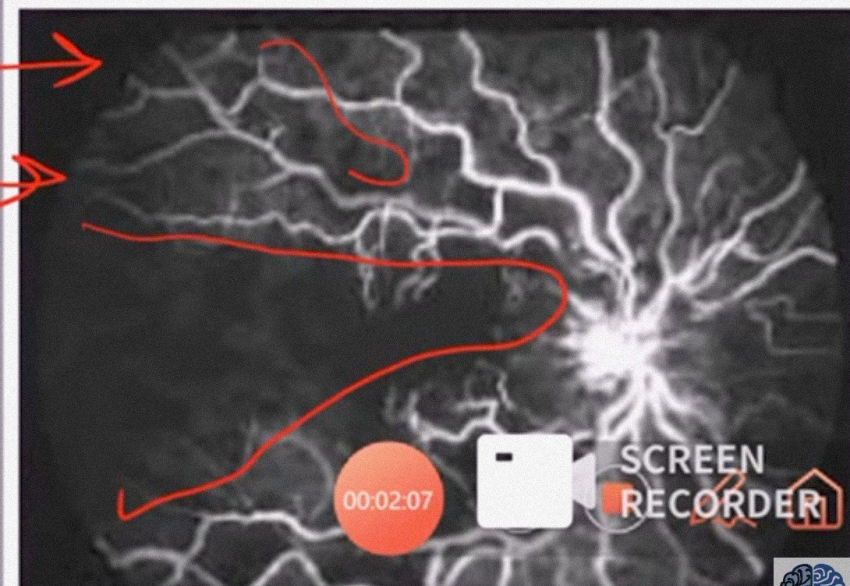
- CAPILLARY NON PERFUSION AREAS (CNP) :- BRVO, CRVO and DR





→ Non ischemic CRVO

ischemic CRVO



00:02:07

SCREEN RECORDER



HYPERFLORESCENCE

- **LEAKAGE**
- **POOLING**
- **TRANSMITTED**
- **STAINING**

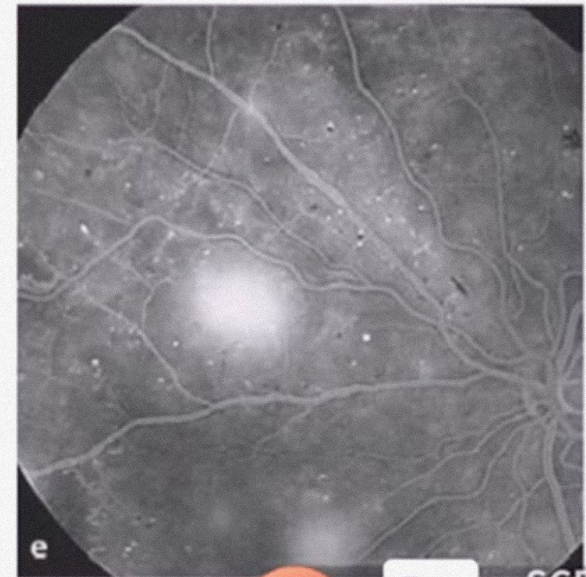
00:02:08

SCREEN
RECORDER



LEAKAGE

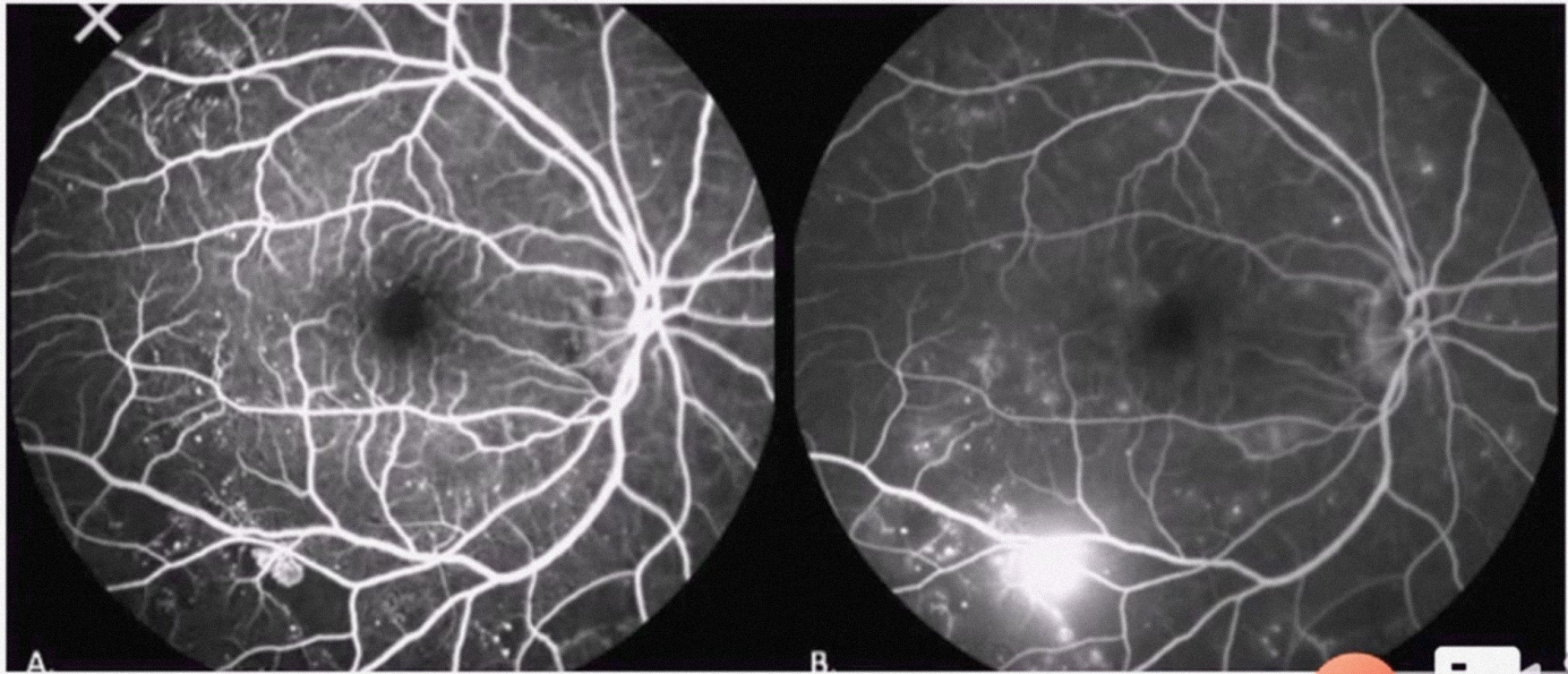
- **HYPERFLOURESCENCE** (increasing in size & intensity with progression of the angiogram)
- **ILLDEFINED** and **FUZZY MARGINS**
- Eg **LEAKING NEOVASCULARISATION { NVE & NVD }**



00:02:35

SCREEN
RECORDER





00:03:44



SCREEN
RECORDER



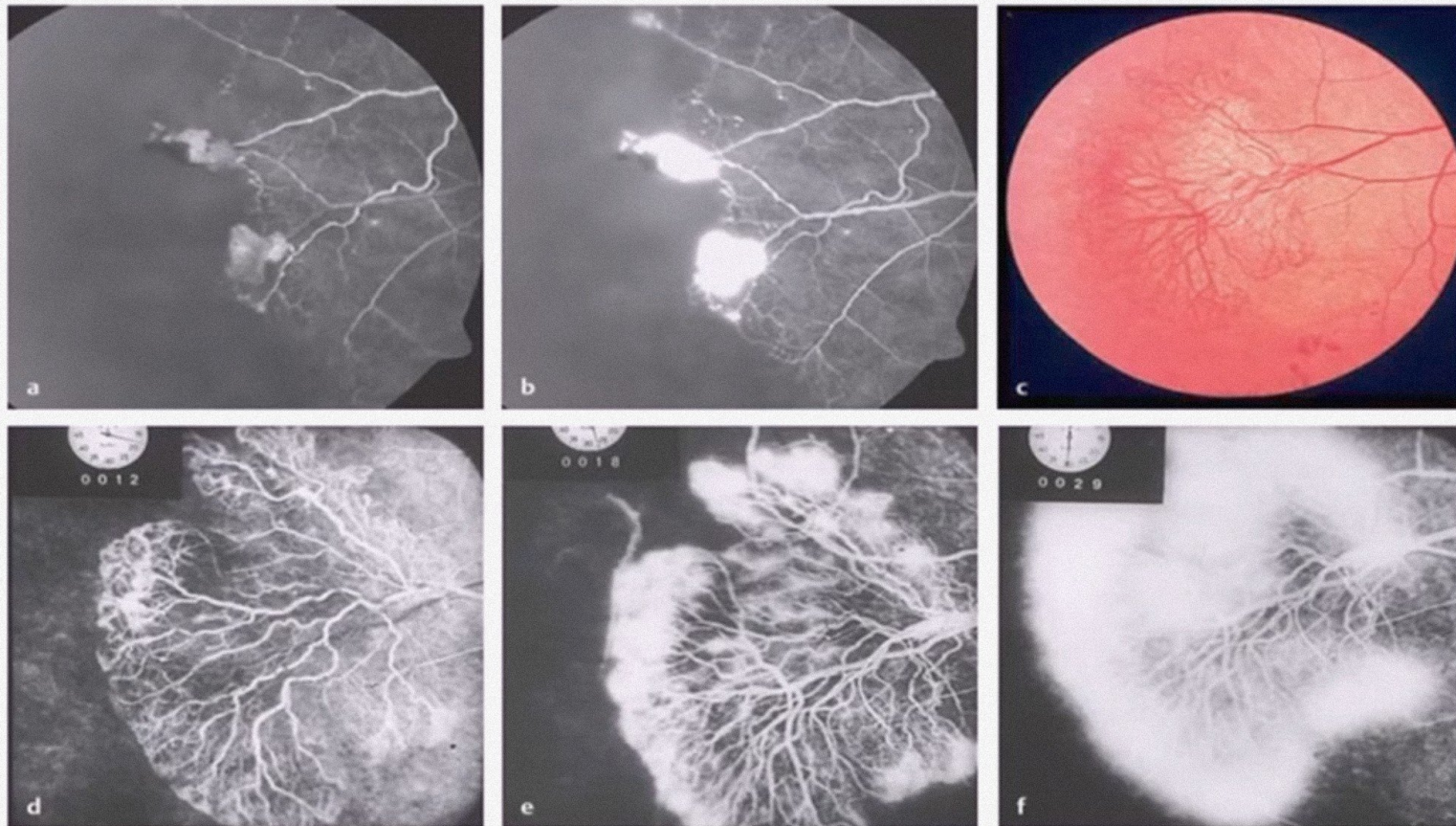


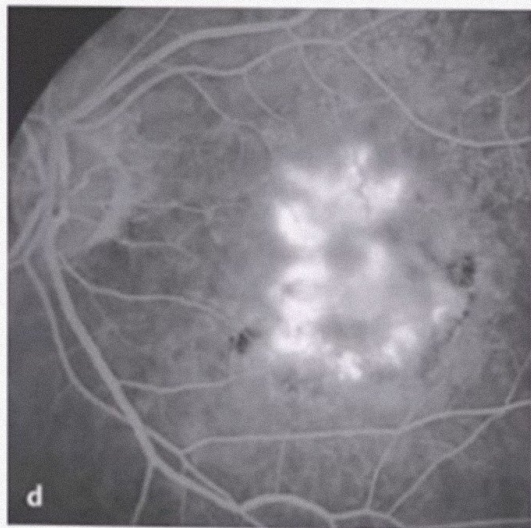
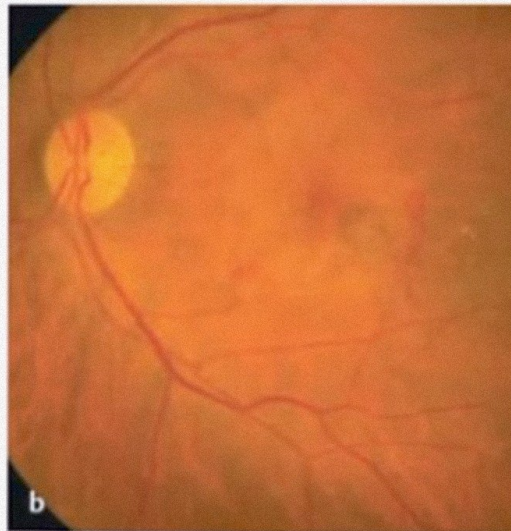
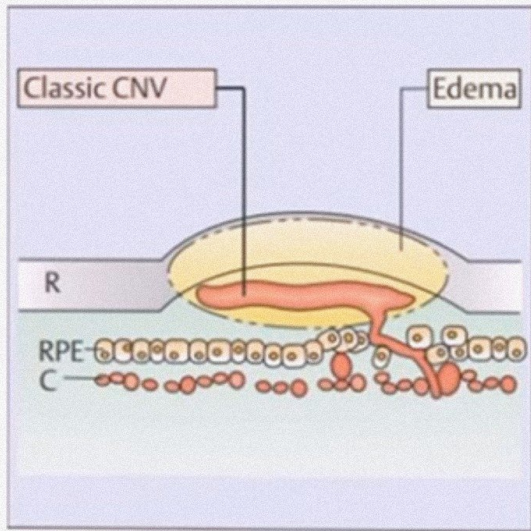
Fig. 7.9a-f Eales disease

- a Early phase. Eales disease with peripheral ischemic retina. Capillary ectasias of the retinal vessels and neovascularization at the border of the ischemic retina can be seen.
- b Late arteriovenous phase. There is leakage from the neovascularizations and complete ischemia of the peripheral retina.
- c Color photograph. There is a marked "sea fan" neovascularization pattern on the border with the ischemic peripheral retina.
- d Early phase. The neovascularization is clearly visible in the early arterial phase. Complete capillary and vessel dropout in the peripheral retina can be seen.
- e Arteriovenous phase; transition to the middle arteriovenous phase. Areas of hyperfluorescence due to extended leakage from the newly formed vessels can be seen, as well as persistent hypofluorescence (ischemia) in the peripheral retina.
- f Late arteriovenous phase. The continued increase in the leakage leads to massive hyperfluorescence in the area of neovascularization. In comparison with telangiectases, neovascularizations show significantly more leakage phenomena.

00:04:11

SCREEN
RECORDER





00:00:31

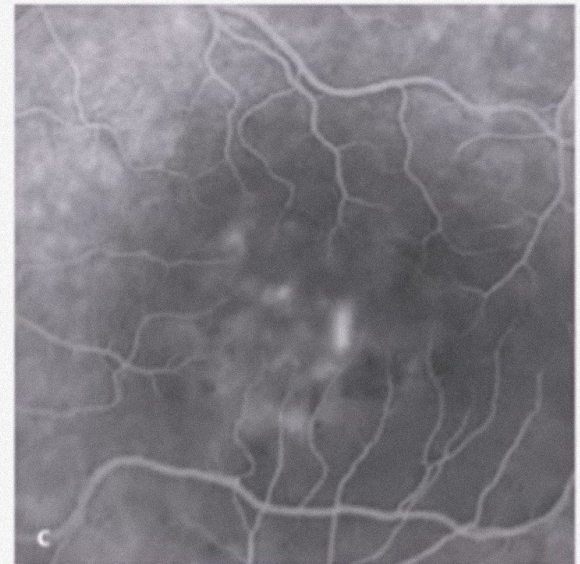
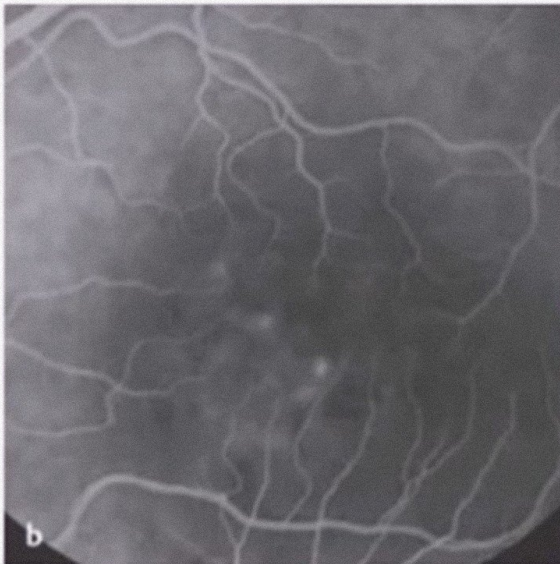
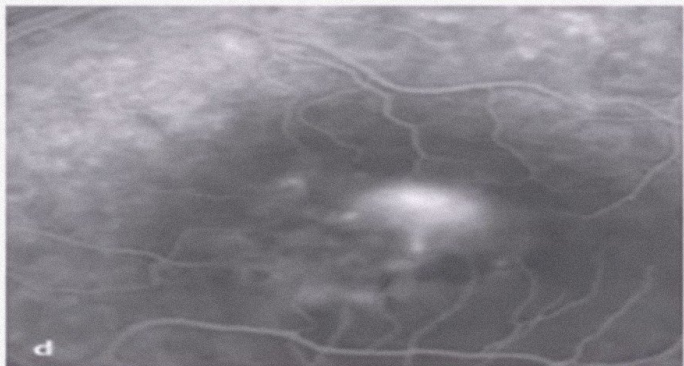
SCREEN RECORDER



POOLING

- Collection of the dye in the anatomical space.
- **CSR :→ INK BLOT & SMOKE STACK**
- **SEROUS DETACHMENT OF VKH (vogt koyanagi harada)**

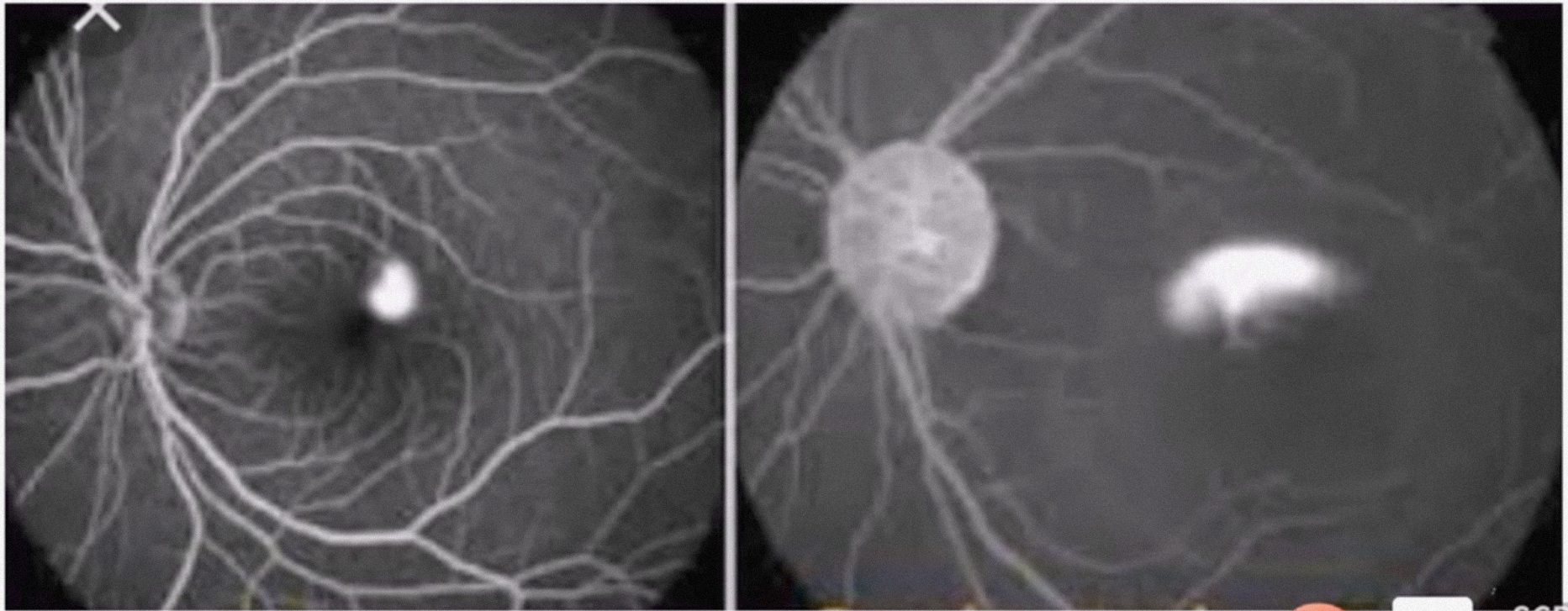




00:02:30

SCREEN RECORDER





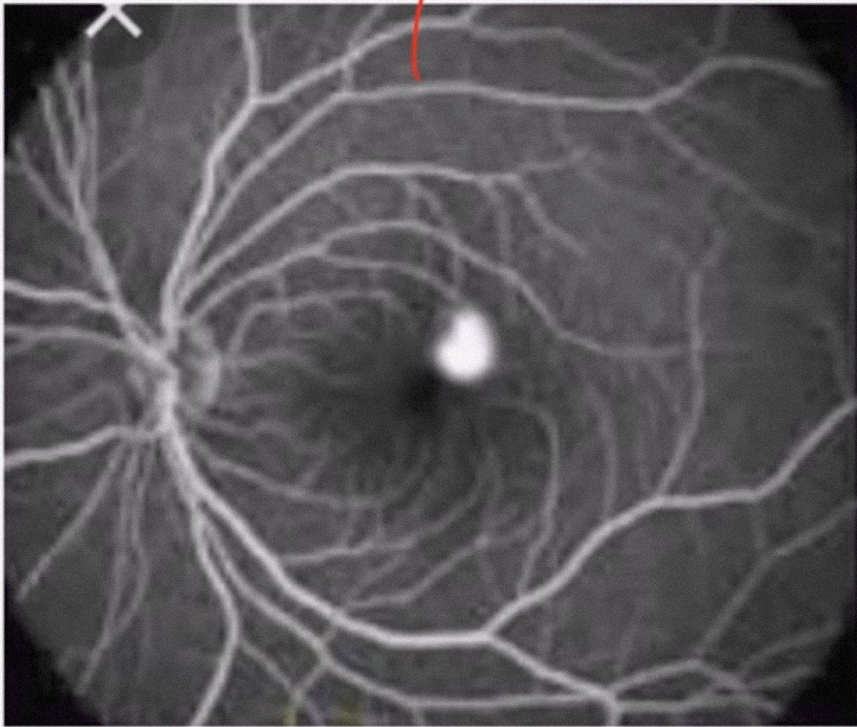
00:03:20



SCREEN
RECORDER



ink blot pattern



00:03:29

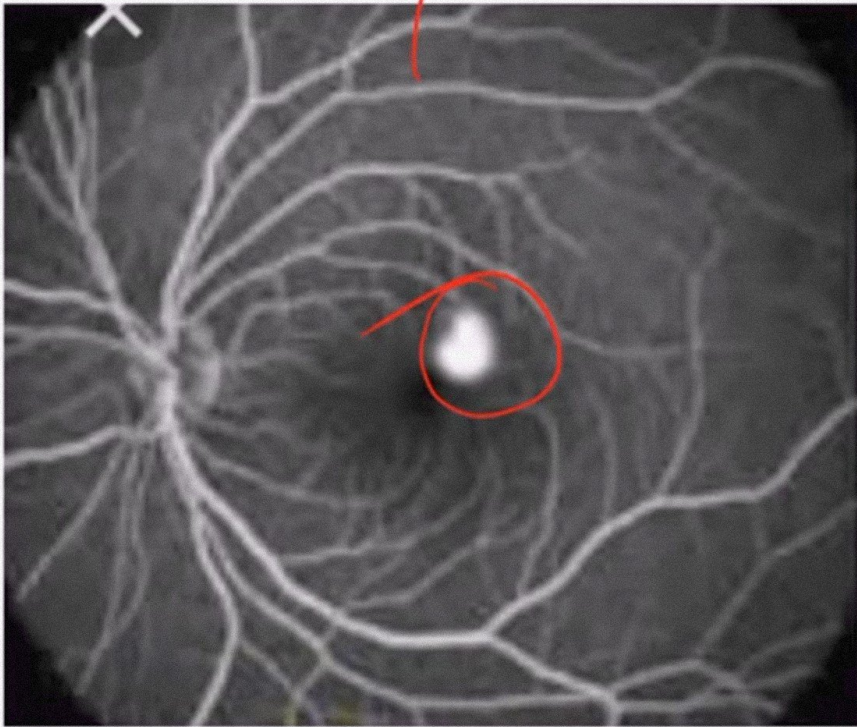


SCREEN RECORDER



ink blot patterns

smoke stain

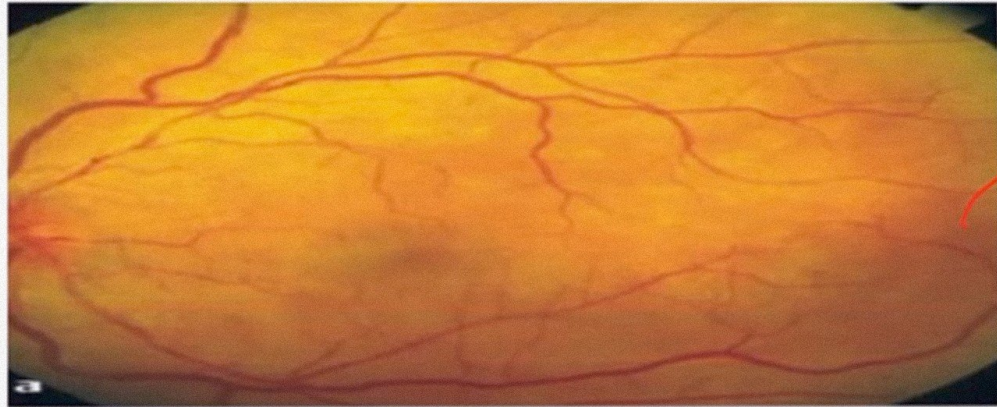


00:03:45

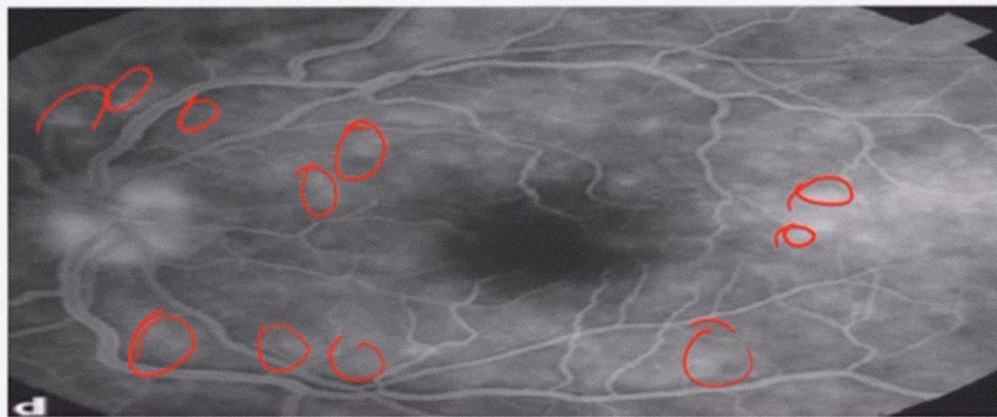


SCREEN RECORDER





→ KH



00:04:05

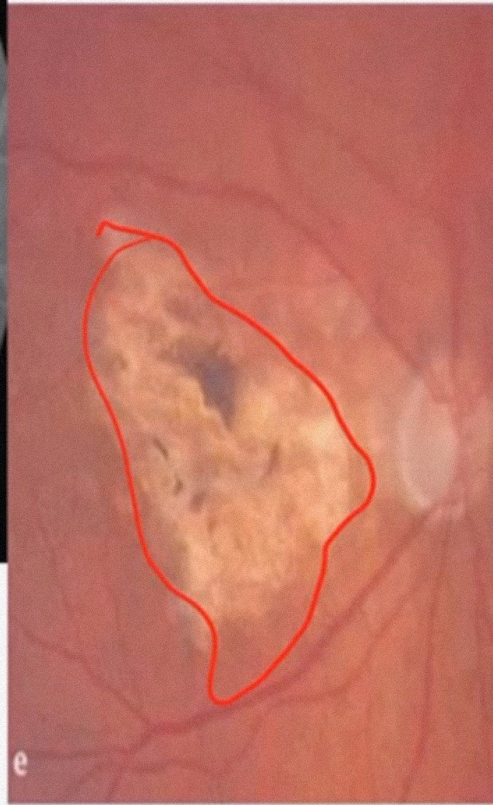
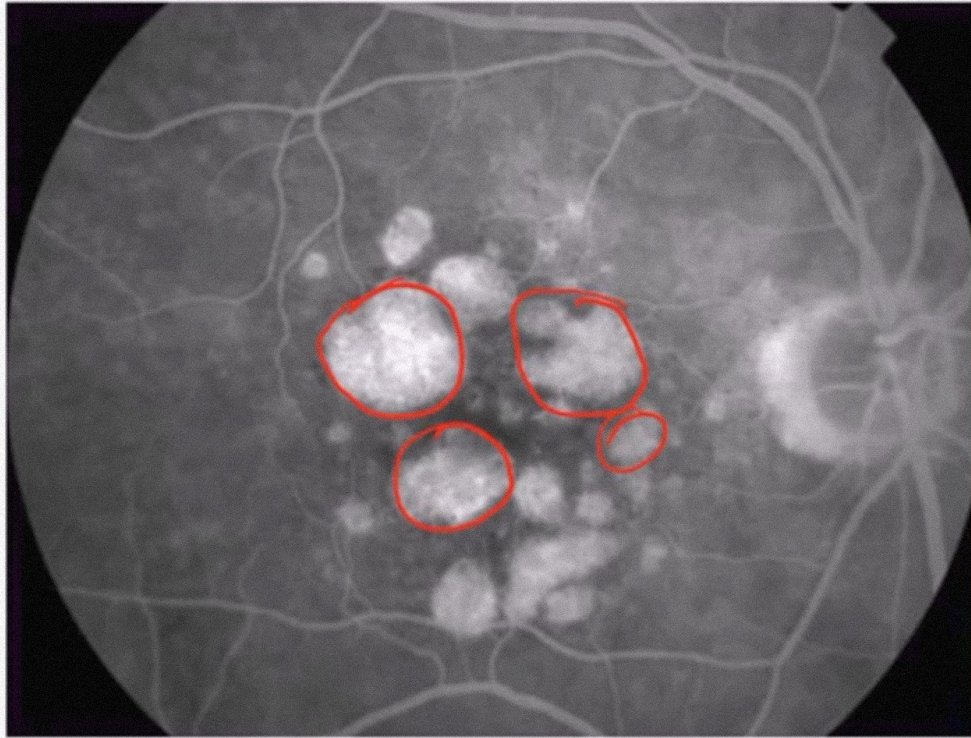
SCREEN RECORDER



TRANSMITTED FLORESCENCE

- Also called the **WINDOW DEFECT**
- **RPE DEFECTS / ATROPHY**
- **GEOGRAPHICAL ATROPHY**
- Intensity will first increase then decrease along with the choroidal fluorescence.





e



f

00:00:48



SCREEN RECORDER



STAINING

- Seen in **SCARS**
- Hyper fluorescence does not extend beyond the limits of the scar
- The intensity remains the same



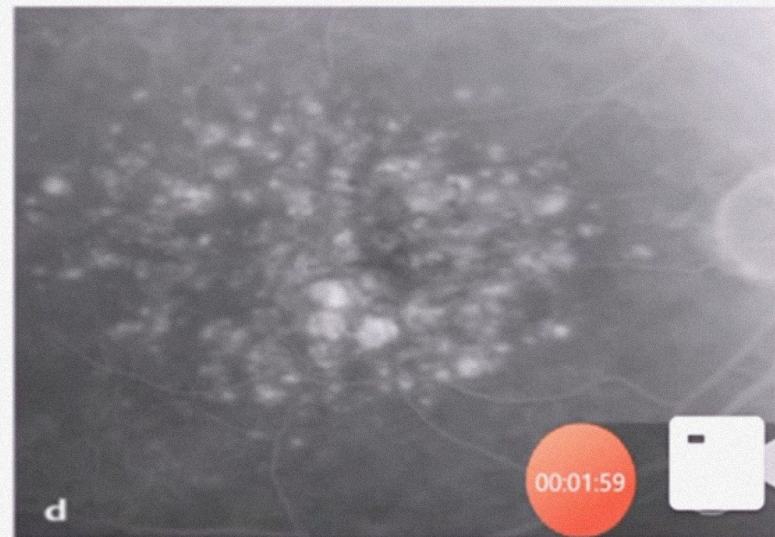
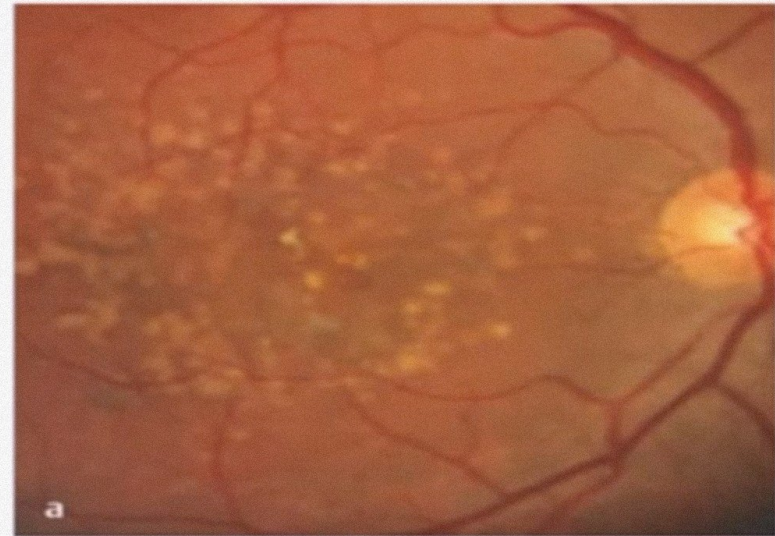
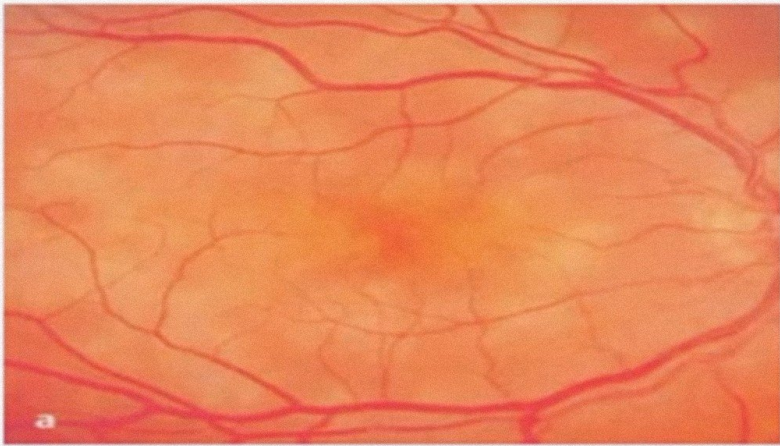


Fig. 9.7a-f Acute posterior multifocal pl:

SCREEN
RECORDER

