PO 17
BEFORE THEY GO

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Introduction: Autofluorescence patterns associated with progression of dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD) are well known, but early signs of geographic atrophy (GA) on SD-OCT have only more recently come into focus. We report on 3 cases where multimodal imaging captured the complete evolution of pigment epithelial detachment (PED) into GA through the plateau sign, as described by Querques et al. in 2015 and Tan et al. in 2017.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective case series of patients with AMD harbouring the plateau sign. Serial multimodal imaging was available in all cases and included SD-OCT (OCT Spectralis, Heidelberg Engineering), SS-OCT (Topcon Triton plus, Topcon Healthcare) and Blue Auto-Fluorescence imaging.

Results: Three eyes of 3 patients (2 women; mean age 76.7 ± 4.2 years, range 72-80 years) with a diagnosis of AMD and GA were included. A hyperreflective line above Bruch's membrane was seen in all cases overlying the GA area, with a heterogeneously reflective space underneath. The hyperreflective line was identified as basal laminar deposit, and OCT images were traced back in three cases, over a range of 15.3 ± 6.0 months, to reveal at the origin a fully structured PED. These gradually lost their overlying RPE, centrifugally, and did not collapse, but instead maintained a version of their original shape as basal laminar deposit overlying a region of GA, which corresponds to the recently to the recently described plateau sign.

Conclusion: Plateau is one of the ways through which a non vascularized PED may evolve into GA. Familiarity with the evolution of non vascularized PEDs may help identify early signs of GA which is all the more relevant as we are about to enter the era of treatment for dry AMD.