

Macular imaging modalities

Colour fundus photography: Useful for documentation

Optical coherence tomography (OCT): Detailed cross-sectional imaging of the macula able to quantify AMD and exclude NvAMD. Used to monitor NvAMD treatment

Fluorescein angiography: Intravenous sodium fluorescein is given to diagnose NvAMD confidently, assess activity and exclude differentials

Indocyanine green angiography: Delineates choroidal circulation and can diagnose polypoidal choriovasculopathy

OCT angiography: Non-invasive imaging of central macula vessels but without any information on vessel integrity

Fundus autofluorescence: Relies on autofluorescent properties of retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) to assess its health, and delineate geographic atrophy (absent RPE)