Medical Retina

THE ROLE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARATERISTICS OF "SHRM" ON THE REGULATION OF n- ARMD ACTIVITY AND THE RESPONESE TO ANTI-VEGF TREATMANT

Jana Nivichka Kjaeva, Milena Golubovic, Vesna Dimovska Jordanova, Vesna Cheleva Markovska, Natasha Trpeska Shekerinov, Andrijana Petrushevska Medical Retina, University Clinic for Eye DiseaseSkopje, North Macedonia, Republic of North Macedonia

Antivascular growth factor (anti- VEGF) therapy in neovasular age-related macular degeneration is currently the standard of care for the treatment and the maintenance of visual acuity in wet age - related macular degeneration. Morphological changes such as sub- retinal fluid (SRF), intra-retinal fluid (IRF), fluid under the retinal pigment epithelium (PED) and hyper-reflective material (HRM) are actually anatomical biomarkers that are a quantitative marker fot the course, the outcome of the disease and the response to anti-VEGF treatment

PURPOSE

The influence of different types of HRM on the stability of the disease evaluated through the fluctuation of morphological markers and the frequence of interval drug applications

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is a prospective interventional study done at the University Clinic for Optahlamology in Skopje,North Macedonia in patients with neovascular form of AMD treated in the period between 2021-2022

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The small sample size of the studies showed that in both groups stagnation or improvment was seen in patients with small chaneges in the fluid volume and HRM after three loading doses of the drug. The stability of the fluid or the presence and reduction of the fluid produced reduced values of central foveal maculat thickness and improvment of the architecture of the layers and establishemnt of the integrity of the elliposiod zone.

The findings suggest that the instability of disease activity is detrimental to optical anatomic outcome.

Key words :anti -VEGF therapy ,anatomical predictors, morphological and functional outcome of treatment