

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

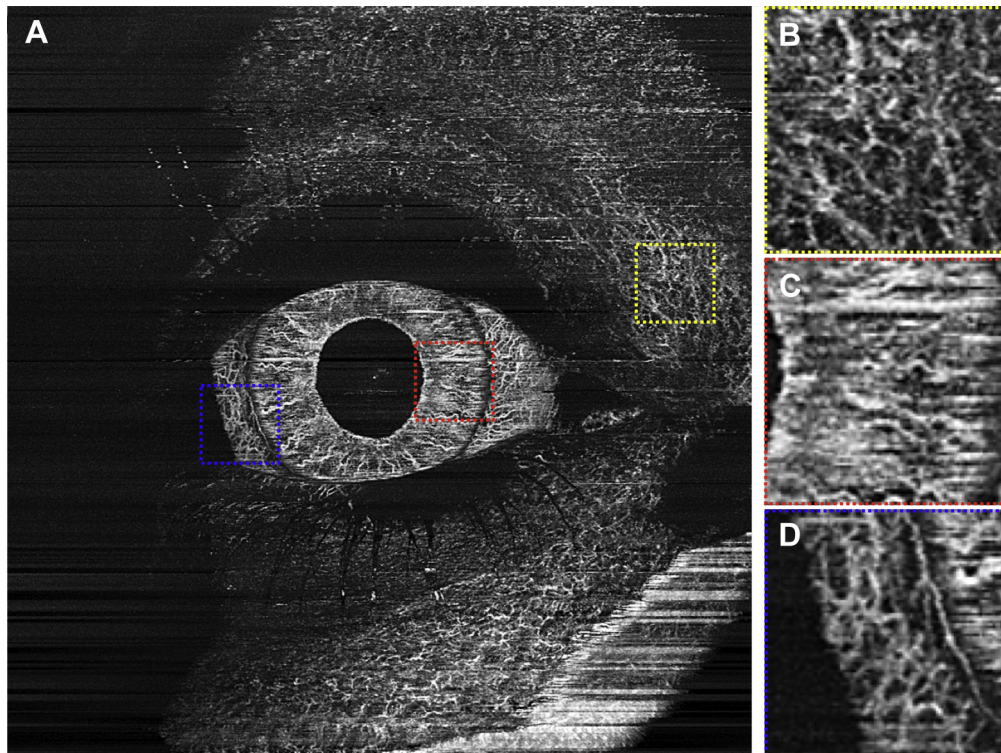
AE = adverse event; **BCVA** = best-corrected visual acuity; **CNV** = choroidal neovascularization; **CST** = central OCT subfield thickness; **DARC** = Digital Angiographic Reading Center; **HD combo** = high-dose combination of ranibizumab 3 mg and IAI 2 mg; **IAI** = intravitreal aflibercept injection; **LD combo** = low-dose combination of ranibizumab 1 mg and IAI 2 mg; **LOCF** = last observation carried forward; **nAMD** = neovascular age-related macular degeneration;

PDGF = platelet-derived growth factor; **PDGFR β** = platelet-derived growth factor receptor β ; **SAE** = serious adverse event; **SD** = standard deviation; **SHRM** = subretinal hyperreflectivity material; **VEGF** = vascular endothelial growth factor.

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Pictures & Perspectives



Anterior Segment and Ocular Adnexa OCT Angiography

Anterior segment vasculature can be studied using OCT angiography (OCTA). The curvature of the anterior ocular surface and the lack of reliable tracking systems make the images acquisition more challenging compared with those performed on the posterior segment. (A) We obtained a single wide-field image of the anterior segment and ocular adnexa in a normal subject using a prototype swept-source OCTA with 6-mm scan depth (Plex Elite 9000, Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA). (B) The vascular plexus of the skin epithelial microcirculation, (C) the iris, and (D) the conjunctiva are visible. Clinical applications of this technique remain to be explored. (Magnified version of Fig A-D is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

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