Case Study of the Month: **A TALE OF TWO PEDS**

**PATIENT HISTORY**
An 82-year old male with previously diagnosed dry AMD and large coalescent drusen complained of vision loss at a 6-month follow up exam. Visual acuity had fallen 1-2 lines in each eye from 20/50 to 20/60 OD, and 20/40 to 20/50 OS. The decrease in visual acuity and large drusen raised concern for transformation to neovascular AMD.

- **OCT B-scan** shows the presence of PEDs bilaterally, which appeared relatively stable in comparison to previous scans. No sub-retinal fluid or retinal edema were detected.

- **Fluorescein Angiography** shows staining of drusen and window defects in each eye. No active neovascularization was detected in either eye.

- **OCT Angiography** shows an active neovascular network in the right eye. No abnormal vasculature was observed in the left eye.

**SUMMARY**
Clinical exam and structural OCT indicate stable shallow PED formation. Fluorescein angiography showed only staining of drusen and window defects.

OCT Angiography visualized an active neovascular network in the right eye and no abnormal vasculature in the left eye. Anti-VEGF treatment was instituted in the right eye to address the active network, and monitoring of treatment response is ongoing.

AngioVue OCT Angiography was the most sensitive diagnostic modality to differentiate between a vascularized and a non-vascular PED associated with AMD.