

1. Combining en face Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography with structural Optical coherence tomography and blood flow analysis for detecting Choroidal neovascular complexes in Pigment Epithelial Detachments

HyunseungKang et al studied OCTA and structural OCT for detecting CNVM complexes in PEDs. Optical coherence tomography angiography successfully identified neovascularization in both vPEDs and PEDs previously considered to be nonneovascular.

2. Optical coherence tomography Angiography characteristics of Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy secondary to Chronic Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

Enrico Peiretti et al studied Optical coherence tomography angiography characteristics of PCV secondary to Chronic CSR. Their findings suggest that OCTA is a useful tool in the investigation of chronic central serous chorioretinopathy complicated by polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy.

3. Improved detection and diagnosis of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy using a combination of optical coherence tomography and optical coherence tomography angiography

Chui Ming et al in their study found that cross-sectional OCTA is more sensitive than en face OCTA in detecting flow signal in polyps. Combination of structural OCT and OCTA can be used to screen for PCV with a high level of sensitivity and specificity.

4. Hemi-temporal Internal Limiting Membrane Peeling is as effective and safe as conventional full peeling for macular hole surgery

Akira Shiono et al found that nasal retinal vessels in the hemi temporal peeling group were displaced by $42.4 \pm 42.9 \mu\text{m}$ at 1 week postoperatively, which was significantly less than the $90.1 \pm 77.3 \mu\text{m}$ displacement seen in the 360° peeling group ($P = 0.040$). they concluded that Hemi-temporal ILM peeling may be preferable to 360° ILM peeling because of less displacement of the retina and greater safety.

5. Long-term prognostic factors for visual improvement after epiretinal membrane removal

Jeon S et al did a multivariate regression analysis which indicated that inner retinal irregularity index, a marker of the inner retinal deformation, was associated with visual improvement after adjusting for age, gender, and other optical coherence tomography findings ($P < 0.001$). hence they concluded that patients with preoperative inner retinal deformation were found to have significantly improved long-term visual outcomes after epiretinal membrane removal.