

Ultra-wide field retinal imaging techniques cannot be used interchangeably

5 March 2020, by Joslin Communications



Credit: Joslin Diabetes Center

Diabetic retinopathy can be diagnosed and graded with the use of a newer scanning technology called ultra-wide field (UWF) imaging, a system that generates high-quality pictures showing most of the retina. Research from the Joslin Diabetes Center's Beetham Eye Institute has now shown that one technique, UWF fluorescein angiography, detects over three times more microaneurysms than UWF color imaging, suggesting that the two modalities should not be used interchangeably when evaluating and treating this vision-threatening condition. The research is published this month in the *British Journal of Ophthalmology*.

"Existing research often uses [fluorescein angiography](#) and color imaging as two interchangeable sides of the same coin when assessing microaneurysms. However, our research shows that these modalities aren't the same and we have to be cautious before using them in that way," says lead study author Mohamed Elmasry, M.D., Chief Retina Fellow at Joslin Diabetes Center.

With UWF imaging, clinicians are able to see over 80 percent of the retina in a single picture. UWF

color imaging is used more frequently in the U.S. than UWF fluorescein [angiography](#) because the technology is non-invasive.

"We know that the amount and location of microaneurysms is key in determining the risk of [diabetic retinopathy](#) progression", says Lloyd Paul Aiello, M.D., Ph.D., Director of the Beetham Eye Institute, Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School and senior author on the paper.

"With the growth of artificial intelligence, we need to know if we can automate the way we count these tiny blood vessel changes in order to grade [retinopathy](#) better, faster and more precisely predict its progression."

The study involved 193 patients with diabetic retinopathy—from mild disease to the most advanced stages of the disease. All patients had UWF color imaging and UWF fluorescein angiography done on the same day.

In total, 288 eyes were included in the analysis. Researchers manually counted microaneurysms on both color [images](#) and fluorescein angiography and then directly compared the results. Additionally, they compared the number of microaneurysms they identified at each level of disease severity and compared those results.

The study showed that, overall, fluorescein angiography detected 3.5-fold more microaneurysms than color imaging. This held true even after researchers adjusted for the patient's diabetes duration, average blood sugar levels and gender.

In addition, fluorescein angiography identified up to 3.5-fold more retinal areas with more than 20 microaneurysms (severe retinopathy) than color imaging.

However, when applying a correction factor of four

to the fluorescein angiography results for each grade of disease severity, the interpretation of the two techniques became more comparable.

"This study should help inform artificial intelligence and other imaging studies looking to automate the grading process using ultra-wide field color imaging or fluorescein angiogram, and make them more precise and more comparable," says Dr. Aiello.

Diabetic retinopathy is a leading cause of blindness worldwide.

"The core message for the public is that if you have diabetes, it is essential that you be receiving regular ongoing eye examinations. In certain situations, a fluorescein angiogram is a very important test, and in others, color imaging is essential for grading or diagnosing diabetic retinopathy," says Dr. Elmasry. "It's also important for physicians to understand how, when and what test to order, and how each modality can affect patient care."

More information: Mohamed Ashraf et al, Disparity of microaneurysm count between ultrawide field colour imaging and ultrawide field fluorescein angiography in eyes with diabetic retinopathy, *British Journal of Ophthalmology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1136/bjophthalmol-2019-315807](https://doi.org/10.1136/bjophthalmol-2019-315807)

Provided by Joslin Diabetes Center

APA citation: Ultra-wide field retinal imaging techniques cannot be used interchangeably (2020, March 5) retrieved 16 January 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-03-ultra-wide-field-retinal-imaging-techniques.html>

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