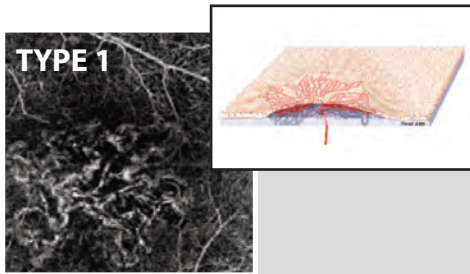
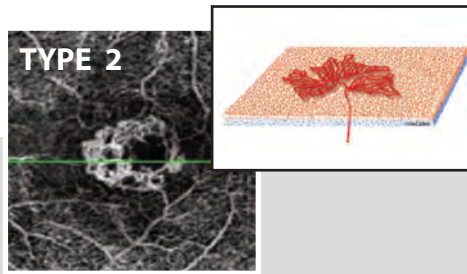


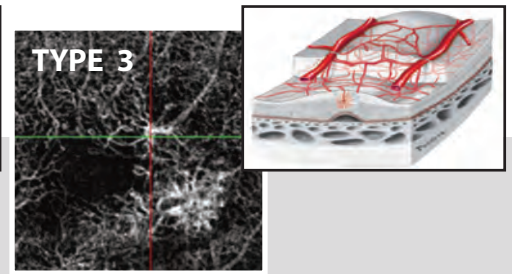
Classification of Choroidal Neovascular Membranes. OCT-Angiography



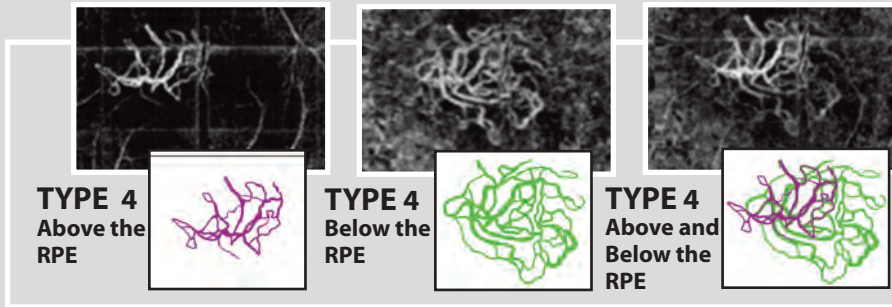
TYPE 1
Type 1 (Occult) CNV - Neovascular membranes located below the pigment epithelium. Note the dark halo around the new vessels.



TYPE 2
Type 2 (Classic) CNV: Choroidal neovascular membranes located above the pigment epithelium, penetrating the retina. Note the dark halo around the new vessels.



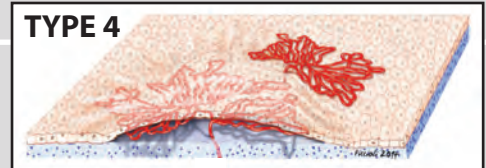
TYPE 3
Type 3 CNV (RAP lesions), located at the level of the avascular zone. Note the dark halo around the neovascularization.



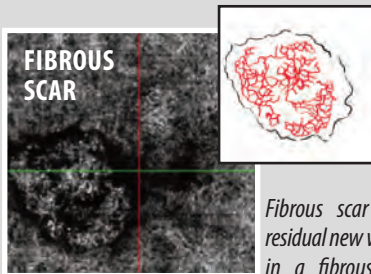
TYPE 4
Above the RPE

TYPE 4
Below the RPE

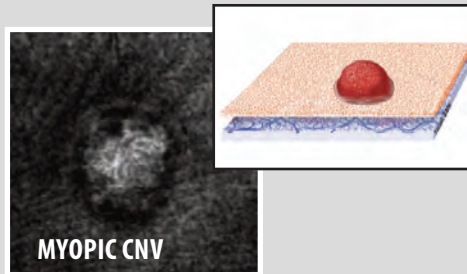
TYPE 4
Above and Below the RPE



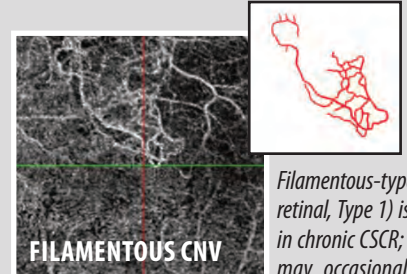
TYPE 4
Type 4 CNV: mixed CNV (Type 1+Type 2) located below the pigment epithelium (occult) and above the pigment epithelium (classic). Note the dark halo around the new vessels.



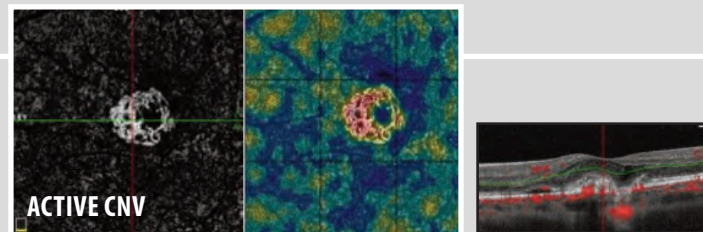
FIBROUS SCAR
Fibrous scar with residual new vessels in a fibrous scar formation (seen here as a very dark, non-vascularized area). Residual vessels are seen, but are inactive where residual flow is still present.



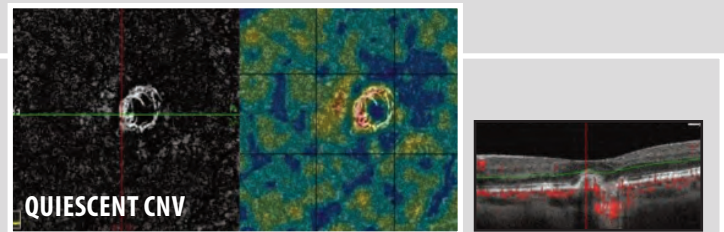
MYOPIC CNV
Myopic neovascular membranes, Type 2, are generally very small-sized, and show a slightly edematous appearance. Note the dark halo around the new blood vessels.



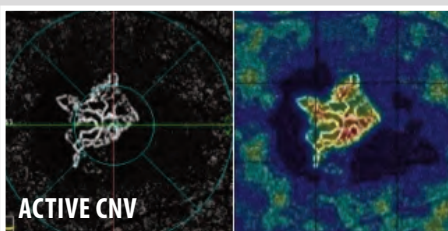
FILAMENTOUS CNV
Filamentous-type CNV (subretinal, Type 1) is often seen in chronic CSCR; however, it may occasionally also be present in AMD. New blood vessels are thick and less tortuous, with almost complete absence of fine capillaries. Note the absence of the dark halo around the new blood vessels.



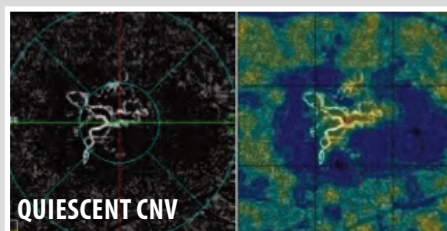
ACTIVE CNV
Active CNV: There are numerous fine capillaries, with frequent and dense anastomoses. The loops of blood vessels can be seen especially at the periphery.



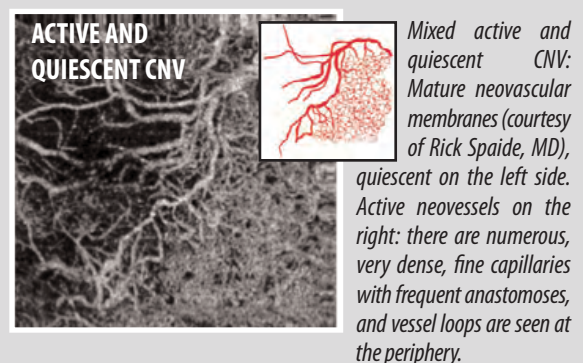
QUIESCENT CNV
Quiescent CNV: Observed during a period of stability and/or during regression, it may be spontaneous or it may occur after many treatments. The fine capillaries have disappeared, the anastomoses are rare, and the looped blood vessels have disappeared. The remaining blood vessels are more rigid, thicker, and less tortuous (arterialized).



ACTIVE CNV
Active CNV: numerous fine capillaries, with frequent and dense anastomoses are observed. Vessel loops can be seen, especially at the periphery.



QUIESCENT CNV
Quiescent CNV: Neovessels observed during a period of stability. The fine capillaries and vessel loops have disappeared, and the anastomoses are rare. The remaining vessels are stiffer, thicker, and less tortuous.



ACTIVE AND QUIESCENT CNV
Mixed active and quiescent CNV: Mature neovascular membranes (courtesy of Rick Spaide, MD), quiescent on the left side. Active neovessels on the right: there are numerous, very dense, fine capillaries with frequent anastomoses, and vessel loops are seen at the periphery.

Modified classification from J. Jung and K.B. Freund. All OCT-Angiography images have been obtained using the AngioVue OCT system from Optovue (Fremont, California)