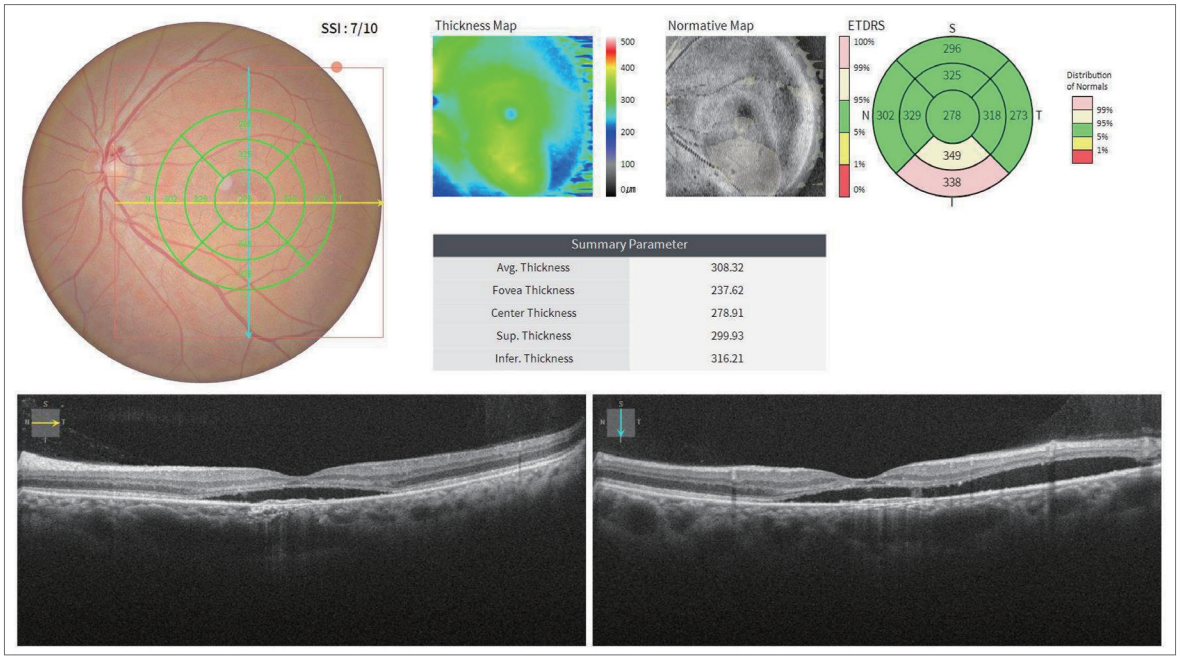
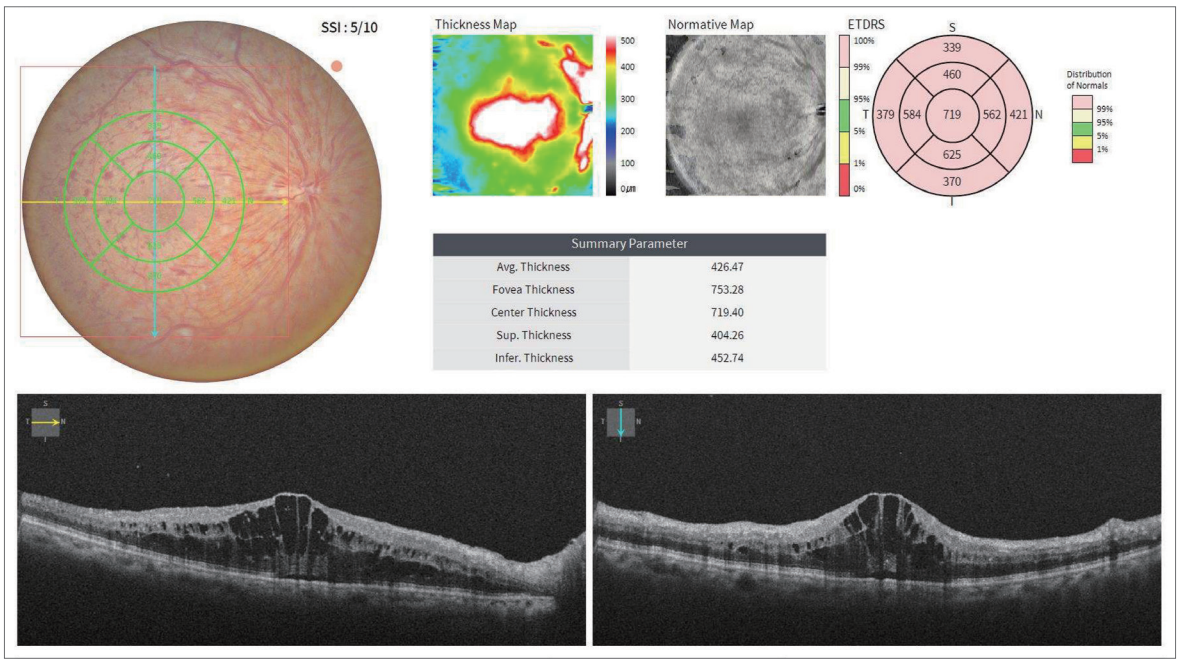
Clinic Exams



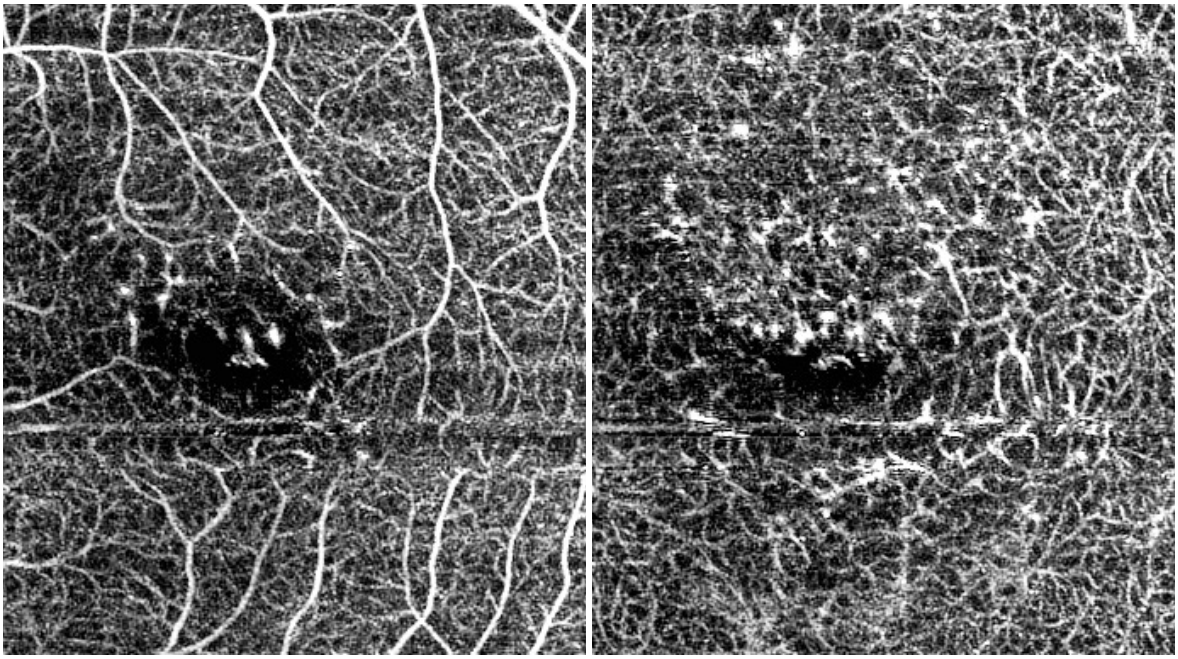
Fundus single macular, level 4, macular 3D 9x9mm, Dankook University

In wet age-related macular degeneration(Wet AMD), choroidal vessel dilation is typically accompanied by hemorrhagic pigment epithelial detachment(PED) and compression of the choroidal capillaries.
Accurate diagnosis using OCT and fundus photography supports the need for intravitreal injection therapy.



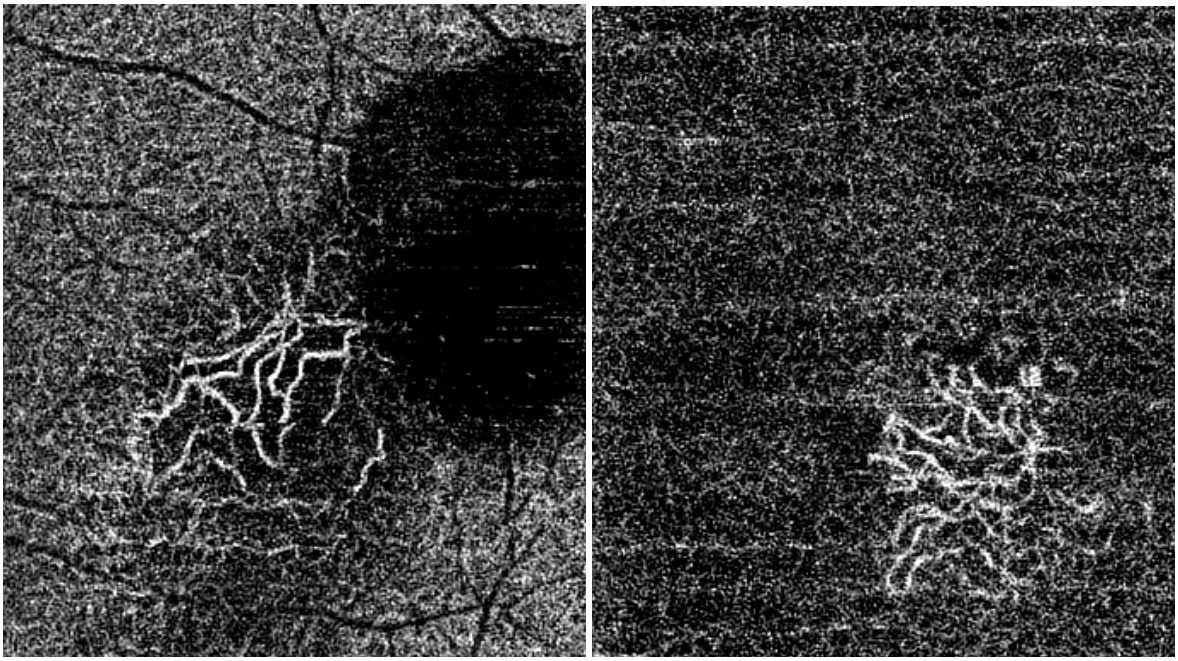
Fundus single macular, level 4, macular cross 9x9mm ,overlap 10, Dankook University

In Central Retinal Vein Occlusion(CRVO), severe macular edema is observed in the central region, accompanied by damage to the inner retinal structure, venous dilation, and hemorrhage. These findings indicate the need for visual acuity testing and fluorescein angiography. Treatment may include intravitreal injection or steroid therapy.



Macular angio 384x384, 3x3mm overlap 3, superficial, Deep, Dankook University

The patient may have non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy(NPDR), as exudates and capillary occlusion are observed. Blood glucose control and intravitreal injection therapy may be required, and prognosis should be monitored through Foveal Avascular Zone(FAZ) analysis and Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography(OCTA).



Macular angio 384x384, 3x3mm overlap 3, outer, CNV, Dankook University

Choroidal Neovascularization(CNV) is detected, and Fluorescein Angiography(FA) should be performed to assess neovascular leakage. Treatment includes intravitreal injections or laser photocoagulation, along with regular follow-up monitoring of visual acuity and visual fields.