

Modulo 2

Introduzione e
specifiche della patologia
retiniche
vascolari:
degenerazione maculare
legata alla età (AMD)

Capitolo 7

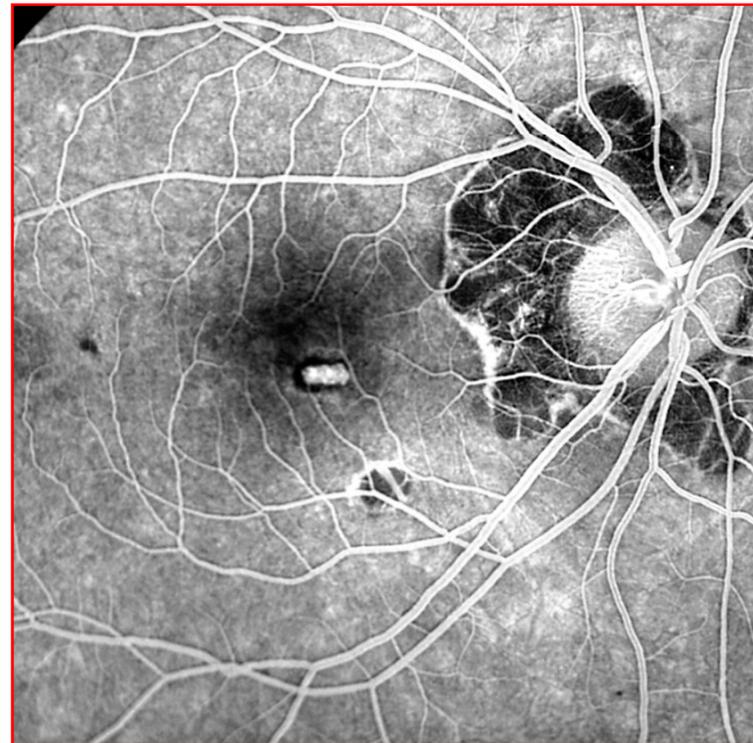
Clinica

PATOLOGIE CAUSA DI CNV

Oltre 50 anni: AMD

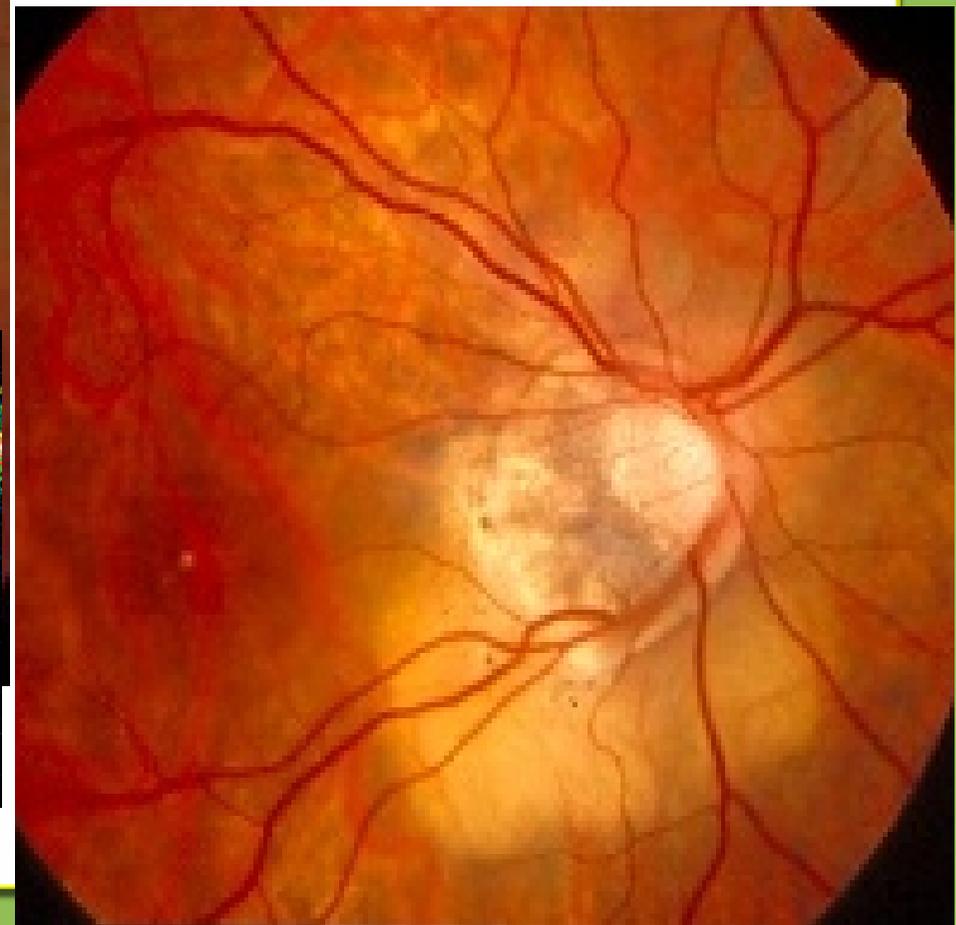
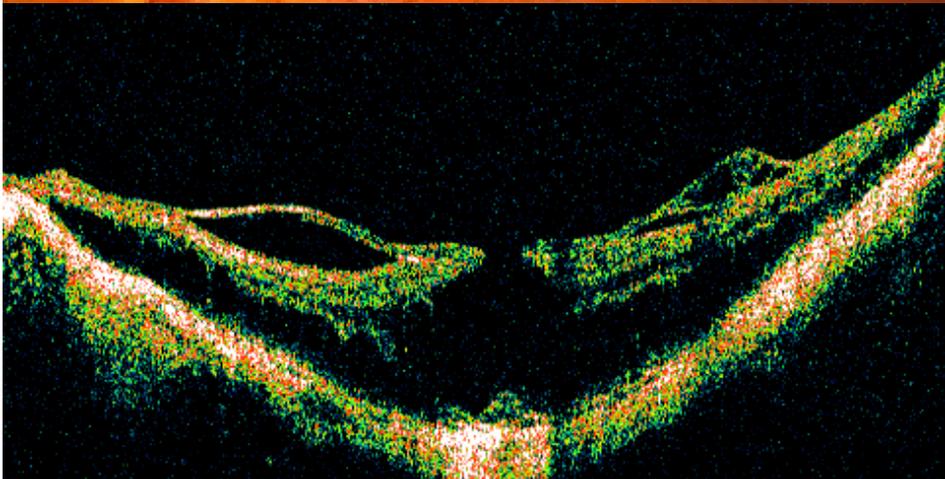
- **Meno di 50 anni**

- **miopia** 62%
- **pres istoplasmosi** 12%
- **strie angioidi** 5%
- **altre** 4%
- **idiopatica** 17%



Imaging, diagnostica e terapia delle patologie retiniche

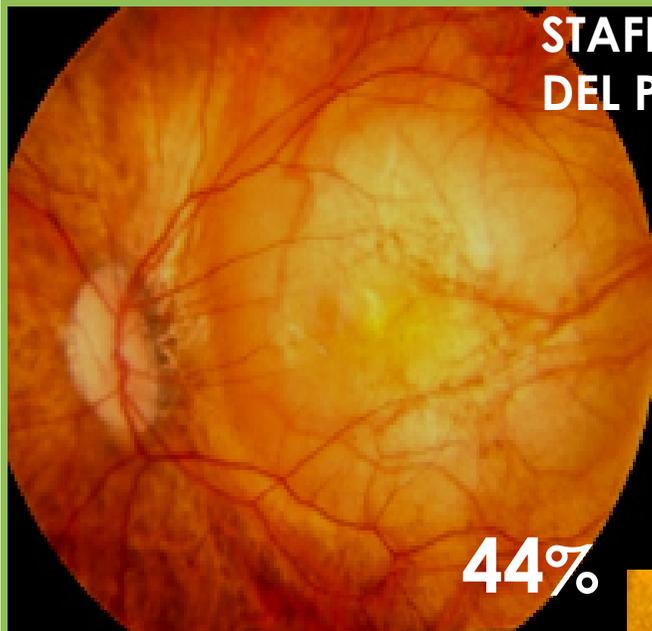
In caso di calo visivo è necessaria un'attenta valutazione delle varie patologie che affliggono la regione maculare nel miope, come un pucker maculare, una schisi, un foro o il distacco giallo peripapillare.



STAFILOMA

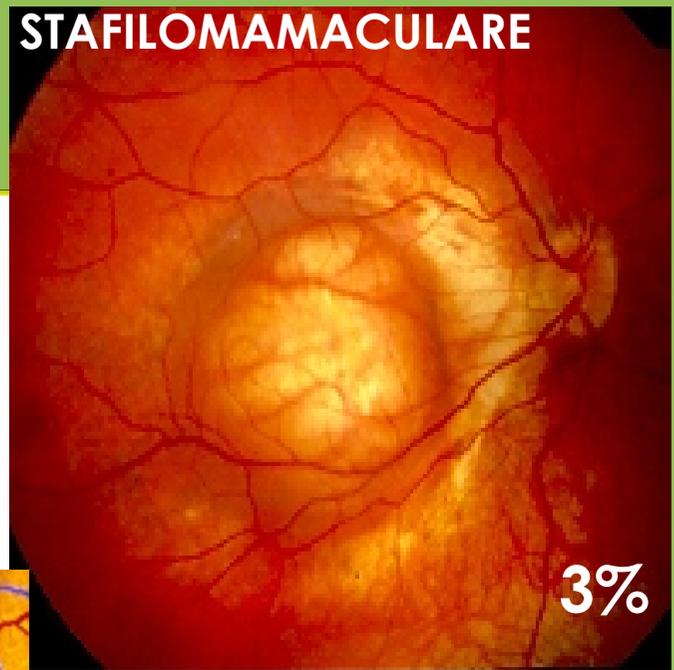
- POLO POSTERIORE
- MACULARE
- PERIPAPILLARE
- NASALE
- INFERIORE

Lo stafiloma postico è uno sfiancamento della sclera con assottigliamento della parte centrale della retina.



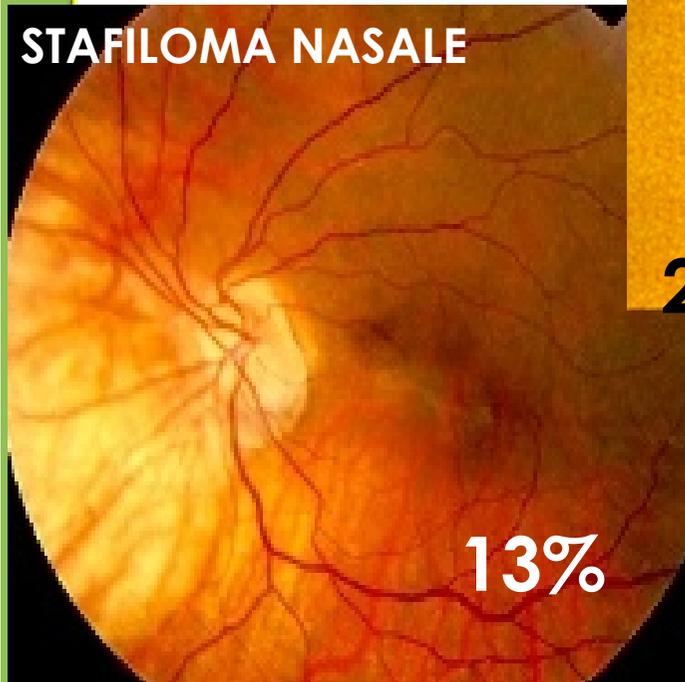
**STAFILOMA
DEL POLO POSTERIORE**

44%



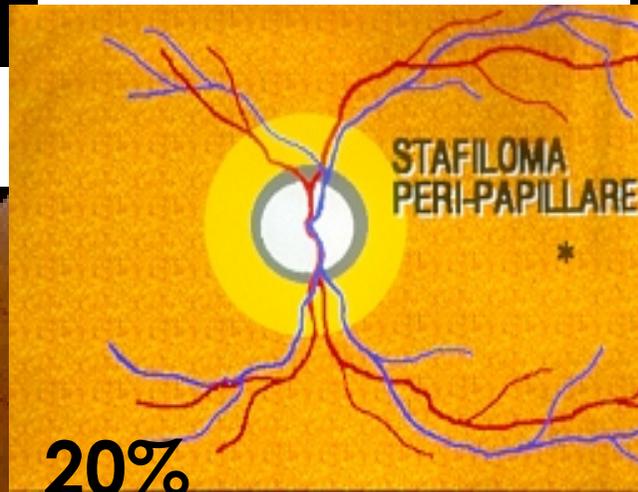
STAFILOMAMACULARE

3%

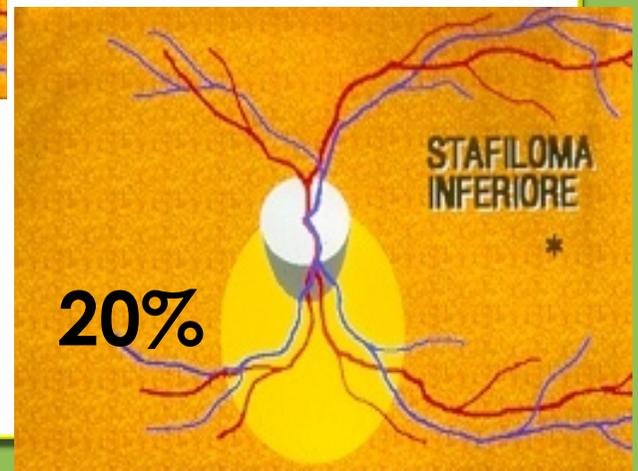


STAFILOMA NASALE

13%



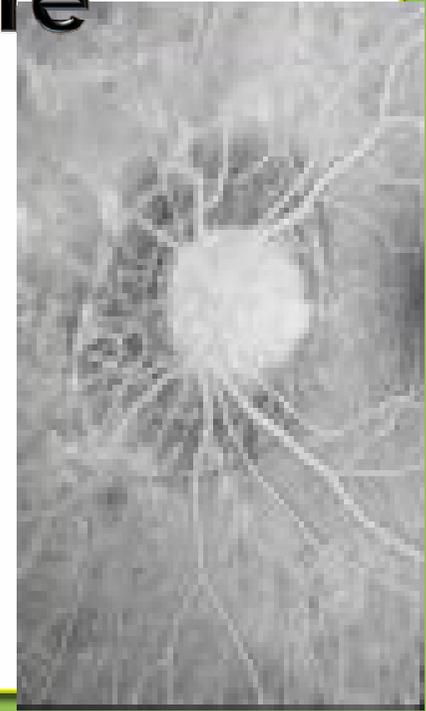
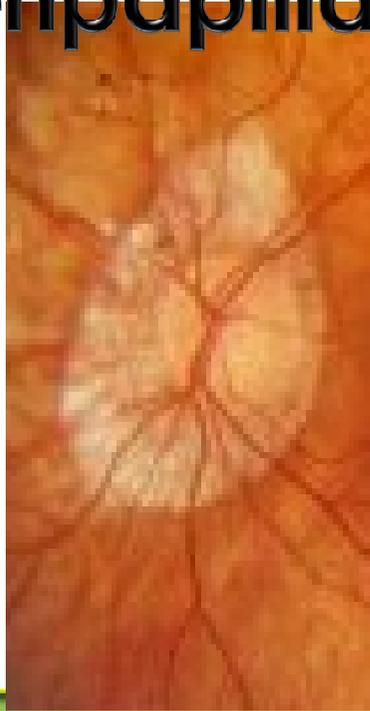
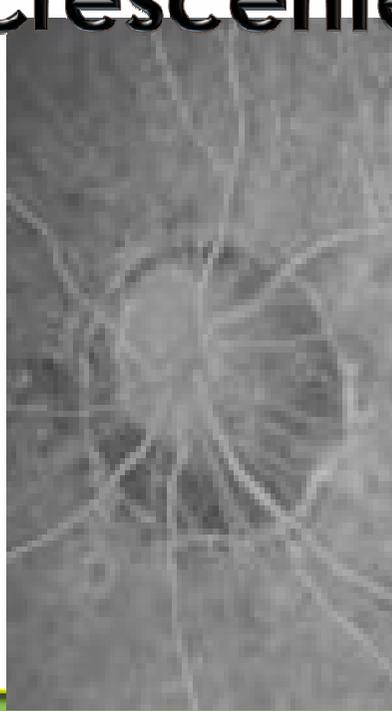
20%

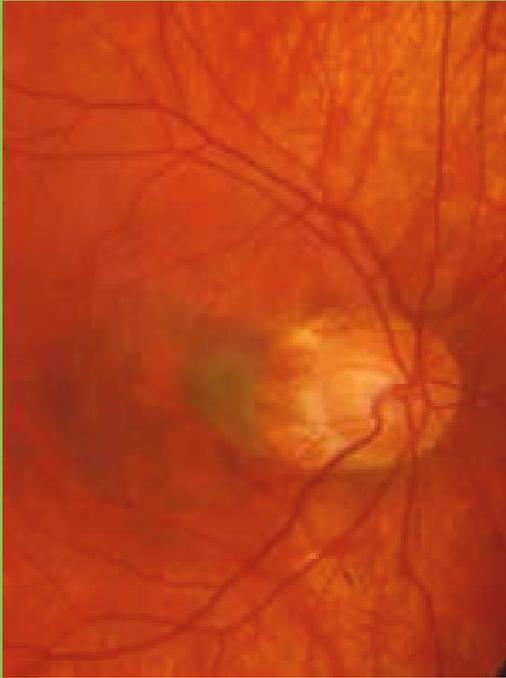


20%

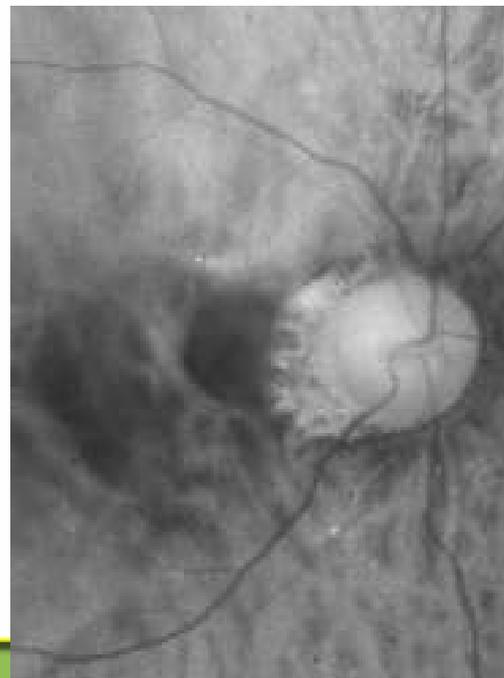


Crescente peripapillare

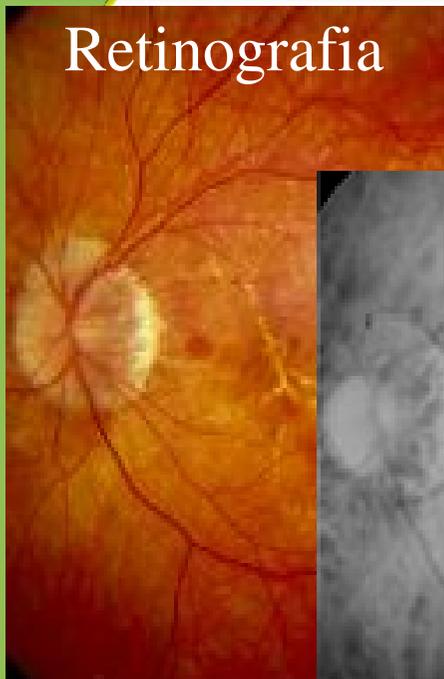




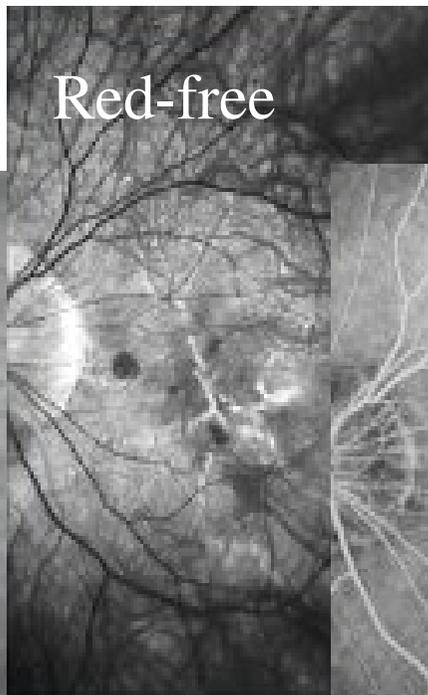
Il crescente miopico è un'area di atrofia della corioretina in sede parapapillare. Sul suo bordo può formarsi una CNV.



Retinografia



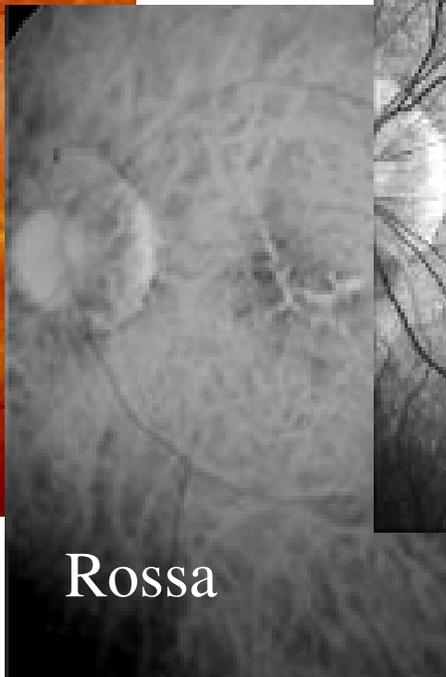
Red-free



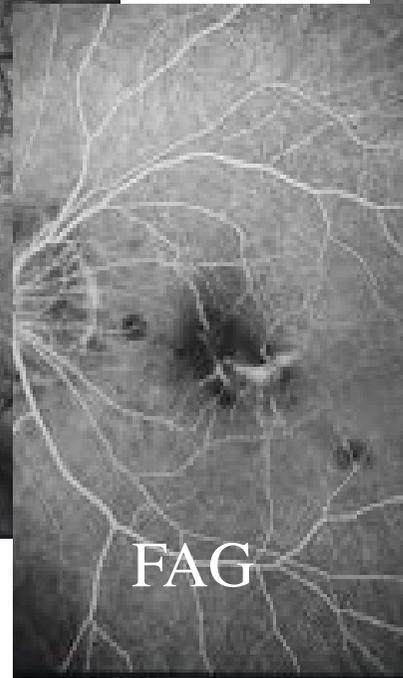
Blu



Rossa

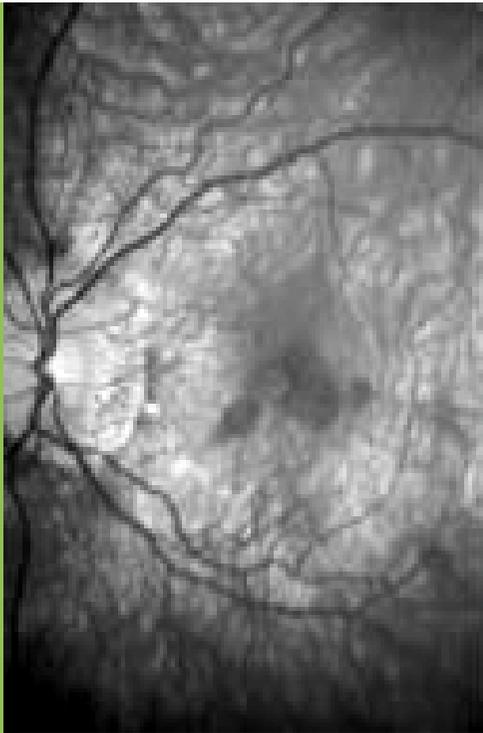


FAG

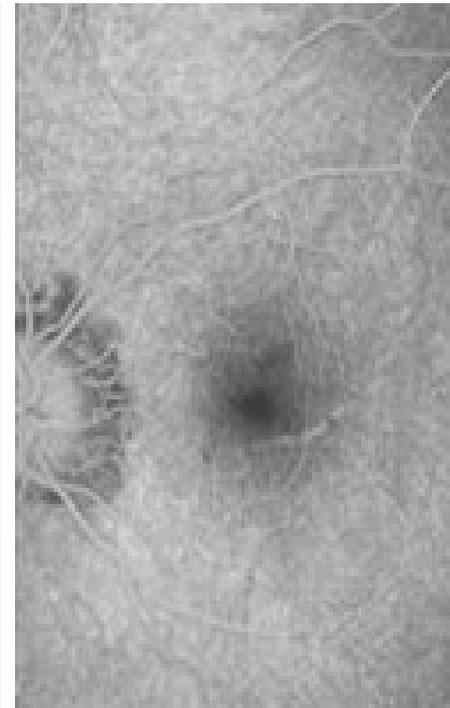
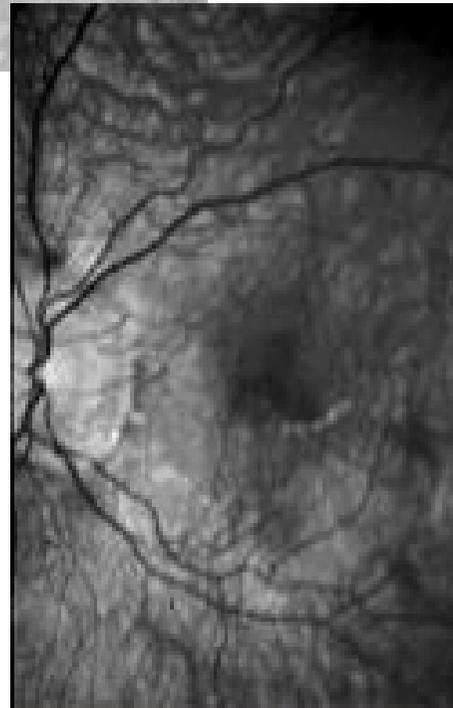


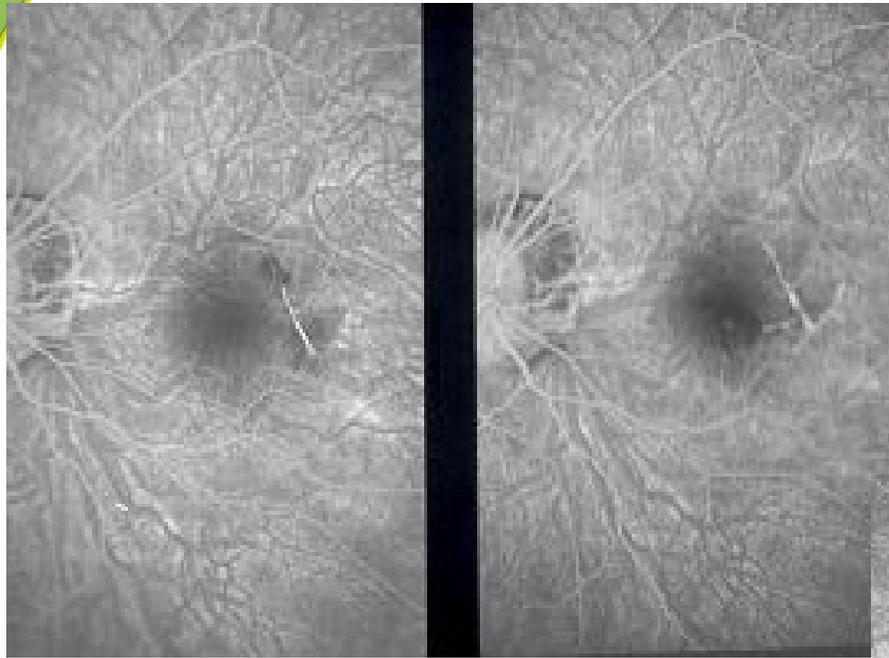
Le lacquer cracks o rotture della membrana di Bruch si evidenziano come striature visibili in modo diverso a seconda dell' imaging.

La presenza di emorragie retiniche pone importanti problemi di tipo diagnostico per le differenti implicazioni terapeutiche.

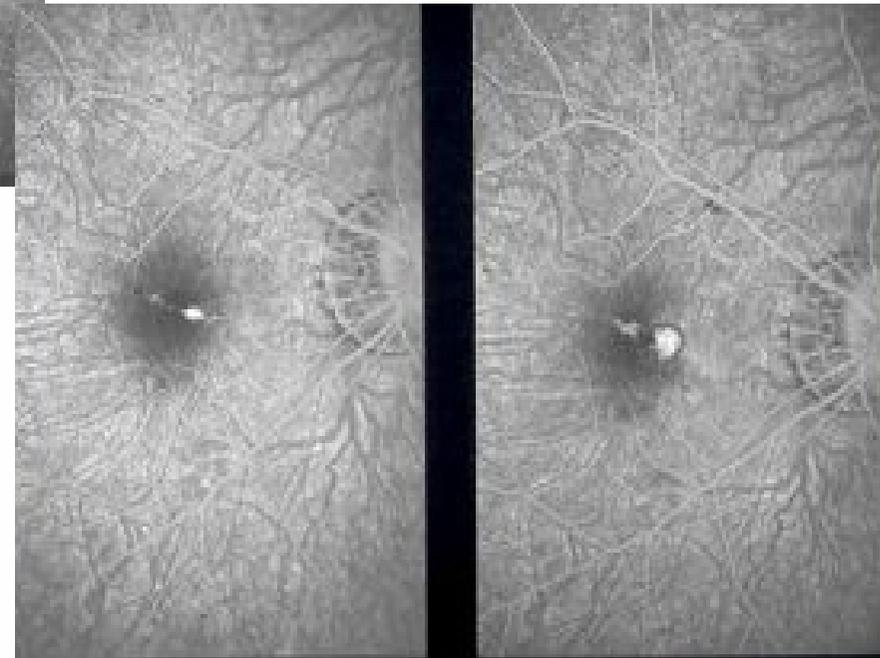


Emorragie tipo “COIN”
lesion
hanno generalmente
una buona
prognosi funzionale





LE LACQUER CRACKS
PROGREDISCONO
NEL **56%** DEI CASI E SPESSO
SONO ASSOCIATE AD UNA CNV





Macchia di Fuchs

