Imaging in uveitis

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

USE OF OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY AND OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY ANGIOGRAPHY IN POSTERIOR UVEITIS

1. Eyes with posterior and panuveitis develop a reduced capillary flow in the retinal microvasculature as the disease heals and progresses to atrophy, impacting the visual outcome (this thesis).

2. Optical coherence tomography allows the detection of underlying choroidal neovascularization in eyes with inflammatory lesions based on morphometric assessments (this thesis).

3. Using thresholding algorithms, optical coherence tomography angiography images in eyes with posterior uveitis such as tubercular uveitis can be accurately analyzed to obtain choriocapillaris flow (this thesis).

4. Compared to treatment with oral corticosteroids alone, the addition of intravitreal corticosteroids or methotrexate results in faster and higher recovery of choriocapillaris flow on optical coherence tomography angiography (this thesis).

5. Optical coherence tomography and optical coherence tomography angiography are more sensitive than dye-based angiographies in quantifying the blood flow and detecting complications such as choroidal neovascularization.

6. Termed ‘in vivo histopathology’, optical coherence tomography can delineate retinal microstructural damage, enabling the detection of the causative organism in infectious uveitis based on ‘pattern recognition’.

7. Quantifying blood flow through optical coherence tomography angiography opens new horizons in the field of structure-function correlation, as blood flow directly influences retinal photoreceptors and the retinal pigment epithelium.

8. Imaging research using optical coherence tomography and optical coherence tomography angiography greatly impacts patient care by providing non-invasive rapid diagnostic care in the clinics, reducing patient morbidity and visual loss.

9. Where the telescope ends, the microscope begins (Victor Hugo).

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