Multicolor imaging in neovascularization of disc

A 72-year-old male was diagnosed with bilateral proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Neovascularization of the disc (NVD) was seen in left eye [Fig. 1a]. The fundus fluorescein angiography showed NVD [Fig. 1b]. In multicolor imaging (MCI), fibrovascular nature of neovascularization was better seen than the color fundus photography (CFP)[Fig. 1c]. Green reflectance highlighted both vascular and fibrous components of this NVD [Fig. 1d].

MCI is a novel retinal imaging modality.[1] The use of MCI has been described in various disorders.[2-5] This image highlights the use of MCI in picking up NVD or neovascularization elsewhere noninvasively, which may be missed by CFP.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

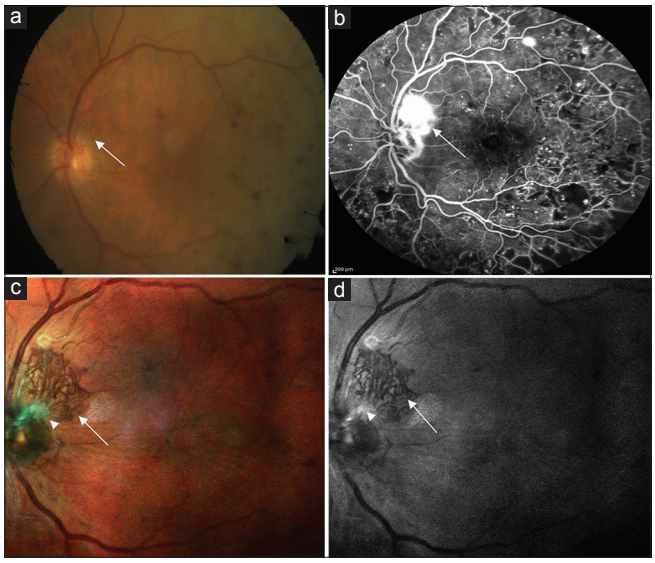

Figure 1: Neovascularization on the superior disc margin (arrow) was visible in the color fundus photography (CFP) of the left eye (a). Fundus fluorescein angiography showed leakage from neovascularization at disc (NVD) (arrow) (b). However, when multicolor imaging (MCI) is used, the fibrovascular nature of the neovascularization was seen in much greater detail -this "tuft" is much more complex and extensive when seen with MCI (arrow head) than seen with CFP (c). Green reflectance also provides clear evidence of both the vascular (arrow) and fibrous (arrow head) components of this NVD (d)

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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