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## Baseline FD-OCT Risk Factors for Glaucomatous Visual Field Conversion in the Advanced Imaging for Glaucoma Study

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**Financial Interests:**

Dr. D. Huang has a significant financial interest in Optovue, a company that may have a commercial interest in the results of this research and technology. This potential individual conflict of interest has been reviewed and managed by OHSU.  
Optovue, Inc.: stock options, patent royalty, grants  
Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc.: patent royalty

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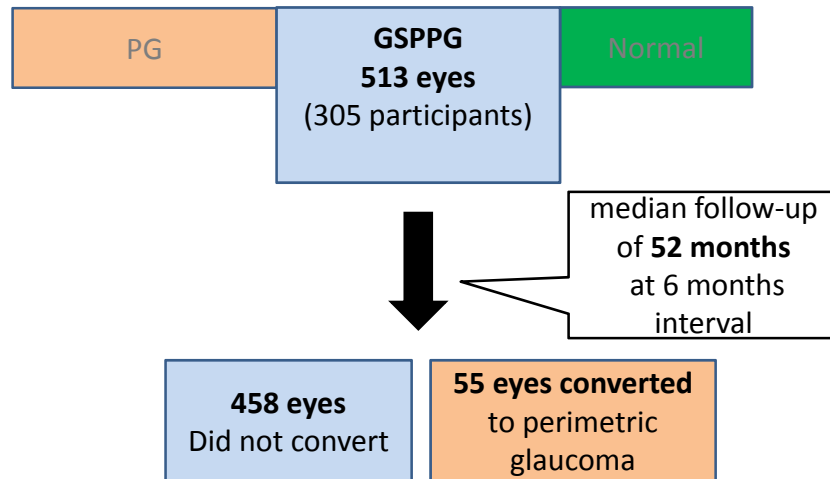


## Goal

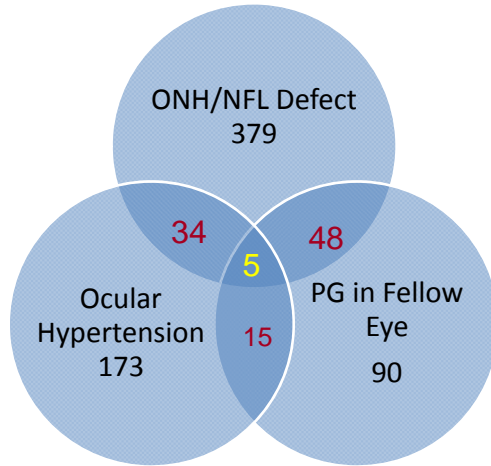
- To use Fourier-domain OCT to guide the initial treatment of patient at risk for losing visual field from primary open-angle glaucoma

## Advanced Imaging for Glaucoma Study

(NIH Bioengineering Research Partnership Completed 2013)

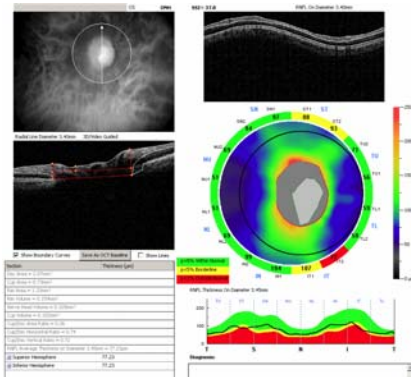


## Glaucoma Suspect & Pre-Perimetric Glaucoma (GSPPG) Group



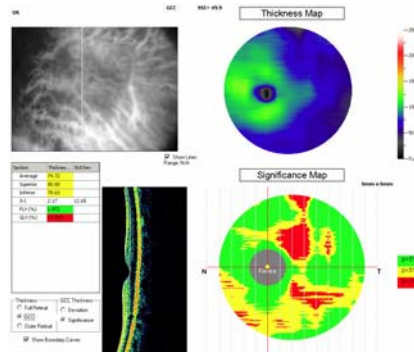
## Fourier-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography

### ONH scan (NFL)



Nerve fiber layer thickness map

### GCC scan (macula)



Ganglion cell complex thickness map

RTVue-XR (Optovue, Inc.)

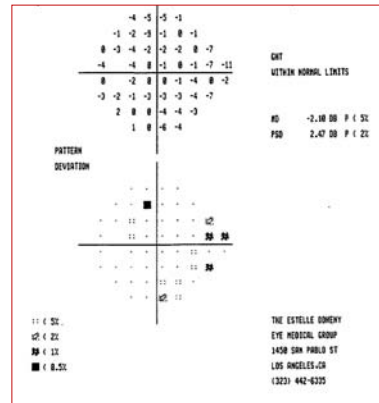
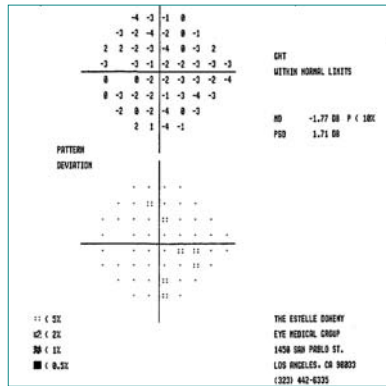
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# Visual Field Conversion Defined

Baseline normal or borderline



Follow-up abnormal x3  
PSD ( $p < 0.05$ ) or GHT ( $p < 0.01$ )



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HFA II SITA 24-2 full threshold

## Baseline Variables Predicting Conversion ( $p < 0.05$ )

		Unit	Hazard Ratio	p	AROC
<b>VF</b>	Age (years)	10	1.45	0.012	0.604
	Mean Deviation (db)	-1	1.57	<.001	0.652
	Pattern Standard Deviation (db)	1	2.25	<.001	0.683
	VFI (%)	-5	1.46	0.011	0.705
<b>FD-OCT</b>					
<b>Disc</b>	Rim Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	-0.05	1.08	0.010	0.646
	C/D Ratio, Vertical	0.1	1.44	0.016	0.657
	C/D Ratio, Area	0.1	1.27	0.024	0.623
<b>NFL</b>	Overall (μm)	-10	1.58	0.001	0.662
	Inferior Quadrant (μm)	-10	1.41	0.001	0.653
	NFL Superior Quadrant (μm)	-10	1.29	0.038	0.635
<b>GCC</b>	Overall (μm)	-10	2.04	<.001	0.684
	Inferior Hemisphere (μm)	-10	2.15	<.001	0.693
	Superior Hemisphere (μm)	-10	1.70	0.004	0.643
	GLV %	1	1.09	<.001	0.701
	<b>FLV %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>0.753</b>

Univariate Cox regression

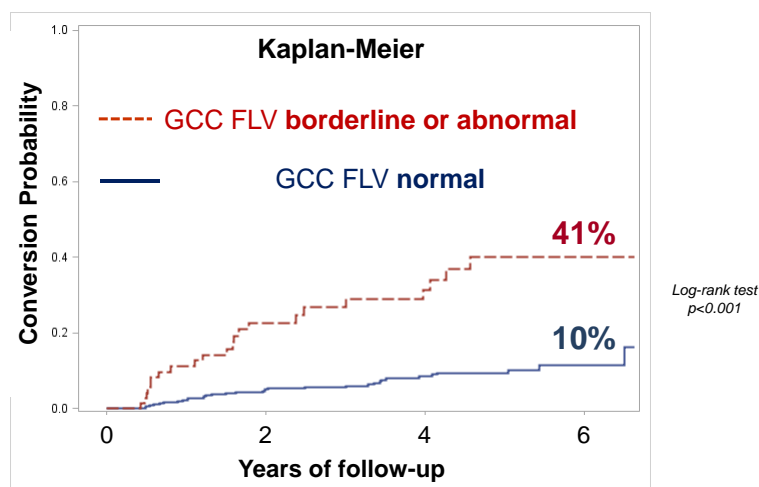
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## Non-Significant Variables

- Demographic:
  - Gender
  - Race
- Ocular
  - Axial length
  - Central corneal thickness
  - IOP
- FD-OCT:
  - Horizontal cup to disc ratio

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## Ganglion Cell Complex-Focal Loss Volume is the Best Single Predictor of Conversion



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## Glaucoma Structural Conversion Index (GSCI)

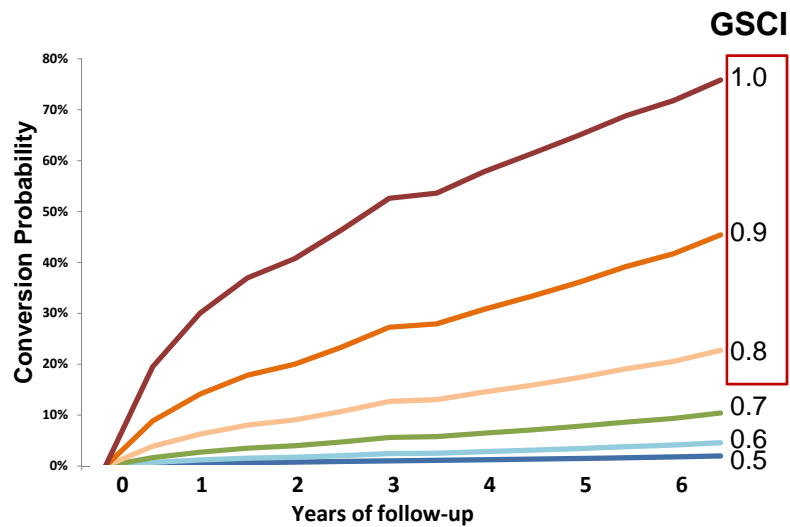
	Unit	Coeff.	Hazard Ratio	p
Age	10 years older	0.33	1.39	0.041
VF PSD	1 db higher	0.81	2.26	<.0001
NFL Inferior	10 $\mu$ m thinner	0.31	1.25	0.046
GCC FLV	1% higher	0.22	1.36	<.0001

Multivariate Cox regression

**AROC = 0.783** better than GCC FLV ( $p < 0.001$ )

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## GSCI Survival Curves



Treatment may be warranted at GSCI > 0.8

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## GSCI Predicts Actual Conversion Rate over Study Period

GSPPG Quartile	GSCI Range	Actual Conversion Rate
0% - 25%	0.33 – 0.62	3.6%
25%-50%	0.62 - 0.72	4.4%
50%-75%	0.72 - 0.84	8.9%
75%-100%	0.84 - 0.99	29.7%

Highest quartile has highly elevated risk of VF conversion

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## Conclusion

- FD-OCT measurements at baseline visit are statistically significant predictors of future VF conversion in the AIGS
- GCC FLV is the best single anatomic parameter that predicts conversion – 4 x risk if not normal
- The Glaucoma Structural Diagnostic Index (GSDI) identified the quartile with highly elevated risk for conversion
- FD-OCT may be useful in the initial risk assessment and treatment decision for patients at risk for glaucomatous visual field loss

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