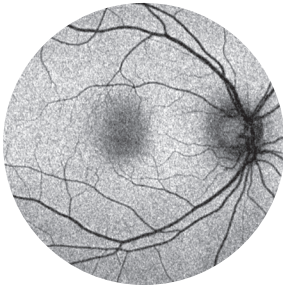




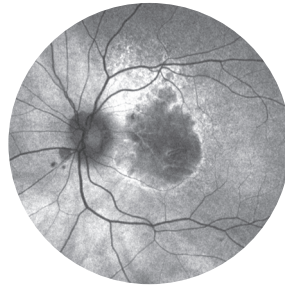
Summary of terminology in GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY

Geographic Atrophy (GA) is an advanced form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD) characterised by progressive and irreversible loss of photoreceptors, retinal pigment epithelium and underlying choriocapillaris.¹

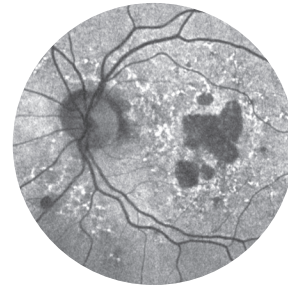
Healthy eye vs eye with GA



Healthy



Unifocal lesion



Multifocal lesion

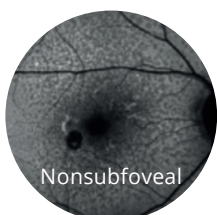
(Images courtesy of Netan Choudhry, MD, FRCS(C), DABO, Vitreous Retina Macula Specialists of Toronto)

The Beckman clinical classification scheme for AMD²

CLASSIFICATION	CLINICAL MANIFESTATION
No AMD	No drusen and no pigmentary abnormalities
Normal ageing changes	Drusen $\leq 63\mu\text{m}$ and no pigmentary abnormalities
Early AMD	Drusen $>63\mu\text{m}$ and $\leq 125\mu\text{m}$ no pigmentary abnormalities
Intermediate AMD	Drusen $>125\mu\text{m}$ and/or pigmentary abnormalities
Late AMD	GA and/or neovascular AMD

(Images courtesy of Ferris FL 3rd, et al. Ophthalmology. 2013;120(4):844-851.)

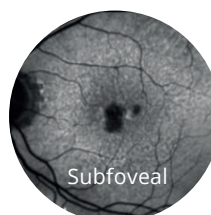
Nonsubfoveal lesions³



Nonsubfoveal

Refers to lesions wholly outside of the fovea. Also referred to as extrafoveal

Subfoveal lesions³



Subfoveal

Refers to lesions that involve part or all the fovea, can also be termed foveal involvement, foveal GA

USAGE OF MULTIMODAL IMAGING

GA can be distinguished from other forms of AMD via imaging. It is characterised as cell layer loss with sharply defined borders.^{1,4}

The following diagnostic imaging techniques can be used to identify GA:

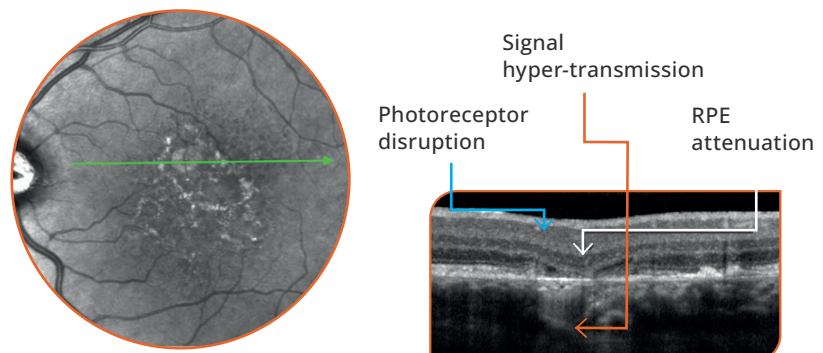
- Optical coherence tomography (OCT) – structural B scan^{1,5}
- Optical coherence tomography (OCT) – en face⁴
- Fundus autofluorescence (FAF)^{1,5}
- Colour fundus photography (CFP)^{1,4}
- Near-infrared reflectance (NIR)⁴

Classification system based on OCT was proposed for atrophy secondary to AMD⁴

cRORA:⁴

Complete retinal pigment epithelium and outer retinal atrophy (cRORA) was defined by the following criteria:

- 01** Region of hyper-transmission of at least 250µm in diameter
- 02** Zone of attenuation or disruption of the RPE of at least 250µm in diameter
- 03** Evidence of overlying photoreceptor degeneration



All occurring in the absence of signs of an RPE tear

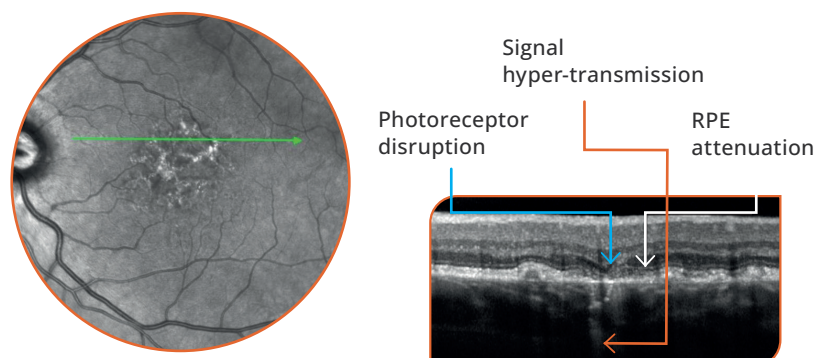
MNV: macular neovasacularisation

(Images courtesy of Robyn Guymer, Centre for Eye Research Australia)

iRORA:^{4,6}

Incomplete retinal pigment epithelium and outer retinal atrophy (iRORA):

- 01** A region of signal hyper-transmission into the choroid of <250µm
- 02** A corresponding zone of attenuation or disruption of the RPE, with or without persistence of basal laminar deposits
- 03** Evidence of overlying photoreceptor degeneration



RPE: retinal pigment epithelium.

(Images courtesy of Robyn Guymer, Centre for Eye Research Australia)

References:

1. Fleckenstein M, et al. Ophthalmology. 2018;125(3):369-90.
2. Ferris, F.L, et al. Ophthalmology 2013;120(4):844-51.
3. Bakri, SJ, et al. J Manag Care Spec Pharm. 2023 May;29(5-a Suppl): 10.18553/jmcp.2023.29.5-a.s2.doi: 10.18553/jmcp.2023.29.5-a.s2
4. Sadda SR, et al. Ophthalmology. 2018;125(4):537-548.
5. Sadda SR, Retina. 2016;36(10):1806-1822.
6. Guymer RH, et al. Ophthalmology, 2020; 127(3): 394-409.