

# Is reduction in the risk of vision loss the only benefit of photodynamic therapy in predominantly classic subfoveal choroidal neovascularization?

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**Purpose:** To emphasize the effect of photodynamic therapy (PDT) on the size and progression of the neovascular lesion (NL) and evolution of the disciform scar (DS) in predominantly classic subfoveal choroidal neovascularization (SFCNV).

**Methods:** A retrospective study of 62 eyes treated with PDT for SFCNV was performed. The greatest linear dimension (GLD) before and at last follow-up after treatment and the size of the DS post-PDT were analyzed. A subgroup of patients with DS in their fellow eye at presentation without prior PDT was also studied. The size of the scar in these eyes was compared to that following PDT.

**Results:** After an average follow-up at 9 months, the size of the NL was stabilized or reduced in 64% of the study eyes with absence of fluorescein leakage in 45%. Only 3 eyes (5%) developed DS. At presentation, 14 patients already had DS in their fellow eye, the size of which was significantly larger than that post-PDT ( $p = 0.044$ ). It was also significantly larger than that of the potential scar in the study eyes of the same subgroup of patients ( $p = 0.002$ ) and of the rest of the patients ( $p = 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrates a beneficial effect for PDT on the size of the NL and DS in SFCNV, which might be of great significance, particularly when PDT fails to prevent severe vision loss.

**Keywords:** age-related macular degeneration, choroidal neovascularization, classic choroidal neovascularization, disciform scarring, fluorescein angiography, photodynamic therapy

## Introduction

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of legal blindness in the elderly (Klein et al 1995). The main reason for visual loss in these patients is the development of choroidal neovascularization (CNV) in the macular area, mainly in the subfoveal region (Ferris et al 1984; MSPG 1993). Subfoveal choroidal neovascularization (SFCNV) is also a common cause of vision loss in pathologic myopia (Soubrane and Coscas 2001) and the presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome (POHS) (Olk et al 1984). Since its introduction, PDT has had a great impact on the management of SFCNV (Bressler and Bressler 2000; Margherio 2000) and its benefit in reducing the risk of vision loss has been documented in large multicenter clinical trials in the case of AMD (TAP 1999; Bressler 2001, 2002; VIP 2001b) and myopia (VIP 2001a). Some evidence for its benefit in other causes of SFCNV is also available (Sickenberg et al 2000; Saperstein et al 2002; Busquets et al 2003). Although these trials included data regarding the fluorescein angiographic outcomes and progression of the CNV lesion following PDT, the main emphasis was on visual outcome and the reduction in the risk of vision loss. However, these studies, and data from other studies (Schmidt-Erfurth 1999; Michels et al 2000), suggest that PDT could limit

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progression of and reduce fluorescein leakage from CNV lesions. Our study exclusively discusses the beneficial effect of PDT on the progression and size of the CNV lesion, and on the evolution of the disciform scar (DS) in patients with predominantly classic SFCNV. We also comment on why this effect may be desirable even when PDT fails to reduce the risk of vision loss.

## Methods

Following Institute Review Board approval, we performed a retrospective chart review of all patients who received verteporfin-mediated PDT for SFCNV at the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Virginia Health System during a 2-year period. All patients were treated by two of us (JST and BPC). Patients with AMD and non-AMD-related predominantly classic (SFCNV) (area of classic CNV occupies 50% or more of the area of the entire lesion) were included. All cases that demonstrated ophthalmoscopic and fluorescein angiographic evidence of “retinal angiomatous proliferation” (RAP) (Yannuzzi 2001) were excluded.

To be included in this study, each treated eye had to complete at least 6 months of follow-up after the first PDT treatment. In addition, the CNV lesion had to meet the eligibility criteria set in the TAP and VIP trials (TAP 1999; VIP 2001a). Also, the treatment, re-treatment and follow-up methods had to adhere to the standard protocol of verteporfin-mediated PDT used in these trials. Only two minor deviations were allowed. First, eyes with initial best-corrected visual acuity worse than 20/200 for AMD and 20/100 for myopia were included. Second, only rarely eyes whose follow up did not precisely adhere to the TAP (1999) and VIP (2001a) follow-up protocol were included. The breach to the protocol in such eyes was that fluorescein angiography (FA) was not necessarily performed on all follow-up visits. These were stable eyes that had dramatic and sustained improvement in symptoms with visual stabilization following PDT, in which the treating physician found no funduscopy evidence of active CNV on later follow up visits.

In each case, the etiology of the neovascular lesion, the indication for PDT, the number of treatment sessions, and the range of follow up were noted. Also, the size of the neovascular lesion, estimated by the greatest linear dimension (GLD) of the lesion (TAP 1999), was measured before treatment and at the last follow up following treatment. Then, the percentage change in lesion size; the percentage of eyes with stable, reduced, or progressed neovascular lesion (according to TAP grading criteria of fluorescein angiographic assessment at follow up); and the percentage

of eyes that developed disciform scarring following PDT were calculated.

A subgroup of 14 cases that received PDT to one eye only (study eye) and already had a DS in the fellow eye at presentation was analyzed. None of the latter eyes received PDT prior to scar development. The size of the DS, as estimated by its GLD, was measured in each case from funduscopy and angiographic data. The average size of these scars was calculated and compared to that of the DS that developed following PDT in some eyes. Also it was compared to the average size of the DS that could have potentially developed following PDT in the study eyes of the same 14 patients, and in the study eyes of the rest of the patients. In each of these comparisons, a double-tailed student's t-test was performed to assess significance.

The size of the DS that could have potentially developed in the study eyes over the follow-up period after PDT was calculated based on the following. In eyes that had no progression or less CNV leakage by TAP criteria (TAP 1999), the size of the potential DS was approximated by the size of the pre-treatment neovascular lesion. We believe this is appropriate because PDT is believed to cause occlusion of the vascular component of the neovascular lesion without affecting the fibrous component (Ghazi et al 2001). So although by TAP criteria (TAP 1999) the size (GLD) of the entire lesion and CNV leakage might angiographically decrease following PDT, the neovascular membrane, with its occluded vessels and fibrous matrix, anatomically persists with no regression. In eyes with progression following PDT, the size of the potential DS was approximated by the size of the post-treatment neovascular lesion at the last follow up visit.

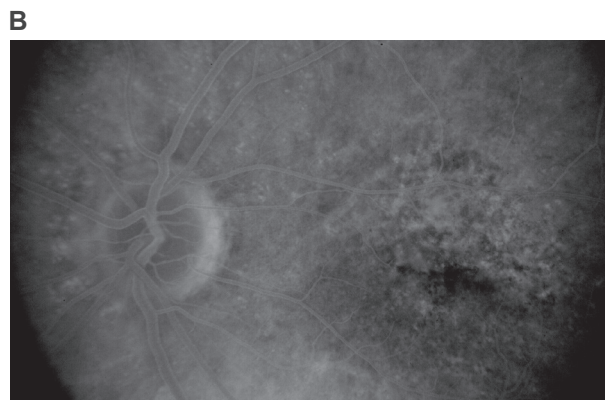
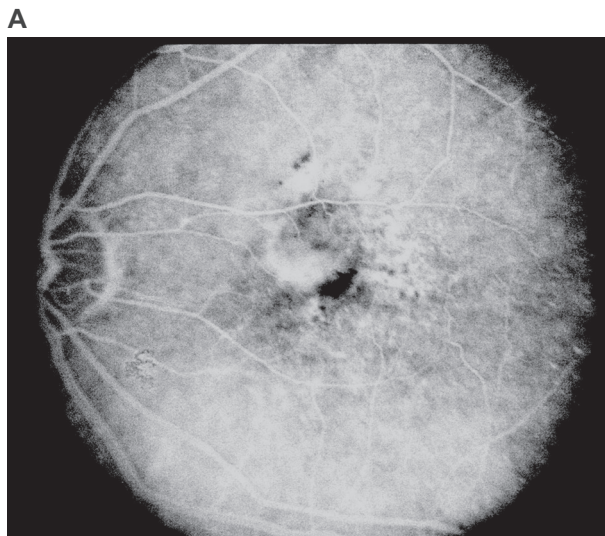
## Results

One hundred and forty eight eyes of 137 patients were treated with verteporfin-mediated PDT for SFCNV at the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Virginia Health System over a period of 2 years. Careful review of the charts of these patients disclosed that 62 eyes of 60 patients satisfied the inclusion criteria of this study. The major reasons for exclusion included less than 6 months follow-up after the first PDT session, nonpredominantly classic SFCNV, and/or evidence of “RAP” (Yannuzzi et al 2001). The following is a report of the results obtained from analysis of the 62 eyes.

Sixty patients received PDT to only one eye and two patients had PDT performed to both eyes. Ninety-five percent (59/62) of the eyes had predominantly classic SFCNV secondary to AMD. The remaining 3 (5%) were due to pathologic myopia (2 cases) and POHS (1 case). Twelve eyes (19%) had recurrent SFCNV

after having previously received laser photocoagulation for extrafoveal or juxtafoveal CNV. The follow up interval following the first PDT session ranged from 6 to 16 months (average 9 months) with 53% of the eyes followed for at least 9 months (equivalent of a maximum of 4 PDT sessions by TAP protocol). The number of treatment sessions over the period of follow-up ranged from 1 to 5 (average of 2.7 sessions). The average pre-treatment GLD was 2585  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 400–4800  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and the average post-treatment GLD was 2103  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 0–6800  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

At the last follow up visit following PDT, 40 eyes (64%) had stable or decreased GLD of the lesion with no progression of leakage. Twenty-eight of 62 eyes (45%) had no evidence of CNV with absence of leakage (Figure 1). Twenty-two eyes (36%) had progression. Ten of these (45%) had at least



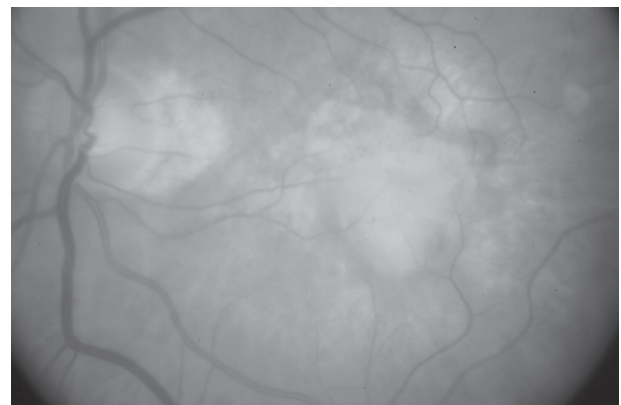
**Figure 1** Pre- and post-treatment fluorescein angiogram (FA) of the left eye of a patient with AMD-related predominantly classic SFCNV. **A**) Pre-treatment, late phase frame. **B**) Ten months after two sessions of PDT, late phase frame. Note absence of CNV leakage in the post-treatment angiogram.

**Abbreviations:** AMD, age-related macular degeneration; CNV, choroidal neovascularization; PDT, photodynamic therapy; SFCNV, subfoveal choroidal neovascularization.

doubling of the GLD of the neovascular lesion compared to pre-treatment. The latter could explain our observation that the average pre-treatment GLD (2585  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was not significantly different from the average post-treatment GLD (2103  $\mu\text{m}$ ), although 64% of the eyes had stable or decreased GLD. Three study eyes (5%) developed a DS following PDT with an average scar size of 3200  $\pm$  1345  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 2100–4700  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Figure 2).

Fourteen patients (23%) had already had disciform scarring in their fellow eye at the time of presentation, 6 of these (43%) had previous laser therapy for CNV (Table 1). None of these eyes had previously received PDT. At last follow up visit, all but one of the 14 patients had a GLD of the neovascular lesion in the study eye smaller than the size of the scar in the fellow eye; and 7 of them (50%), had no evidence of CNV with absence of leakage in the study eye (Table 1). The average size of the DS in these 14 fellow eyes was 5900  $\pm$  1866  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 2200–9200  $\mu\text{m}$ ). The average size of the DS that developed in eyes with previous laser therapy (6/14) was 5500  $\pm$  2365  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 2200–9200  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and that in eyes without previous intervention (8/14; naturally occurring) was 6200  $\pm$  1493  $\mu\text{m}$  (range: 4000–8000  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Figure 3; Table 2).

The average size of the DS that developed in 3 study eyes following PDT (3200  $\pm$  1345  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was significantly smaller than that of the fellow eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients (5900  $\pm$  1866  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and than that of the 8 of 14 eyes without previous intervention (6200  $\pm$  1493  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Tables 2, 3). It was not significantly smaller, however, than that of the 6 of 14 eyes that had disciform scarring with prior laser treatment (5500  $\pm$  2365  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Tables 2, 3).



**Figure 2** Disciform scar following PDT. Fundus picture of a patient with AMD-related SFCNV that evolved into a disciform scar following two sessions of PDT. This was the largest scar that developed following treatment (GLD: 4700  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

**Abbreviations:** AMD, age-related macular degeneration; GLD, greatest linear dimension; PDT, photodynamic therapy; SFCNV, subfoveal choroidal neovascularization.

**Table 1** Subgroup of 14 patients. GLD of the disciform scar in the fellow eyes and GLD of the neovascular lesion pre- and post-PDT in the study eyes

Case number	GLD pre-PDT (micron)	GLD post PDT (micron)	Size of disciform scar in fellow eye (micron)	Comments on disciform scar
1	4400	0	6000	Following laser
2	1000	4800	9200	Following laser
3	2900	0	5200	Following laser
4	1800	6000	6200	
5	3000	4800	6400	
6	3000	2800	7000	
7	4000	0	8000	
8	1000	3400	4000	
9	4200	0	5600	
10	400	0	6400	Following laser
11	3600	0	4000	Following laser
12	2000	0	4400	
13	2200	4300	2200	
14	4800	4800	8000	Following laser

**Abbreviations:** GLD, greatest linear dimension; PDT, photodynamic therapy.

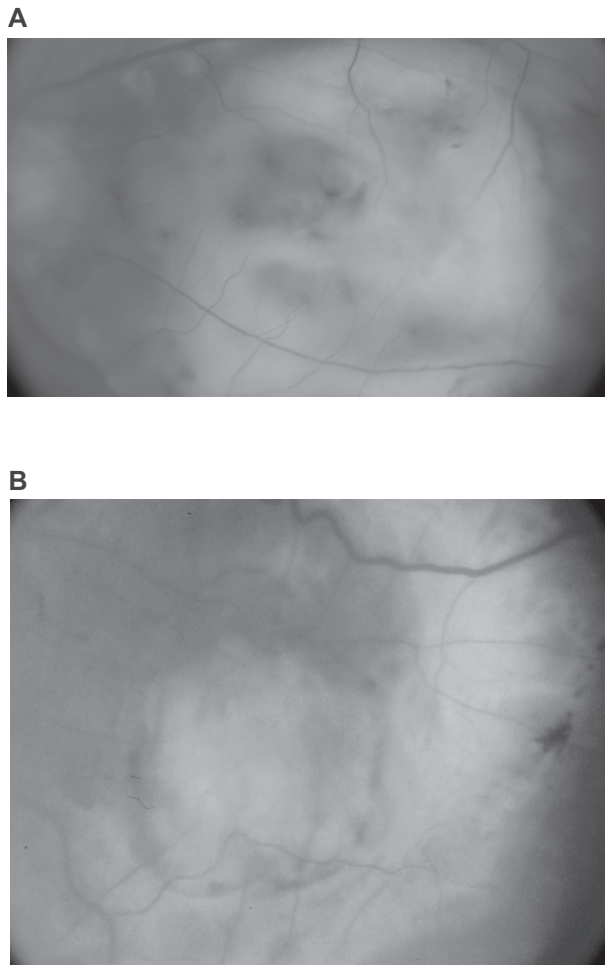
The size of the DS that could have potentially developed following PDT was determined from the study eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients, and then also from the rest of the study eyes (45 eyes) excluding the 3 that developed DS. It was found to be  $3607 \pm 1389 \mu\text{m}$  and  $3579 \pm 1473 \mu\text{m}$ , respectively (Table 2). In either case, it was significantly smaller than the average size of the scar in the fellow eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients ( $5900 \pm 1866 \mu\text{m}$ ), and of the 8 of 14 without previous intervention ( $6200 \pm 1493 \mu\text{m}$ ) (Tables 2, 3). However, in both cases, it was not significantly smaller than that of the 6 of 14 eyes that developed the scar following prior laser treatment ( $5500 \pm 2365 \mu\text{m}$ ) (Tables 2, 3).

## Discussion

Photodynamic therapy is now one of the first line treatment modalities used in the management of subfoveal CNV (VIP et al 2002). Its benefit in reducing vision loss has been proven in the case of AMD-related predominantly classic SFCNV (TAP 1999; Bressler 2001), AMD-related occult SFCNV (VIP 2001b; Bressler 2002), and SFCNV related to pathologic myopia (VIP 2001a). Some evidence also exists for a treatment benefit in other cases of SFCNV (Sickenberg et al 2000; Saperstein et al 2002; Busquets et al 2003). Although these clinical trials reported on the fluorescein angiographic outcome following treatment and provided evidence that PDT could limit the size and progression of the CNV lesion, the main emphasis was on the reduction in the risk of moderate and severe visual loss associated with PDT.

The effect of treatment on the size of the CNV lesion, particularly the evolution of the DS potentially associated with it, was less extensively assessed. Our study exclusively discusses this treatment benefit of PDT regardless of the final visual outcome, and supports the idea that the latter should not be the sole criterion by which treatment success is determined.

Over an average follow-up period of 9 months, we found that 64% of PDT treated eyes had stable or decreased GLD of the CNV lesion with no progression, 45% had no evidence of CNV with absence of leakage, and only 36% had progression at the last follow-up visit. These results compare favorably to those reported in the one-year follow up of the TAP trial (TAP 1999) where 19% of treated eyes had absence of leakage and 46% had progression. The explanation for this favorable outcome is two-fold. First, the majority of our study eyes had a lesion almost entirely composed of classic CNV (data not shown here). Although in a subgroup analysis in the TAP trial, lesion characteristics at baseline did not have a significant effect on the magnitude of treatment benefit on progression and final lesion size more than 6 MPS disc areas, only three broad classes of lesions were analyzed: those with at least 50%, those with less than 50%, and those with no classic CNV. Those with at least 50% classic CNV were not further subdivided. Our group of study eyes constitutes one subgroup of those with at least 50% classic CNV and probably the one with the most favorable response to PDT as far as post-treatment lesion size and progression are concerned. Second, a selection bias, by virtue of the



**Figure 3** Disciform scars in 2 fellow eyes from the subgroup of 14 patients. **A)** Fundus picture of the largest scar that developed without previous intervention. **B)** Fundus picture of the largest scar that developed following previous laser treatment. This eye had received 2 sessions of laser photocoagulation for CNV.  
**Abbreviation:** CNV, choroidal neovascularization.

retrospective nature and inclusion criteria of the study, might be partially responsible. It is generally believed that patients with poor response to therapy are more likely to be noncompliant with treatment plans. Thus it is quite possible that the majority of eyes that had significant progression and poor visual outcome early after treatment failed to maintain the desired follow-up criteria of this study with either a short (less than 6 months) or an irregular (did not adhere to the TAP protocol) follow-up, leading to subsequent exclusion. The result of that would be the inadvertent selection of eyes with better response to PDT.

The effect of PDT on lesion size and progression emphasized in this manuscript might be very significant in determining the size of the DS and central scotoma that may ultimately develop in eyes with SFCNV. Disciform scarring is a frequent complication of neovascular maculopathy,

particularly AMD (Green and Enger 1993). The evolution of a DS secondary to CNV has been described by Gass (1967a, 1967b) who noted that repeated episodes of hemorrhage and exudation from these abnormal vessels in the subretinal and/or subpigment epithelial space result in retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) metaplasia with vascular and fibroblastic in-growth from the choroid. The end result is a disciform maculopathy. Subsequent studies supported this theory (Teeters and Bird 1973; Green and Key 1977). Based on this, an intervention that limits the activity (bleeding and exudation) of CNV would be expected to favorably alter the evolution of the DS. PDT has been shown to cause endothelial cell damage and denudation of the vascular basement membrane with subsequent platelet aggregation, thrombus formation and vascular occlusion (Ghazi et al 2001). This effect, however, is short-lived because thrombus fragmentation and endothelial cell regeneration with re-population of the denuded basement membranes, result in re-perfusion of the occluded vessels following treatment (Ghazi et al 2001). This explains why repeated treatment sessions may be needed to maintain CNV non-perfusion. To understand the beneficial effect of PDT on the evolution of the DS despite its short-lived effect, it is important to examine what happens to the CNV in between treatment sessions.

At the vascular level, during the period that the neovessels are occluded following each treatment session, and before reperfusion and leakage re-occur, mild exudation and hemorrhage, if at all, takes place. At the cellular level, after each treatment, newly regenerated endothelial cells replace the treated necrotic cells. Evidence for this phenomenon can be observed experimentally as early as the third day following PDT and is complete by 2 weeks (Royster et al 1988). After the necrotic endothelial cells are regenerated, the following PDT session leads to their necrosis again, and the cycle continues with each treatment session. The newly regenerated, immature endothelial cells that replace the treated, mature cells might be less leaky. Evidence for this comes from previous ultrastructural studies which showed that development of endothelial fenestrations and loss of some of the surrounding pericytes are part of the maturation process of endothelial cells and capillaries lined by them (Ishibashi and Ryan 1992; Ishibashi et al 1995; Suzuki and Yoshida 1998). This may contribute to decreased exudation and hemorrhage in the early period following regeneration of treated capillaries and prior to their maturation. Therefore a logical implication would be that PDT could temporarily occlude active neovessels by virtue of thrombosis, and transform them into inactive vessels for at least a short period

**Table 2** Average size of disciform scars following PDT (actual and potential) and without PDT (with and without prior laser)

	Disciform scar in fellow eye of subgroup of 14 patients	Disciform scar in fellow eyes with no previous laser	Disciform scar in fellow eyes with previous laser treatment	Disciform scar in study eyes following PDT	Potential scar post-PDT in study eyes of subgroup of 14 patients	Potential scar post-PDT in rest of study eyes excluding 3 eyes
Number of eyes	14	8	6	3	14	45
Average Size $\pm$ SD (micron)	5900 $\pm$ 1866	6200 $\pm$ 1493	5500 $\pm$ 2365	3200 $\pm$ 1345	3607 $\pm$ 1389	3579 $\pm$ 1473

**Abbreviations:** PDT, photodynamic therapy; SD, standard deviation.

following regeneration and reperfusion by virtue of capillary immaturity. Hence, less stimulus for RPE metaplasia and fibroblastic ingrowth as per Gass theory (Gass 1967a, 1967b), and a favorable influence on the evolution of the DS and central scotoma (Schmidt-Erfurth 1999).

The findings in our study support this hypothesis. The average size of the DS that developed in 3 study eyes following PDT (3200  $\pm$  1345  $\mu$ m) was significantly smaller than the average size of the scar in the fellow eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients (5900  $\pm$  1866  $\mu$ m), and particularly the 8 of 14 without previous intervention (6200  $\pm$  1493  $\mu$ m) (Tables 2, 3). In addition, the average size of the potential DS derived from the study eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients (3607  $\pm$  1389  $\mu$ m) was significantly smaller than that of the scar in their fellow eyes (5900  $\pm$  1866  $\mu$ m) (Tables 2, 3). One could argue that this comparison may be biased because patients with a DS and central scotoma in their fellow eye might seek care earlier due to the slightest disturbance of vision in their good eye secondary to increased awareness. To eliminate such bias, we also compared the average size of the DS in the fellow eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients (5900  $\pm$  1866  $\mu$ m) to that of the potential scar in the study eyes of the rest of the patients who do not have a DS in their fellow eye. The latter was found to be 3579  $\pm$  1437  $\mu$ m and was also significantly smaller (Tables 2, 3). Therefore, the

potential scar in both instances was significantly smaller than the DS in the fellow eyes of the 14 patients. This was also true when comparison was made with the 8/14 fellow eyes that had a DS without previous intervention (6200  $\pm$  1493  $\mu$ m) (Tables 2, 3).

We also observed that there was no significant difference between the average size of the scar in the 6/14 fellow eyes in which the scar developed following previous laser treatment (5500  $\pm$  2365  $\mu$ m) and that of the scar following PDT in the 3 study eyes that developed scarring (3200  $\pm$  1345  $\mu$ m), the study eyes of the subgroup of 14 patients (3607  $\pm$  1389  $\mu$ m), or the study eyes of the rest of the patients (3579  $\pm$  1473  $\mu$ m), respectively (Tables 2, 3). So it also appears that laser treatment, like PDT, might have a beneficial effect on the evolution of the DS. This, again, we believe is the result of the interruption of the active exudative phase of the CNV that leads to the development of disciform maculopathy.

One drawback of the subgroup analysis of our study is that the DS in the fellow eye of each of these 14 patients was already present at presentation. It was not prospectively observed to evolve; therefore, we could not tell with certainty whether the process started with SFCNV, or non-SFCNV with secondary subfoveal spread. Thus comparing disciform scars in these fellow eyes to actual and potential disciform scars secondary to documented SFCNV in the study eyes

**Table 3** Comparison between the average size of the disciform scar following PDT (actual and potential) and that without PDT (with and without prior laser). Statistical analysis, *p-value*\*

	Disciform scar in 3 study eyes post-PDT	Potential disciform scar post-PDT in subgroup of 14 study eyes	Potential disciform scar post-PDT in rest of study eyes excluding 3 eyes
Disciform scar in subgroup of 14 fellow eyes	0.044	0.002	0.0001
Disciform scar in 8 fellow eyes with no prior intervention	0.033	0.002	0.0004
Disciform scar in 6 fellow eyes following laser	0.108	0.139	0.068

**Abbreviation:** PDT, photodynamic therapy.

**Note:** \*Student t-test.

might be biased towards smaller scars in the study eyes. However, there is evidence that SFCNV is usually larger than non-SFCNV. Bressler and colleagues (1993) found that 66% of CNV involving the subfoveal region were bigger than 1500  $\mu\text{m}$  as opposed to 12% of CNV that did not. In addition, to our knowledge there is no evidence that the rate of CNV progression differs according to the location of the CNV. Therefore the subsequent scar is expected to be larger for SFCNV which is the location of CNV that all our study eyes had at presentation. Our results suggest that PDT may alter this expectation with a beneficial effect on the evolution of the DS secondary to SFCNV. This appears to be related to the effect of PDT on the activity of the CNV as discussed above. Another drawback is that the DS that was already present in the fellow eye of these 14 patients at the time of initial examination might have developed over years. Thus, comparison with actual and potential disciform scars that developed or could have developed over the finite follow-up period of this study might be also biased. The best way to address this factor is by prospectively following a study group and a control group for a long period of time. However, the availability of treatment options such as PDT for SFCNV nowadays makes studies with a control group unfeasible. In addition, to our knowledge, these comparisons have not been performed in such prospective trials to date (TAP 1999; VIP 2001a, 2001b; Bressler 2001, 2002). A third drawback is that no measures of the central visual function other than visual acuity were performed on our patients. As has been demonstrated, central visual field function and scotoma characteristics as demonstrated by microperimetry may yield valuable information regarding final visual function and visual rehabilitation (Schmidt-Erfurth 2004).

This study shows evidence that the DS and potentially the subsequent central scotoma that might develop following PDT is expected to be smaller than that which develops naturally secondary to predominantly classic SFCNV. In microperimetric analysis studies of the central scotoma, PDT was associated with an improvement in the central visual field and reduction in scotoma size and intensity (Schmidt-Erfurth 1999, 2004). This might prove to be a very significant effect of PDT in neovascular maculopathy particularly in patients who fail the benefit of PDT in preventing visual loss. The literature has accumulating evidence that visual rehabilitation of patients with a smaller DS and central scotoma might be easier and more rewarding (Timberlake et al 1986, 1987; Whittaker et al 1988; Fletcher and Schuchard 1997; Schuchard and Fletcher 2000). This is because the size of the central scotoma is thought to be

the most important factor in determining both the functional characteristics of the preferred retinal locus/loci (PRL(s)) that these patients develop for fixation, and the anatomic proximity of that locus/loci to the fovea (von Noorden and Mackensen 1962; Sunness et al 1996). Both factors may be significantly important in rehabilitating patients who lost central vision (von Noorden and Mackensen 1962; Fletcher and Schuchard 1997; Schuchard and Fletcher 2000). In recent studies, reading speed, macular sensitivity, macular electrophysiology, and fixation patterns correlated with the extent of macular impairment in choroidal neovascularization and appeared to improve following PDT (Ergun et al 2003; Midea et al 2004; Varano et al 2005; Yodoi et al 2007).

Ophthalmologists and researchers should not overlook the benefit of PDT emphasized in this paper. This important benefit has been probably underestimated and overshadowed because of the emphasis that ophthalmologists invest in the direction of final visual acuity outcome following treatment. Long-follow-up, controlled prospective studies with emphasis on the size of the DS and central scotoma, with utilization of microperimetry with scanning laser ophthalmoscopy could demonstrate the value of PDT in limiting the size of the eventual DS and central scotoma in patients with predominantly classic SFCNV. Also they could possibly determine any beneficial effect of PDT in the rehabilitation process of treated patients. However, prospectively following a control group with SFCNV might not be feasible nowadays due to the availability of treatment options such as PDT. Re-evaluating patients enrolled in previous clinical trials (TAP 1999; VIP 2001a, 2001b; Bressler 2001, 2002) is one potential way for testing our hypothesis.

## Disclosure

None of the authors have any proprietary or conflict of interest related to the manuscript.

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