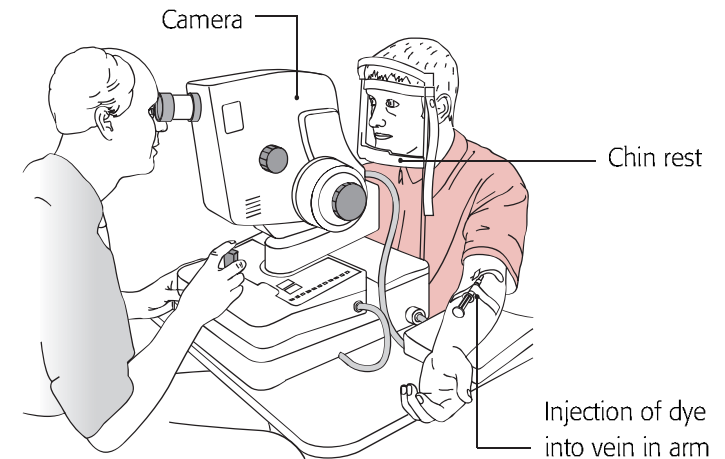


Fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography

- In fluorescein angiography, a set of special photographs are taken to look at the blood supply in the retina.
- In the out-patient department a yellow dye called fluorescein is injected into a vein in your arm. You may feel a little nauseous after the injection but it will soon pass. The dye travels through your bloodstream to the back of your eye. Then photographs of the dye passing through the blood vessels in your retina can be taken using a special camera.
- The fluorescein will make your skin and urine turn yellow for a few hours.
- Optical coherence tomography is a laser scan of the retina that shows any areas of swelling, for example in patients with diabetes and wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD). It can also monitor any reduction in swelling following treatment of these conditions.
- The scan is painless and takes a few seconds to perform, with you looking at a light in the machine (often star shaped). Patients with diabetic eye disease, wet AMD or other retinal conditions where the blood vessels leak (such as retinal vein occlusions) often have a scan at each out-patient visit.

Fluorescein angiography



Optical coherence tomography

