Comment. Cyclodialysis clefts occur most commonly after trauma and sometimes after surgery. Intentional surgical cycloidalysis has been used for the treatment of glaucoma. Gonioscopy has been the classic method for visualizing a cyclodialysis cleft; however, cyclodialysis clefts could be missed in traumatized eyes with hazy media, distorted anatomy, or hypotonia. In these cases, UBM has been useful.

We presented diagnostic images of a cyclodialysis cleft using a new technique, anterior segment OCT. This technique provided high-resolution images of the cyclodialysis cleft, showing its exact location and the extent of the disinsertion of the ciliary body from the scleral spur and an associated ciliary body detachment. These images served to confirm the clinical diagnosis.

Anterior segment OCT is a noninvasive tool that provides accurate and reproducible images of the anterior segment. This technique has good correlation with UBM and allows observation of iridocorneal angle abnormalities in the presence of turbid media, hypotonia, and abnormal anterior segment anatomy. In addition, anterior segment OCT has some advantages compared with UBM: it does not require any contact with the patient’s eye, it does not require the use of topical gel, it is more comfortable for the patient, it is easier to perform, and it does not risk traumatizing or contaminating the cornea.

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ter and no advanced AMD (geographic atrophy involving the center of the macula or features of NV AMD) in the study eye; the fellow eye had definite lesions of advanced AMD. Category 3b and 4b participants had visual acuity worse than 20/32. In AREDS report No. 1,3 we described outcome ascertainment for CGA and NV AMD from central grading of annual stereoscopic fundus color photographs; participants progressing to CGA and/or NV AMD in their study eye(s) were classified with incident advanced AMD. We estimated dietary intake with a validated semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire developed for AREDS.1,2 Nutrient density values at baseline defined the LCPUFA variables.3 We computed odds ratios in repeated-measures logistic regression models incorporating generalized estimating equation methods. This permitted determination of advanced AMD at each visit for each participant. All of the models included terms for baseline age (<65 vs 65-69 and ≥70 years), sex, smoking status at diagnosis (never, past, or current), total energy intake (modeled as a continuous variable), AREDS treatment (placebo vs zinc, antioxidants), and baseline AMD status (AREDS category 3a vs 4a).

Results. Participants reporting the highest baseline consumption of ω-3 LCPUFAs were approximately 30% less likely than their peers reporting the lowest ω-3 LCPUFA consumption to develop advanced AMD by the end of the 12-year follow-up period (Table). Results for CGA and NV AMD were similar; respective multivariate odds ratios were 0.69 (0.53-0.90; P = .007) and 0.67 (0.51-0.88; P = .004), respectively, for participants in the lowest quintile of the Age-Related Eye Disease Study sample and 0.029, 0.941, and 0.072, respectively, for participants in the highest quintile.

Comment. ω-3 LCPUFAs and their metabolites have the capacity to act on processes implicated in AMD pathogenesis.3 Although inferences are constrained by the observational nature of our research designs (frequent consumption of ω-3 LCPUFA-rich foods may be a proxy for exposure to unmeasured environmentally or behaviorally based protective factors), biologically credible explanations for relationships between ω-3 LCPUFAs and AMD now exist in studies applying in vivo6 and in vitro8 model systems. The findings from these basic studies strengthen conclusions from extant observational studies (reviewed by SanGiovanni and Chew3 and Chong et al11) regarding the association of ω-3 LCPUFA intake with AMD. Because the concentration of retinal ω-3 LCPUFAs is modifiable by and dependent on dietary composition, these nutrients may represent an easily implemented approach to modifying risk of AMD progression; we are now conducting a 5-year, 4000-person clinical trial to examine this issue of public health significance (http://www.areds2.org).

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Table. Odds Ratios for 12-Year Progression to Advanced Age-Related Macular Degenerationa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ω-3 LCPUFA</th>
<th>Intake Quintile, %</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Progression to Advanced AMD, OR (95% CI)b</th>
<th>P Valueb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Bottom 20</td>
<td>Top 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.69 (0.53-0.90)</td>
<td>⋅.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA</td>
<td>Bottom 20</td>
<td>Top 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.67 (0.51-0.88)</td>
<td>⋅.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA + DHA</td>
<td>Bottom 20</td>
<td>Top 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05 (0.30-0.85)</td>
<td>⋅.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AMD, age-related macular degeneration; CI, confidence interval; DHA, docosahexaenoic acid; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; LCPUFA, long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid; OR, odds ratio.

aAdvanced AMD includes central geographic atrophy and/or choroidal neovascularization. Medians of reported daily intake values for EPA, DHA, and EPA + DHA in percentage of total energy intake are 0.002, 0.007, and 0.009, respectively, for participants in the lowest quintile of the Age-Related Eye Disease Study sample and 0.029, 0.941, and 0.072, respectively, for participants in the highest quintile.

bComparisons are for the lowest quintile vs the highest quintile (group A is the reference category).


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Vascular Dilation and Tortuosity in Plus Disease

Plus disease is the major factor in determining whether peripheral retinal ablation for retinopathy of prematurity is needed. Although the clinical definition of plus disease includes both dilation and tortuosity, previous reports have suggested that computer-based programs assessing tortuosity alone may be adequate to diagnose plus disease. The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of isolated dilation sufficient for plus disease (with insufficient tortuosity) and isolated plus-level tortuosity (with insufficient dilation) compared with the frequency of both plus-level dilation and plus-level tortuosity in a series of images.

Methods. In a previously published, institutional review board–approved study designed to compare the accuracy of computer-assisted image analysis using ROPtool with that of individual examiners, 6 pediatric ophthalmologists (S.F.F., Terri L. Young, MD, Laura B. Enyedi, MD, Graham E. Quinn, MD, Michael F. Chiang, MD, MA, and David K. Coats, MD) evaluated RetCam photographs of 190 different eyes from 117 premature infants. Of these photographs, 10 were excluded because of inadequate image quality as determined by one of us (D.K.W.) and 110 were excluded because they were determined to be without either dilation or tortuosity sufficient for plus disease by all of the experts. Therefore, a total of 70 images of 70 different eyes were included. The ophthalmologists independently scored each quadrant of each image by grading dilation and tortuosity separately (8 total grades per eye) as plus, preplus, or normal.

These scores were used to generate eye-level data. An eye-level grade of dilation (or tortuosity) sufficient for plus disease was present if at least 2 of the 4 quadrants in a single eye had dilation (or tortuosity) sufficient for plus disease. These grades were used to determine whether eyes had plus disease (2 quadrants of plus dilation and tortuosity), dilation sufficient but tortuosity insufficient for plus disease, tortuosity sufficient but dilation insufficient for plus disease, or dilation and tortuosity insufficient for plus disease. Thus, the reference standard for plus disease was dilation and tortuosity in the same 2 quadrants, which was the same definition used to define plus disease in both the Early Treatment for Retinopathy of Prematurity and Supplemental Therapeutic Oxygen for Prethreshold Retinopathy of Prematurity clinical trials. The same guideline was used for preplus disease, which we defined as in our previous studies as at least 2 quadrants of preplus dilation and tortuosity or worse.

For each ophthalmologist, the specificity of using dilation and tortuosity alone to diagnose plus disease was calculated, with both dilation and tortuosity as the reference standard. Therefore, each individual rater using only dilation or tortuosity was compared against himself or herself using both dilation and tortuosity. In this way, it was determined how often dilation was sufficient but tortuosity was insufficient for plus disease and how often tortuosity was sufficient but dilation was insufficient for plus disease (Figure). Specificity was calculated by dividing the number of eyes classified as not having plus disease as determined by dilation or tortuosity alone by the true number of eyes without plus disease as determined by dilation and tortuosity together. The identical analysis was also performed for the preplus level of disease or worse including the 70 images that were used in the plus analysis and the 110 images without dilation or tortuosity that were excluded from the plus analysis.

Figure. Examples of RetCam photographs used for the study. A, Dilation sufficient but tortuosity insufficient for plus disease (image courtesy of Michael Chiang, MD, MA). B, Tortuosity sufficient but dilation insufficient for plus disease (image courtesy of PHOTO-ROP).