

<p>【Event】 The 3rd Teleconference with He's University</p>	<p>【Comments】 The 3rd teleconference was held with He university. The past two meetings were case reports conferences. This time, the topic was the current research of each institutes. Kyushu University presented the usefulness of optical coherence tomograph angiography in diabetic retinopathy. He's university presented their basic data on the efficacy of an ingredient in Chinese tea on retinal cells.</p>
<p>【Date】 2017.04.21</p>	
<p>【Venue】 Kyushu University Hospital (Japan), He's University (China)</p>	



Teleconference view at He's University.

Picture taken at: He's University



Teleconference view at Kyushu University Hospital.

Picture taken at: Kyushu University Hospital

Result 1

Subjects

	n	age
Healthy (without DM)	29 eyes of 29 patients	53.6 ± 19.7
DM patients	47 eyes of 47 patients	57.0 ± 14.9
• NDR	20 eyes of 20 patients	58.4 ± 15.4
• NPDR	21 eyes of 21 patients	53.1 ± 15.2
• PDR	6 eyes of 6 patients	65.7 ± 6.7

NDR : non diabetic retinopathy
 NPDR : non proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 PDR : proliferative diabetic retinopathy

A presented slide.

Picture taken at: Kyushu University Hospital

Discussion 2

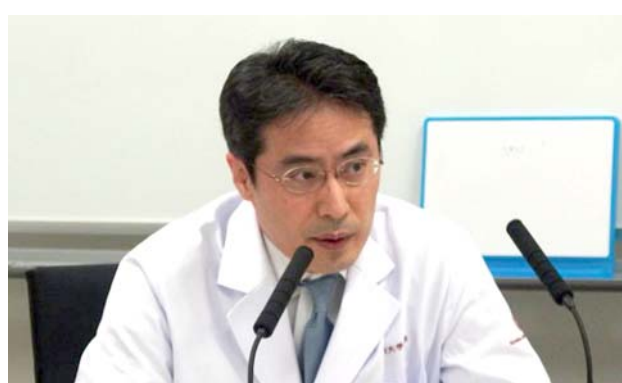
FD (flow density)

- Because of the low image resolution, retinal capillary are visualized thicker than they actually are, in OCTA image.
- FD value which obtained by analyzing OCTA image is not necessarily correct. But long-term observation of each FD value may be useful to detect or predict the progression of DR.
- Since FAZ excluding FD value is not affected by FAZ enlargement, it may reflect the severity of capillary dropout more sensitive than FAZ including FD value in DR eyes.

Y. Kaku, S. Nakao, et al. under revision

A presented slide.

Picture taken at: Kyushu University Hospital



Dr. Yoshida makes a comment.

Picture taken at: Kyushu University Hospital



Dr. Nakao makes a presentation.

Picture taken at: Kyushu University Hospital