

SUMMARY

Assessment of the efficacy of photodynamic therapy in patients with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy

The presented postgraduate thesis deals with the issue of macular edema based on central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC) and the current possibilities of therapeutic solution of this disease.

Although in most cases central serous chorioretinopathy does not belong to frequent and vision-threatening diseases, it can, especially its chronic form, lead to impaired vision. The aim of the theoretical part of this work is to characterize this chorioretinal disease and describe the basic principles of treatment. The work also describes the pathogenesis of CSC, the examination methods, the up-to-date accepted CSC classification and the therapeutic modalities of the treatment of the disease.

The clinical part of this work is a prospective study of 52 patients (54 eyes), aged 30–75, with chronic form of central serous chorioretinopathy treated at the Eye Clinic of the 1st Faculty of Medicine of Charles University and Military University Hospital Prague in the years 2012 to 2018. The aim of this prospective study is to evaluate the anatomical and functional results of the treatment of 54 eyes with chronic form of central serous chorioretinopathy using photodynamic therapy in a reduced (half) dosing regimen of verteporfin (HD-PDT). HD-PDT was indicated as a primary intervention in chronic forms lasting for more than 3 months in which there was no spontaneous resorption of subretinal fluid or where an insufficient conservative therapy effect was present. At the end of the follow-up period, improvement or full stabilization of the retinal finding was achieved in 50 eyes (92.6 %).

Key words: central serous chorioretinopathy, half-dose photodynamic therapy, secondary choroidal neovascularization