Optical coherence tomography IDs brain atrophy in MS

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Rates of ganglion cell + inner plexiform layer atrophy mirrors that of whole brain atrophy in multiple sclerosis, as measured by optimal coherence tomography, according to a study published online July 18 in the *Annals of Neurology*.

(HealthDay)—Rates of ganglion cell + inner plexiform layer (GCIP) atrophy mirrors that of whole brain atrophy in multiple sclerosis (MS), as measured by optimal coherence tomography (OCT), according to a study published online July 18 in the *Annals of Neurology*.

In order to validate the utility of OCT as an indicator of neuronal tissue damage in patients with MS, Shiv Saidha, M.B.B.Ch., from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and colleagues examined whether atrophy of specific retinal layers and brain substructures are associated over time. They performed biannual cirrus high definition OCT in 107 patients with MS.

The researchers observed a correlation between rates of GCIP and whole-brain, gray matter (GM), white matter (WM), and thalamic atrophy. There was a stronger correlation for GCIP and whole-brain atrophy rates in progressive versus relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) (r = 0.67; P

"Our findings support OCT for clinical monitoring

and as an outcome in investigative trials," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

More information: Abstract
Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

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