

Retinal OCT measures tied to intracranial pressure in children

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62 percent specificity for detecting elevated intracranial pressure, using cut points derived from the negative control patients. High inter-eye agreement and high intra-grader and inter-grader agreement were seen for SD-OCT measures. Sensitivity for detecting intracranial hypertension was low for conventional clinical signs (11 to 42 percent).

"Optical coherence tomographic parameters showed promise as surrogate, noninvasive measures of intracranial pressure, outperforming other conventional clinical measures," the authors write. "Spectral-domain OCT of the peripapillary region has the potential to advance current treatment paradigms for elevated intracranial pressure in children."

More information: <u>Abstract/Full Text</u> Editorial (subscription or payment may be required)

(HealthDay)—Peripapillary retinal optical coherence tomography (OCT) measures are associated with intracranial pressure in children, according to a study published online Feb. 23 in *JAMA Ophthalmology*.

Jordan W. Swanson, M.D., from The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and colleagues conducted a cross-sectional study involving three groups of <u>patients</u> undergoing procedures. Forty of the patients had craniosynostosis, a positive control cohort included five patients with hydrocephalus and suspected intracranial hypertension, and 34 patients comprised a negative control cohort of otherwise healthy patients undergoing a minor procedure. All cohorts underwent spectral-domain OCT (SD-OCT).

The researchers observed significant correlations between intracranial <u>pressure</u> and maximal retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, maximal retinal thickness, and maximal anterior retinal projection. OCT parameters yielded 89 percent sensitivity and

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