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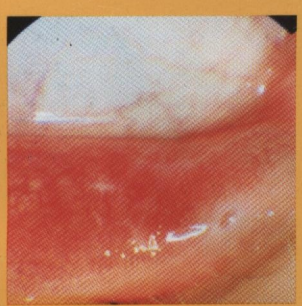
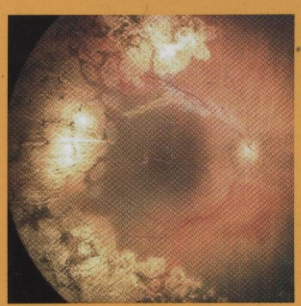
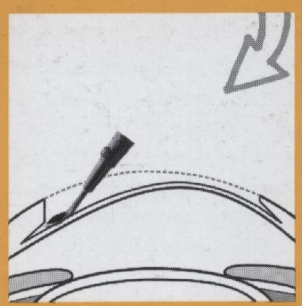
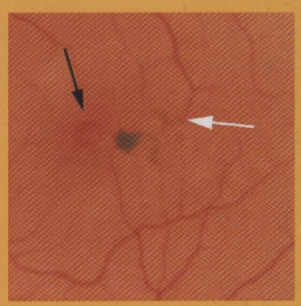

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choroidal vasculopathy. Indocyanine green angiography seems to be a valuable tool in revealing polypoidal lesions in neovascular AMD refractory to ranibizumab.

• **674 Improvement of angiographic findings of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy after intravitreal injection of ranibizumab monthly for 3 months.** *Taiichi Hikichi, Hideo Ohtsuka, Makoto Higuchi, Takuro Matsushita, Hiroko Ariga, Shoko Kosaka, Reiko Matsushita, and Kimitaka Takami*
Three months after the primary monthly injection of ranibizumab in eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, polypoidal lesions resolved or decreased on indocyanine green angiography in 39 of 50 eyes (78%). Although lesion resolution or decreased diameter of the branching vascular networks occured in 11 of 48 eyes (23%) in which the network was detected at baseline, the branching vascular network remained in all eyes. Polypoidal lesions tended to respond to ranibizumab therapy, but the branching vascular network responded poorly.

• **683 Impact of age-related macular degeneration on vision-specific quality of life: follow-up from the 10-year and 15-year visits of the study of osteoporotic fractures.** *Anne L. Coleman, Fei Yu, Kristine E. Ensrud, Katie L. Stone, Jane A. Cauley, Kathryn L. Pedula, Marc C. Hochberg, and Carol M. Mangione*
In the Study of Osteoporotic Fractures, the vision-specific quality of life of women whose age-related macular degeneration (AMD) progressed from early to late or who had established late AMD at baseline worsened over a 5-year period. These findings suggest that interventions aimed at preventing progression from early to late AMD or preventing further visual deterioration of late AMD likely would have a positive impact on vision-specific quality of life.

• **692 Intravitreal ranibizumab for choroidal neovascularization in angioid streaks.** *Gerard Mimoun, Julien Tilleul, Anita Leys, Gabriel Coscas, Gisele Soubrane, and Eric H. Souied*
Angioid streaks correspond to fragile zones on the Bruch membrane. Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) can develop on the macula and can cause a major loss of visual acuity. So far, many treatments have been used with limited success. In the recent years, anti-vascular endothelial growth factor has been used with efficacy age-related macular degeneration (VEGF)-related CNV. Some small studies have shown the efficacy of anti-VEGF therapies in angioid streaks associated CNV. Therefore, it seems interesting to assess the efficacy of these therapies in a relatively large series of angioid streaks-associated CNV over a relatively long term.

• **701 Long-term temporal changes of macular thickness and visual outcome after vitrectomy for idiopathic epiretinal membrane.** *Jongshin Kim, Kyoung Min Rhee, Se Joon Woo, Young Suk Yu, Hum Chung, and Kyu Hyung Park*
The temporal changes in visual acuity and macular thickness were similar in that they decreased rapidly by 3 months after surgery and reached a plateau at 12 months after surgery. Twelve-month follow-up may be sufficient to reach the final visual acuity after surgery. However, the central macular thickness did not reach its final value even after 12 months of follow-up. The final visual acuity correlated significantly with early postoperative central macular thickness.

• **710 Photodynamic therapy for symptomatic circumscribed macular choroidal hemangioma in Chinese patients.** *Yongjin Zhang, Wei Liu, Yanwen Fang, Jiang Qian, Gezhi Xu, Wenji Wang, Lei Li, Ying Shen, and Qiaoyun Gao*
Twenty-five eyes (25 patients) with macular circumscribed choroidal hemangioma received photodynamic therapy with either 50 J/cm^2/83 s or 75J/cm^2/125 s according to the

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