

Editorial

Multimodal Imaging of the Fundus

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Retinal imaging devices made dramatic progress in these several years. These new devices reveal various anatomical and functional changes in the fundus by high resolution images, which may develop and improve diagnosis, treatment, and surgical maneuver.

The special issue on multimodal imaging of the fundus published one review article and five clinical research articles. The review article of Y. Mitamura et al. showed that the three lines in the outer retina detected by spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) could serve as hallmarks for evaluation of photoreceptor condition in retinitis pigmentosa and recovery process after macular hole surgery. Of the five clinical research articles, N. F. Mokwa et al. compared sensitivity and specificity of imaging techniques of color fundus photography, fluorescein angiography, and SD-OCT for detecting age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and activity of choroidal neovascularization (CNV). F. Pichi et al. evaluated multimodal visualization of retinal genetic diseases by fundus autofluorescence, FA, indocyanine green (ICG) angiography, and SD-OCT to monitor progression of the diseases. O. A. Osmanbasoglu et al. analyzed diurnal variation of central choroidal thickness by enhanced depth imaging technique of SD-OCT in healthy emmetropic subjects. M. Şahin et al. reported hyperautofluorescence after cataract surgery, and J. M. Muñoz et al. compared ranges of contrast values in autofluorescence imaging between 2 fundus cameras.

All the six articles in this special issue underwent a rigorous peer-review process.

Acknowledgment

We are thankful to the referees for this work to meet the quality requirements of the accepted papers to ensure that it conforms to the standards of this journal. We sincerely hope that the readers will find the articles of interest and obtain useful information to understand clinical applications of multimodal imaging of the fundus.

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