

Angiography

On fluorescein angiography, GA appears as a sharply delineated window defect due to atrophy of overlying layers of RPE [\(Fig. 3\)](#).

A prolonged choroid filling phase has been described as a clinical marker for changes in Bruch's membrane, and as a risk factor for development of geographic atrophy [\(24\)](#).

Despite these aspects in GA, fluorescein angiography may be indicated only in atypical cases, in order to allow the correct diagnosis [\(38\)](#).

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