

My first year as President

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My Vision for BARS



- ▶ **Some of my ideas from last year...**
- ▶ To provide a forum for shared learning and experience
- ▶ Sharing good practice/ tips for improving screening uptake/ ways to reduce non-attendance
- ▶ More educational content with an OCT interpretation courses & case studies- through an educational platform for professional groups

3 Things we have achieved this year....

▶ 1) Launched the Future NHS BARS Platform



▶ 2) Completed the KHP OCT interpretation course- with test sets and completion certificates

▶ 3) Produced patient information video...

▶ More later.....

A screenshot of the King's Health Partners Learning Hub website. The header includes the King's Health Partners logo and tagline "An Academic Health Sciences Centre for London" and "Pioneering better health for all". The main content area is titled "LEARNING HUB" and features a search bar with the text "What do you want to learn?". Below the search bar, there is a breadcrumb trail: "Home / Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Nutrition, Obesity, Vision and Related Surgeries / Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation". The main heading is "Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation". The central image is an OCT scan showing retinal layers. A legend on the left identifies the layers: ILM (Indicated by a red arrow pointing to a value of 64), RPE (Retinal Pigment Epithelium), and Calliper. The scan shows a cross-section of the retina with various layers in different colors (green, yellow, red, blue).

BARS (British Association of Retinal Screening)

View on Twitter

Recent Activity

- SM** You started a new discussion [Case Study](#) in Forum 4 weeks ago
- SM** You started a new discussion [Welcome to new members!](#) in Forum 7 weeks ago
- SM** You replied to a discussion [Guidance on Transgender Patients](#) in Forum 7 weeks ago
- KT** **Kimberley Turner** replied to a discussion [Guidance on Transgender Patients](#) in Forum 2 months ago
- RD** **Robin Davis** replied to a discussion [Guidance on Transgender Patients](#) in Forum 2 months ago

Go to What's New

Members

- OL
- FH
- BM
- KD
- KB
- FG
- HS
- JF

Support

Members

- EJ
- SA
- JO
- DS
- LH
- SB
- JC
- VW
- G
- CH

← 2 of 7 →



- 61 members
- Only visible to registered users. Anyone may join.
- Contact the workspace

Future NHS Platform

FutureNHS

My Dashboard My Workspaces

Search

SM Samantha Mann

Forum

Workspace Members section

Workspace Managers Only (Private)

BARS (British Association of Retinal Screening)

BARS (British Association of Retinal Screening)

Create a new item

Welcome to the BARS workspace

BARS BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF RETINAL SCREENING

The BARS (British Association of Retinal Screening) Workspace will provide a forum for users to share best practice and ideas to improve the quality of Diabetic Eye Screening across the UK for both managerial and clinical staff. It will also provide an educational hub with case studies and quizzes to improve and share knowledge.

Join the conversation

Go to Members Section

Share files

BARS Website

Support

Test your Knowledge.....

The screenshot displays the FutureNHS web application interface. At the top, there is a blue navigation bar with the FutureNHS logo on the left, navigation links for 'My Dashboard' and 'My Workspaces', and a search bar on the right. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail shows the current location: 'BARS (British Association of Retinal Screening) > Workspace Members section'. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu under the heading 'Forum' with several items: 'Workspace Members section' (highlighted), 'BARS Chronicle', 'What would you do if you saw this patient in diabetic eye screening?', and 'Workspace Managers Only (Private)'. The main content area is titled 'Workspace Members section' and includes a sub-header: 'Area for members of the workspace to upload and share files with the rest of the workspace'. Below this, there are three prominent buttons, each with a magnifying glass icon: a green button for 'Case Studies', a blue button for 'Bars Chronicle', and a maroon button for 'Test Your Knowledge/ Join the discussion'. A red arrow points to the maroon button.

Cases/ Quizzes

- Workspace Members section
- BARS Chronicle
- What would you do if you saw this patient in diabetic eye screening?
- Workspace Managers Only (Private)

What would you do if you saw this patient in diabetic eye screening?

[Back to List](#) [Modify](#) [Download as PDF](#)

61 yr old male attended for diabetic eye screening. He has type 2 diabetes for 20 years. Whilst being photographed the screener/grader noticed a lesion in the far temporal periphery of the left eye and took this extra image.

Are you worried about this lesion?

What do you think is the most likely diagnosis?

- Choroidal Naevus
- Malignant Melanoma
- Toxoplasmosis Scar
- Congenital Hypertrophy of the Retinal Pigment Epithelium
- Previous Cryotherapy scar for a retinal tear

Do you need to refer this to HES Urgently, Routine or is no referral needed?

Contents

- [Background](#)
- [The need](#)
- [The solution](#)
- [Lessons](#)

Organisation **SEL- Diabetic Eye Screening Programme**

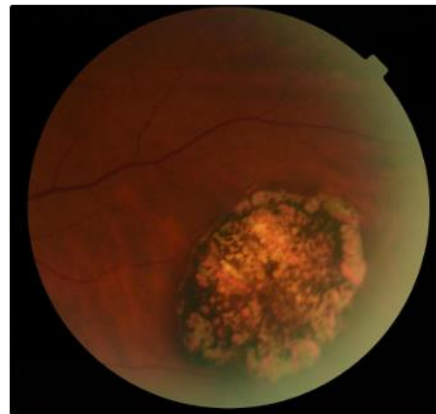
Category **Hospital care; Public health; Diabetes**

Test your Knowledge

Tags **Non DR related pigmented lesion**

Key Contact **Kamran Rajaby**

Last Updated **Samantha Mann 2 Jun 2023**



OCT quiz

[← Previous discussion](#) [Next discussion →](#)

[List all discussions](#)

SM

Samantha Mann 6 months ago [Broadcast](#)

This 98 yr old attended the OCT clinic and this image was captured in the Right eye. Her vision was recorded as 6/36. What features can you see on the OCT scan? Which part of the retina is affected, inner or outer retina? What is the likely diagnosis and what should the outcome be? See poll below...

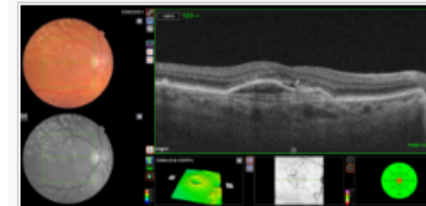
What do you think is the likely diagnosis? What should be the Outcome? Tick both answers

- Tractional Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Retinopathy
- Wet Age Related Macular Degeneration
- Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy
- Choroidal Melanoma
- Refer as Routine DR
- Refer as Urgent DR
- Refer as Urgent Non-DR
- Refer as Routine Non-DR
- No referral needed

Responses

- [Kimberley Turner - Wet Age Related Macular Degeneration \(6 months ago\)](#)
- [Kimberley Turner - Refer as Urgent Non-DR \(6 months ago\)](#)

[Add tag](#)



[1](#) Reply

SM

Samantha Mann 4 months ago

Yes, that is correct. The outer retina is affected on this OCT scan with evidence of subretinal fluid and a pigment epithelial detachment (domed elevation). This is strongly suggestive of Wet AMD and requires urgent referral to the Injection service at HES.

[3](#) Reply

Your space to bring up topics for discussion!

KT [Guidance on Transgender Patients](#)

Hi all, just after some guidance on the best practice for this situation.

We have a patient who has changed gender.

Their previous NHS number no longer exists on the clinical spine.

We want to query whether it is appropriate to merge the records to preserve any previous eye screening images while deleting the previous name and NHS number; or whether we should start a new record, completely disregarding the old details.

Any advice would be greatly appreciated.

Started by [Kimberley Turner](#) 2 months ago. Last reply 7 weeks ago

[Read this discussion](#) and [3](#) replies

SM [What condition do you think this patient has?](#)

This patient came to the eye clinic. He is 76 and Afro-Caribbean and had this OCT scan taken in the right eye.

Started by [Samantha Mann](#) 3 months ago. Last reply 2 months ago


[Read this discussion](#) and [1](#) reply

SM [This is your space!](#)


Please post/ use this space for

- interesting cases or queries

OCT interpretation course

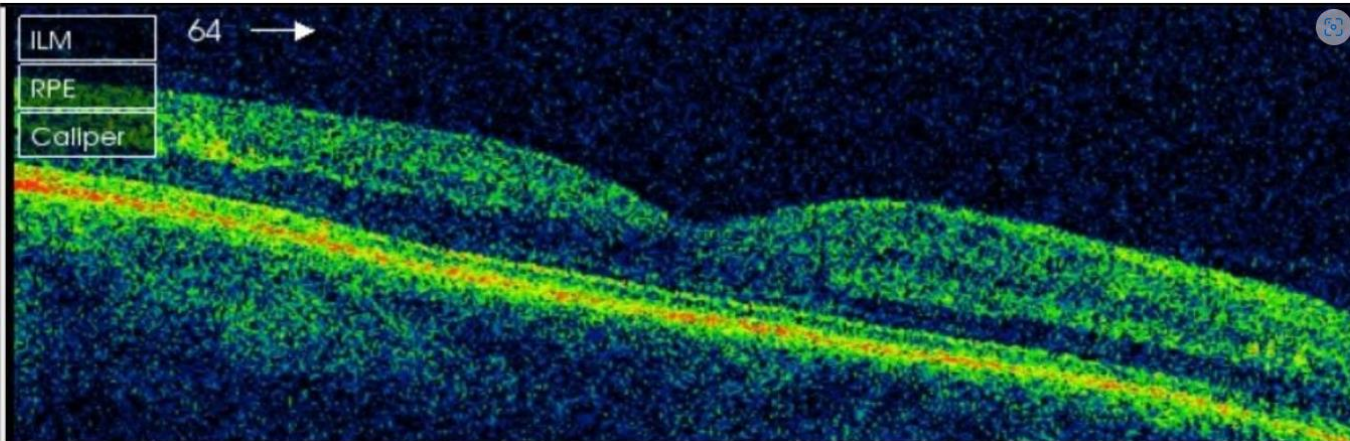
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LEARNING HUB

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Home / Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Nutrition, Obesity, Vision and Related Surgeries / Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation



The image displays a cross-sectional OCT scan of the retina. The layers are color-coded: the innermost layer is dark blue (ILM), followed by a green layer (RPE), and a yellowish-green layer (Calliper). A scale bar at the top left indicates 64 micrometers. A small circular icon is visible in the top right corner of the image.

Public Learning Hub link:
<https://learninghub.kingshealthpartners.org/product?catalog=khp1170c>

8 modules

About the course:

This course will allow you to improve your understanding of Optical Coherence Tomography of the retina. The various modules and questions throughout will cover the significance of the individual layers with and without pathology on the retinal scans on both the Topcon Triton and Heidelberg machine platforms. The course will also cover the typical changes seen with diabetes and other non- DR pathologies, including vein occlusions, wet AMD, vitreo-retinal disorders and drug toxicity. Explanation and examples of the grading of OCT scans used within the London Diabetic Eye Screening protocol are also given. Finally you will have a chance to test your knowledge at the end of the modules.

Module 1: What is OCT?



Module 2: OCT retinal layers ?



Module 3: Diabetic OCT features



Module 4: Non-diabetic OCT features



Module 5: Difference between Routine Digital Screening and OCT appointments and managing Patient expectations



Module 6: Artefacts and Image Quality



Module 7: How to grade OCT scans for diabetic retinopathy and maculopathy



Module 8: Treatment of diabetic maculopathy and retinopathy



About the authors:

OCT retinal layers

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation

0% COMPLETE

MODULE 1

What is OCT?

MODULE 2

OCT Retinal Layers

MODULE 3

'Trilaminar band'- in Outer Retina

The diagram illustrates the structure of the outer retina. On the left, a vertical cross-section shows the apical microvilli and tight junctions of the photoreceptors. The main diagram shows the photoreceptor layer with labels for the outer nuclear layer, photoreceptor inner segments, and photoreceptor outer segments. The outer segments are shown interdigitating with the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). The RPE is shown as a layer of cells with microvilli extending towards the photoreceptor outer segments. The interdigitation zone is the area where the photoreceptor outer segments meet the RPE. The IS/OS junction is the point where the inner and outer segments meet. The RPE is the layer of cells that supports the photoreceptors.

Outer nuclear layer

Photoreceptor inner segments

Photoreceptor outer segments

IS/OS junction

Interdigitation zone

RPE

Apical microvilli

Tight junction

Retinal pigment epithelium

Basolateral

OCT retinal layers

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation

0% COMPLETE

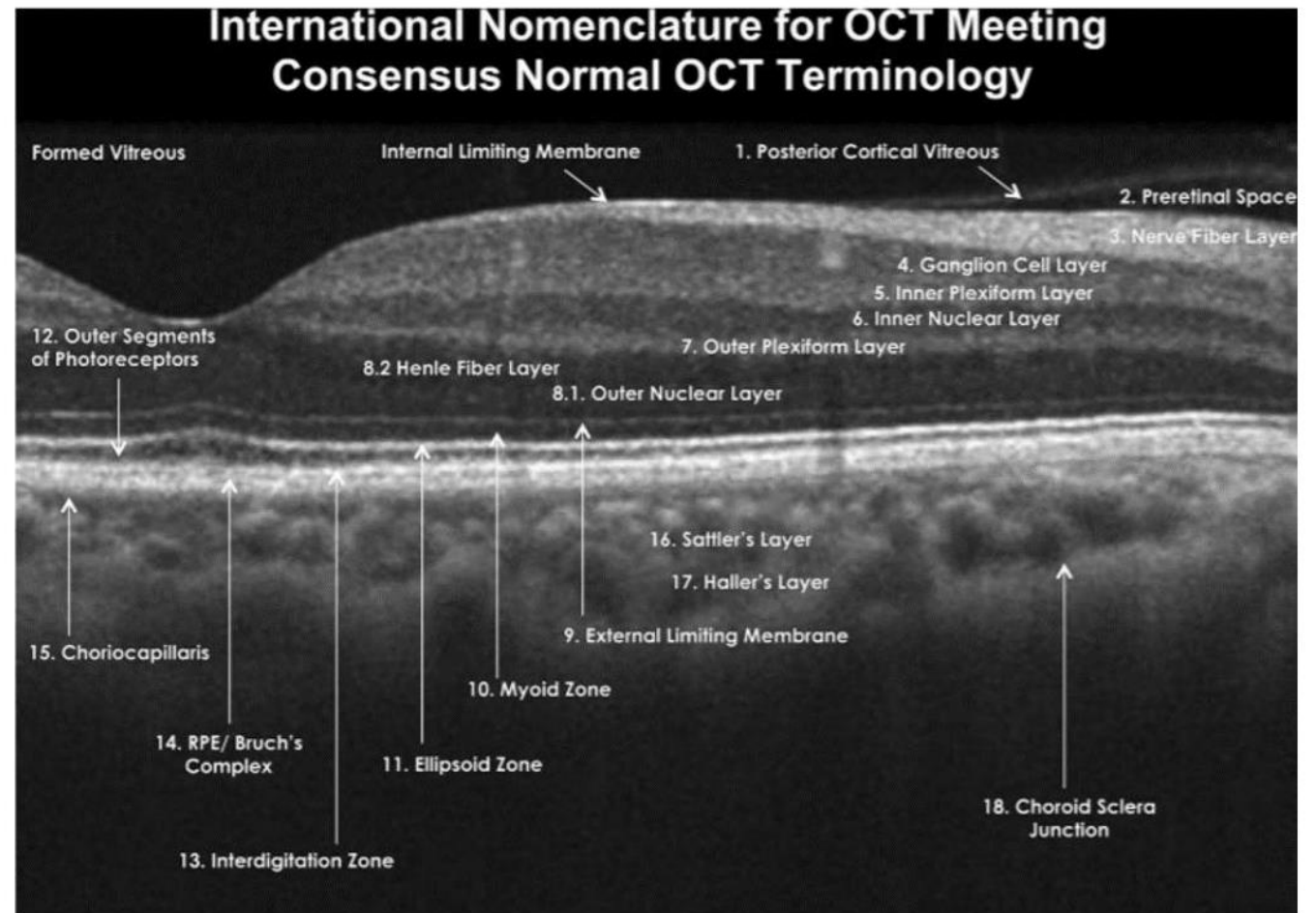
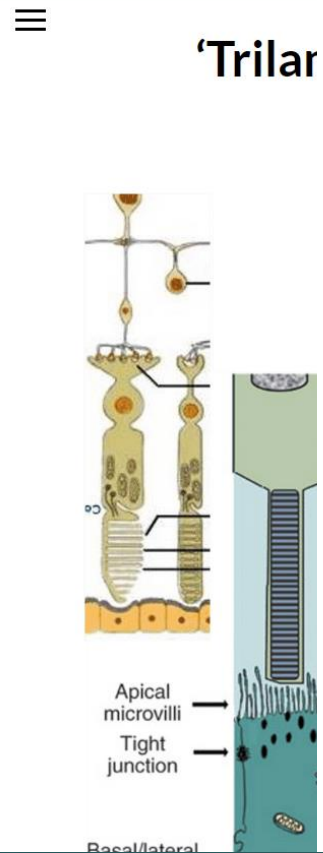
▼ MODULE 1

☰ What is OCT?

▼ MODULE 2

☰ OCT Retinal Layers

▼ MODULE 3



Test your knowledge

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation

10% COMPLETE

- MODULE 1
 - What is OCT? ○
- MODULE 2
 - OCT Retinal Layers ○
- MODULE 3
 - Diabetic OCT features ✓
- MODULE 4

Drag and drop the retinal layers to the appropriate fields:

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

Outer nuclear layer Nerve Fibre Layer Inner Nuclear Layer
External limiting membrane Ganglion Cell Layer Photoreceptors IS/ OS-Ellipsoid zone
Outer Plexiform Layer Choroid/ choroidal vessels Choriocapillaris
Retinal Pigment Epithelium /Bruch membrane Photoreceptors – Interdigitation zone Inner Plexiform layer

Diabetic OCT features

Module 3 of 10

Diabetic OCT features

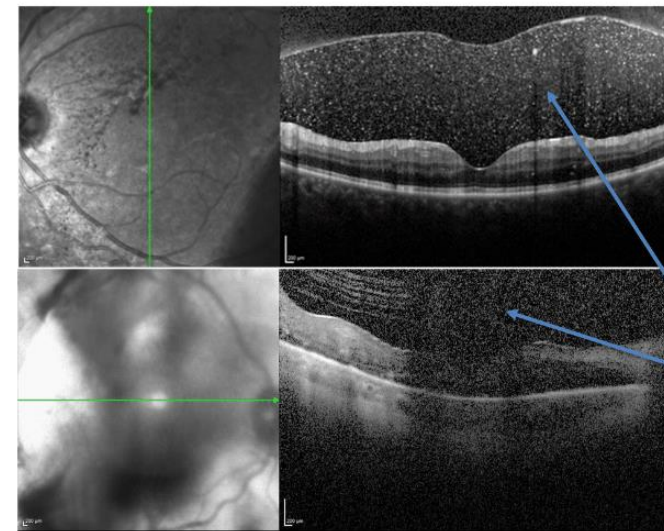
Learning objectives

By the end of this module you will be able to:

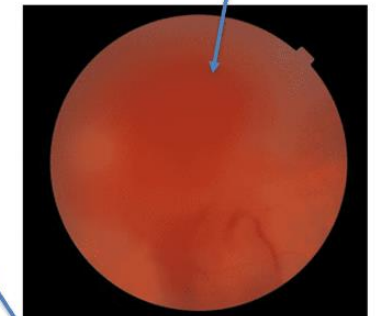
- 1 Recognise the main changes on OCT scans that occur in diabetes on both Heidelberg and Topcon Triton OCT scans
- 2 To understand that the different pathologies seen from the vitreous gel (vitreous haemorrhage) through to the outer retina (laser scars).
- 3 To understand how the colour images correlate to what is being seen on the OCT images

Vitreous Haemorrhage

Heidelberg OCT scans



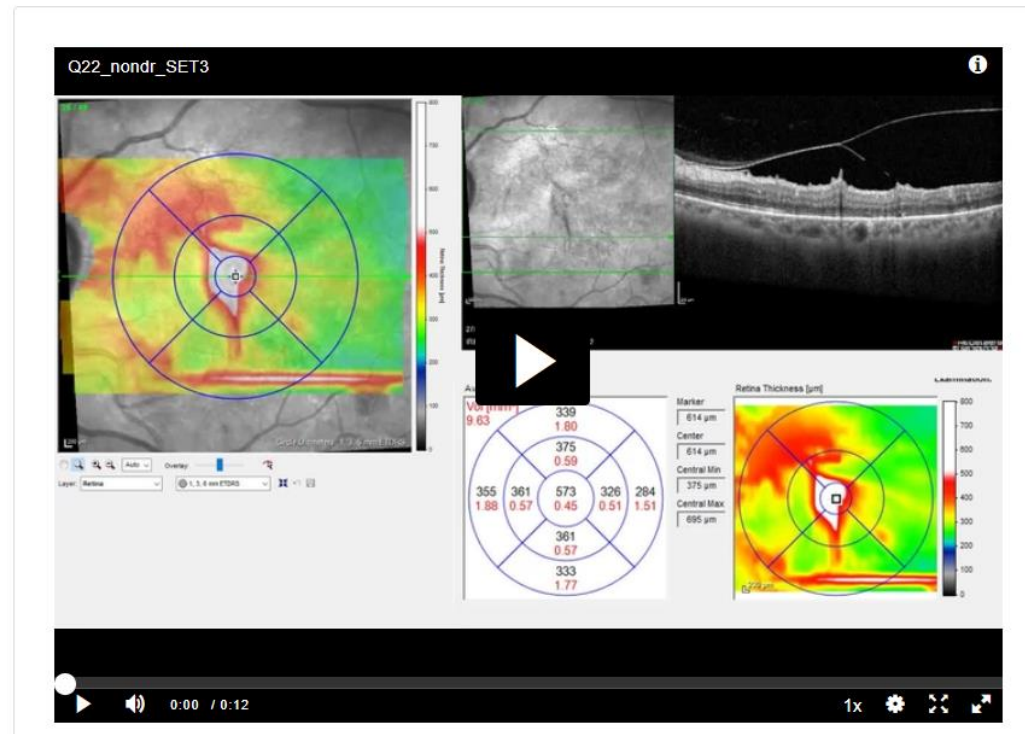
Blurred image due to vitreous haemorrhage obscuring the view



Moderately reflective spots in the vitreous gel. Often reduced signal from the retina underneath and reduced quality of image depending on density of haemorrhage.

Non-diabetic OCT features

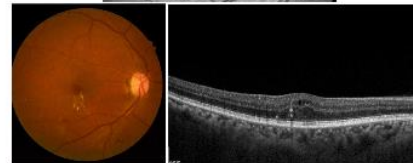
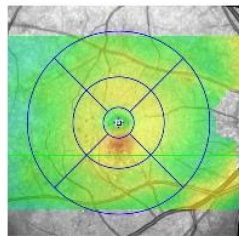
Watch this video demonstrating an OCT of vitreomacular traction (VMT) and epiretinal membrane (ERM) in the same eye. They are both caused by separation of the vitreous gel from the macula during a posterior vitreous detachment.



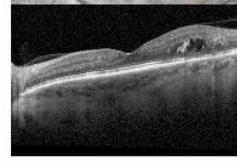
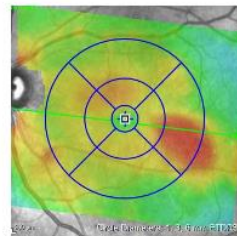
How to grade OCT's

| Right eye | OCT positive | Left eye |
|-----------|---|----------|
| Yes/No | Intraretinal cystoid spaces, retinal thickening or subretinal fluid associated with an abnormality of ILM contour | Yes/No |
| Yes/No | Parafoveal thickening $\geq 1/2$ disc area | Yes/No |
| Yes/No | Thickening ≥ 1 disc area within the macula | Yes/No |

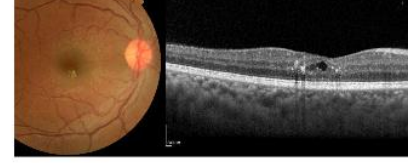
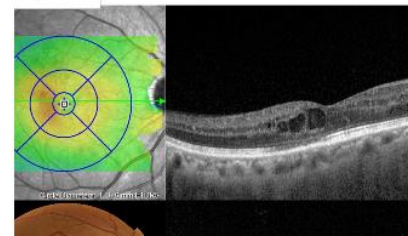
OCT positive' Maculopathy examples



An area of parafoveal retinal thickening of greater than 1/2 disc area the edge of which is within 1



An area of perifoveal retinal thickening of greater than 1.0 disc area within the NHS DESP definition



Any cystic change or retinal thickening from diabetes resulting in a change of the foveal ILM

5 test sets with certificates

Level 1
quiz



Level 2
quiz



Level 3
quiz



Level 4
quiz



Level 5
quiz



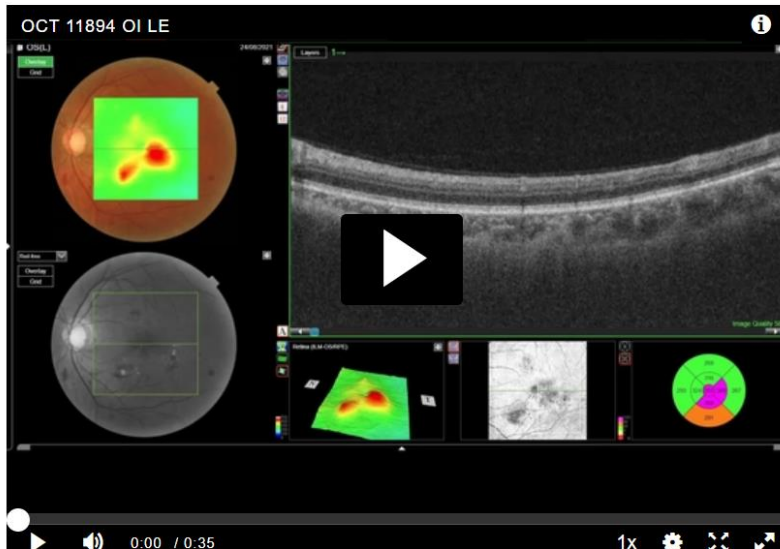
OCT quizzes

OCT level 1 quiz




01/40

1A) Look at the video of the scan. What features can you see?
(Tick the four features that apply. Select the image to enlarge it).



- Hyper-reflective dots
- Parafoveal thickening $> \frac{1}{2}$ DA
- Loss of foveal contour
- Intraretinal cysts
- neovascular/ NVE tuft
- Outer retinal atrophy

OCT interpretation course

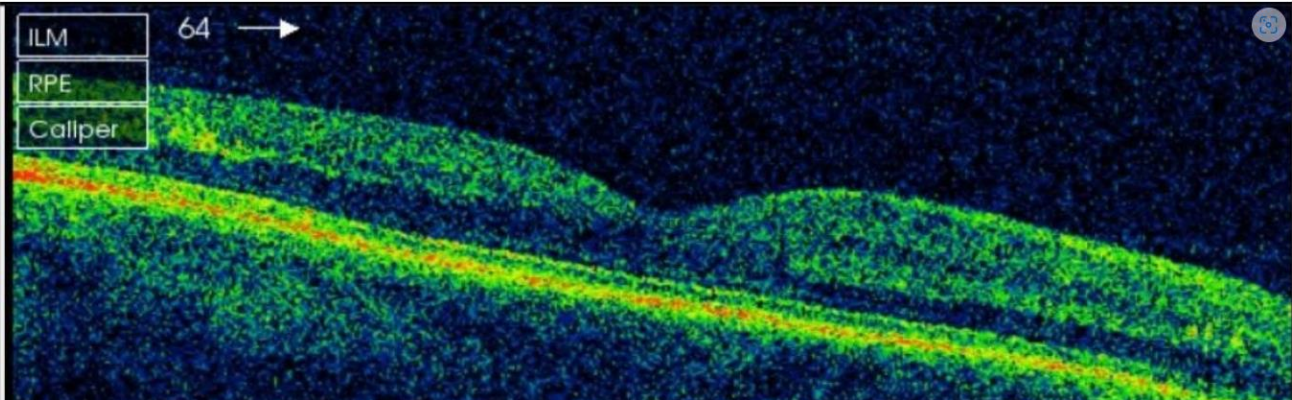
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Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Interpretation



Public Learning Hub link:
<https://learninghub.kingshealthpartners.org/product?catalog=khp1170c>

Cost: £500.00

Quantity:

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Voucher

If you have a voucher or coupon, enter its code in the box below and click on recalculate.

Discount code:
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To be continued.....