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## Comparative study between central subfoveal choroidal thickness in diabetic retinopathy and control by Spectral domain optical coherent tomography

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to compare subfoveal choroidal thickness (SCT) measurements by commercially available spectral-domain optical coherence tomography instruments between healthy eyes and moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema.

**Patients & Methods:** Eighty eyes of patients whom ages ranged from 45-55 years, both sex was subjected to full ophthalmological examination including slit lamp biomicroscopy and FA for staging of the disease (moderate NPDR without macular edema) -best corrected visual acuity not less 20/40. - IOP less than 21. -Choroidal thickness (CT) was measured from the outer edge of the hyperreflective retinal pigment epithelium to the inner sclera at subfoveal region. Accordingly, the patients were divided into 2 groups: Group (1) 40 eyes of normal control and Group (2) 40 eyes with moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy type 2 where the mean central subfoveal choroidal thickness was measured manually by SD OCT (Topcon seven lines protocol).

**Results:** Subfoveal choroidal thickness showed significant decrease in moderate NPDR compared to control group.

**Conclusion:** Mean central subfoveal choroidal thickness is decreased in moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy than normal control using spectral domain OCT.

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