Purpose: To compare the anatomic and functional efficacy and safety of half-dose photodynamic therapy (PDT) versus high-density subthreshold micropulse laser (HSML) treatment in patients with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy (cCSC).

Design: Open-label, multicenter, randomized controlled clinical trial.

Participants: Patients with cCSC whose disease had to be confirmed by both clinical characteristics and findings on multimodal imaging.

Methods: Eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1 allocation ratio. Treatment was evaluated during a follow-up visit, and the same treatment was repeated in patients who still demonstrated subretinal fluid (SRF).

Main Outcome Measures: The primary end point was the complete disappearance of SRF at the first evaluation visit at 6 to 8 weeks after treatment. As a secondary outcome measure, we assessed this anatomic result at the final evaluation visit at 7 to 8 months after treatment. Other secondary outcomes covered functional improvement and included change in best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA; measured in Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study [ETDRS] letters), retinal sensitivity (measured using microperimetry), and vision-related quality of life using a validated questionnaire.

Results: Between November 2013 and September 2016, 179 patients were included: 89 patients were assigned randomly to half-dose PDT, and 90 were assigned randomly to HSML treatment. At their first evaluation visit, SRF had resolved in 51.2% and 13.8% of patients, respectively (\( P < 0.001 \)). At their final evaluation visit, a significantly higher percentage of PDT-treated patients demonstrated no SRF (67.2% vs. 28.8%; \( P < 0.001 \)). Moreover, at the first evaluation visit, the PDT-treated patients showed a significantly higher increase in BCVA (+4.60±6.62 ETDRS letters vs. +1.39±8.99 ETDRS letters; \( P = 0.011 \)), and a significantly higher increase in retinal sensitivity on microperimetry (+2.01±3.04 dB vs. +0.92±3.65 dB; \( P = 0.046 \)); however, the improvement in vision-related quality of life was similar (score of +2.87±8.35 vs. +2.56±7.36, respectively; \( P = 0.800 \)).

Conclusions: Half-dose PDT is superior to HSML for treating cCSC, leading to a significantly higher proportion of patients with complete resolution of SRF and functional improvement.

Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC) is a relatively common chorioretinal disease associated with a sudden loss of central vision. Although the cause of CSC is currently unknown, it affects primarily middle-aged men and is associated with corticosteroid use, stress, and certain genetic susceptibility factors. In CSC, congestion, hyperpermeability, and thickening of the choroid lead to impaired function of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE), which normally maintains the outer blood–retina barrier. The resulting loss of integrity in this barrier leads to the accumulation of subretinal fluid (SRF), which leads to marked central vision loss, primarily affecting the macula.
In acute CSC, sudden-onset loss of central vision occurs because of a single point of leakage in the RPE; such cases tend to resolve spontaneously within several months. However, at least 15% of patients with CSC have chronic SRF accumulation, with associated persistent vision loss and more extensive pathologic features of the retina and choroid. In these cases of chronic CSC (cCSC), persistent SRF can lead to progressive and irreversible damage to photoreceptors, resulting in both a guarded visual prognosis and a decline in quality of life among these relatively young patients.1–6 Although the efficacy of a variety of treatment methods for cCSC has been evaluated retrospectively, no evidence-based consensus regarding the optimal clinical management of cCSC currently exists because of a lack of large prospective, randomized controlled treatment trials.7–9 The 2 most commonly performed treatments for cCSC are photodynamic therapy (PDT) with verteporfin (Visudyne; Novartis, Basel, Switzerland), originally developed to treat age-related macular degeneration,10 and high-density subthreshold micropulse laser (HSML) treatment. Although both treatments have reported anatomic success rates (i.e., complete resolution of SRF) of 41% to 100% and a favorable safety profile,11–13 there is currently no consensus with respect to which intervention may be more effective. For example, in the United Kingdom, the National Health Service has not approved either of these treatments for cCSC. Herein, we report the results of the Half-Dose Photodynamic Therapy versus High-Density Subthreshold Micropulse Laser Treatment in Patients with Chronic Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (PLACE) trial, a prospective multicenter study of patients with cCSC in which we directly compared both safety and efficacy between half-dose PDT and HSML treatment.

Methods

Study Design

The PLACE trial was an investigator-initiated, open-label, multicenter, randomized controlled treatment trial conducted at 5 academic medical centers in 4 European countries. The study was performed in accordance with the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki, and all participating centers received approval from their respective institutional review board and ethics committee (clinicaltrials.gov identifier, NCT01797861). The protocol has been published previously.16

Participants

In this trial, we enrolled both men and women 18 years of age or older with cCSC, based on both clinical characteristics and findings on multimodal imaging. On multimodal imaging, SRF that affected the fovea visible on spectral-domain OCT scan (Fig 1A), 1 or more regions of active leakage (so-called hot spots) combined with RPE window defects visible on fluorescein angiography (FA; Fig 1B), and hyperfluorescent changes typical of cCSC visible on indocyanine green angiography (ICGA; Fig 1C) were mandatory to be eligible for inclusion. In addition, SRF on OCT, subjective visual symptoms related to cCSC, or both had to be present for at least 6 weeks for inclusion in the study. Subretinal fluid did not need to include the fovea at the first evaluation visit for the patient to be eligible for treatment, provided there was persistent SRF in the macula, which was interpreted as persistent active disease. Study eye exclusion criteria included previous treatment for active CSC in the study eye; evidence of any other diagnosis that could explain SRF or vision loss; best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of 20/200 or worse (Snellen equivalent); profound chorioretinal atrophy in the central macular area visible on ophthalmoscopy and OCT; myopia exceeding 6 diopters; continuous or progressive vision loss, or both, SRF, or a combination thereof (visible on OCT) for more than 18 months; absence of active leakage visible on FA; absence of hyperfluorescence on ICGA; presence of soft drusen in the study eye, other eye, or both; and signs of choroidal neovascularization visible on ophthalmoscopy, FA, ICGA, or a combination thereof. Moreover, CSC patients with intraretinal fluid on OCT were not included in the study because this is often viewed as evidence of prolonged disease with more pronounced irreversible structural and functional changes, which may lead to a decreased response to treatment.17 More importantly, it may be difficult in CSC cases with intraretinal fluid—especially without OCT angiography, which was not available at the time of the start of the study—to exclude neovascularization definitely. Nonocular exclusion criteria included current topical or systemic treatment with corticosteroids, corticosteroid use within 3 months before the initial trial treatment, an anticipated start of corticosteroid treatment within the first 7 to 8 months after the start of the trial period, contraindications for PDT treatment (e.g., pregnancy, porphyria, or severely reduced liver function), and contraindications for FA or ICGA (e.g., known allergies, particularly to shellfish, previous reactions). Eligible patients were identified and counselled in their respective participating hospitals. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient before participation.

Randomization and Masking

Patients were assigned randomly (at a 1:1 ratio) to receive either half-dose PDT or HSML treatment. Randomization was performed using a central computerized procedure using block randomization with alternating block sizes of 4, 5, and 6, with stratification on the including hospitals, and without minimization. We did not take baseline characteristics of our patients into account before randomization, which can be considered to be standard for this type of study. The Department for Health Evidence at the Radboud University Medical Center performed the randomization procedure. Because of the nature of the interventions, neither the clinical staff nor the patients could be blinded with respect to the treatment group.

Procedures

Each patient’s demographic characteristics and medical history were documented at the baseline visit. An extensive ophthalmologic examination was performed, including assessing Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) BCVA, retinal sensitivity (measured using microperimetry), and vision-related quality of life (measured using the validated 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire [NEI-VFQ25]).18 Microperimetry was measured using 2 different devices, the MP1 (Nidek Technologies, Padova, Italy) and the Macular Integrity Assessment (CenterVue, Padova, Italy); a previously published conversion method then was applied to obtain values with the same dynamic range.19 Fundus photography, OCT, fundus autofluorescence, fluorescein angiography, and ICGA imaging were performed by certified medical photographers. After eligibility was determined by a central reading center, patients were assigned randomly to the treatment groups and then received either half-dose PDT or HSML treatment within 3 weeks of randomization. For each treatment
method, the ocular area to be treated was determined by the central reading center based on the hyperfluorescent areas of leakage seen on ICGA to avoid interobserver variability on the interpretation of the extent these choroidal abnormalities. This approach was used because ICGA-guided therapy targets the primary affected tissue (i.e., the choroid) and decreases the risk of undertreatment because ICGA generally reveals more extensive abnormalities compared with FA (Fig 1). Care was taken to include the focal area(s) of

Figure 1. Example images from a 48-year-old man with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy showing the areas that would be treated using half-dose photodynamic therapy (PDT) and the areas that would be treated using high-density subthreshold micropulse laser (HSML). A, OCT image showing subretinal fluid (arrow). B, Fluorescein angiography image showing a hot spot of leakage (white arrow) as well as retinal pigment epithelium abnormalities (black arrow). C, Indocyanine green angiography image showing hyperfluorescent changes in the choroid; the arrow indicates the most evident changes, which extend more superiorly; the fovea is indicated by the white circle. D, Indocyanine green angiography image showing the area that would be treated using half-dose PDT, indicated by the black circle. E, Indocyanine green angiography image showing the area that would be treated using HSML treatment, indicated by small black circles. Note that the area depicted for HSML treatment is a schematic representation only; the actual nonoverlapping adjacent spots relative to the fundus are smaller than depicted here.
leakage on FA in the treatment area. All diagnostic and therapeutic devices were maintained and serviced by certified personnel at the participating centers in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions.

Verteporfin was developed initially for PDT-based treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration; however, it is now used commonly as an off-label medication for treating cCSC. A safety-enhanced protocol, in which half the dosage of verteporfin is used, has been shown to induce the desired treatment outcome in a similar percentage as after performing PDT using full-dose verteporfin, but reducing the occurrence of adverse events (AEs). Patients in the half-dose PDT group received an intravenous infusion of 3 mg/m² verteporfin delivered over a period of 10 minutes. Exactly 15 minutes after the start of this infusion, a contact lens was positioned on the eye, the treatment spot was centered using predefined criteria for ICGA-guided treatment, and PDT was applied using standard parameters (fluency, 50 J/cm²; wavelength, 689 nm; and treatment duration, 83 seconds). Where necessary, the fovea was included in the area to be treated. In the HSML-treated group, several adjacent nonoverlapping spots were applied during ICGA-guided treatment using an 810-nm diode laser, keeping a distance of 500 μm from the foveal center. To minimize the likelihood of undertreatment, a relatively high power of 1800 mW (which is considered to be within the upper range of subthreshold settings) was applied to a relatively large ICGA-guided treatment area. In addition, the duty cycle was 5%, the frequency was 500 Hz, the exposure time was 0.2 seconds per spot, and the spot size was 125 μm. Because subthreshold treatment was desired, the power of the treatment was reduced in 300-mW increments if any retinal discoloration was visible after a test treatment spot was applied outside the macular area, at the beginning of the procedure. All laser operators in the study (S.F., J.E.E.K., P.J.H.P., G.D., E.H.S., R.E.M., G.Q., S.M.D.) underwent formal training and were approved by the chief investigator (C.J.F.B.).

In patients in whom SRF was still present within the macular area at evaluation 6 to 8 weeks after treatment (i.e., at the first evaluation visit), the same treatment was repeated, which is often considered to be part of standard care, and a second evaluation visit was scheduled 6 to 8 weeks after this second treatment. All patients underwent a final evaluation visit 7 to 8 months after the first treatment. At each evaluation visit, the patients underwent a complete ophthalmologic examination and imaging as described previously.

### Results

We initially screened a total of 309 patients for eligibility; after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 179 patients (89 patients in the PDT treatment arm and 90 patients in the HSML treatment arm) were determined to be eligible and were enrolled between November 2013 and September 2016 (Fig 2). Eighty patients in each treatment arm underwent their respective treatment in accordance with the study protocol (Fig 2). Because of the presence of SRF at the first evaluation visit, 108 of the original 160 patients (67.5%) underwent repeat treatment. Six patients who would have required repeat treatment based on the protocol did not receive this second treatment (Fig S1, available at www.aaojournal.org), and 1 patient was excluded from the trial after the first evaluation visit because of corticosteroid use. Two patients did not attend the final evaluation visit, but did attend the second evaluation visit. Nineteen patients did not attend the final evaluation visit. In total, 67 and 66 patients in the half-dose PDT and HSML groups, respectively, were analyzed after their final evaluation visit (Fig 2).

The baseline characteristics were balanced between the 2 groups (Table 1). Specifically, there was no significant difference between the half-dose PDT group and the HSML-treated group with respect to BCVA, number of ETDRS letters, difference in ETDRS letters, respectively; \( P = 0.478 \), retinal sensitivity measured using microrodimetry (20.5 ± 4.21 dB vs. 20.3 ± 4.80 dB, respectively; \( P = 0.755 \)), or vision-related quality of life measured using the NEI-VFQ25 (81.2 ± 13.0 points vs. 83.1 ± 11.5 points, respectively; \( P = 0.158 \)).

At the first evaluation visit, a significantly higher percentage of patients in the PDT-treated group showed complete resolution of SRF (the primary outcome measure) compared with the HSML-treated group (51.2% vs. 13.8%, respectively; \( P < 0.001 \)). After HSML treatment, the relative risk of persistent SRF at the first evaluation visit after HSML treatment was 1.77 (95% confidence interval, 1.39–2.52) compared with receiving half-dose PDT. At the final evaluation visit, a significantly higher percentage of patients in the PDT group showed complete resolution of SRF compared with the HSML-treated group (67.2% vs. 28.8%, respectively; \( P < 0.001 \)), and the relative risk of persistent SRF at the final evaluation visit after HSML treatment was 2.17 (95% confidence interval, 1.49–3.16) compared with receiving half-dose PDT (Table 2). In the half-dose PDT group, the mean PDT laser spot size for the first and second treatments was 4.01 ± 1.57 mm and 4.04 ± 1.54 mm, respectively. In the HSML treatment group, 187 ± 209 spots with a mean power of 1739 ± 213 mW were applied at the first
treatment, and 188 ± 237 spots with a mean power of 1746 ± 184 mW were applied at the second treatment. A total of 99 patients required a second evaluation visit because of undergoing repeat treatment based on the presence of SRF measured on OCT at the first evaluation visit; during the second evaluation visit, 32.4% of patients (11 of 34 patients) and 15.4% of patients (10 of 65 patients) in the half-dose PDT group and HSML group, respectively, showed complete resolution of SRF on OCT; however, this difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.053).

At the first evaluation visit, the patients in the half-dose PDT group showed a significantly higher increase in BCVA compared with the HSML treatment group (4.60 ± 6.62 ETDRS letters vs. 1.39 ± 8.99 ETDRS letters, respectively; P = 0.011). At the final evaluation visit, the increase in BCVA relative to baseline was 6.78 ± 8.54 ETDRS letters and 4.48 ± 7.29 ETDRS letters in the PDT and HSML groups, respectively (P = 0.099). Retinal sensitivity on microperimetry increased in both treatment groups, and this increase was significantly higher in the PDT group compared with the HSML-treated group at both the first evaluation visit (2.01 ± 3.04 dB vs. 0.92 ± 3.65 dB, respectively; P = 0.046) and the final evaluation visit (3.24 ± 3.08 dB vs. 1.38 ± 4.45 dB, respectively; P = 0.008). Finally, the change in vision-related quality of life measured using the NEI-VFQ25 increased in both treatment groups; however, this increase did not differ significantly between the PDT- and HSML-treated groups at either the first evaluation visit (2.87 ± 8.35 points vs. 2.56 ± 7.36 points, respectively; P = 0.800) or the final evaluation visit (7.03 ± 10.8 points vs. 4.48 ± 9.85 points, respectively; P = 0.158; Table 2).

During the course of the trial, SRF recurred in 4 patients in the PDT group and 1 patient in the HSML group (corresponding to 5% and 1.3% of patients, respectively; P = 0.176). Twelve AEs were recorded in 10 patients in the PDT group, and 9 AEs were recorded in 7 patients in the HSML group (corresponding to 12.5% and 8.8% of patients, respectively). None of these AEs were treatment related. A total of 4 patients (2 each in the PDT and HSML groups) reported a serious AE that was unrelated to the study treatment, and none of the patients died during the trial. One patient in the HSML group demonstrated a vision-threatening AE in which BCVA decreased by more than 30 ETDRS letters; this decline in visual acuity was considered to have been caused by an increase in SRF, despite treatment. All of the side effects reported in this trial are listed in Table 3.

**Discussion**

Treatment usually is indicated for patients with cCSC, because persistent SRF leakage in the macula can lead to significant visual disability and decreased vision-related quality of life. To date, however, the best treatment for cCSC has been the subject of controversy because of a lack of prospective randomized controlled trials, leading to a wide variety of recommended treatments. Herein, we performed a large prospective, multicenter, randomized controlled treatment trial comparing the 2 most commonly used treatments for cCSC. We found that the efficacy of half-dose PDT with respect to complete resolution of SRF was significantly higher compared with HSML.
Data were available for 79 patients. Data are no. (%), median (range), or mean ± standard deviation.


Data are not available for all patients.

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Patients Included in Assessment of Primary Outcome Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Half-Dose Photodynamic Therapy (n = 80)</th>
<th>High-Density Subthreshold Micropulse Laser Treatment (n = 80)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20 (25)</td>
<td>11 (13.8)</td>
<td>0.072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60 (75)</td>
<td>69 (86.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (yrs)</td>
<td>48.9±8.9</td>
<td>48.6±8.3</td>
<td>0.819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>71 (88.8)</td>
<td>70 (87.5)</td>
<td>0.807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9 (11.2)</td>
<td>10 (12.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of visual symptoms (mos)</td>
<td>6 (3.76–11)</td>
<td>6 (4–9.75)</td>
<td>0.796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress during month before visual symptoms started, measured with the Cohen stress questionnaire outcome on a scale from 0–40</td>
<td>14.7±7.4*</td>
<td>14.8±7.5</td>
<td>0.922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best-corrected visual acuity (Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study letters)</td>
<td>76.9±8.32</td>
<td>75.9 ±9.22</td>
<td>0.478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal sensitivity on micropimetry (dB)</td>
<td>20.5±4.21</td>
<td>20.3±4.80</td>
<td>0.755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite score on vision-related quality of life measured with the NEI-VFQ25</td>
<td>81.2±13.0</td>
<td>83.1±11.5</td>
<td>0.158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Data are no. (%), median (range), or mean ± standard deviation.

*Data were available for 79 patients.

Table 2. Treatment Effect on Primary and Secondary Outcome Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Half-Dose Photodynamic Therapy (n)</th>
<th>High-Density Subthreshold Micropulse Laser Treatment (n)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete resolution of subretinal fluid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first evaluation visit (at 6–8 wks after treatment)</td>
<td>51.2% (41/80)</td>
<td>13.8% (11/80)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At final evaluation visit (at 7–8 mos after treatment)</td>
<td>67.2% (45/67)</td>
<td>28.8% (19/66)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in best-corrected visual acuity (Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study letters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first evaluation visit (at 6–8 wks after treatment)</td>
<td>+4.60±6.62 (n = 80)</td>
<td>+1.39±8.99 (n = 80)</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At final evaluation visit (at 7–8 mos after treatment)</td>
<td>+6.78±8.54 (n = 67)</td>
<td>+4.48±7.29 (n = 66)</td>
<td>0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in retinal sensitivity on micropimetry (dB)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first evaluation visit (at 6–8 wks after treatment)</td>
<td>+2.01±3.04 (n = 76)</td>
<td>+0.92±3.65 (n = 77)</td>
<td>0.046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At final evaluation visit (at 7–8 mos after treatment)</td>
<td>+3.24±3.08 (n = 62)</td>
<td>+1.38±4.45 (n = 60)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in composite score on vision-related quality of life using NEI-VFQ25 (on a scale from 0–100)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first evaluation visit (at 6–8 wks after treatment)</td>
<td>+2.87±8.35 (n = 80)</td>
<td>+2.56±7.36 (n = 79)</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At final evaluation visit (at 7–8 mos after treatment)</td>
<td>+7.03±10.8 (n = 67)</td>
<td>+4.48±9.85 (n = 66)</td>
<td>0.158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Data are no. (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

*Compared with baseline.

1Data were not available for all patients.

At first and final visit. In this respect, microperimetry may be a more sensitive and earlier functional end point than BCVA, given that the recovery of BCVA can be delayed in cCSC after treatment. The significantly better anatomic and functional outcomes after PDT treatment may be attributed to the fact that PDT targets the choroidal tissue, which seems to be the tissue primarily affected in cCSC. In CSC, the accumulation of SRF— which affects photoreceptor function and thus vision—results from a leaky outer blood—retina barrier at the level of the RPE; however, this impaired barrier function is likely induced by a primary dysfunction of the underlying choroid, given that...
van Dijk et al · PLACE Trial

Table 3. Adverse Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Half-Dose Photodynamic Therapy (80 Patients)</th>
<th>High-Density Subthreshold Micropulse Laser Treatment (80 Patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious adverse events*</td>
<td>2 (2 patients)</td>
<td>2 (2 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of adverse events</td>
<td>12 (10 patients)</td>
<td>9 (7 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneal erosion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic response to verteporfin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic response to dye administered during angiography</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision-threatening adverse events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that none of the adverse events were related to the study treatment. YAG = yttrium aluminum garnet.

choroidal abnormalities (imaged using ICGA) often outweigh both the changes in the RPE and leakage visible on FA. The effect of PDT seems to depend on transient choroidal ischemia and subsequent choroidal vascular remodelling, in contrast, the delivery of brief subthreshold micropulses to the RPE during HSML treatment has been suggested to induce the production of intracellular biological factors that stimulate RPE function without causing visible damage to the retina.

Given the significant differences in treatment outcome between half-dose PDT and HSML treatment in our study, we suggest that choroidal abnormalities should be targeted in cCSC. Nevertheless, whether HSML treatment has therapeutic effects on the choroid beyond the RPE currently is unknown. None of the patients in either treatment group reported treatment-related AEs. This finding is consistent with previous reports of extremely rare AEs when applying PDT at reduced settings; such rare AEs include choroidal neovascularization and occur in less than 1% of patients. Importantly, choroidal neovascularization has also been described as part of the natural course of cCSC.

In this trial, the observed treatment outcome in both treatment groups was likely the result of the intervention, because we included only patients who showed SRF for at least 6 weeks and who demonstrated typical findings of active cCSC on multimodal imaging at presentation; thus, SRF would not be expected to resolve spontaneously in these patients. Moreover, we measured a significant difference in outcome between the half-dose PDT group and the HSML group. In the HSML treatment group, the laser power was in the upper range of subthreshold settings, and adjacent laser spots were treated to achieve confluent treatment coverage; in addition, the area to be treated was relatively large and guided by ICGA. Despite these measures to minimize undertreatment with HSML, the outcome was still more favorable in the group that received half-dose PDT. Importantly, the patients in the PDT group received only half of the dose of verteporfin originally described for treating neovascular age-related macular degeneration; this reduced dose was chosen to minimize the occurrence of serious AEs after treatment while still providing comparable treatment outcomes.

However, a distance of 500 μm from the foveal center was kept only in the HSML-treated group to prevent possible damage to the fovea, which has been described to be a possible adverse effect of treatment and could have influenced the results of our study. Still, we assume that not including the fovea in the area to be treated could have affected the study outcome only minimally because the fovea included only a very small part of the total area that required treatment; treatment often was quite extensive because it was based on ICGA abnormalities while using HSML settings at the upper limit for this treatment technique.

The strengths of the PLACE trial include its prospective design and the relatively large number of patients. In addition, we used the complete resolution of SRF on OCT as the desired treatment effect, because the prolonged presence of SRF can cause irreversible photoreceptor damage. Moreover, our cohort of cCSC patients was well characterized, and the diagnosis of cCSC was verified in each patient by a central reading center based on typical findings of cCSC on multimodal imaging; in addition, we excluded patients who had undergone previous cCSC treatment, who had undergone previous or current corticosteroid use, and whose disease duration was longer than 18 months. These criteria resulted in a cohort of patients who ranged from demonstrating relatively focal cCSC to more extensive cCSC. Finally, with respect to both anatomic and functional outcomes, a follow-up assessment was performed 7 to 8 months after the first treatment; thus, prolonged follow-up studies should be performed to assess the long-term efficacy of both treatments, particularly given that SRF recurred in 5 patients during the follow-up period.

In conclusion, the results of our large prospective, multicenter, randomized controlled treatment trial showed that half-dose PDT provides superior outcome compared with HSML treatment in patients with cCSC. This finding provides key insight into developing best-practice guidelines for treating CSC. In addition, the results of this trial may be used to justify changing the existing reimbursement restrictions in several countries regarding the off-label use of verteporfin in PDT for treating cCSC.
Acknowledgments

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References

Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:
AE = adverse event; BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; cCSC = chronic central serous chorioretinopathy; CSC = central serous chorioretinopathy; ETDRS = Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; FA = fluorescein angiography; HSML = high-density subthreshold micropulse laser; ICGA = indocyanine green angiography; NEI-VFQ25 = 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire; OCT = optical coherence tomography; PDT = photodynamic therapy; PLACE = Half-Dose Photodynamic Therapy versus High-Density Sub-threshold Micropulse Laser Treatment in Patients with Chronic Central Serous Chorioretinopathy; RPE = retinal pigment epithelium; SRF = subretinal fluid.

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