Purpose: To determine the variation of use of fluorescein angiography (FA) before and after the advent of optical coherence tomography (OCT). Methods: 4 periods of 6 months with the following criteria were chosen: Period 1 (digital FA before disposing OCT), Period 2 (FA six months after implantation of Stratus OCT), Period 3 (FA three years after the introduction of Stratus OCT), and Period 4 (FA after the introduction of OCT-Spectralis). Variables such as age, number of patients, number of angiograms and diagnostics were evaluated. Results: The total number of angiograms were 125 in period 1, 196 in period 2, 161 in the period 3 and 100 in the period 4. The average age of patients was 70 (± 15), 71 (± 14), 72 (± 14) and 71 (± 16) year-old respectively. The wet AMD diagnosis was found in 35, 63, 39 and 34 angiograms respectively. Angiographic studies in diabetic retinopathy were 37, 44, 44 and 29 respectively. Studies in pathological myopia were 6, 9, 10 and 8 respectively. The FAs made due unknown cause vision loss were 5, 12, 5 and 2 respectively. Conclusions: The introduction of spectral-domain OCT has decreased the number of angiographic studies. Other factors such as the gradual introduction of antiangiogenic drugs in various retinal diseases could also have influenced the indication of FAs.