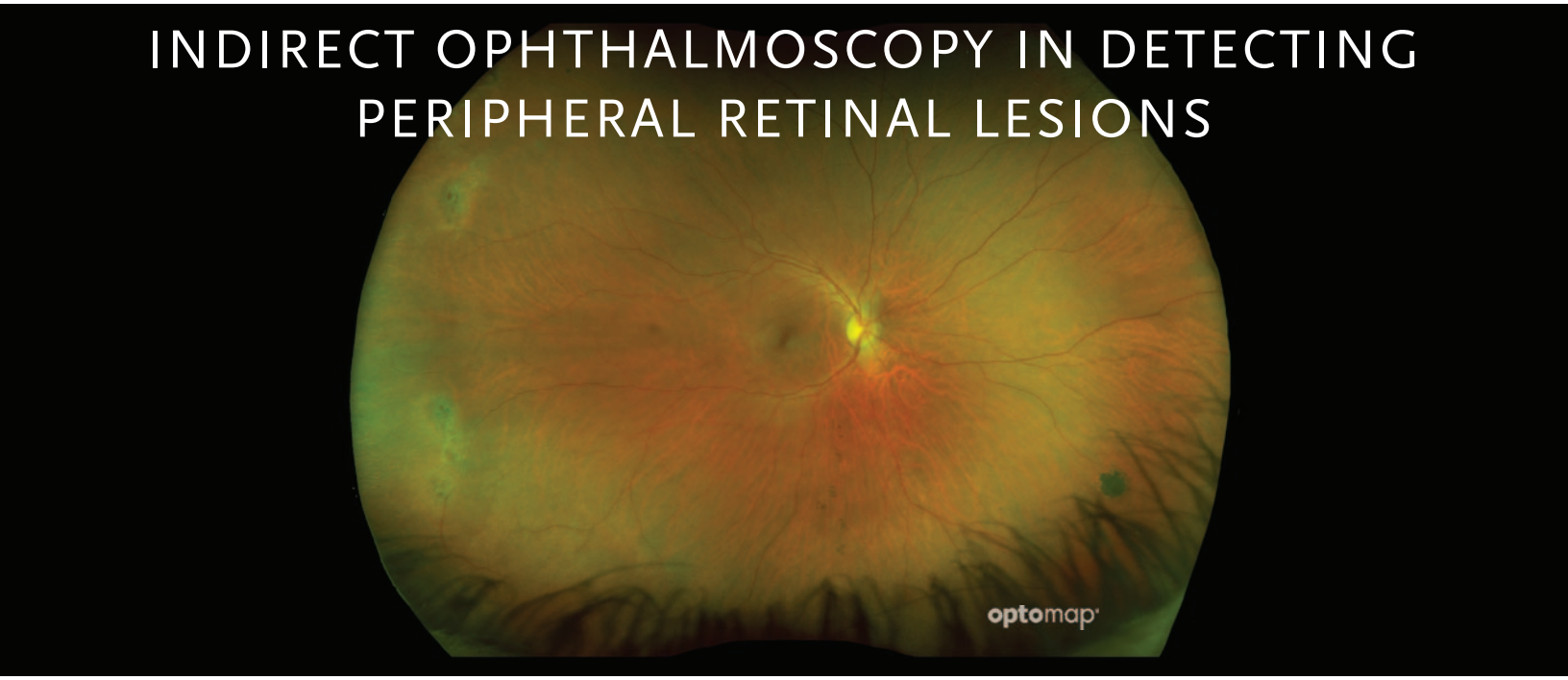
optomap®

HAS EXCELLENT AGREEMENT WITH

INDIRECT OPHTHALMOSCOPY IN DETECTING PERIPHERAL RETINAL LESIONS



Results of a recent study show excellent agreement in the assessment of the peripheral retina and suggest that optomap imaging is a useful tool in the assessment of eyes with peripheral retinal lesions, with a high sensitivity and reproducibility.

- optomap has a sensitivity of 89.2% in detecting peripheral retinal lesions when compared to indirect ophthalmoscopy as demonstrated.[1]
- The advantages of optomap include: the ability to view the retina in two channels, fast image capture without the need for dilation, high resolution, and the ability to magnify and adjust the images for review.
- optomap imaging has been demonstrated to be valuable in the diagnosis and treatment of several ocular disorders, including retinal vascular diseases, retinal and choroidal dystrophies, and retinal inflammatory disorders.

"The identification of peripheral retinal lesions with UWF imaging allowed for an accurate and reproducible assessment."[1]

— *Ophthalmic Surgery, Lasers, & Imaging Retina, 2019*

See how **optomap** will help you manage your patients. For more information call **800-854-3039** or email **BDS@optos.com.**

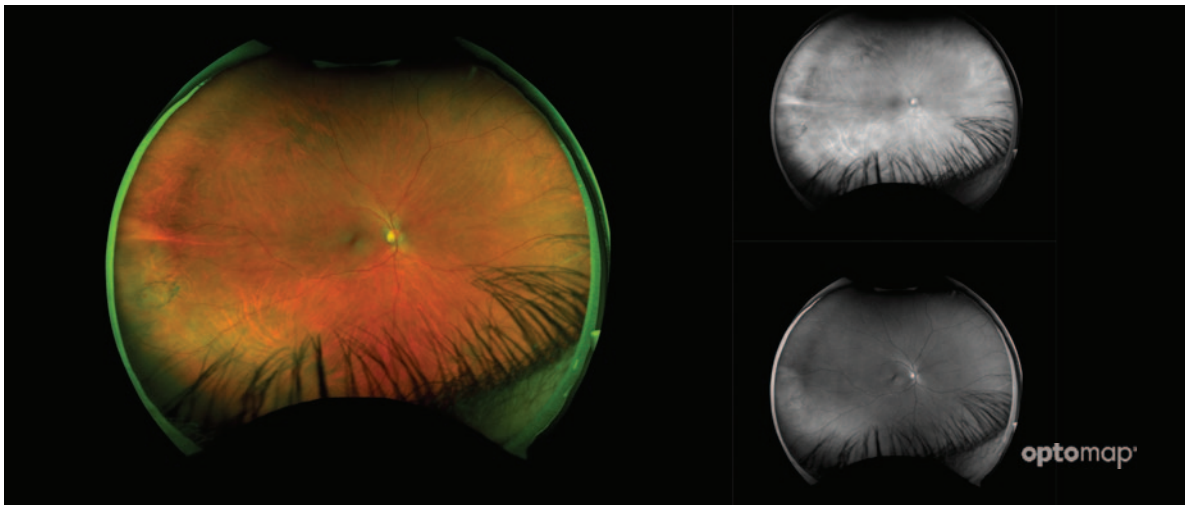
Nikon

optos®

CLINICAL SUMMARY

optomap® has Excellent Agreement with Indirect Ophthalmoscopy in Detecting Peripheral Retinal Lesions

UWF imaging may become a useful tool in the assessment of eyes with lesions of the peripheral retina, with a high sensitivity and reproducibility.[1]



Retinal Hole displayed on **opto**map *color* image (Top image: red channel; Bottom image: green channel)

- **opto**map was demonstrated to have a sensitivity of 89.2% in detecting peripheral retinal lesions with excellent inter-rater agreement.[1]
- Using **opto**map *color* imaging allowed an accurate and reproducible identification of lesions in the peripheral retina. Authors surmise that increased sensitivity in detecting peripheral lesions when compared to previous published research is due to technical advances that have occurred in the last years and were implemented in the device used for this study. This includes the correction of peripheral distortion and increased image resolution.[1]
- A previous study found that the image-assisted method of exam detected 30% more lesions. In addition, there was a higher rate of detection of posterior pole lesions using the image-assisted method in this study (90.1%).[2]

References:
1. Comparison Between Ultra-Widefield Pseudocolor Imaging and Indirect Ophthalmoscopy in the Detection of Peripheral Retinal Lesions. Ophthalmic Surgery, Lasers, & Imaging Retina. 2019
2. Ultra-widefield retinal imaging: an update on recent advances, Therapeutic Advances in Ophthalmology. 2020.
3. Comparison of image-assisted versus traditional fundus examination. Eye and Brain, 2014.

optos®

Optos plc
Tel: +44 (0)1383 843350
ics@optos.com

Optos, Inc.
Tel: 800 854 3039
Tel: 508 787 1400
usinfo@optos.com

Optos Australia
Tel: +61 8 8444 6500
auinfo@optos.com

 PN GA-00390 / 2