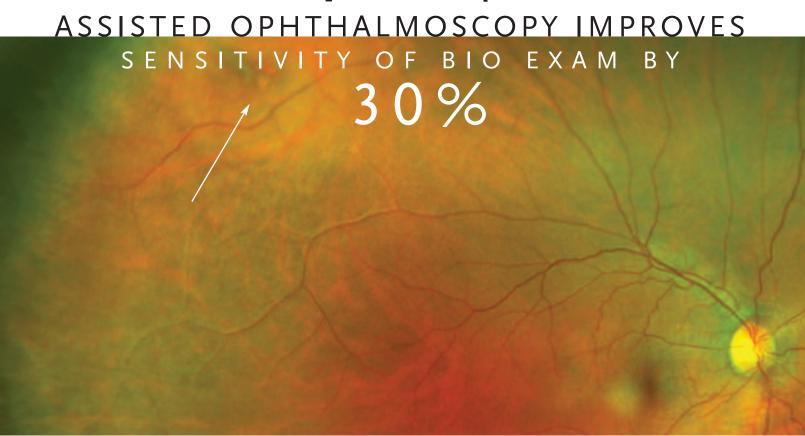
optomap



A study published in Eye and Brain suggests that adding an optomap® to a traditional BIO exam may improve sensitivity by up to 30%.

Results from this cross-sectional study found good agreement between image-assisted and traditional fundus examination. In cases of disagreement, the adjudicator agreed with the image-assisted method in over 70% of cases.

This suggests that adding nonmydriatic imaging, **opto**map UWF SLO in this case, to the clinical examination can improve the examiner's ability to detect or rule out lesions by up to 30%.

"Image-assisted fundus examination may enhance detection of retinal lesions compared with traditional fundus examination alone"

— Eye and Brain 2014

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CLINICAL SUMMARY

Comparison of Image-assisted Versus Traditional Fundus Examination

Brown, Sewell, Trempe, Peto, Travison Eye and Brain | 2014

Image-assisted fundus examination may enhance detection of retinal lesions by 30% compared with traditional fundus examination alone.

- This cross-sectional study found good agreement between image-assisted and traditional fundus examination.
- There was a higher rate of detection of posterior pole lesions using the image-assisted method in this study (90.1%).
- The image-assisted method detected 92.2% of all vitreoretinal interface abnormalities while the traditional examination detected 54.7%.
- Image-assisted method detected 90.6% of drusen in the posterior pole compared with 43.8% detected by the traditional fundus examination alone.
- When the methods disagreed for any lesion type, the image-assisted method was correct in 75% of the disagreements.
- Agreement between image-assisted and traditional fundus examination varied by lesion type and was excellent for staphyloma (kappa 0.76), fair for suspicious cupping (kappa 0.66), drusen in the posterior pole/macula and mid-to-peripheral retina (0.45, 0.41), retinal pigment epithelial changes in the posterior pole/macula (0.54), peripheral retinal degeneration (0.50), cobblestone (0.69), vitreoretinal interface abnormalities (0.40), and vitreous lesions (0.53).
- When the methods disagreed, the results indicated a statistically significant advantage for the image-assisted examination in detecting suspicious cupping (P = 0.04), drusen in the posterior pole/macula and mid-to-peripheral retina (P = 0.004, P, 0.001), retinal pigment epithelial changes in the posterior pole/macula (P = 0.04), nevi in the posterior pole/macula and mid-to-peripheral retina (P = 0.01, P = 0.007), peripheral retinal degeneration (P = 0.001), hemorrhage in the mid-to-peripheral retina (P = 0.01), and vitreous lesions (P = 0.001).
- The sensitivity of dilated ophthalmoscopy in previous studies ranges from 32% to 82%.

