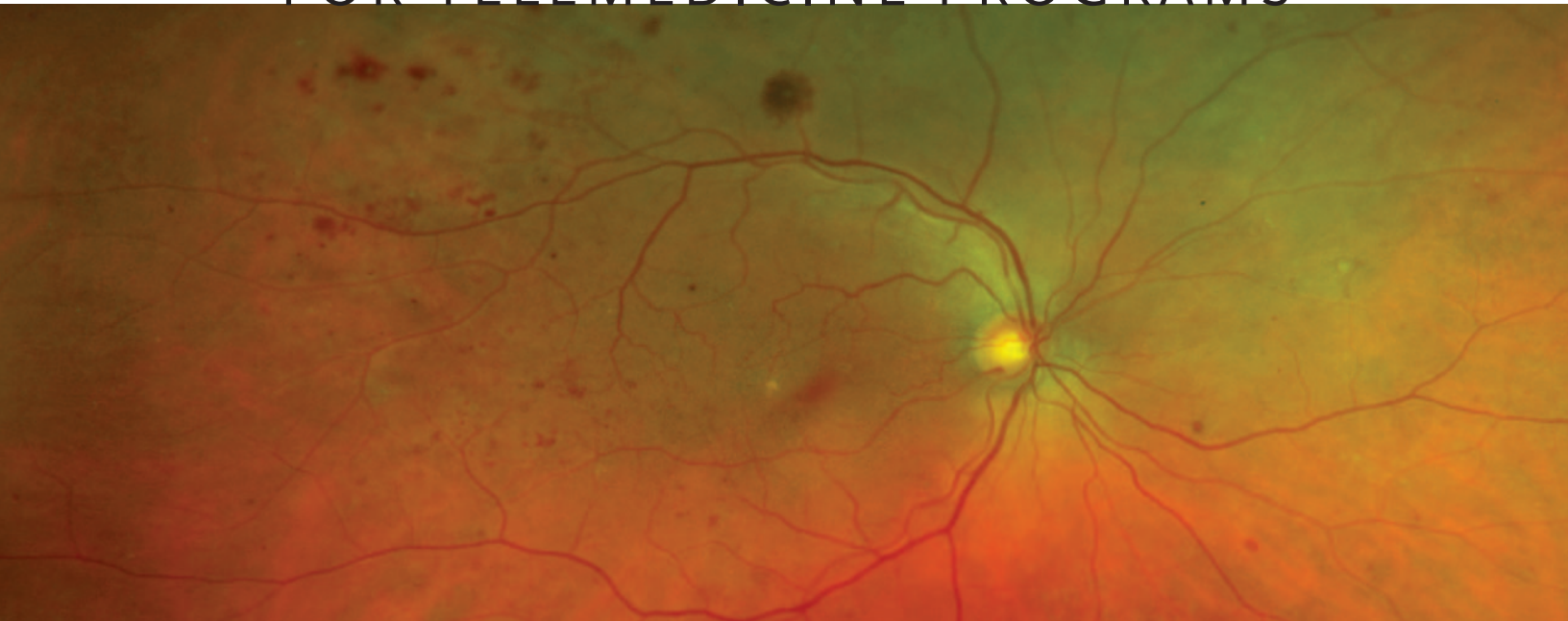


optomap[®]

FOR TELEMEDICINE PROGRAMS



Several studies published in Diabetes Care have found that optomap detected 17% more diabetic retinopathy and was more efficient than traditional non-mydratric fundus imaging.¹

Results from several recent clinical studies published suggest that **optomap** may be an essential element to an ocular telehealth screening program. Ease of capture and review allow for point of care evaluation thereby reducing reading center burden².

“Given the potential benefits of a substantially lower ungradable rate, decreased image acquisition time, ease of use and increased disease detection, the higher capital outlay for UWFI devices may be offset, especially in large volume telemedicine programs.”

— Diabetes Care, 2013²



A Nikon Company

CLINICAL SUMMARY

- Ocular screening programs that include **optomap** imaging have a higher rate of diabetic retinopathy detection and more effectively identify patients at high risk for progression.^{1,2}
- Implementing **optomap** reduces ungradable rates by up to 81%, due to the ability to easily image through small pupils and media opacity³. This capability allows for more effective screening for retinal pathology.
- **optomap** captures nearly 3 times more retinal area than traditional 3 field fundus photography, therefore capturing more pathology while reducing image evaluation time. Software provided with the device allows for remote image review and efficient review of multi-layer images (color, red and green channels)².

See how **optomap** will help you improve the way you manage your patients.

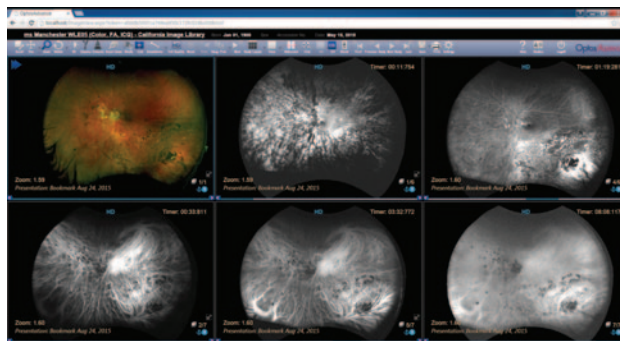
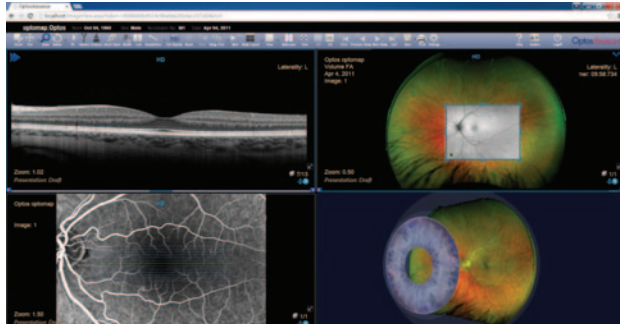
For more information call **800-854-3039** or email **BDS@optos.com**



Building *The* Retina Company

CLINICAL SUMMARY

optomap® for Telemedicine Programs



OptosAdvantage screen showing multimodality comprehensive patient review

- Diabetic retinopathy was identified 17% more frequently after **optomap** was implemented and peripheral lesions may have suggested a more severe diabetic retinopathy level in 9% of patients, consistent with other published studies^{1,2,4-5}. Recent research that found the presence of DR lesions located predominantly in the periphery also identified a subset of eyes at a nearly 5-fold increased risk of diabetic retinopathy progression⁶.
- Implementing **optomap** reduced the ungradable rate by 81% (to 6%). Traditional fundus photography has a reported ungradable rate up to 20%. This is likely due to the ability to easily image through small pupils and media opacity.¹
- **optomap** evaluation time, per patient, was reduced 28% due to the utility of the multi-layer images (color, red and green channels) to identify diabetic retinopathy changes.²
- Nearly 3 times more retinal area is visible on **optomap** when compared with traditional 3 field fundus imaging used previously in this telemedicine program.²
- Optos provides a comprehensive image management solution called **OptosAdvantage** which enables clinicians to review, refer and archive images from many eye care diagnostic devices.
- Referrals for further investigation or treatment can be quickly and securely sent through **OptosAdvantage** because of the browser design. Live consultation with colleagues via online meetings invoked from within **OptosAdvantage** supports collaboration between colleagues at different locations about shared patients.

References:

- ¹ Potential Efficiency Benefits of Nonmydriatic Ultrawide Field Retinal Imaging in an Ocular Telehealth Diabetic Retinopathy Program. Diabetes Care. 2013
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- ³ Identification of Diabetic Retinopathy and Ungradable Image Rate with Ultrawide Field Imaging in a National Teleophthalmology Program. Ophthalmology. 2016.
- ⁴ Nonmydriatic Ultrawide Field Retinal Imaging Compared with Dilated Standard 7-Field 35mm Photography and Retinal Specialist Examination for Evaluation of Diabetic Retinopathy. American Journal of Ophthalmology. 2012
- ⁵ Peripheral Lesions Identified by Mydriatic Ultrawide Field Imaging: Distribution and Potential Impact on Diabetic Retinopathy Severity. Ophthalmology. 2013
- ⁶ Peripheral Lesions Identified on Ultrawide Field Imaging Predict Increased Risk of Diabetic Retinopathy Progression over 4 Years. Ophthalmology 2015.



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

Optos, Inc.
Call Toll-free (US & Canada): 800-854-3039
Outside of the US: 508 787 1400
usinfo@optos.com

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

