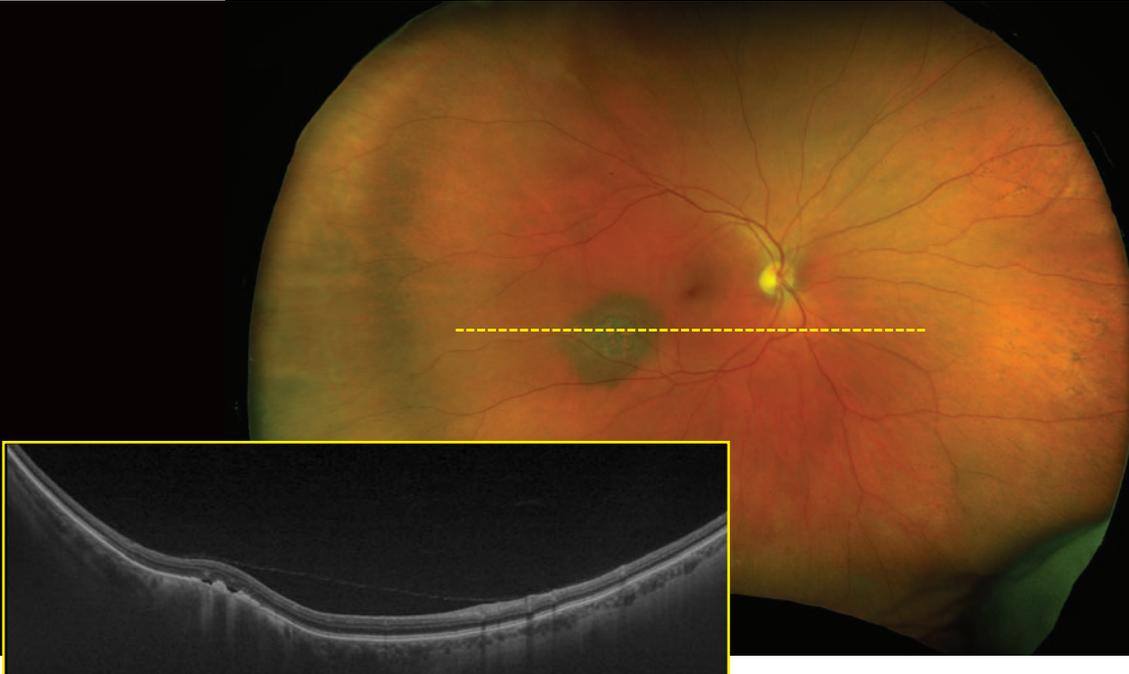


# OPTOMAP GUIDED OCT IMPROVES PATIENT MANAGEMENT



**Recent studies demonstrate the new Silverstone imaging device, which combines ultra-widefield fundus capture with optomap guided SS-OCT, can improve patient management and change treatment decisions.**

One study reported on a consecutive case series designed to evaluate the clinical utility of optomap-guided SS-OCT across a variety of retinal diseases. The study found that:

- optomap guided OCT imaging impacted clinical decision making in 84% of cases<sup>1</sup>
- 69% of cases had pathology only in the periphery while 31% had pathology in the central pole<sup>1</sup>
- UWF guided OCT assisted in diagnosis and guided patient management decisions<sup>1</sup>

A second study looked at the clinical significance of peripheral OCT imaging with Silverstone. The authors found that:

- In 38% of cases, optomap navigated SS-OCT directly contributed to patient management plans (laser, injection or surgical treatment)<sup>2</sup>
- “Navigated UWF SS-OCT imaging was clinically practical and provided high-quality characterization of peripheral retinal lesions for all eyes.”<sup>2</sup>

*“The ability to capture peripheral pathologies using integrated (optomap UWF) imaging with full-field swept-source provided anatomical insight that guided medical and surgical management in the majority of cases.”*

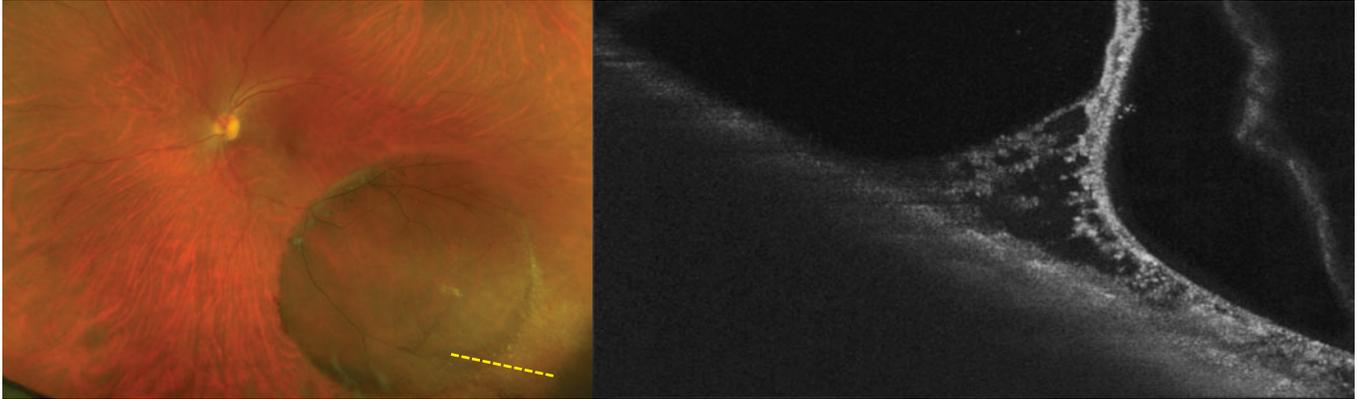
— *International Ophthalmology*, 2021

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



# CLINICAL SUMMARY

## More Findings on the Clinical Value of Silverstone



Silverstone combines UWF fundus imaging with **optomap** guided swept-source OCT.

- Silverstone enables single-capture ultra-widefield fundus imaging with high definition, widefield SS OCT and image guided OCT scanning anywhere across the **optomap**. An extensive body of clinical literature exists underlining the importance of evaluating as much of the retina as possible during an exam.<sup>3</sup>
- 69% (86/125) of study eyes had peripheral only pathologies (pathology in the area which cannot be visualized by standard OCT devices), while only 31% had only macular pathologies.<sup>1</sup>
- The most common findings were: chorioretinal scars, retinal tears and holes, retinoschisis, detachments, retinal tufts, CSR, lattice degeneration, choroidal nevi, vitreous inflammation overlying a peripheral scar, Coats disease, and peripheral retinal traction in sickle cell retinopathy.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Capturing peripheral pathologies using SS-OCT also assisted in the differentiation of lesions that were previously misidentified.<sup>1</sup>
- In 38% eyes, the images were meaningful in supporting clinical decision-making with definitive findings.<sup>2</sup>
- Even complex image series including UWF and peripheral OCT were obtained quickly in an average of 4 minutes.<sup>2</sup>
- 86.4% of the image series were deemed diagnostically significant for the peripheral pathology<sup>2</sup>
- Only 2% of eyes had pathology that could not be imaged by the study device.<sup>1</sup>

#### References:

1. Feasibility of peripheral OCT imaging using a novel integrated SLO ultra-widefield imaging swept-source OCT device. International Ophthalmology, 2021.
2. Feasibility and Clinical Utility of Ultra-Widefield-Navigated Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography Imaging. Journal of VitreoRetinal Diseases, 2021.
3. Ultra-widefield Fundus Imaging: A Review of Clinical Applications and Future Trends. Retina, 2016.



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