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\(^1\)
- 69% of cases had pathology only in the periphery while 31% had pathology in the central pole\(^1\)
- UWF guided OCT assisted in diagnosis and guided patient management decisions\(^1\)

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)\(^2\)
- “Navigated UWF SS-OCT imaging was clinically practical and provided high-quality characterization of peripheral retinal lesions for all eyes.”\(^2\)

“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
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.  

- 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.

- 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.

- Capturing peripheral pathologies using SS-OCT also assisted in the differentiation of lesions that were previously misidentified.

- In 38% eyes, the images were meaningful in supporting clinical decision-making with definitive findings.

- Even complex image series including UWF and peripheral OCT were obtained quickly in an average of 4 minutes.

- 86.4% of the image series were deemed diagnostically significant for the peripheral pathology.

- Only 2% of eyes had pathology that could not be imaged by the study device.