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.
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

- optomap was demonstrated to have a sensitivity of 89.2% in detecting peripheral retinal lesions with excellent inter-rater agreement.¹

- Using optomap 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:
3. Comparison of image-assisted versus traditional fundus examination. Eye and Brain. 2014.