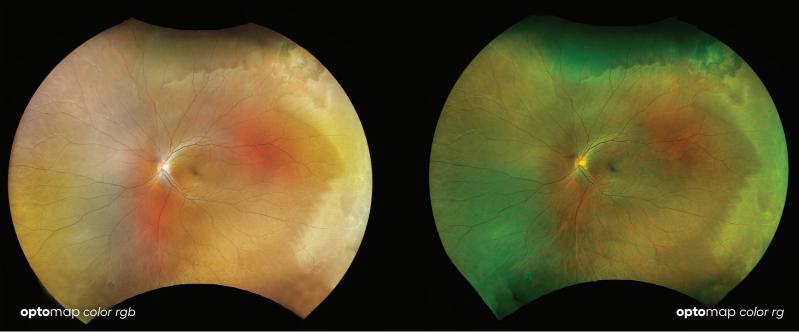
optomap®

ASSISTED OPHTHALMOSCOPY IMPROVES SENSITIVITY OF BIO EXAM BY 30%



Adding optomap to a traditional dilated exam may improve sensitivity by up to 30%.¹

- A study published in Eye and Brain found good agreement between optomap-guided and traditional fundus examination.¹
- The sensitivity of dilated ophthalmoscopy in published studies ranges from 32% to 82%.
- In cases of disagreement, the adjudicator agreed with the image-assisted method in over 70% of cases.¹
- This suggests that adding nonmydriatic optomap to guide improves the clinical examination, improve the examiner's ability to detect lesions by up to 30%.¹
- Another study comparing optomap to indirect ophthalmoscopy, optomap was 89.2% sensitive in detecting peripheral retinal lesions. Authors cited optomap as "accurate and reproducible."²
- In a study published in Scientific Reports, the prevalence of peripheral abnormalities (outside of the 45° field of view) was reported at 64%.³

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

- Eye and Brain, 2014

See how **opto**map will help you manage your patients. For more information scan the QR code on the back.







assisted ophthalmoscopy improves sensitivity of bio exam by 30%



optomap multimodality images of an eye with peripheral drusen.

- There is a higher rate of detection of posterior pole lesions using the **opto**map-assisted method when compared to (90% vs 49%) traditional exam alone.¹
- The optomap-assisted method detected 92% of all vitreoretinal interface abnormalities compared to 55% found by traditional examination alone.
- Assisted method detected 91% of drusen in the posterior pole compared with 44% detected by the traditional fundus examination alone.¹
- When the methods disagreed for any lesion type, the image-assisted method was correct in 75% of the disagreements as determined by a retinal specialist.¹
- When the methods disagreed, the results indicated a statistically significant advantage for the imageassisted examination in detecting suspicious cupping, drusen in the posterior pole/macula and mid-toperipheral retina, retinal pigment epithelial changes in the posterior pole/macula, nevi in the posterior pole/ macula and mid-to-peripheral retina, peripheral retinal degeneration, hemorrhage in the mid-to-peripheral retina, and vitreous lesions.¹

- optomap has demonstrated to have a sensitivity of 89.2% in detecting peripheral retinal lesions when compared to indirect ophthalmoscopy.²
- Optos devices provide a 200° capture with multimodal capabilities taking as little as 0.5 seconds and OptosAdvance™ review software tools to monitor progression and support patient counseling.
- optomap color rgb is now available on some Optos devices. The clinical utility of this new modality has been found to be similar to optomap color rg and superior to fundus camera and multi-color imaging.⁴

Reference:

1. Brown. Comparison of image-assisted versus traditional fundus examination. Eye and Brain, 2014 2. Fogliato. Comparison Between Ultra-Widefield Pseudocolor Imaging and Indirect Ophthalmoscopy in the Detection of Peripheral Retinal Lesions. Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina. 2019 3. Sharma. Prevalence of peripheral retinal findings in retinal patients using ultra-widefield pseudocolor fundus imaging. Scientific Reports volume 13, (2023) 4. Nagel. Comparison of a Novel Ultra-Widefield Three-Color Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope to Other Retinal Imaging Modalities in Chorioretinal Lesion Imaging. Transl Vis Sci Technol. 2025 Jan 2;14(1):11

optomap is available on Daytona, California, MonacoPro and Silverstone.



