A study published in Retina finds that optomap® icg was found to demonstrate high image quality, comparable in the central pole to competitive products and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.

Results from a recent clinical study published suggest that ultra-widefield indocyanine green angiography with the Optos system is clinically practical and provides high-resolution imaging of the peripheral and posterior pole choroidal vasculature sufficient for diagnosis, evaluation, and follow-up of a variety of vitreoretinal disorders. Images were comparable in the central pole to competitive products and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.

“Ultra-widefield indocyanine angiography reveals abnormalities in the peripheral retina that may otherwise be missed on conventional ICGA imaging.”

— Retina 2014

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Building The Retina Company

Feasibility and Clinical Utility of Ultra-widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography
Klufas, Yannuzzi, Pang, Srinivas, Sadda, Freund, Kiss
Retina | 2014

optomap icg was evaluated for the first time and found to demonstrate high image quality. Images were comparable in the central pole to competitive products and peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.

- Ultra-widefield indocyanine green angiography was performed on 138 eyes to validate image quality and determine the amount of peripheral activity observed. Pathologies imaged include age-related macular degeneration (AMD), uveitis, polyposidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV), central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) and other pathologies.

- In neovascular AMD, optomap icg showed excellent visualization of posterior pole choroidal hyperfluorescence consistent with classic choroidal neovascularization (CNV) was comparable with other non-UWF platforms. The ultra-widefield view also captured significant peripheral changes in AMD patients (80%), authors comment that this may be an important finding not seen with other products that needs to be further studied.

- In CSCR, optomap icg revealed patchy areas of hyperfluorescence in early- and mid-phase frames, which faded in later frames as well as large dilated vessels. These areas with dilated vessels correspond not only to the areas of leakage on fluorescein angiography but also with the areas that appeared normal on fundus photography and fluorescein angiography. Peripheral changes were observed in 64% of eyes with CSCR.

- In uveitic conditions including birdshot chorioretinopathy, ocular sarcoidosis, ocular syphilis, multifocal choroiditis and acute zonal occult outer retinopathy significant choroidal pathology was visualized in the periphery (outside standard non-wide-angle imaging), which may have important implications in the management and treatment of these conditions.