A study published in Clinical Ophthalmology finds that optomap® provides on average 50% more retinal surface area than Heidelberg Spectralis ultra widefield lens.

Results from a recent clinical study directly comparing the Optos® device and the Heidelberg Spectralis® ultra widefield lens imaging system suggest that the area of the retina imaged differed considerably between the two instruments, with the Optos device capturing up to 50% more retinal surface area per image.

The addition of ProView™ software to the Optos ultra-widefield system addresses the inherent bias in any curved surface that is shown in a flat plane with pixel-for-pixel registration. Therefore, when looking at pathology in the periphery, you are getting a view that is representative of the true anatomical location.

“Imaging of the peripheral retina has become essential for the diagnosis, classification, and management of numerous diseases of the retina.”

— Clinical Ophthalmology 2013

See how optomap will help you improve the way you manage your patients.

For more information call 800-854-3039 or email BDS@optos.com

Building The Retina Company

Comparison of ultra-widefield fluorescein angiography with the Heidelberg Spectralis noncontact ultra-widefield module versus the Optos optomap

Witmer, Parlitsis, Patel, Kiss
Clinical Ophthalmology | 2013

**optomap fa** was directly compared for the first time and found to demonstrate high image quality provides on average approximately 50% more visualized retinal surface area than Heidelberg Spectralis.

- **On a single nonsteered image, the Optos optomap covered a significantly larger total retinal surface area than Heidelberg Spectralis ultra-widefield module.** Optomap captured an appreciably wider view of the retina temporally and nasally.  "'2

- **The clinical significance of ultra-widefield imaging, as well as the differences between the Heidelberg Spectralis and the Optos optomap instruments, can be illustrated effectively by a patient with multiple retinal hemangioblastomas, in the setting of Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome (Figures 2 and 3). When taken in primary gaze, a single-shot, nonsteered fluorescein angiogram of the left eye obtained using the Optos optomap reveals two retina hemangioblastomas in the inferotemporal quadrant (Figure 3). The same image taken in primary gaze with the Heidelberg Spectralis failed to show either of the retina hemangioblastomas (Figure 2)."'3

- **optomap has the ability to capture ultra-widefield images in color, af, fa and icg using a non-contact system. Each frame is captured in less than 0.5 sec, the Heidelberg Spectralis system can only capture fa and icg in ultra widefield.**

- **The addition of California to the Optos product family has addressed resolution variance across the captured image. New proprietary optical hardware optimizes and maintains resolution of the optomap images throughout the scan of the retina resulting in clarity in the far periphery equivalent to the central pole.**

- **Images are now presented in ProView which displays optomap in a consistent geometry that accurately represents anatomical features in the retina. Further, ProView enables automatic image registration for longitudinal tracking and inter-modality image comparison.**

---

1 Images courtesy of S. Kiss, MD. Published in Clinical Ophthalmology, Feb 20, 2013
2 Witmer et al 2013 page 389
3 Witmer et al 2013 page 391

---

©2015 Optos. All rights reserved. Optos®, optos® and optomap® are registered trademarks of Optos plc. PN CA-00235 /1