A study published in American Journal of Ophthalmology finds disease management was altered in 48% of uveitis patients when optomap ultra-widefield imaging was used.

Results from a recent clinical study published suggest that ultra-widefield optomap imaging may alter management decisions compared to standard of care imaging and clinical examination. Ultra-widefield imaging was able to detect uveitic changes in 12% more patients when compared to clinical examination and conventional fluorescein angiography (FA). The decision to alter management was made 48% more with ultra-widefield imaging compared with examination and simulated conventional FA alone.

“It is intriguing that though the determination of disease activity did not differ with the use of wide-field imaging, management decisions were significantly altered, suggesting that qualitative differences in the degree of disease activity seen on wide-field imaging may play a significant role.”


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The index study indicates the use of optomap ultra-widefield imaging in the evaluation of uveitis to be beneficial because in 48% of the patients, management was altered due to the widefield findings.

- optomap color images altered management in 19% (8 of 43 patients), optomap fa an additional 13% (6 of 43), combined color and optomap fa altered management in a total of 48% (21 of 43 patients) overall.

- Disease activity was detected in 63% (27 of 43) patients when using ultra-widefield imaging when compared with 51% (22 of 43) based on examination and simulated conventional FA.

- Results from this study suggest that ultra-widefield SLO imaging significantly altered management decisions, compared to standard of care imaging and clinical examination. The differences are attributed to peripheral retinal imaging and angiographic findings not easily visualized or identified without ultra-widefield imaging.

- A number of patients demonstrated evidence of disease activity on peripheral angiography who appeared to have inactive disease by examination alone.

- A paper by the same group published in Journal of Ophthalmic Inflammation and Infection found similar results in a cohort of vasculitis patients. Disease activity was detected in 68% of patients using ultra-widefield imaging in comparison to 45% with conventional imaging and exam. The decision to alter management was made 65% of the time when compared to 10% with conventional imaging and exam².