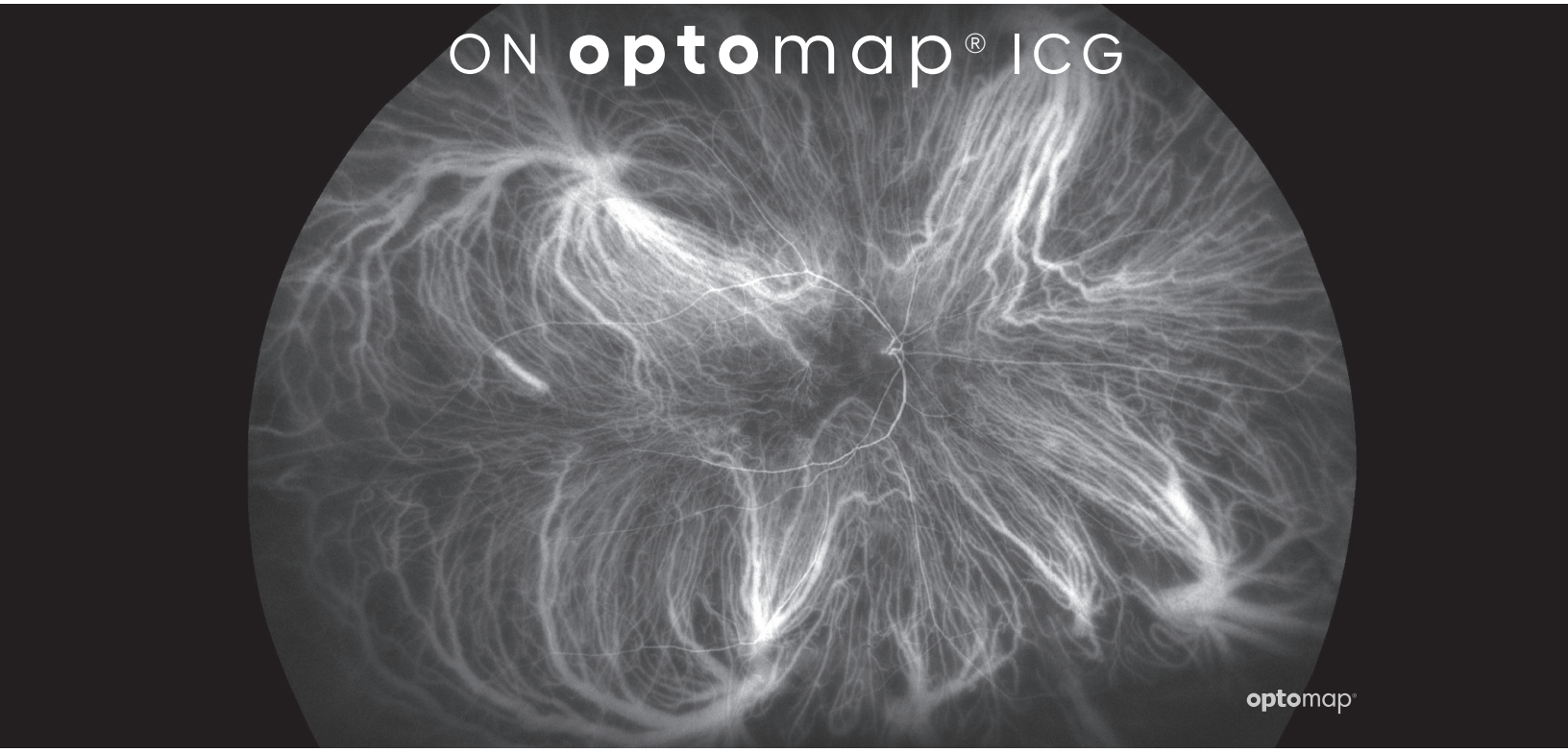
67% OF EYES HAVE PERIPHERAL FINDINGS

ON optomap® ICG



optomap *icg* macular resolution is comparable with conventional small field imaging. 67% of eyes have peripheral changes unable to be captured by conventional imaging.[1]

- **opto**map *icg* is redefining the understanding of the choroid, in a study of normals, the mean number of vortex vein ampullae is much larger than previously reported, with a mean number of 8 with as many as 13.[2]
- The normal peripheral extent of choroidal circulation on **opto**map *icg* was estimated to be 893.22mm^2.[3]

"Ultra-widefield indocyanine angiography reveals abnormalities in the peripheral retina that may otherwise be missed on conventional ICGA imaging."[1]

— *Retina 2014*

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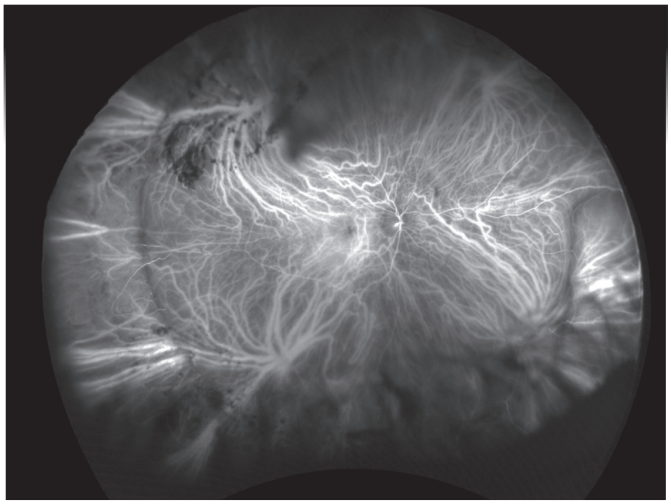
CLINICAL SUMMARY

optomap *icg* is redefining the understanding of the choroid



- The frequency of ampullae was higher in the superior and inferior quadrants than in the nasal and temporal quadrants. Ampullae were never observed in the 3- and 9-o'clock meridians.[4]
- The mean distance (mm) of a vortex vein ampulla from the optic nerve was observed as 14.1.[4]
- **opto**map *icg* is comparable in the central pole to conventional small field imaging.[1]
- Peripheral changes were visualized outside of 60° field of view in 67% of eyes evaluated.[1]
- Pathologies observed with peripheral findings include age-related macular degeneration (AMD), uveitis, polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV), central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) and other pathologies.[1]
- In neovascular AMD, **opto**map *icg* showed excellent visualization of posterior pole choroidal hyperfluorescence comparable with other non-UWF platforms.[1]
- **opto**map also captured significant peripheral changes in AMD patients (80%).[1]
- Peripheral changes were observed in 64% of eyes with CSCR.[1]
- 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 small field imaging), which may have important implications in the management and treatment of these conditions.[1]
- In normals, researchers found that the mean number of vortex veins was eight with as many as 13 observed.[2]
- The normal peripheral extent of choroidal circulation was estimated to be 893.22mm^2.[3]
- Recently, the International Widefield Imaging Study Group has used the vortex veins as a boundary marker for delineating widefield and ultra-widefield imaging, describing "ultra-widefield as images showing retinal anatomy anterior to the vortex vein ampullae in all 4 quadrants."[4]

References:
1. Klufas Et Al. Feasibility and Clinical Utility of Ultra-Widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography. Retina 0:1–13, 2014
2. Distribution and Location of Vortex Vein Ampullae in Healthy Human Eyes as Assessed by Ultra-Widefield Indocyanine Green Angiography. Ophthalmology Retina. 2019
3. Peripheral extent of the choroidal circulation by ultra-widefield indocyanine green angiography in healthy eyes. BJO. 2020.
4. Classification & Guidelines for Widefield Imaging Recommendations from the International Widefield Imaging Study Group. Ophthalmology Retina. 2019.

icg is available on P200TxE (*Silverstone*) and P200DTx-ICG/ICG-RGB (*California*) devices

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