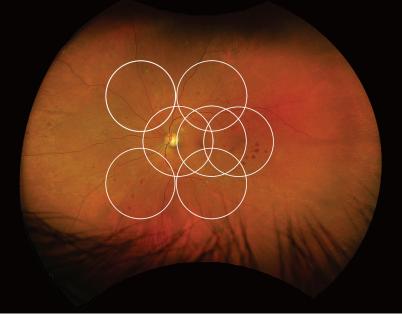
## optomap®

## **EQUIVALENT TO ETDRS**



optomap color rgb

Several large multi-center collaborative studies confirm the equivalence of optomap to ETDRS Gold Standard for grading diabetic retinopathy (DR).

- optomap images have substantial agreement with ETDRS 7-standard film photographs and dilated fundus examination in determining diabetic retinopathy severity.<sup>1-10</sup>
- optomap is also comparable to clinical exam when using the International Clinical Diabetic Retinopathy (ICDR) severity scale and is able to detect more referable eyes.<sup>5</sup>
- optomap and ETDRS images agree exactly 59% and were within one level 97% of the time.<sup>1</sup>
- Predominantly peripheral lesions (PPL) are present in up to 50% of these eyes and suggest increased DR severity in up to 30% of eyes.<sup>5</sup>
- optomap is superior to ETDRS at identifying high-risk PDR.<sup>6</sup>
- 33% of eyes deemed to have no retinopathy on clinical exam had evidence of retinopathy on **opto**map.<sup>5</sup>
- Implementing optomap into a diabetes screening program improves efficiency and reduces cost.<sup>9</sup>
- 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, superior to fundus camera and multi-color imaging.<sup>14</sup>
- optomap color rgb has comparable diagnostic accuracy with optomap color rg for DR severity grading.<sup>15</sup>

"The information that we gain from ultra-widefield (UWF™) color and UWF fa images improves our ability to predict which eyes get worse, which eyes are higher risk for progression."

- Ophthalmology Times, 2024

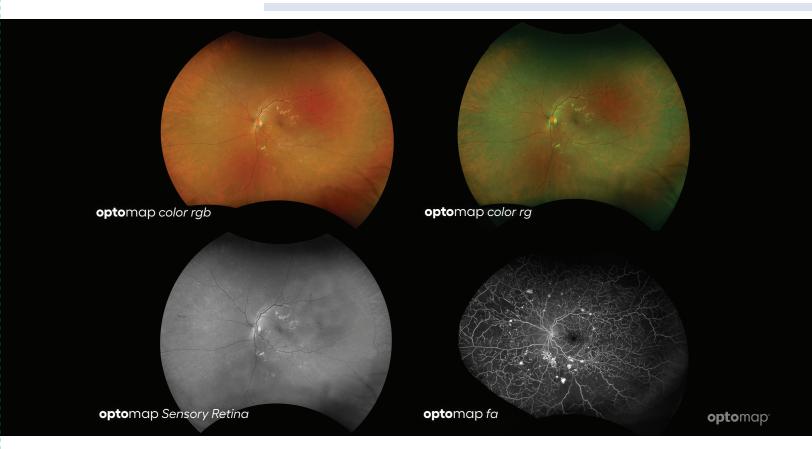
See how **opto**map will help you manage your patients. For more information scan the QR code on the back.







## optomap equivalent to ETDRS



- Multiple large collaborative studies have found that optomap and ETDRS have moderate to substantial agreement when determining DR severity within the central pole and UWF imaging can be used in place of ETDRS imaging for DR grading and management.<sup>17</sup>
- Use of UWF imaging in place of ETDRS 7SF photography is not likely to introduce relevant measurement biases in future longitudinal studies.<sup>10</sup>
- optomap was better for assessing DR level in 27% of eyes than ETDRS.<sup>1</sup>

- A large multi-center European study confirmed optomap was superior to ETDRS for high-risk PDR.<sup>8,9</sup>
- optomap in clinical settings not only increases the frequency of DR identification nearly 2-fold, but also reduces acquisition time, ungradable image rates and image evaluation time compared to nonmydriatic fundus photography.<sup>1,12,13</sup>
- Studies have found that PPL are associated with the risk in the progression of DR.<sup>12,13</sup>

## References:

1. Comparison of ETDRS Standard 7-field Imaging versus Ultrawide Field Imaging for Determining Diabetic Retinopathy Severity. JAMA Ophthalmology. 2018. 2. Nonmydriatic Ultrawide Field Retinal Imaging Compared with Dilated Standard 7-Field 35mm Photography and Retinal Specialist Examination for Evaluation of Diabetic Retinopathy. American Journal of Ophthalmology. 2012. 3. Peripheral Lesions Identified by Mydriatic Ultrawide Field Imaging: Distribution and Potential Impact on Diabetic Retinopathy Severity. Ophthalmology. 2013. 4. Hemorrhage and/or Microaneurysm Severity and Count in Ultrawide Field Images and Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Photography, Ophthalmology. 2017. 5. RELIABILITY OF CLINICAL GRADING OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY COMPARED WITH GRADING OF ULTRA-WIDEFIELD IMAGES. Retina. 2024 6. Comparison of Standard 7-Field, Clarus, and Optos Ultrawidefield Imaging Systems for Diabetic Retinopathy (COCO Study). Ophthalmol Sci. 2023. 7. Comparison of diabetic retinopathy severity grading on ETDRS 7-field versus ultrawide-field assessment. Eye. 2023. 8. Evaluation of a new model of care for people with complications of diabetic retinopathy: The EMERALD Study. Ophthalmology. 2020 9. Surveillance of people with previously successfully treated diabetic macular oedema and proliferative diabetic retinopathy by trained ophthalmic graders: cost analysis from the EMERALD study. Br J Ophthalmol. 2021 10. Ultra-Widefield and Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study 7-Field Grading of Diabetic Retinopathy. JAMA Ophthalmology. 2024 11. Potential efficiency benefits of nonmydriatic ultrawide field retinal imaging in an ocular telehealth diabetic retinopathy program. Diabetes Care. 2014. 12. Peripheral Lesions Identified on Ultra-Widefield Imaging Predict Increased Risk of Diabetic Retinopathy Progression over 4 Years. Ophthalmology 2015. 13. Association of predominantly peripheral lesions on ultra-widefield imaging and the risk of diabetic retinopathy worsening over time. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2022. 14. Nagel. Compar

optomap is available on Daytona, California, Monaco and Silverstone



Optos UK/Europe +44 (0)1383 843350 ics@optos.com **Optos North America** 800 854 3039 usinfo@optos.com **Optos DACH**DE: 0800 72 36 805
AT: 0800 24 48 86
CH: 0800 55 87 39
ics@optos.com

**Optos Australia** +61 8 8444 6500 auinfo@optos.com

