


Getting to Know Optovue's **Wellness Exam**



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Wellness Exam

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The Optovue Wellness Exam gives you an opportunity to acquire a snapshot of the health of the posterior pole prior to sitting down with the patient for the examination. It also provides the patient with take-home information to help them understand their ocular status.

The Wellness Exam was designed to be an assessment tool that can reveal the need for more extensive imaging. It also streamlines the exam process by quickly confirming normal—or helping you more efficiently diagnose pathology.

When using any diagnostic test you must consider correlation with other patient characteristics and other clinical tests, such as, but not limited to: age, gender, ethnicity, family history, refractive status, associated medical conditions, current medications, pachymetry, visual field testing and angle assessment.

Transform an Eye Exam with an OCT Scan

Optovue's **Wellness Exam** is a quick and easy OCT scan that gives you a one-page report showing cross-sectional images of the retina accompanied by retinal thickness and ganglion cell complex (GCC) thickness maps. These images and metrics may also be viewed in an OU report for symmetry analysis.

Retinal thickness and GCC thickness are compared to Optovue's normative database, which includes 458 ethnically-diverse subjects, making it the largest FDA-cleared normative database of all commercially-available OCT systems*.

There are four key components of the Wellness report:

1. B-Scans
2. Full Retinal Thickness Maps
3. ETDRS Zone Diagram of Retinal Thickness
4. GCC Thickness Maps



Individual Eye Report (iVue and iScan)

The individual eye report (Figure 1) allows you to assess the retinal structures, retinal thickness and GCC thickness of a single eye. When viewing this report, you may toggle through the seven B-scans representing different slices of the retinal tissue above and below the fovea. The representation of each slice will appear in the upper left window.

OU Report (iVue, iScan, Avanti)

The OU Report (Figure 2) provides retinal thickness maps for both eyes and enables symmetry analysis of the GCC thickness. The OU report also includes one horizontal and one vertical B-Scan for each eye.

The presence of any alteration of structure may indicate the need for further retinal assessment.

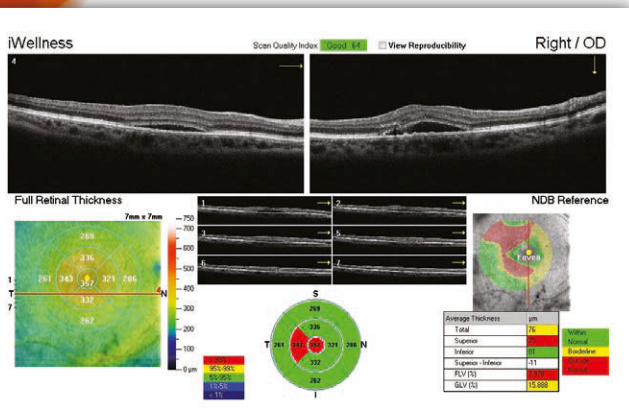


Figure 1:
Individual Eye Report
(iVue and iScan)

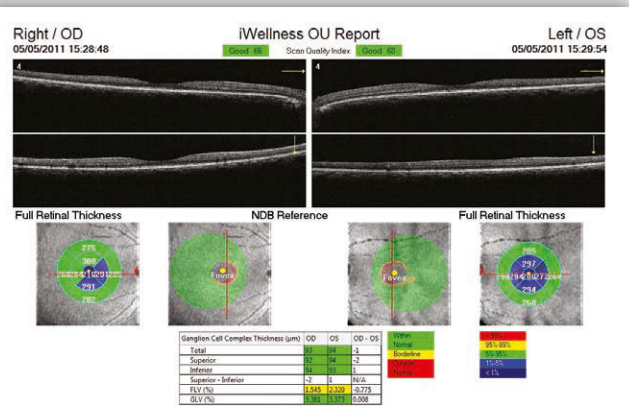


Figure 2:
OU Report

B-Scans

The two images at the top of the report give one vertical and one horizontal slice of the retina centered on the fovea. On the iVue and iScan systems, six additional horizontal B-scans are located below (Figure 3). An assessment of the B-scans gives you an indicator of foveal health that would correspond to the retinal photograph (Figure 4).

Figure 3:
Horizontal and Vertical
B-Scans

1. Horizontal B-scan
2. Vertical B-scan
3. Horizontal B-scans

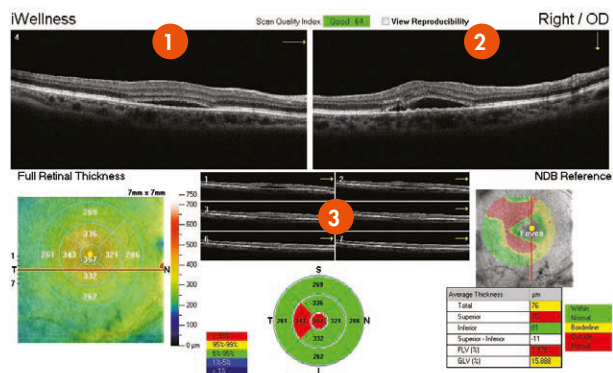
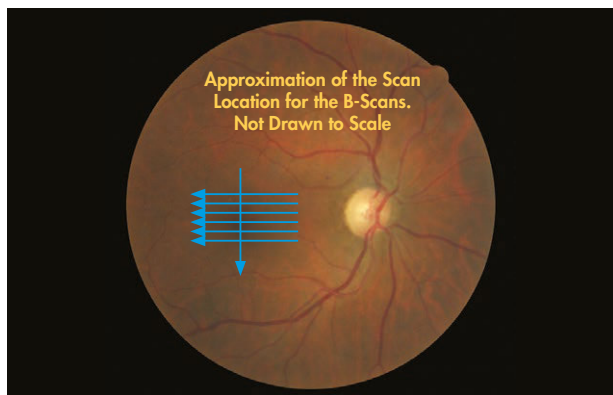


Figure 4:
Approximate location
of OCT B-Scans



Retinal Thickness Maps

The retinal thickness map (Figure 5) allows you to analyze retinal thickness and quantify areas of elevation and depression from the corresponding horizontal B-scans. Color-coding helps you identify how the patient's thickness values compare to the average thickness values of the patients in the normative database*.

The modified **ETDRS Zone Diagram** (Figure 6) shows average retinal thickness by zone as compared to the normative database.

Green indicates areas of normal thickness

Yellow indicates possible thickening

Red indicates areas that are thicker than 99% of NDB

Blue indicates areas of possible thinning

Dark blue indicates areas that are thinner than 99% of NDB

Any variations in the thickness that are corroborated by the line scans may indicate the need for more in-depth retinal assessment.

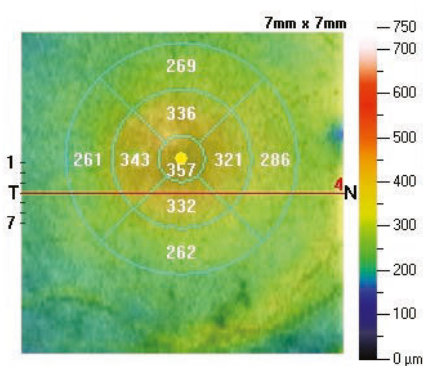


Figure 5:
Retinal thickness map

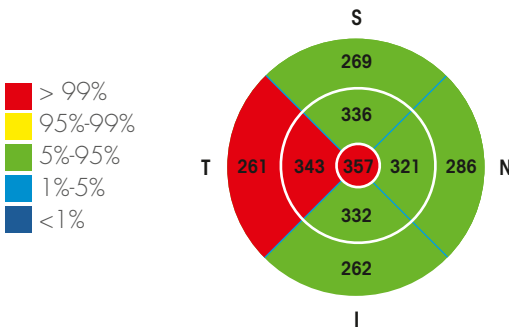


Figure 6:
Modified ETDRS
zone diagram

GCC Thickness Maps

The GCC thickness map (Figure 7) gives you an assessment of the GCC thickness, which is an important predictor of optic nerve disease conversion.¹ Color-coding helps you identify how the patient's thickness values compare to the average thickness values of the patients in the normative database*.

Green indicates areas of normal thickness

Yellow indicates possible thinning

Red indicates areas that are thinner than 99% of NDB

The GCC parameter chart (Figure 8) provides average thickness values for the entire GCC, the superior and inferior hemispheres, and a comparison of the superior thickness to inferior thickness.

This chart also gives you the values for focal loss volume (FLV%) and global loss volume (GLV%), which increase the sensitivity and specificity of the GCC analysis to help you identify suspected optic nerve head disease.¹

- FLV% detects isolated pockets of thinning in the ganglion cell layer
- GLV% measures the average amount of GCC loss over the entire GCC map

Figure 7:
GCC thickness map

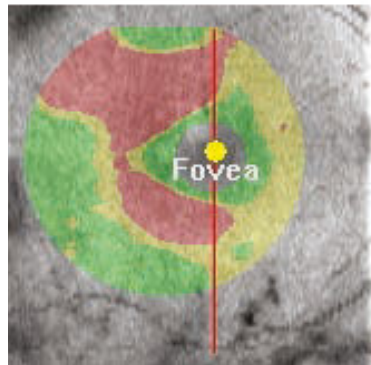


Figure 8:
GCC parameter chart

Average Thickness	µm
Total	76
Superior	70
Inferior	81
Superior - Inferior	-11
FLV (%)	7.978
GLV (%)	15.88



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Optovue is committed to your success with OCT

- *Exclusive Wellness scan* provides an additional revenue stream to offset the cost of your OCT system
- *Wellness Practice Optimization Kit* provides implementation support
- *Optovue Academy clinical education programs* offer valuable resources on for expanding your knowledge of OCT interpretation



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