SPECTRALIS®

Fovea-to-Disc (FoDi™) Alignment Technology

The SPECTRALIS® platform features a unique fovea-to-disc (FoDi) alignment technology that automatically tracks and anatomically aligns circle scans, improving accuracy and reproducibility of RNFL measurements. FoDi alignment technology helps overcome measurement errors due to changing head/eye position during scanning.

The exclusive SPECTRALIS FoDi alignment technology improves data integrity of the normative database for RNFL thickness. Using TruTrack™ technology, all scans in the database are aligned along the fovea-to-disc axis ensuring point-to-point thickness comparisons so you can be confident in the accuracy of the results.

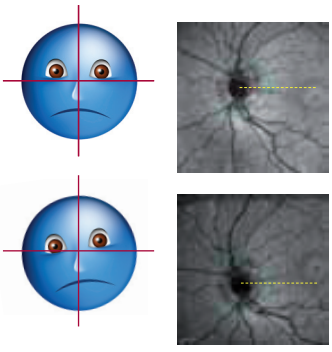
1. Patient Position Can Influence RNFL Measurements

Without Alignment

Head tilt and eye rotation affect the anatomical alignment of the scan

Exam 1 Head Position

Exam 2 Head Position

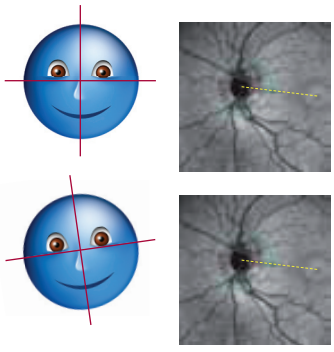


With FoDi Alignment

Fovea-to-Disc alignment corrects for unwanted rotation and follows the anatomy of the eye

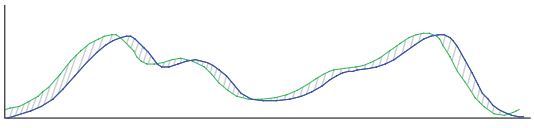
Exam 1 Head Position

Exam 2 Head Position



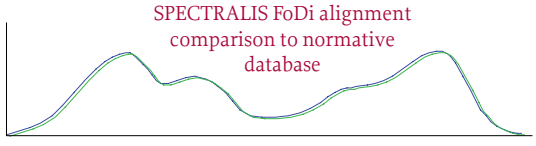
2. Attain Higher Confidence When Comparing to Normative Data

Databases without alignment have wider confidence intervals



Even a slight head tilt can shift the start/stop point of the circle scan, adding alignment error to normative databases.

Using FoDi narrows the database confidence interval



FoDi technology ensures all circle scans start/stop at the same anatomical point, providing point-to-point accuracy between scans and eliminating alignment error in the database.

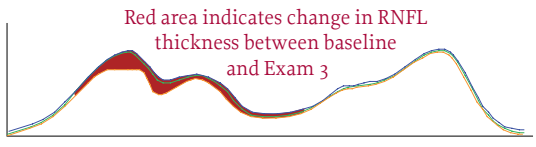
3. Improve Accuracy to Detect Individual Change

Test-Retest variability is greater without alignment

In this example, RNFL loss cannot be distinguished from alignment error.

Baseline — Exam 2 — Exam 3

FoDi alignment reduces noise caused by misalignment of scans



Change over time can clearly be identified as RNFL loss.

Baseline — Exam 2 — Exam 3

Interpreting the RNFL OU Report

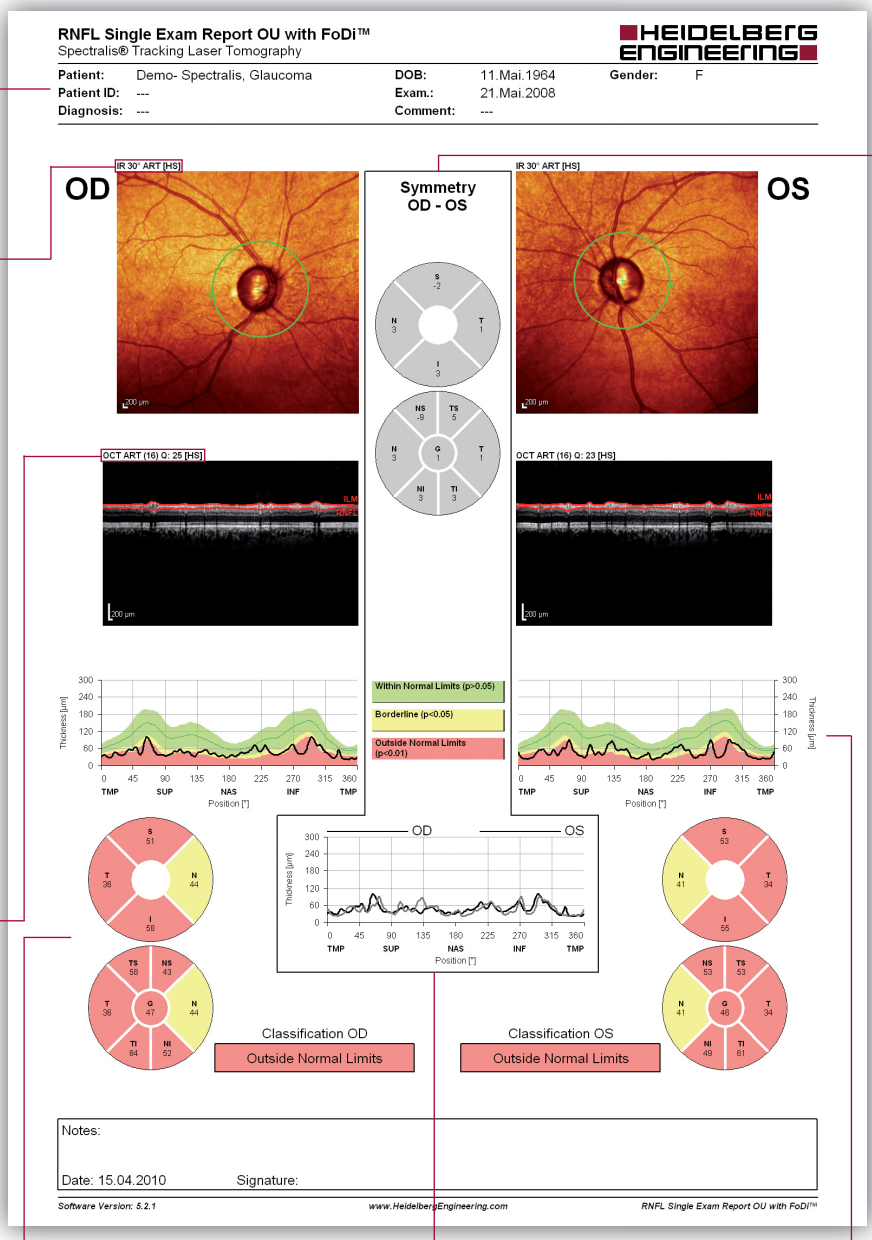
Patient Information
Name, diagnosis, and any information entered into the "Patient Comment" field.

Fundus Image information
The string above each fundus image notes the settings used for that image. In this example:

- "IR " is imaging modality (IR , FAF, FA, IC GA, RF).
- "30°" is the field of view.
- "ART" indicates that the automatic real time function was activated during image capture.
- "[HS]" is resolution setting (High Speed/ High Resolution).

OCT Image Information
The string above each OCT image notes the settings used for that image. In this example:

- "ART" indicates that the automatic real time function was activated during image capture.
- "(16)" is the number of averaged frames.
- "Q:25" is the quality score.
- "[HS]" the resolution setting (High Speed/High Resolution).



Symmetry
Displays the difference (in microns) between thickness of corresponding quadrants of right and left eyes. If the correlation between eyes is good, the values will be close to zero.

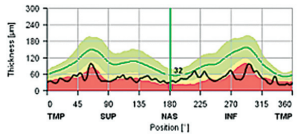
Fovea-to-Disc Alignment
All patient images track fovea-to-disc alignment to ensure anatomically accurate start/stop of the TSNIT data. This helps minimize variability due to patient head orientation for both follow-up exams and comparison to normative data.

Classification Colors
Indicate comparison versus normative database.
Green: *Within normal limits*, with values inside the 95% normal range.
Yellow: *Borderline*, with values outside 95% but within 99% confidence interval of the normal distribution (.01<P<.05).
Red: *Outside normal limits*, with values outside 99% confidence interval of the normal distribution.

Classification
The pie charts show average RNFL thickness (microns) for each sector of each eye. Global (G) average is shown in center. Sector color indicates classification versus normative database. The classification bar displays the classification of the worst sector in the pie chart.

Combined RNFL Profile
Plots the RNFL thickness graph of both eyes. If the correlation between eyes is good, the lines on the graph will be very similar.

RNFL Thickness Profile
The black line is thickness values of the patient's scan around the optic disc from temporal, superior, nasal, inferior, to temporal (TSNIT). Colors indicate normative data ranges (see Classification Colors). The dark green line is average thickness of the normative database.



HEIDELBERG ENGINEERING

Headquarters
Heidelberg Engineering GmbH
Tiergartenstr. 15
69121 Heidelberg · Germany
Tel. +49 6221 6463-0 · Fax +49 6221 646362
www.HeidelbergEngineering.com

USA
Heidelberg Engineering, Inc.
1499 Poinsettia Avenue, Suite 160
Vista, CA 92081
Tel. +1 760-598-3770 · Fax +1 760-598-3060
www.HeidelbergEngineering.com