

Interpreting the RNFL Progression Report

Patient Information – Name, diagnosis, and any information entered into the “Patient Comment” field.

Baseline Exam – The initial exam in a progression series. It is always the first exam on the printout.

Follow-Up Exams – Appear in chronological order with initial exam at the top and most recent exam at the bottom.

Classification – Average thickness values (microns) are displayed for each sector. 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.

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.

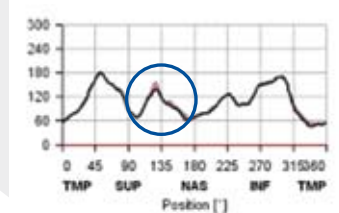
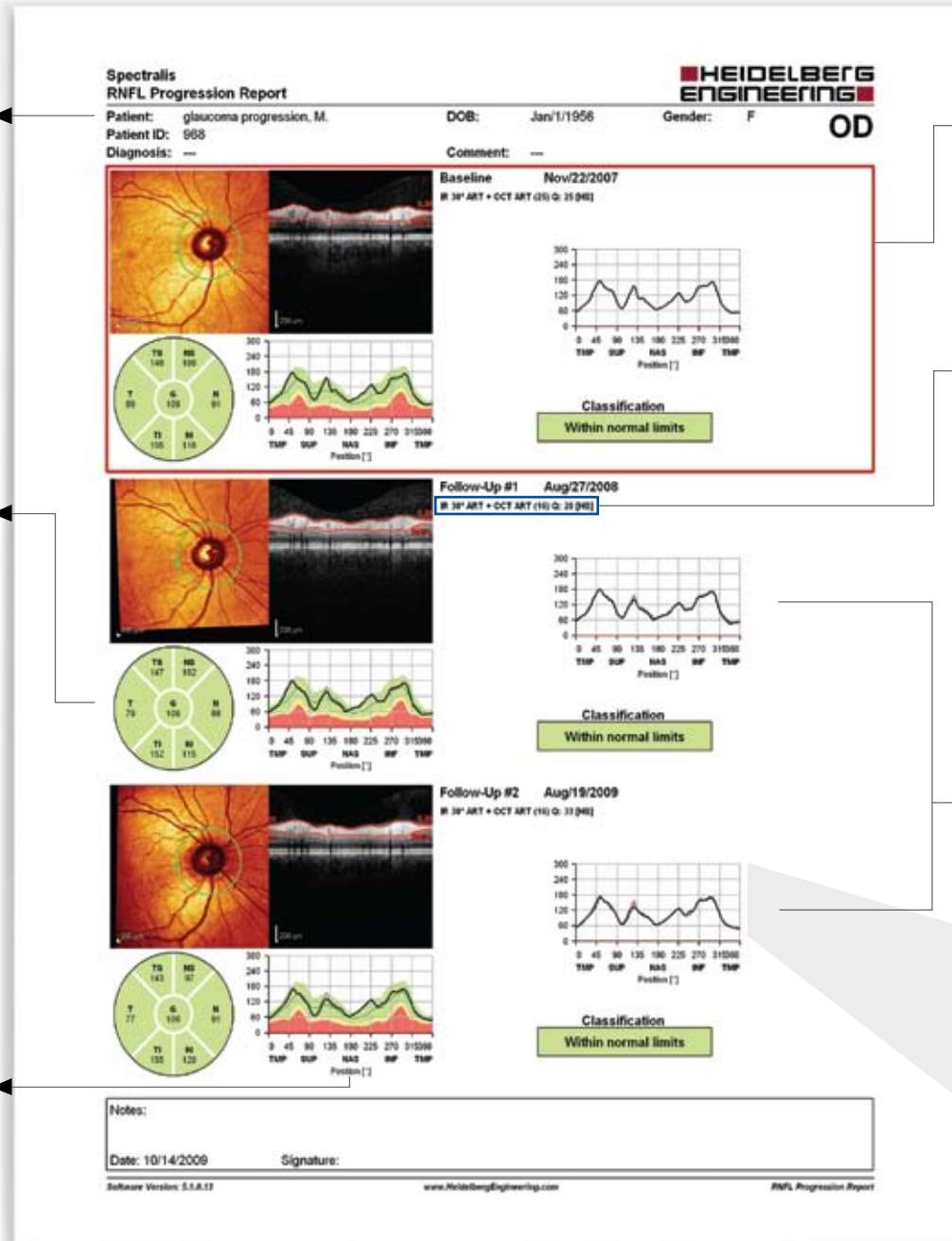
RNFL Thickness Profile – The black line is thickness values of the patient’s scan around the optic disc from temporal, superior, nasal, inferior, to temporal (TSNIT). Colors indicate normative data ranges (see Classification Colors). The dark green line is average thickness of the normative database.

Reference Indicator – The red frame highlights the “Reference Image” to which all Difference Graphs are compared to. Operator can set any exam in a progression series as the reference.

Image Information – This string notes the settings used for these images. The first section (IR 30° ART) describes the fundus image. The right side of the plus sign (OCT ART (16) Q:28 [HS]) describes the OCT scan. In this example:
 - “ART (16)” is the number of frames averaged.
 - “Q:28” is the quality score on a scale of 1–50.
 - “[HS]” is the resolution setting (High Speed/High Res.)

Fovea-Disc Tracking – All patient images track fovea-to-disc axial 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.

Difference Graphs – The black line indicates RNFL thickness along the scan. Red/green areas above or below the black line highlight scan segments that are thinner/thicker compared to the reference image.



Interpreting the RNFL OU Report

Patient Information – Name, diagnosis, and any information entered into the “Patient Comment” field.

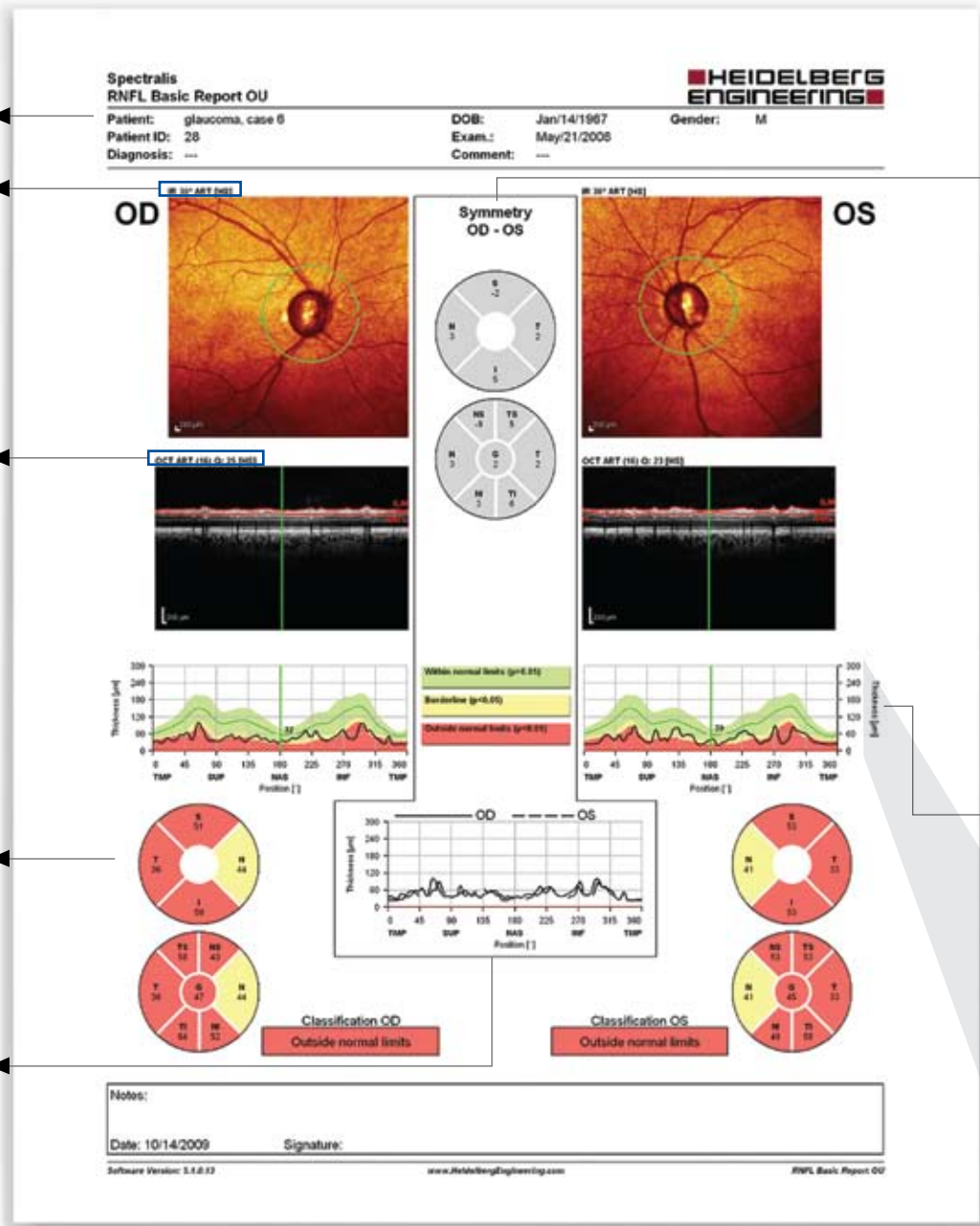
Fundus Image information – The string above each fundus image notes the settings used for that image. In this example:
 - “IR” is imaging modality (IR, FAF, FA, ICGA, RF)
 - “30x” is the field of view
 - “ART” indicates that the automatic real time function was activate during image capture
 - “[HS]” is resolution setting (High Speed/High Res.)

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.
 - “(15)” is the number of averaged frames.
 - “Q:25” is the quality score on a scale of 1–50.
 - “[HS]” is the resolution setting (High Speed/High Res.)

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.

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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-Disc Tracking – All patient images track fovea-to-disc axial 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.

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