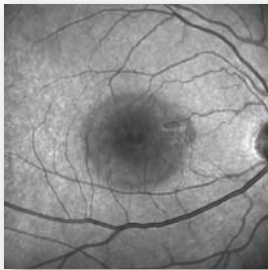
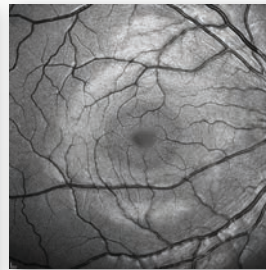


## cSLO and OCT Retinal Imaging Modalities



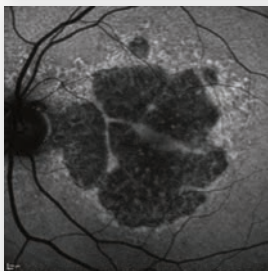
### Infrared

- Intra-retinal/sub-retinal & sub RPE fluid
- RPE disruption & pigmentary change
- Outer retinal change



### Blue Reflectance (Red-free)

- Hemorrhage
- Microvascular structure
- Internal limiting membrane
- Retinal nerve fiber layer\*



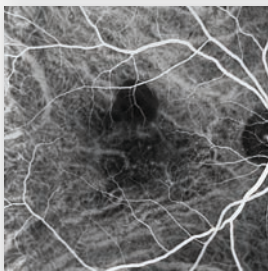
### BluePeak – Fundus Autofluorescence

- RPE health check\*
- AMD\*
- Geographic atrophy\*
- Macular dystrophies



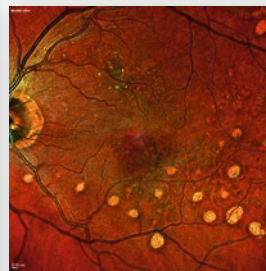
### Fluorescein Angiography (FA)

- Retinal microvascular structure
- Blood flow
- Integrity of blood retinal barrier\*



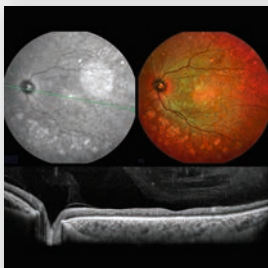
### Indocyanine Green Angiography (ICGA)

- Choroidal vascular structure and flow\*



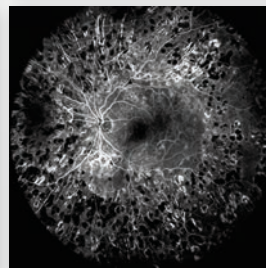
### MultiColor

- Edema\*
- Neovascularization
- Drusen (reticular pseudo drusen)
- Hemorrhage\*
- Vitreo macular diseases
- CSCR / RVO



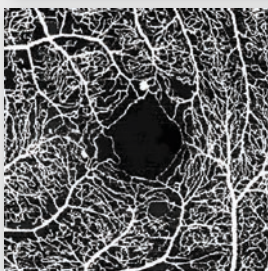
### Widefield 55° Fundus + OCT

- Retinovascular Diseases
- Diabetic Retinopathy\*
- Vitreo Macular Traction



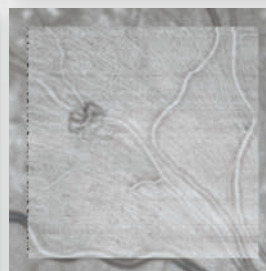
### Ultra-Widefield Angiography

- Microvascular structure in the far periphery
- Diabetic Retinopathy\*
- Uveitis



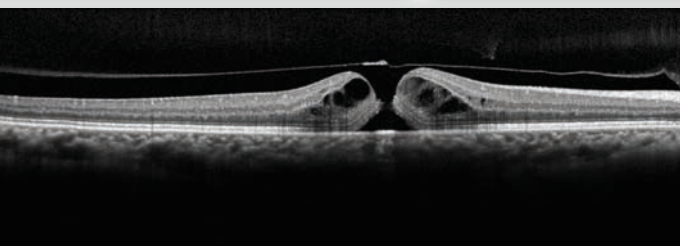
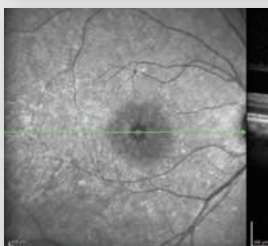
### OCT Angiography (OCTA)

- Vascular Abnormalities
- Choroidal Neovascularizations
- Occlusions
- Microaneurism\*
- Vascular proliferation



### OCT Transverse Image

- High resolution structural OCT
- Geographic distribution of structural change



### SD-OCT

- High resolution cross section image of the chorio/retinal structures\*
- Simultaneous cSLO fundus image + OCT\*

## Modules Including Additional Lenses



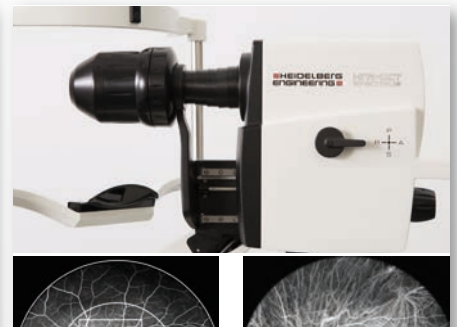
### Anterior Segment Module

- High-resolution OCT images of the cornea, sclera and both anterior chamber angles\*
- Filtering Bleb\*
- Lasik Flap



### Widefield Imaging Module

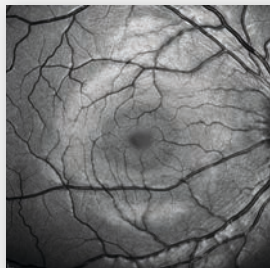
- 55° cSLO Fundus and OCT images of different imaging modalities



### Ultra-Widefield Imaging Module

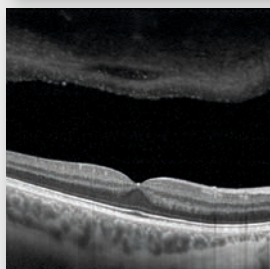
- 102° (ref. pupil) / 135° (ref. eye center) ultra-widefield IR, FA and ICGA images

## The Core DNA of SPECTRALIS



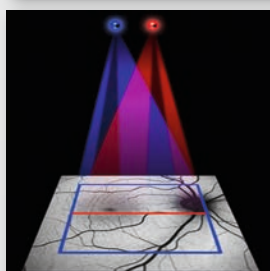
### Confocal Fundus Imaging (cSLO)

The SPECTRALIS OCT uses confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (cSLO) for fundus and anterior segment imaging. The confocal principle minimizes the effects of scattered light to produce high-contrast and detailed images. In many cases, a comprehensive assessment of the retina is possible even in patients with cataracts.



### Spectral-Domain OCT (SD-OCT)

Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) provides high-resolution, two-dimensional OCT images of the retina and anterior segment. The next generation SD-OCT technology (OCT2) offers enhanced image quality from vitreous to choroid and a scanning speed of 85 kHz.



### TruTrack Active Eye Tracking

TruTrack Active Eye Tracking is a patented technology that utilizes two laser scanning systems simultaneously to actively track the eye in real time throughout image acquisition. This mitigates the effects of eye motion, resulting in high-resolution OCT images. TruTrack is indispensable for the acquisition of high quality images throughout a volume scan.

\*As shown in the example picture.

#### Headquarters

Heidelberg Engineering GmbH  
Max-Jarecki-Str. 8  
69115 Heidelberg · Germany  
Tel. +49 6221 64630

#### AUS

Heidelberg Engineering Pty Ltd  
404 Albert St.  
East Melbourne 3002 · Victoria  
Tel. +61 396 392 125

#### CH

Heidelberg Engineering GmbH  
Schulstrasse 161  
8105 Regensburg  
Tel. +41 44 8887 020

#### UK

Heidelberg Engineering Ltd.  
55 Marlowes · Hemel Hemstead  
Hertfordshire HP1 1LE  
Tel: +44 1442 502 330

**HEIDELBERG  
ENGINEERING**

[www.HeidelbergEngineering.com](http://www.HeidelbergEngineering.com)