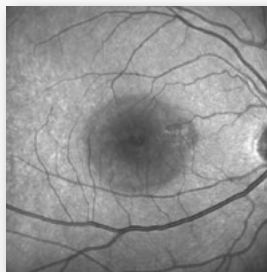
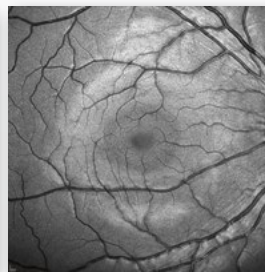


cSLO and OCT Retinal Imaging Modalities



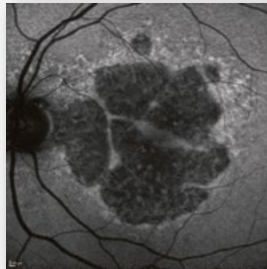
Infrared

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



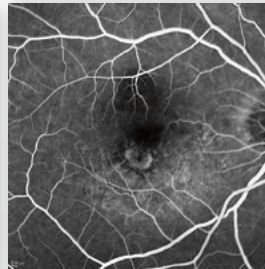
Blue Reflectance (Red-free)

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



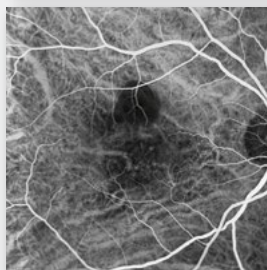
BluePeak – Fundus Autofluorescence

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



Fluorescein Angiography (FA)

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



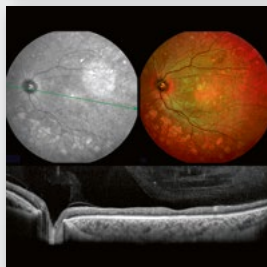
Indocyanine Green Angiography (ICGA)

- Choroidal vascular structure and flow*



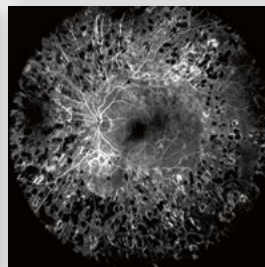
MultiColor

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



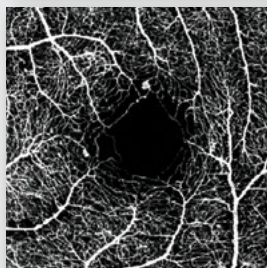
Widefield 55° Fundus + OCT

- Retinovascular Diseases
- Diabetic Retinopathy*
- Vitreo Macular Traction



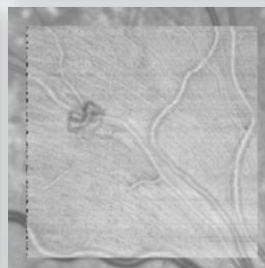
Ultra-Widefield Angiography

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



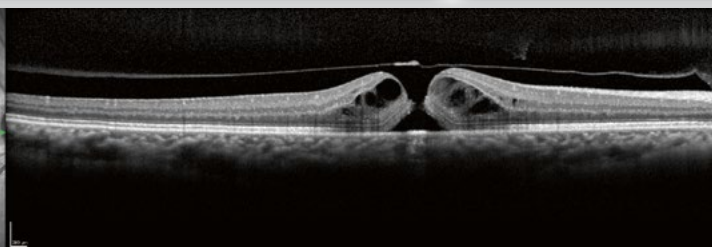
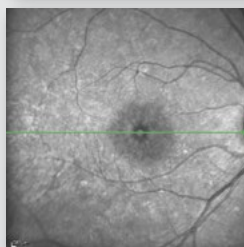
OCT Angiography (OCTA)

- Vascular Abnormalities
- Choroidal Neovascularizations
- Occlusions
- Microaneurysm*
- Vascular proliferation



OCT Transverse Image

- High resolution structural OCT
- Geographic distribution of structural change

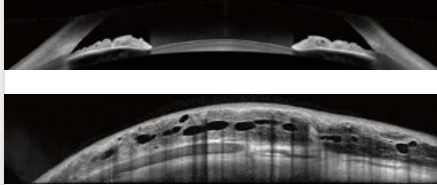


SD-OCT

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

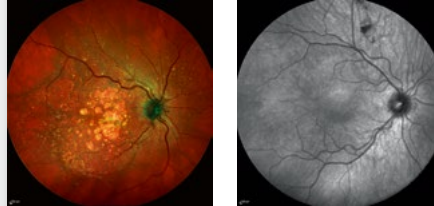
*As shown in the example picture.

Modules Including Additional Lenses



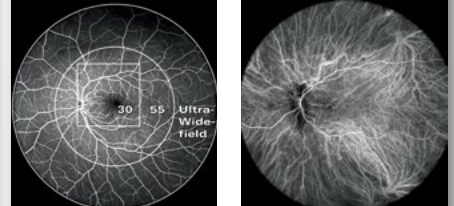
Anterior Segment Module

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



Widefield Imaging Module

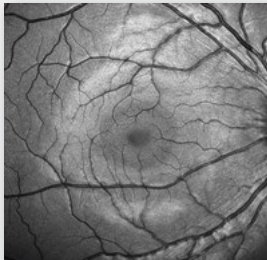
- 55° cSLO Fundus and OCT images of different imaging modalities



Ultra-Widefield Imaging Module

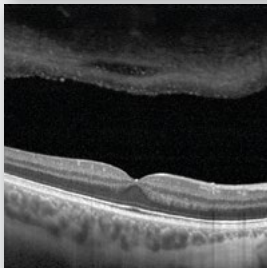
- 102° (ref. pupil) / 135° (ref. eye center) ultra-widefield IR, FA and ICGA images

The Core DNA of SPECTRALIS



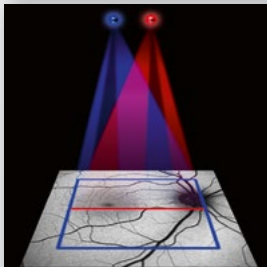
Confocal Fundus Imaging (cSLO)

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. 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.