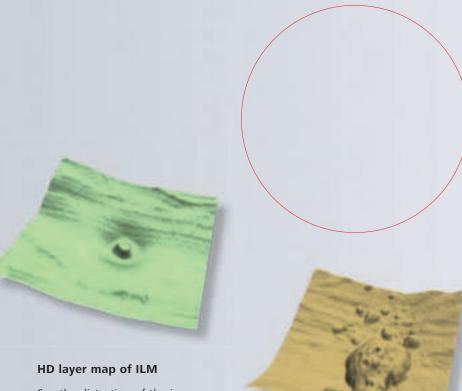




With high-definition OCTCarl Zeiss Meditec takes you beyond standard spectral domain

Built on 10 years experience at the vanguard of innovation, Carl Zeiss Meditec OCT technology has become the recognized standard of care. Now, Cirrus HD-OCT offers another leap forward with a superior platform that delivers unprecedented imaging details for clinical decision making.

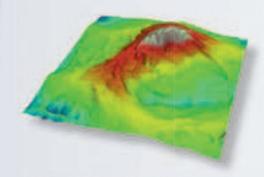
- ZEISS optics provide superior visualization of anatomical details across a wider range of patients
- Robust engineering with premium components ensures consistent precision performance
- Unique HD layer maps and images highlight clinically relevant details for identification and monitoring of specific diseases all at a glance



See the distortion of the inner limiting membrane associated with vitreomacular traction

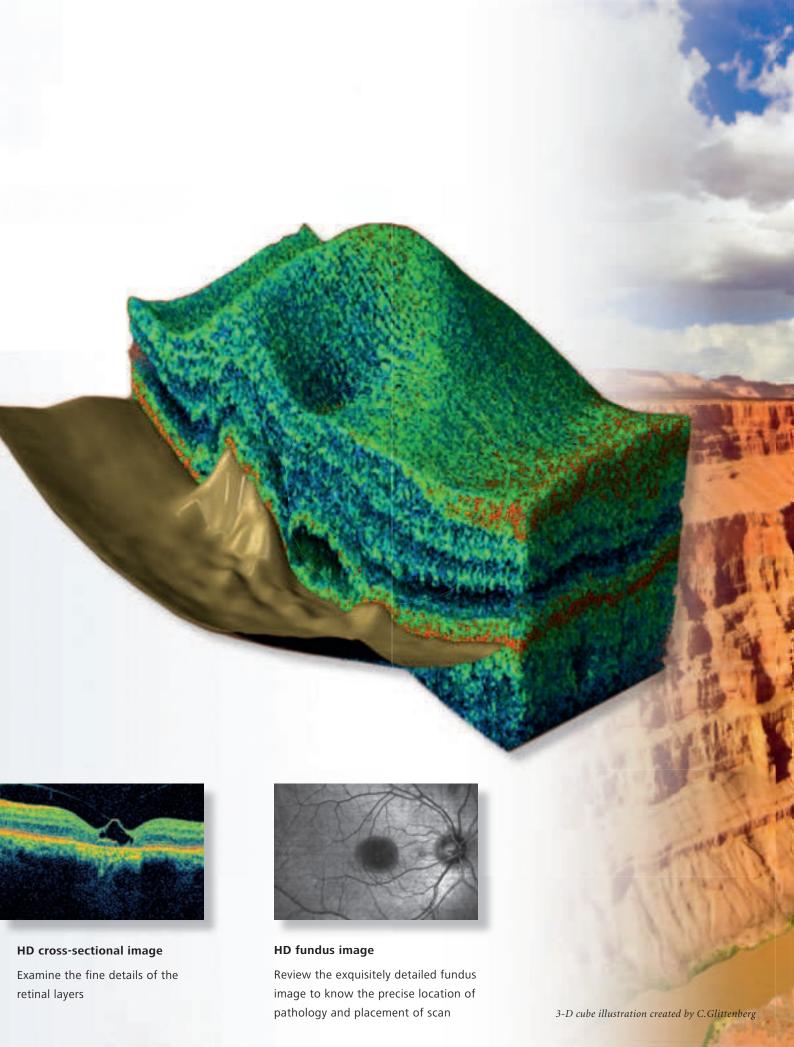
HD layer map of RPE

Observe the retinal pigment epithelial elevation with pigment epithelial detachment



HD retinal thickness map

Identify the edema associated with epiretinal membrane





Discover Real-Time Registration

Cirrus HD-OCT enables repeatable visualization of clinically relevant anatomy with exact correlation between the OCT scan and the fundus image.

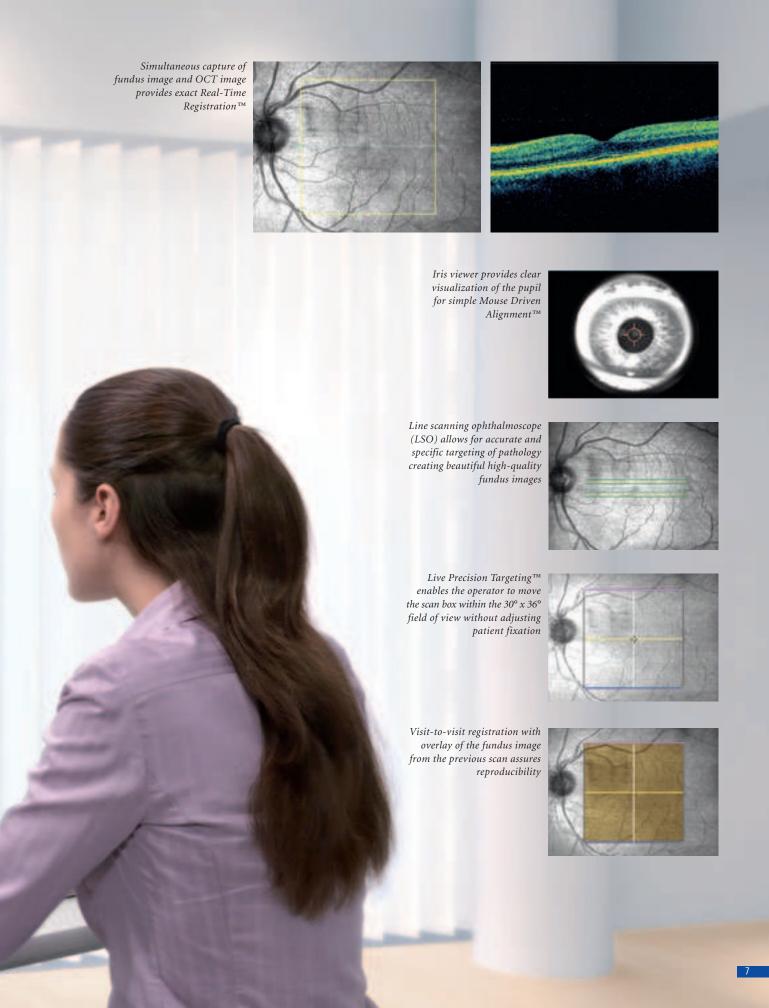
Comprehensive navigational tools ensure efficient and simple operation.

- Mouse Driven Alignment™ delivers superior image capture and analysis in just a few clicks, resulting in reduced chair time for the patient
- Auto Patient Recall™ assures patient position and instrument setting are repeated from previous visit

Designed for efficiency

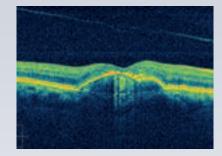
- Small footprint and integrated design are ideal for crowded or busy practice
- 90 degree orientation facilitates observation of patient throughout exam
- Advanced optics aid in the examination of patients with cataracts. Dilation is not required even for pupils as small as 2.5 mm

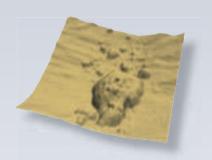




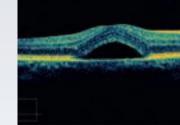
Breathtaking Details

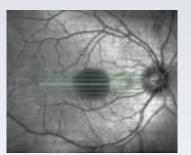
Cirrus HD-OCT provides uniquely detailed HD maps and images that come from advanced analyses and next generation precise algorithms.



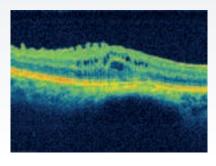


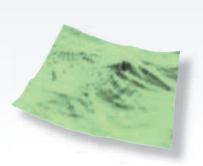
Age-Related Macular Degeneration



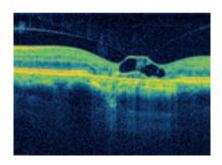


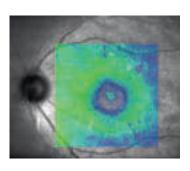
Central Serous Chorioretinopathy



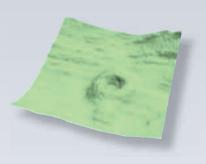


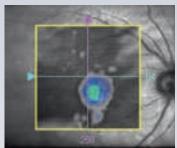
Epiretinal Membrane



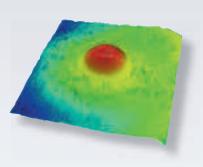


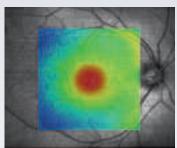
Vitreomacular Traction with Geographic Atrophy



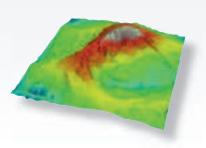


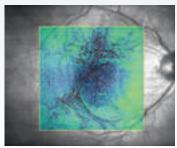
- HD OCT image is a high-definition cross-sectional view that reveals subtle details of pathology
- HD RPE layer map displays the extent of the sub-foveal lesion and location of drusen
- HD ILM layer map shows the foveal pit is still present
- RPE deviation map aligns RPE disturbances to the fundus, using RPE-RPE fit map



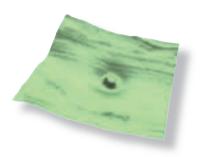


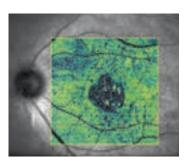
- HD OCT image reveals the retinal layers in exquisite detail. Exact location of this image is indicated on LSO fundus image
- LSO fundus image indicates fluid buildup and shows distinct features of retinal vasculature
- HD thickness map displays irregularity of retinal thickness
- Thickness map overlay demonstrates how the thickening relates to the fundus





- HD OCT image shows deformation of the normal retinal contour
- HD ILM layer map displays puckering of the ILM caused by traction from the ERM
- HD thickness map indicates thickening of retinal tissue
- Tissue layer overlay demonstrates the extent of the ERM aligned with the fundus

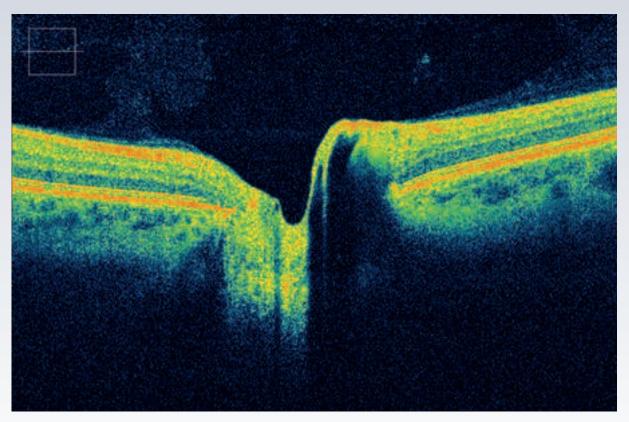




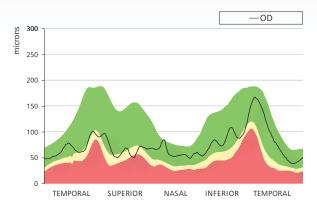
- HD OCT image shows attachment of the posterior hyaloid to the fovea and contortion of the retinal tissues
- Fundus image with thickness map overlay relates the fundus image to the underlying condition
- HD ILM layer map shows cylindrical distortion from traction on ILM
- Tissue layer overlay allows you to see the area where reflectivity properties have changed due to disruption of photoreceptors

Know the Precise Location

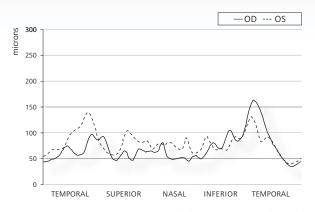
Unique registration algorithm assures accurate and precise location of peripapillary circle for RNFL analysis



 $HD\ OCT\ image\ provides\ high-definition,\ high-resolution\ cross-sectional\ image\ of\ the\ optic\ nerve\ head$

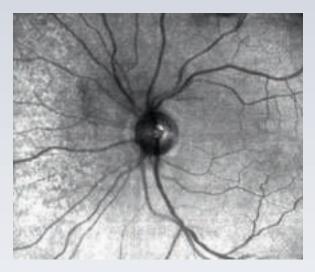


TSNIT graph plots RNFL thickness and compares it to a normative database

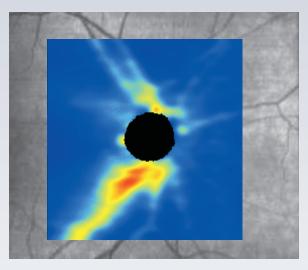


OU TSNIT graph displays RNFL thickness of both eyes for identification of asymmetry

High-definition data acquisition and advanced analysis provide precise registration and excellent reproducibility critical for glaucoma detection and management



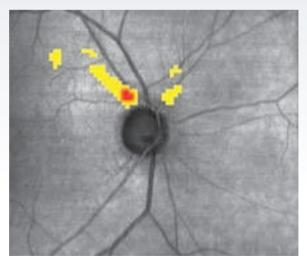
LSO provides an exquisite fundus image for visualization of the optic nerve head $\,$



RNFL thickness map presents the pattern and thickness of the nerve fiber layer and aids in the detection of pattern defects



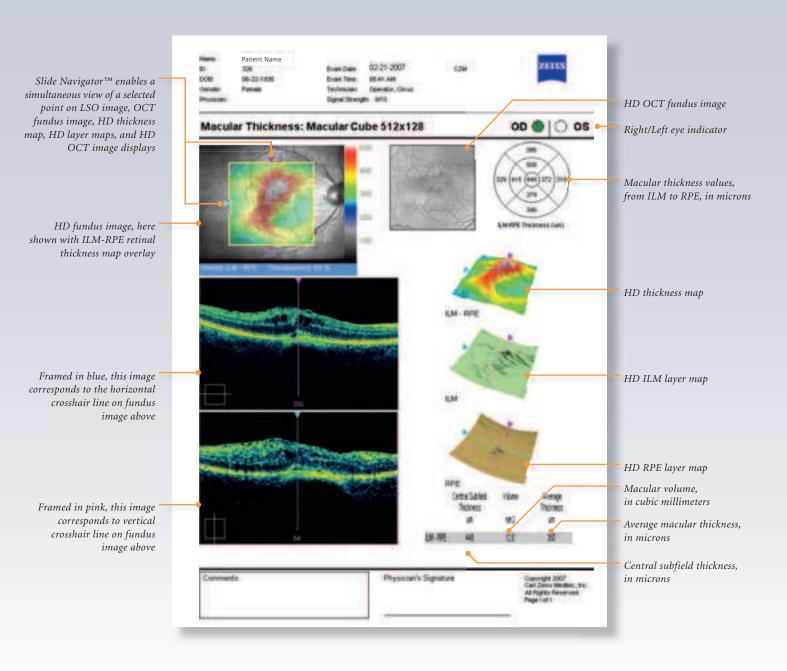
LSO with OCT fundus overlay from previous visit demonstrates visit-to-visit registration, assuring excellent reproducibility



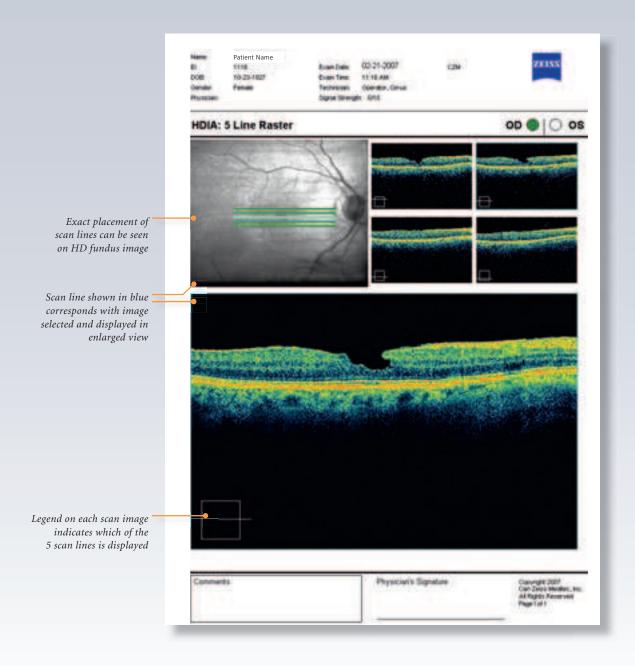
Deviation map, overlayed on OCT fundus image, illustrates where RNFL thickness deviates from a normal range

At a Glance: Critical Details

Macular Thickness Report



High-Definition Image Analysis Report



Custom Report

