optomap FACT SHEET

optomap
ultra-wide digital retinal imaging

- While eye exams generally include a look at the front of the eye to evaluate health and prescription changes, a thorough screening of the retina is critical to verify that your eye is healthy.

- The **opto**map is the only image that provides an ultra-wide 82% view of the retina. Traditional methods only reveal 10-12% of your retina at one time.

- An **opto**map is affordable, takes less than a second to perform and is not painful.

- A simple **opto**map image is an important tool for the screening and early visualization of eye problems such as retinal detachment, glaucoma, cataracts, retinal holes or tears, and age-related macular degeneration.

- As the retina is the only place in the body where blood vessels can be seen directly, an **opto**map can also indicate evidence of systemic health issues such as diabetes, hypertension and certain cancers.

- Approximately 4,000 devices have been installed worldwide with the majority in North America and an increasing presence in the EU and other overseas markets.

- Over 30 million **opto**map exams have been given to patients worldwide.

- It's up to your doctor, but many doctors recommend that patients, even children, have an **opto**map every time they have an eye exam in order to maintain a digital record of retinal health that can be compared for changes over time.

- The **opto**map is fast, easy and comfortable. Additionally, clinical data suggests that doctors who use **opto**map may improve their ability to detect eye problems.*

About Optos

*Optos designs, develops, manufactures and markets retinal imaging devices that create **opto**map images. Optos was founded and incorporated in Scotland in 1992 by Douglas Anderson after his then five-year-old son went blind in one eye when a retinal detachment was detected too late. For more information, visit optos.com and optomap.com.*

* Brown, K., Rah, M., Comparison of Traditional and Targeted Ophthalmoscopy with the P200C Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope. Optometry. 2009 June; 80(6):300-1