ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

How to read the reports

Seeing beyond

ZEISS CIRRUS OCT analysis reports offer clinically relevant qualitative and quantitative information in an easy-to-read format. Analysis results can be printed, viewed via CIRRUS Review Software, or integrated with other instrument data through the ZEISS FORUM data management system. This guide explains the various areas of each report and the valuable information it provides for your clinical assessment.

This guide is intended to help provide basic information, it is not intended to replace your User Manual.

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AngioPlex OCT Angiography
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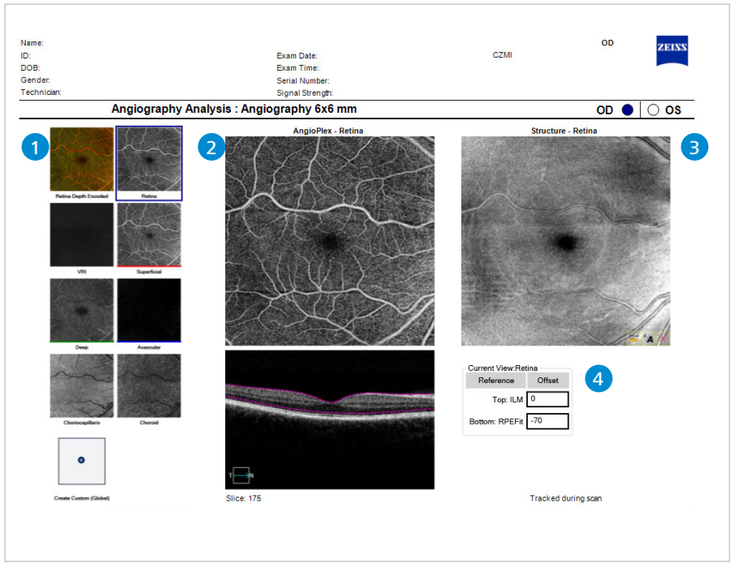
Six angiography scan patterns allow visualization of retinal and choroidal vasculature without the need for contrast dye injection. Depth-encoded data enables viewing of individual capillary plexuses in isolation, providing complementary information to conventional angiography.

1. **Preset Maps** display different layers of retinal and choroidal blood flow based on predefined segmentation. The Superficial, Deep, and Avascular maps are combined to generate the Retina Depth Encoded map, with each layer displayed in a different color.
2. **Angiography *En face* image** displays blood flow as a bright signal, whereas dark areas represent no flow, or flow too slow to detect. The B-scan below shows the corresponding segmentation (magenta lines).
3. **Structural *En face* image** is displayed alongside the angiography *En face*, and can be used to rule out the presence of artifacts.
4. **Layer Reference tool** allows for the adjustment of the top and bottom layers of the displayed map.



En face Analysis
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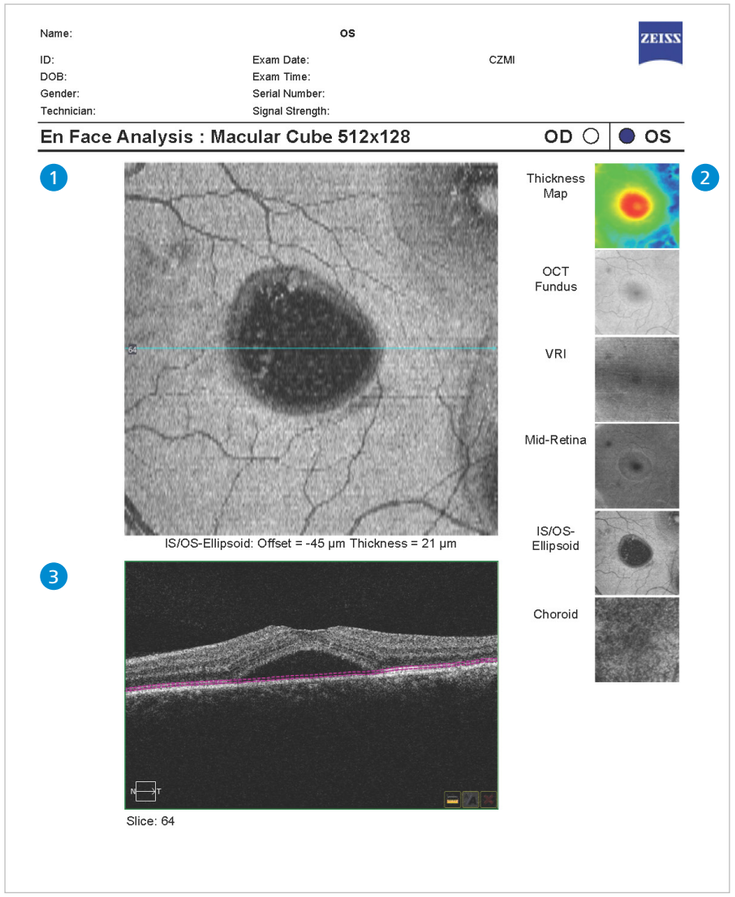
The *En face* Analysis allows visualization of the OCT structural images in an *En face* view. Preset views are provided for different retinal and choroidal layers. These views display the layers in isolation to assist in the assessment of retinal structural changes.

1. ***En face* image** represents an average signal intensity value for each A-scan location through the defined depth of the slab. The cyan line represents the slice location of the B-scan in [3].
2. **Preset** displays show different sections of retinal and choroidal tissue based on predefined segmentation. Each different section may show disruption depending on the disease.
3. **B-scan** shows the currently displayed slab segmentation (magenta lines).



Advanced RPE Analysis
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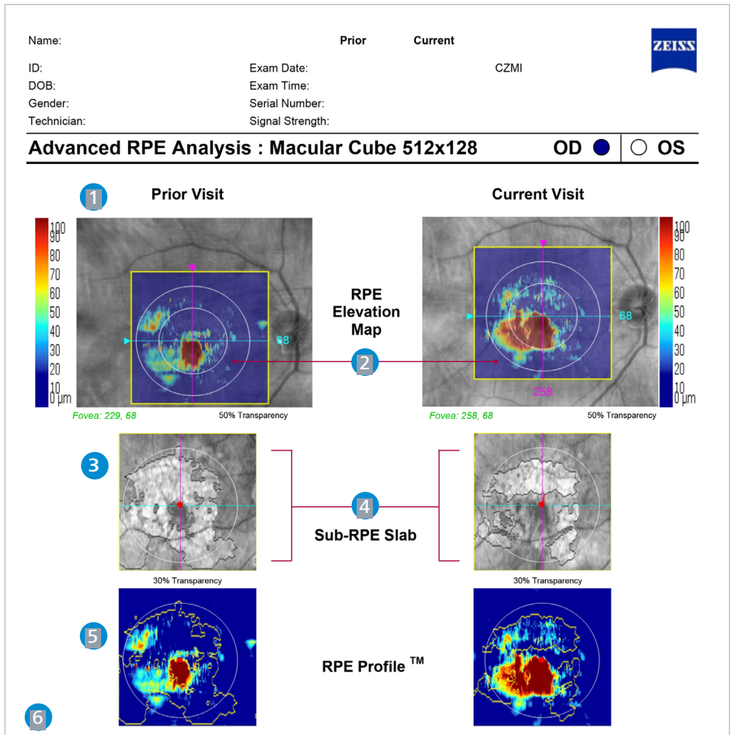
Based on the Macular Cube 512x128 or 200×200 scan, this analysis provides information on RPE elevation (area and volume) and Sub-RPE illumination (area and distance to fovea) for both the current and prior visits.

1. **RPE Elevation Map** overlaid on fundus image. Note: The minimum RPE elevation that the software will include in the quantitative result is 19.5 µm.
2. **Circles on the RPE Elevation Map** 3 mm and 5 mm in diameter, centered on the fovea location.
3. **Sub-RPE Slab**, an *En face* image of the reflectivity of tissue beneath Bruch's membrane. The automatic Sub-RPE illumination segmentation is shown with an outline.
4. **Fovea location coordinates**.
5. **RPE Profile**™, a map that combines the RPE Elevation Map and the areas of Sub-RPE illumination identified by the software, outlined in yellow.
6. **Table of values**, including assessment of change versus prior period.



*The calculated difference does not consider test-retest variability.

RPE Elevations	Prior	Current	Difference*	% Change
Area in 3 mm Circle (mm²)	3.2	4.3	1.1	34.4%
Area in 5 mm Circle (mm²)	6.3	8.1	1.8	28.6%
Volume in 3 mm Circle (mm³)	0.23	0.39	0.16	69.6%
Volume in 5 mm Circle (mm³)	0.35	0.58	0.23	65.7%
Sub-RPE Illumination	**Prior**	**Current**	**Difference***	**% Change**
Area in 5 mm Circle (mm²)	13.1	7.6	-5.5	-42.0%
Closest distance to Fovea (mm)	0.1	0.5	0.4	400.0%

Macular Thickness Analysis
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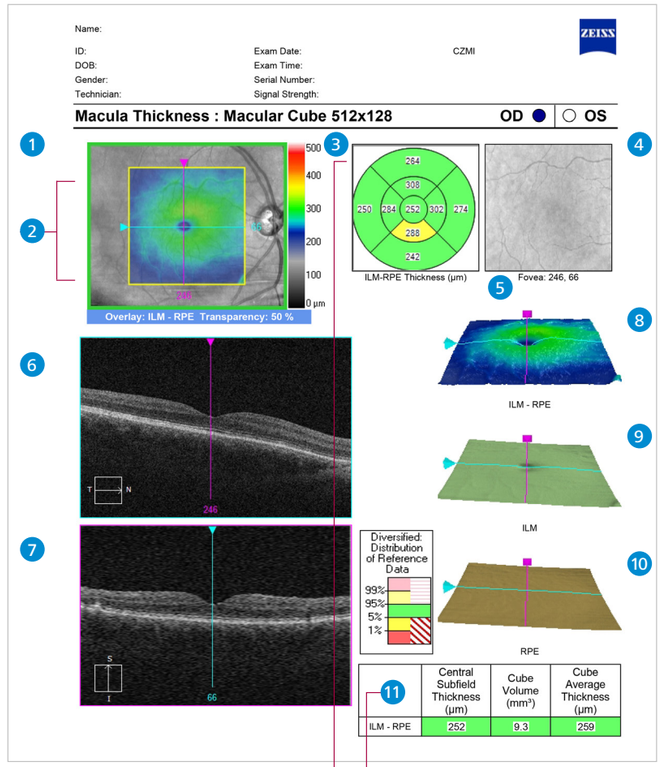
Based on the 6 mm × 6 mm data cube captured by the Macular Cube 512×128 or 200×200 scan, this analysis provides qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the retina.

1. **LSO fundus image** is shown here with a ILM-RPE retinal thickness map overlay.
2. **Slice navigator** enables a simultaneous view of a selected point on LSO image, OCT fundus image, retinal thickness map, layer maps, and OCT image displays.
3. **ETDRS grid** is automatically centered on the fovea with **Fovea Finder**™. Retinal thickness values, from ILM to RPE, in microns, are compared to reference data.
4. **OCT fundus image** is shown.
5. **Fovea Finder** enables precise placement of ETDRS grid.
6. Framed in blue, this image corresponds to the horizontal crosshair line of the fundus image above [1].
7. Framed in pink, this image corresponds to the vertical crosshair line of the fundus image above.
8. **3D macular thickness map** shows retinal thickness in a topographical display.
9. Segmented **ILM map**.
10. Segmented **RPE map**.
11. **Macular parameters**, compared to reference data.



Color code	Study population comparison
	The thickest 1% of measurements fall in the light red area. Measurements in light red are considered outside reference limits *(light red > 99%, above reference limits).*
	The thickest 5% of measurements fall within overlapping 95% confidence intervals of the 95% and 99% reference limits or above.*
	The thickest 5% of measurements fall in the light yellow area or above *(95% < light yellow ≤99%, borderline above reference limits).*
	90% of measurements fall in the green area *(5% ≤ green and ≤95%).*
	The thinnest 5% of measurements fall in the yellow area or below *(1% ≤ yellow <5%, borderline below reference limits).*
	The thinnest 5% of measurements fall within overlapping 95% Confidence intervals of the 1% and 5% reference limits or below.*
	The thinnest 1% of measurements fall in the red area. Measurements in red are considered below reference limits *(red <1%, below reference limits).*

Parameter	Normal Range**
Central Subfield	220.5 - 294.8
OuterTemp	239.3 - 278.6
OuterSup	254.1 - 293.8
OuterNas	263.8 - 312.5
OuterInf	245.7 - 286.4
InnerTemp	285.1 - 333.0
InnerSup	295.2 - 344.6
InnerNas	296.9 - 347.7
InnerInf	292.4 - 342.3

Parameter	Normal Range**
Average Thickness	257.1 - 295.0
Average Volume	9.39 - 10.75

Parameter	Normal Range**
Central Subfield	9.26 - 10.62

These values are an example of normal range for different age groups. Not specific to this patient.

* ZEISS CIRRUS 6000 expanded reference database 2 only.
** Normal range is in micrometers. See User Manual for more information on reference data.

Macular Change Analysis
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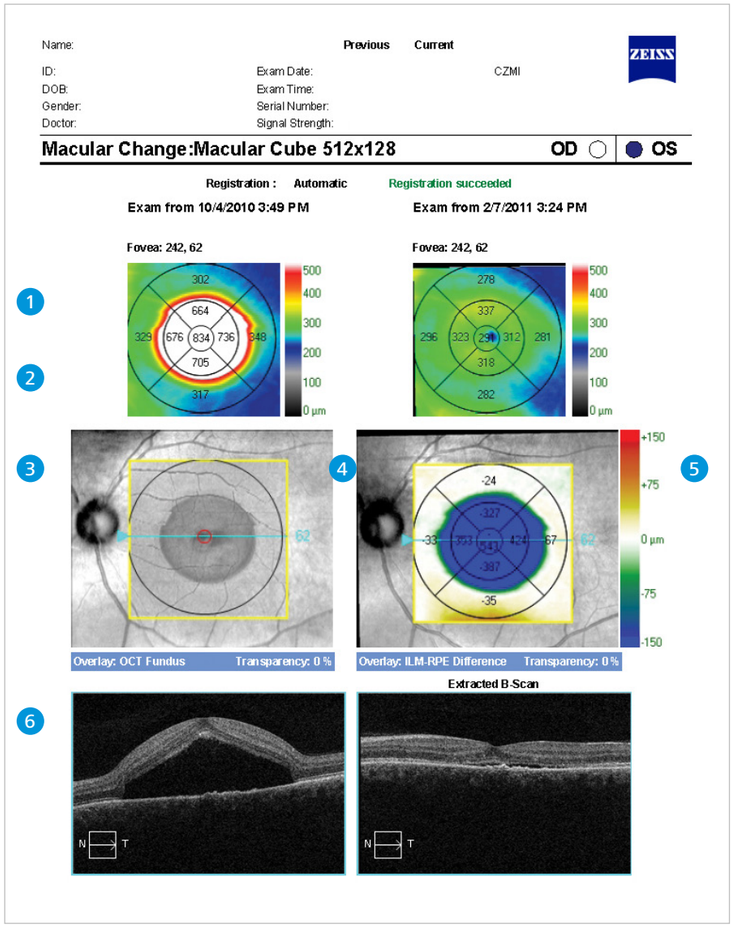
Change analysis can be performed with Macular Cube 512×128 or 200×200 scans. Post-acquisition registration and **Fovea Finder**™ ensures thickness measurements are measured in the same location, even in subjects with AMD, DME or VRI disorders. Data is displayed for prior and current scans.

1. Macular thickness (ILM to RPE) over the 6 mm × 6 mm cube of data is displayed in color-coded map for both exams.
2. **Macular thickness** values are displayed for each sector of the ETDRS grid.
3. Placement of the cube scan is visualized on the **LSO fundus image**. The **Fovea Finder** feature automatically centers the analysis on the fovea.
4. **OCT fundus image** from follow-up exam is AUTOMATICALLY REGISTERED to prior scan.
5. **Change analysis map** shows difference from previous, in micrometers and represented in color.
6. A **B-scan image** from the previous scan and a precisely registered image from the current scan are viewed side by side. Simultaneous visualization of corresponding images from the two scans is possible on screen in a movie mode, or by moving the slice navigators.



HD 1 line 100×
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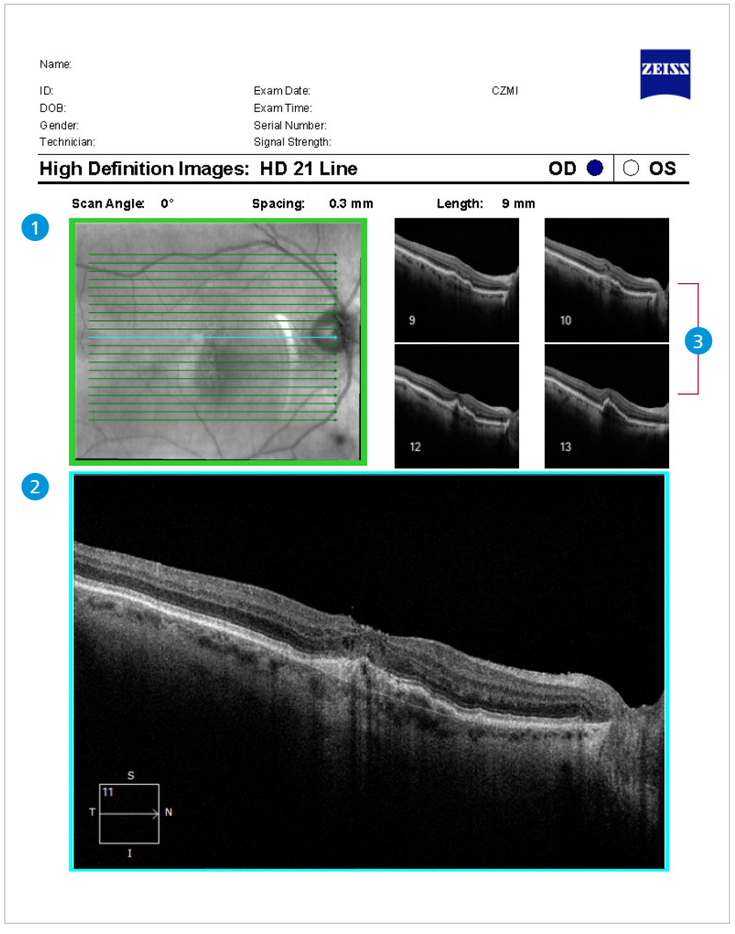
The HD 1 Line 100× Raster scan protocol is composed of 100 averaged B-scans to provide a brilliant image that simultaneously highlights detail in the vitreous, retina, and choroid. **Selective Pixel Profiling**™ evaluates all of the pixel data to construct the best possible image.

1. Scan angle and length are adjustable. Parameters for the scan are indicated above the image. Location of the scan line is shown on the **LSO fundus image**.
2. B-scan is composed of **100 averaged line scans**. Utilizing **Selective Pixel Profiling** an optimal image is displayed.

HD 21 line
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

The HD 21 Line Raster scan protocol generates high definition images covering most of the posterior pole where each of the 21 lines is scanned and averaged 8 times. **Proprietary Selective Pixel Profiling**™ evaluates all of the pixel data to construct the best possible image.

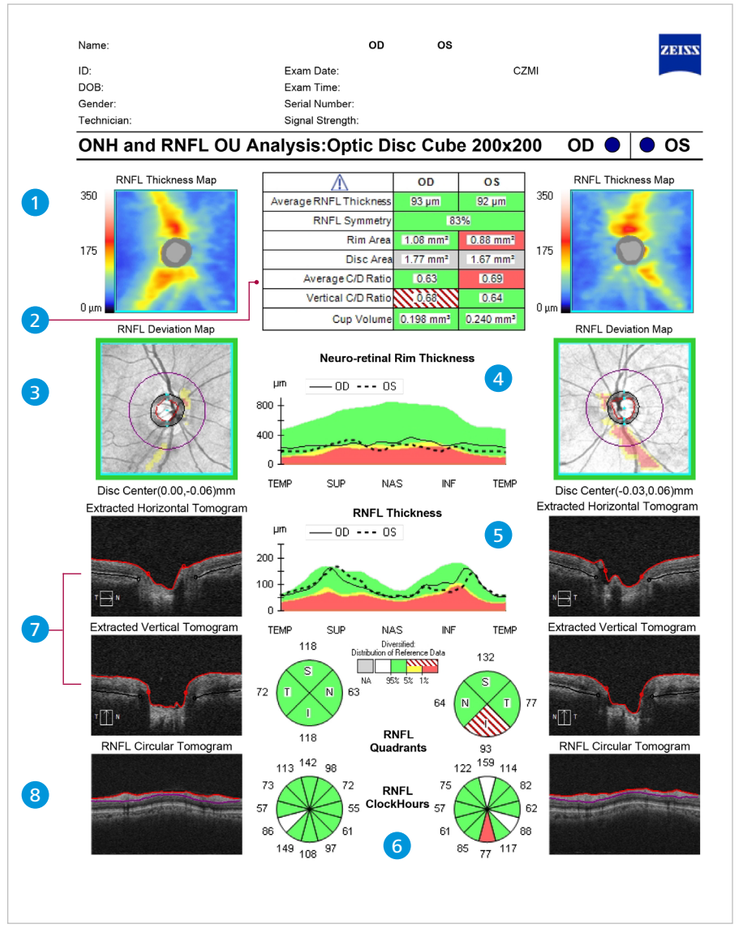
1. Scan angle and length are adjustable. Parameters for the scan are indicated above the image. Location of scan line is shown on the **LSO fundus image**.
2. The large B-scan image corresponds to the location of the blue line on the fundus image above.
3. The top two B-scan images represent the 2 adjacent lines above of the blue line. The bottom two B-scan images represent the 2 adjacent lines below the blue line.



RNFL and ONH Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

Based on the 6 mm × 6 mm data cube captured by the Optic Disc Cube 200×200 scan, this report* shows assessment of RNFL and ONH for both eyes.

1. **Nerve Fiber Layer (RNFL)** thickness map is a topographical display of RNFL. An hourglass shape of yellow and red colors is typical of normal eyes.
2. **Key parameters**, compared to reference data, are displayed in table format.
3. **RNFL Deviation Map** shows deviation from reference. OCT *En face* fundus image shows boundaries of the cup and disc and the RNFL calculation circle.
4. **Neuro-retinal Rim Thickness** profile is matched to reference data.
5. **RNFL TSNIT graph** displays patient's RNFL measurement along the calculation circle, compared to reference data.
6. **RNFL Quadrant and Clock Hour** average thickness is matched to reference data.
7. **Horizontal and vertical B-scans** are extracted from the data cube through the center of the disc. RPE layer and disc boundaries are shown in black. ILM and cup boundaries are shown in red.
8. **RNFL calculation circle** is automatically centered on the optic disc and extracted from the data cube. Boundaries of the RNFL layer segmentation is illustrated.



*The report shown is from a CIRRUS 6000.

RNFL and ONH Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

Key parameters, compared to reference data, are displayed in table and chart formats.

For CIRRUS 5000 data reference comparison for ONH parameters is based on patient's age and disc size and for RNFL is based on patient's age. CIRRUS 6000 ONH and RNFL is based on patient's age and disc size. For a particular age and disc size, the patient is expected to have rim volume, C/D ratio, etc. within certain ranges. Those parameters will be shaded red, yellow, green and white based on how they compare to normal ranges. Consequently, disc area values are not compared to normative data, and therefore shaded gray on the summary table. When the disc area is outside normal limits, normative data comparison is not applied. When there is no normative data available for comparison, the parameters are shaded gray instead of the green yellow, red shown in this example. The reference database is not available for patients under 18 years of age.

The Disc Area values of patients in the CIRRUS ethnically diverse reference database 1 (see User Manual for details on the study) fell within these ranges: one third of patients had Disc Area values less than 1.58 mm², one third of patients had Disc Area values between 1.58 and 1.88 mm², and one third of patients had Disc Area values larger than 1.88 mm².

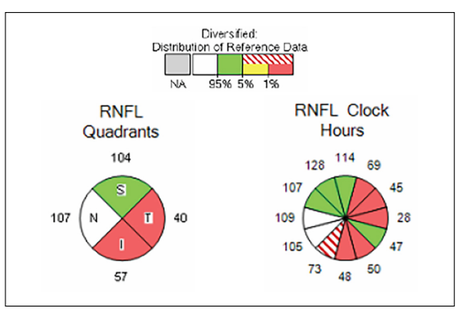
The Disc Area values of patients in the CIRRUS ethnically diverse reference database 2 (see User Manual for details on the study – CIRRUS 6000 data only) fell within these ranges: one third of patients had Disc Area values less than 1.57 mm², one third of patients had Disc Area values between 1.57 and 1.88 mm², and one third of patients had Disc Area values larger than 1.88 mm².

In the table of values, Rim Area, Average C/D Ratio, Vertical C/D Ratio and Cup Volume for RDB 1 have a gray background color when the Disc Area is less than 1.3 mm² or greater than 2.5 mm². For RDB 2 the average C/D Ratio will have a gray background when the ratio is below 0.25. The Vertical C/D Ratio will also have a gray background when it is less than 0.25. For CIRRUS 6000, the model used to fit the reference data is not applicable for small cup to disc ratios. Gray indicates the database has an insufficient number of subjects with the disc areas of these particular sizes to reference.

Key parameters compared to reference data

⚠	OD	OS
Average RNFL Thickness	82 µm	77 µm
RNFL Symmetry	39%	
Rim Area	0.71 mm²	1.95 mm²
Disc Area	1.52 mm²	2.21 mm²
Average C/D Ratio	0.74	0.35
Vertical C/D Ratio	0.73	0.47
Cup Volume	0.391 mm³	0.027 mm³

RNFL Quadrant and Clock Hours matched to reference data



The values below are based on a 69 year old patient (RDB 1).

Parameter	Normal Range*
Average RNFL Thickness	75.0 - 107.2
RNFL Symmetry	76% - 95%
Rim Area	1.03 - 1.69
Average C/D Ratio	0.64 - 0.21
Vertical C/D Ratio	0.62 - 0.21
Cup Volume	0.01 - 0.035

Parameter	Normal Range*
Temporal Quadrant	45.1 - 82.2
Superior Quadrant	88.9 - 136.7
Nasal Quadrant	50.0 - 86.2
Inferior Quadrant	89.4 - 138.3

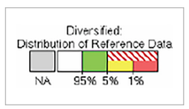
Clock Hour	Normal Range*
9	36.4 - 67.4
10	52.7 - 100.5
11	87.2 - 154.6
12	70.7 - 155.7
1	72.6 - 133.9
2	52.4 - 109.7
3	41.7 - 70.4
4	44.8 - 89.0
5	61.9 - 125
6	85.7 - 163.2
7	84.8 - 159.4
8	42.2 - 90.2

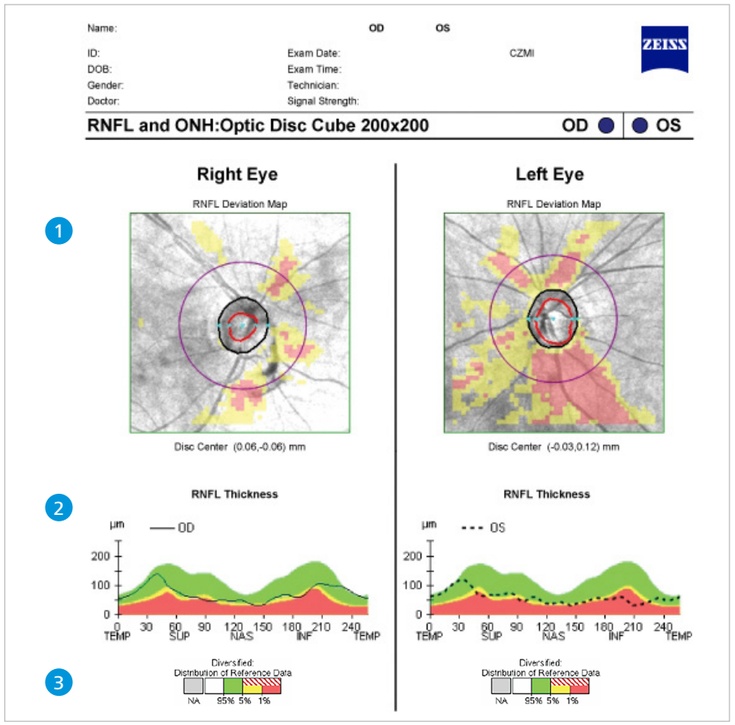
* Normal range is in micrometers.
See User Manual for more information on reference data.

RNFL and ONH Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

1. **RNFL Deviation Map** facilitates discussion with patient.
2. **RNFL peripapillary thickness** profile is shown for each eye.
3. **Distribution of Normals**: The gray color shown in the legend represents "Not applicable." Values will be shown in gray when reference data is not applicable because the database has insufficient data to match with the disc area.

RDB 2 introduces confidence interval overlapping shading, where this color coding indicates, "The thinnest 5% of measurements fall within overlapping 95% Confidence Intervals of the 1% and 5% reference limits or below."





The Distribution of Normals color scheme is used for both the RNFL and the Optic Nerve Head analysis parameters. The table clarifies how the color scheme is used for each of the parameters referencing RDB 1 for example.

RDB 1

Measurement	Matched to Normal Based On	Gray	White	Green	Yellow	Red
RNFL						
Average RNFL Thickness, RNFL Symmetry, RNFL Clock Hours, RNFL Quadrants, RNFL Thickness (graph)	Age	Gray shading does not apply to RNFL measurements	The thickest 5% of measurements fall in the white area (white > 95%).	90% of measurements fall in the green area (5% <green<95%).	The thinnest 5% of measurements fall in the yellow area or below (1%<yellow< 5%, suspect).	The thinnest 1% of measurements: Measurements in red are considered outside normal limits (red < 1%, outside normal limits).
Optic Nerve Head						
Rim Area and Neuroretinal Rim Thickness (graph)	Disc Area and Age	ONH Normative Database is not applicable if: 1) The disc area is larger than 2.5 mm2 or smaller than 1.33mm2, or 2) The Average or Vertical C/D Ratio is below 0.25, or 3) The ONH Normative Database license has not been activated.	The largest 5% of measurements fall in the white area (white > 95%).	90% of measurements fall in the green area (5% <green<95%).	The smallest 5% of measurements fall in the yellow area or below (1%<yellow< 5%, suspect).	The smallest 1% of measurements: Measurements in red are considered outside normal limits (red < 1%, outside normal limits).
Average C/D Ratio, Vertical C/D Ratio, Cup Volume			The smallest 5% of measurements fall in the white area (white > 95%).	90% of measurements fall in the green area (5% <green<95%).	The largest 5% of measurements fall in the yellow area or below (1%<yellow< 5%, suspect).	The largest 1% of measurements: Measurements in red are considered outside normal limits (red < 1%, outside normal limits).

ONH/RNFL Guided Progression Analysis™ (GPA™)

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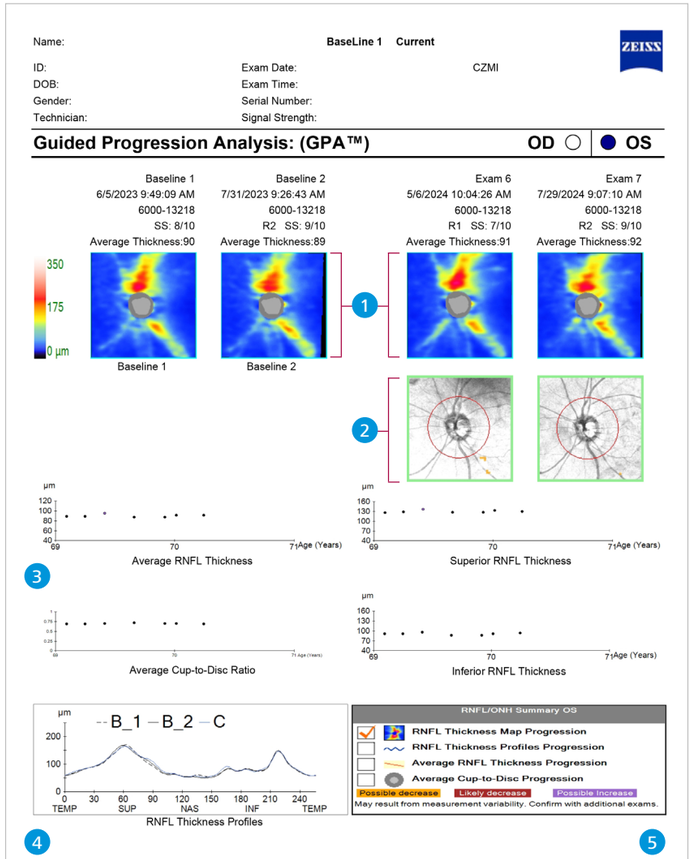
With **Guided Progression Analysis**™ (GPA™), CIRRUS can perform event analysis and trend analysis of RNFL thickness and ONH parameters (e.g., Average Cup-to-Disc ratio). Event analysis assesses change from baseline compared to expected variability. If change is outside the range of expected variability, it is identified as progression. Trend analysis looks at the rate of change over time, using linear regression to determine rate of change.

1. **RNFL Thickness Maps** provide a color-coded display of RNFL for two baseline exams and two most recent exams.
2. **RNFL Thickness Change Maps** demonstrate change in RNFL thickness. Up to 8 exams are automatically registered to baseline for precise point-to-point comparison. Areas of possible decrease are color coded yellow when first noted, then red when the change is sustained over consecutive visits.
3. **RNFL Thickness (Average, Superior, and Inferior) and Average Cup-to Disc Ratio** values are plotted for each exam. In this example, the graph series would indicate yellow for possible decrease starting with the 4th point (progressing to red if a likely decrease) if more than four visit are available or the two visits displayed are 2 years apart. Rate of change is shown in text.
4. **RNFL Thickness Profiles**: TSNIT values from exams are plotted. Areas of statistically significant change are color-coded orange when first noted and maroon when the change is sustained over consecutive visits.
5. **RNFL/ONH Summary** summarizes GPA analyses and indicates with a check mark if there is possible or likely loss of RNFL:
   - RNFL Thickness Map Progression (best for focal change)
   - RNFL Thickness Profiles Progression (best for broader focal change)
   - Average RNFL Thickness Progression
   - Average Cup-to-Disc Progression

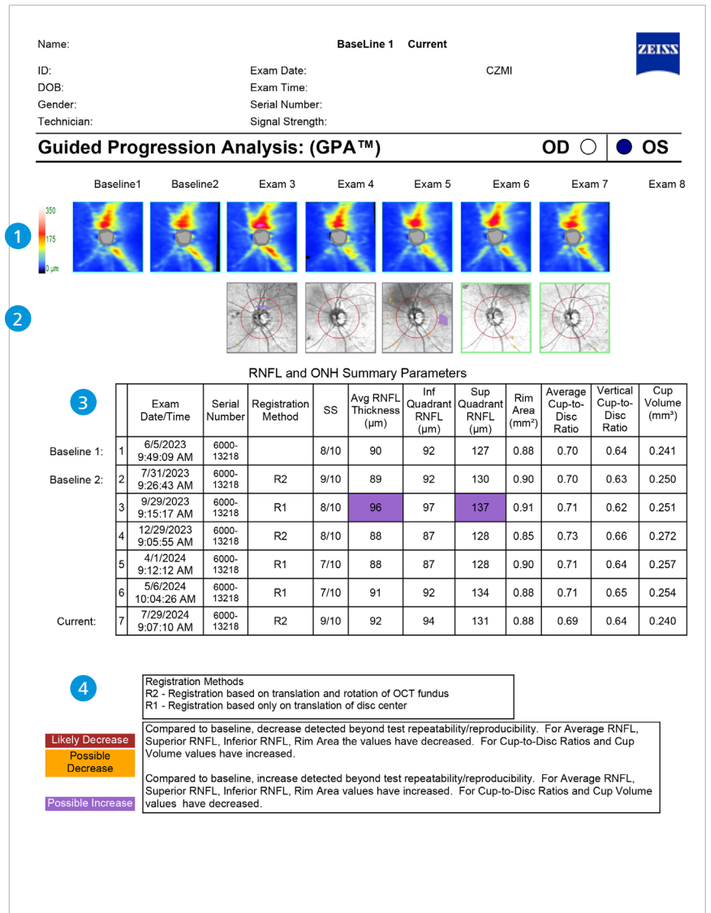


ONH/RNFL Guided Progression Analysis (GPA)

ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

Printout includes an optional second page with RNFL and ONH Summary Parameters, including Rim Area, Disc Area, Average and Vertical Cup-to-Disc Ratio and Cup Volume. Each cell of the table can be color coded if change is detected.

1. **RNFL Thickness Maps** provide a color-coded display of RNFL for each exam, up to 8 including baseline.
2. **RNFL Thickness Change Maps** demonstrate change in RNFL thickness for up to 8 exams including baseline.
3. **Table of values** for each exam, up to 8 including baseline. For each exam there is information on exam date/time, registration method and signal strength. Values shown for RNFL thickness, Rim Area, Disc Area, Average and Vertical Cup-to-Disc Ratio and Cup Volume. Each cell of the table is color-coded if change is detected.
4. **Information** on abbreviations for registration methods and color coding.

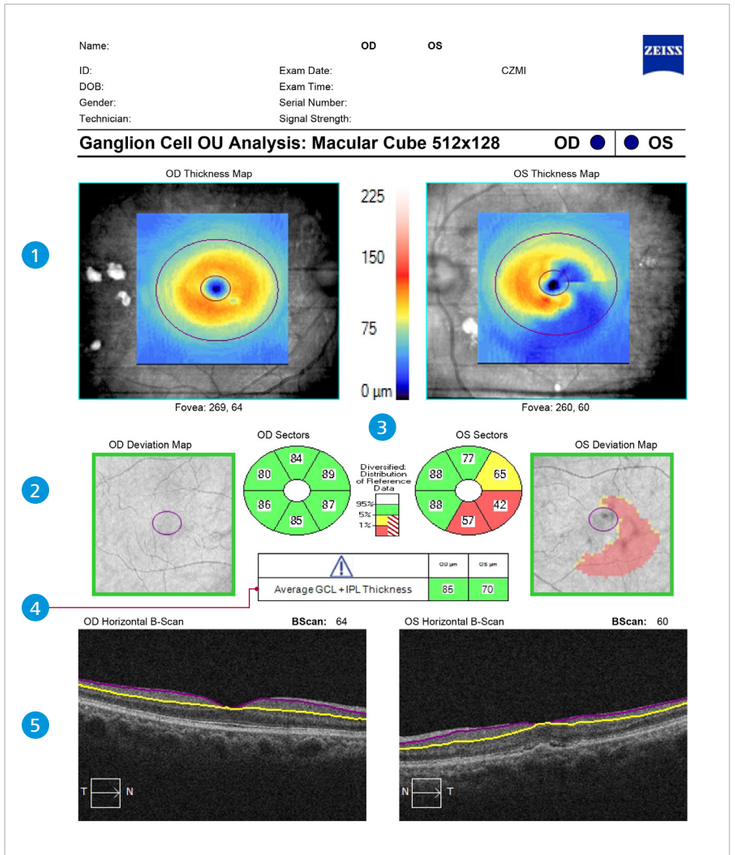


	Exam Date/Time	Serial Number	Registration Method	SS	Avg RNFL Thickness (µm)	Inf Quadrant RNFL (µm)	Sup Quadrant RNFL (µm)	Rim Area (mm^2)	Average Cup-to-Disc Ratio	Vertical Cup-to-Disc Ratio	Cup Volume (mm^3)
1	6/5/2023 9:49:09 AM	6000-13218		8/10	90	92	127	0.88	0.70	0.64	0.241
2	7/31/2023 9:26:43 AM	6000-13218	R2	9/10	89	92	130	0.90	0.70	0.63	0.250
3	9/29/2023 9:15:17 AM	6000-13218	R1	8/10	96	97	137	0.91	0.71	0.62	0.251
4	12/29/2023 9:05:55 AM	6000-13218	R2	8/10	88	87	128	0.85	0.73	0.66	0.272
5	4/1/2024 9:12:12 AM	6000-13218	R1	7/10	88	87	128	0.90	0.71	0.64	0.257
6	5/6/2024 10:04:26 AM	6000-13218	R1	7/10	91	92	134	0.88	0.71	0.65	0.254
7	7/29/2024 9:07:10 AM	6000-13218	R2	9/10	92	94	131	0.88	0.69	0.64	0.240

Ganglion Cell Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

Based on the Macular Cube 512×128 or 200×200 scan, this analysis provides quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the ganglion cell layer (GCL) plus Inner Plexiform Layer (IPL).

1. **Maps** for GCL + IPL thickness are shown on fundus image. Also shown is the elliptical measurement annulus centered about the fovea.
2. **Deviation Maps** show deviations from normal for GCL + IPL thickness.
3. **Sector maps** divide the elliptical annulus of the Thickness Map into six regions. Values are compared to reference data.
4. **Thickness table** shows average thickness within the elliptical annulus. Values are compared to reference data.
5. **Horizontal B-scans**.



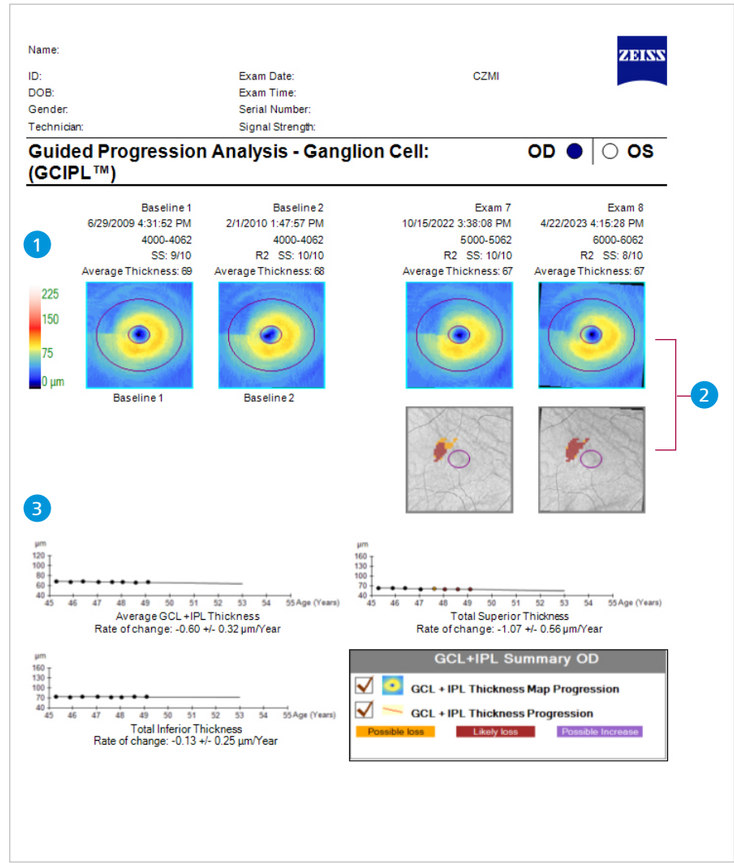
Parameter	Normal Range
Average Thickness	72.9 - 92.5
Temporal-Superior Thickness	72.7 - 92.1
Superior Thickness	73.3 - 94.7
Nasal-Superior Thickness	73.4 - 94.8
Nasal-Inferior Thickness	70.9 - 92.9
Inferior Thickness	69.3 - 90.4
Temporal-Inferior Thickness	72.0 - 91.6

These values are an example of normal range for a particular age group.
Not specific to this patient.

GCA Guided Progression Analysis (GPA) – Page 1
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

With **Guided Progression Analysis**™ (GPA™), CIRRUS can perform event analysis and trend analysis of ganglion cell layer thickness. Event analysis assesses change from baseline compared to expected variability. If change is outside the range of expected variability, it is identified as progression. Trend analysis looks at the rate of change over time, using linear regression to determine rate of change.

1. **Ganglion Cell Layer plus Inner Plexiform Layer (GCL + IPL) Thickness Maps** provide a color-coded display of GCL + IPL thickness for the two baseline exams.
2. The top two images display the GCL + IPL thickness maps for the two most recent exams. Below the thickness maps are the progression maps where areas of change are color-coded orange when first noted and then maroon when the change is sustained over consecutive visits.
3. **Average GCL +IPL Thickness, Total Superior Thickness, and Total Inferior Thickness** values are plotted for each exam. An orange marker denotes change when it is first noted. A maroon marker denotes change sustained over consecutive visits. Rate of change is shown in text.

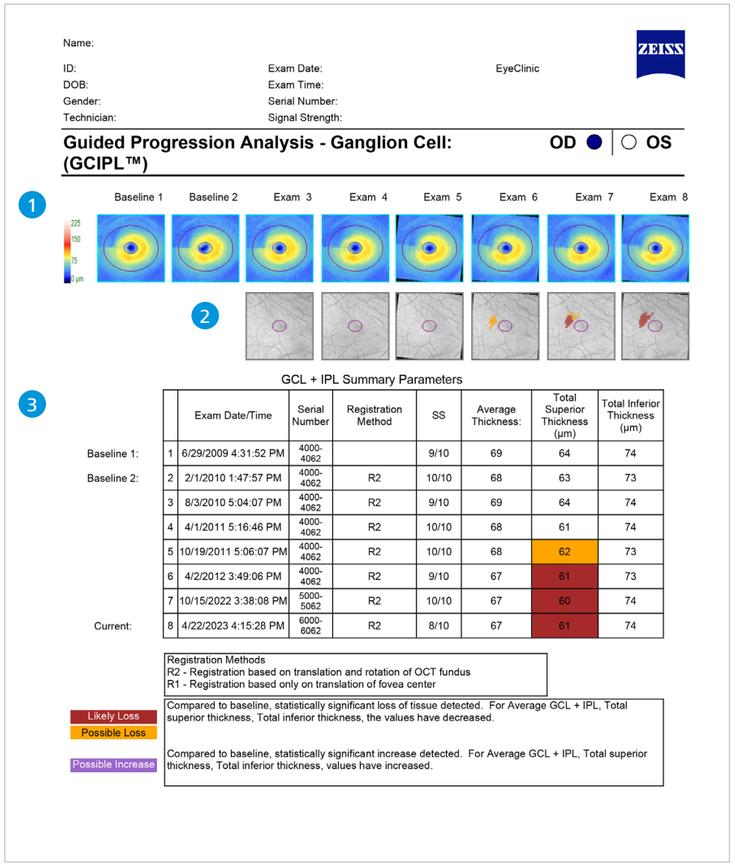


GCA Guided Progression Analysis (GPA) – Page 2

ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

The GCA GPA report includes an optional second page with a table of values, including Average Thickness, Total Superior Thickness, and Total Inferior Thickness. Each cell of the table is color-coded if change is detected.

1. **Ganglion Cell Layer plus Inner Plexiform Layer (GCL + IPL) Thickness Maps** provide a color-coded display of GCL + IPL thickness for up to 8 exams (including baseline)
2. Up to 6 exams are automatically registered to baseline for precise point-to-point comparison. Areas of possible decrease are color-coded orange when first noted and then maroon when the change is sustained over consecutive visits.
3. This table includes numerical values for up to 8 exams (including baseline). For each exam there is information on exam date/time, registration method, and signal strength. Average Thickness, Total Superior Thickness, and Total Inferior Thickness values are shown. Each cell of the table is color-coded if change is detected.



Name:

ID:
DOB:
Gender:
Technician:

Exam Date:
Exam Time:
Serial Number:
Signal Strength:

EyeClinic

Guided Progression Analysis - Ganglion Cell: (GCIPL™) OD ● ○ OS

1

Baseline 1 | Baseline 2 | Exam 3 | Exam 4 | Exam 5 | Exam 6 | Exam 7 | Exam 8

225 150 75 0 µm

2

3

GCL + IPL Summary Parameters

		Exam Date/Time	Serial Number	Registration Method	SS	Average Thickness:	Total Superior Thickness (µm)	Total Inferior Thickness (µm)
Baseline 1:	1	6/29/2009 4:31:52 PM	4000-4062		9/10	69	64	74
Baseline 2:	2	2/1/2010 1:47:57 PM	4000-4062	R2	10/10	68	63	73
	3	8/3/2010 5:04:07 PM	4000-4062	R2	9/10	69	64	74
	4	4/1/2011 5:16:46 PM	4000-4062	R2	10/10	68	61	74
	5	10/19/2011 5:06:07 PM	4000-4062	R2	10/10	68	62	73
	6	4/2/2012 3:49:06 PM	4000-4062	R2	9/10	67	61	73
	7	10/15/2022 3:38:08 PM	5000-5062	R2	10/10	67	60	74
Current:	8	4/22/2023 4:15:28 PM	6000-6062	R2	8/10	67	61	74

Registration Methods
R2 - Registration based on translation and rotation of OCT fundus
R1 - Registration based only on translation of fovea center

Likely Loss
Possible Loss
Possible Increase

Compared to baseline, statistically significant loss of tissue detected. For Average GCL + IPL, Total superior thickness, Total inferior thickness, the values have decreased.

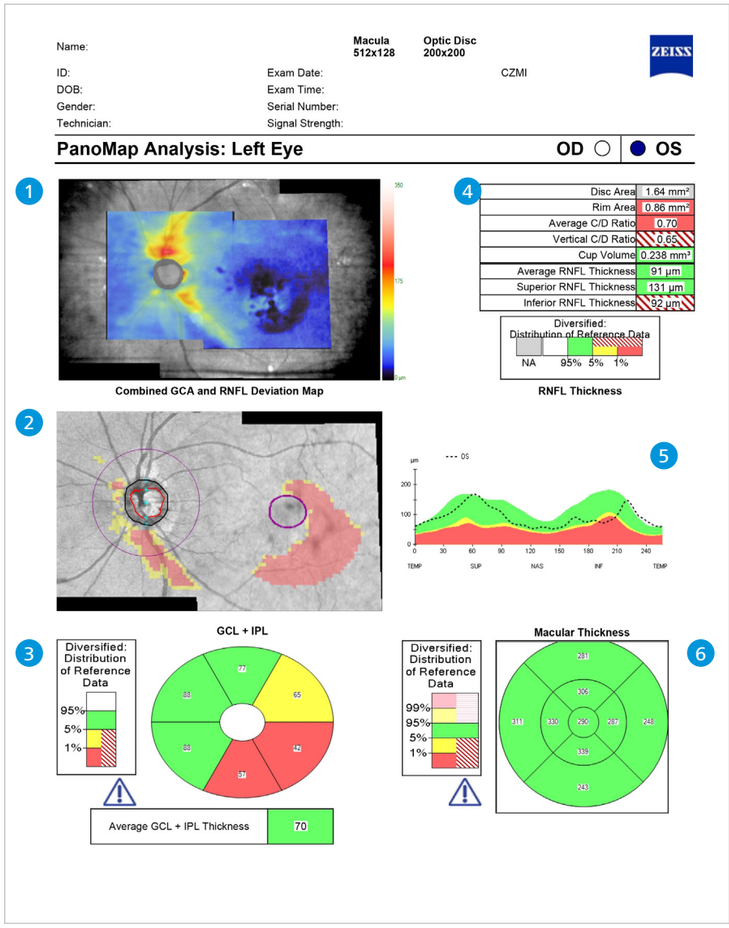
Compared to baseline, statistically significant increase detected. For Average GCL + IPL, Total superior thickness, Total inferior thickness, values have increased.

PanoMap Analysis

ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

The **PanoMap™ Analysis** combines information from the Macular Cube and Optic Disc Cube scans, providing an integrated widefield perspective for comprehensive analysis.

1. The **macular and optic disc LSO fundus images** are registered and combined. The system automatically finds and processes data from the most recent macular cube and optic disc cube scans acquired on the same day.
2. The **RNFL and GCA deviation maps** are registered and combined.
3. A sector grid is displayed for GCL + IPL thickness, color coded to correspond with reference data.
4. This table includes RNFL and optic disc parameters with normative data comparison.
5. **RNFL thickness graph** with normative data comparison.
6. ETDRS grid for macular thickness, color-coded to correspond with reference data.



Name:

ID:
DOB:
Gender:
Technician:

Exam Date:
Exam Time:
Serial Number:
Signal Strength:

Macula 512x128
Optic Disc 200x200

CZMI

PanoMap Analysis: Left Eye OD ○ ● OS

1

Combined GCA and RNFL Deviation Map

4

Disc Area	1.64 mm²
Rim Area	0.86 mm²
Average C/D Ratio	0.70
Vertical C/D Ratio	0.65
Cup Volume	0.238 mm³
Average RNFL Thickness	91 µm
Superior RNFL Thickness	131 µm
Inferior RNFL Thickness	62 µm

Diversified: Distribution of Reference Data
NA 95% 5% 1%

RNFL Thickness

2

5

--- OS

µm 200 100 0

0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240
TEMP SUP NAS INF TEMP

3

Diversified: Distribution of Reference Data
95%
5%
1%

GCL + IPL

77 65 88 42 37 88

Average GCL + IPL Thickness 70

Macular Thickness

6

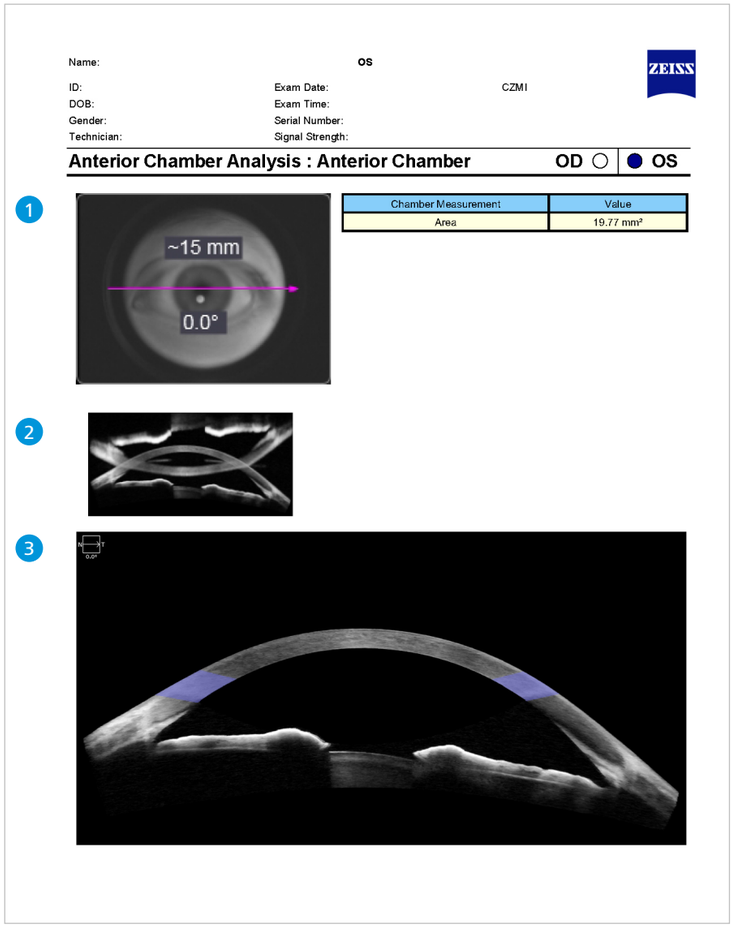
Diversified: Distribution of Reference Data
99%
95%
5%
1%

211 305 331 290 287 245 330 243

Anterior Chamber Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

This scan provides an overview of the entire anterior chamber, allowing assessment and documentation of the cornea, iridocorneal angles, and anterior chamber depth. This expansive 15.5 mm wide view of the entire anterior chamber helps identify patients at risk for angle closure glaucoma.

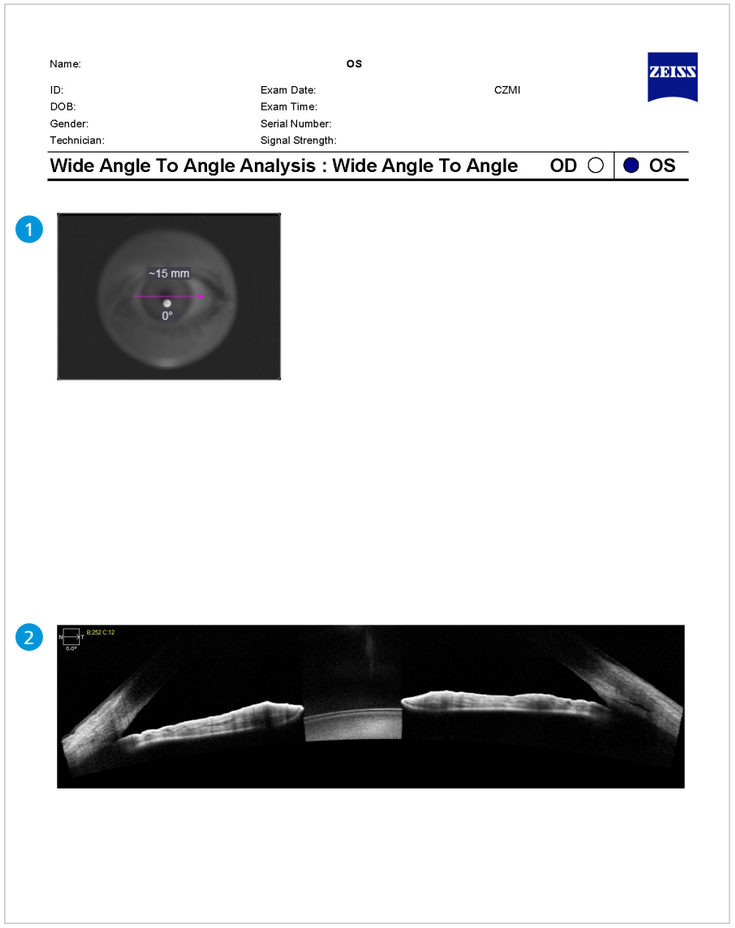
1. Location of the scan line is shown on the **iris image**. The length and angle of the scan are indicated. A table indicating the Chamber Area Measurement and the Value (mm^2) is also displayed.
2. **Anterior Chamber scan** is acquired using a full axial field of view that displays an image composed of both the true image data and an inverted mirror image.
3. **B-scan of the anterior chamber**. Note that the mirror artifact data intersects the true data at two places in the cornea. These areas appear as distinctive bars on the image.



Wide Angle-to-Angle Analysis
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

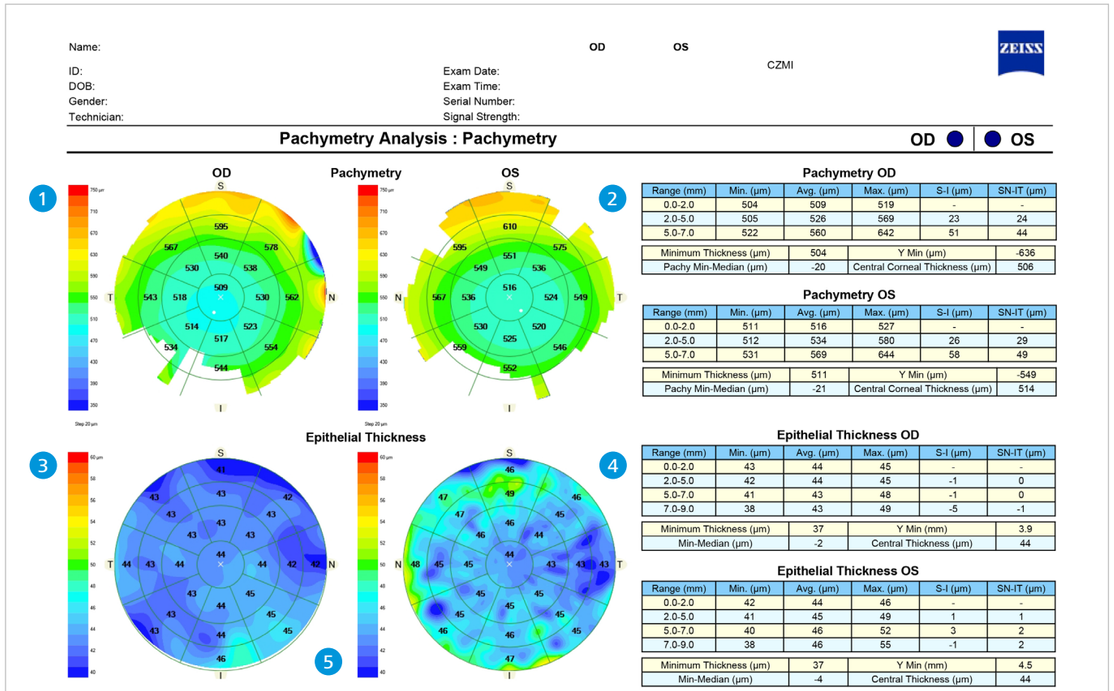
The Wide Angle-to-Angle scan captures both iridocorneal angles in one scan. Compared to the Anterior Chamber scan, this scan provides higher resolution of the iridocorneal angles and iris configuration for glaucoma evaluation.

1. Location of the scan line is shown on the **iris image**. The length and angle of the scan are indicated.
2. **High-resolution B-scan** of the iridocorneal angles and iris.



Pachymetry and Epithelial Thickness Map Report
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

The Pachymetry scan uses 24 radial scan lines to generate a color-coded map of the cornea. Pachymetry measurements as well as epithelial thickness measurements are available as part of this analysis.

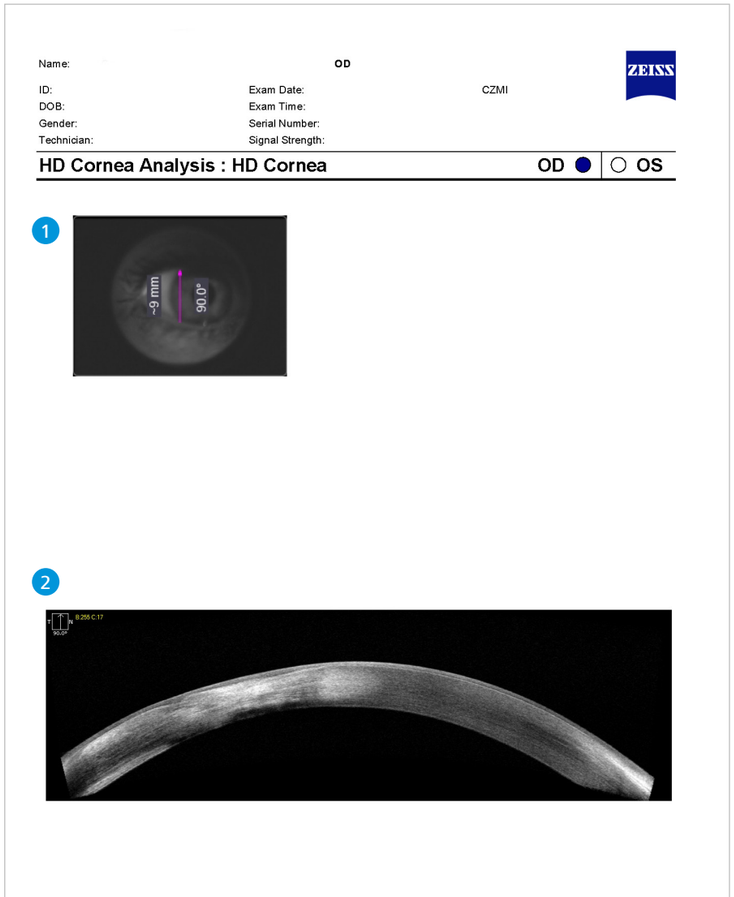


1. **Pachymetry Map** displays corneal thickness measurements for different zones. The central ring has a diameter of 2 mm, the second ring a diameter of 5 mm, and the outer ring a diameter of 7 mm. The “X” shows the location of the vertex. The white dot shows the location of minimum corneal thickness.
2. **Pachymetry data tables** show the values of each zone, and also include measurements such as S-I (which is calculated by subtracting the inferior value from the superior value).
3. **Epithelial thickness map** shows a grid centered on the corneal vertex (the intersection of the visual axis with the corneal surface). X indicates the vertex. The grid ring diameters are: central ring diameter is 2 mm, inner ring 5 mm, third ring 7 mm and the outer ring 9 mm. The thickness measurements for each sector displays inside the sector. NOTE: Towards the periphery of the cornea, the data may have a lower signal and the boundaries of the surfaces may be difficult to detect. If the algorithm has low confidence in a region, that region does not appear on the map.
4. **Epithelial thickness data tables** provide details of the epithelial thickness within annular ranges. Such as: S-I = average value in the Superior (S) sector - average value in the Inferior (I) sector and SN-IT = average value in the Superior Nasal (SN) sector - average value in the Inferior Temporal (IT) sector.
5. **Color coding options** can be adjusted within analysis. On this report, the standard (default) color coding shows a constant thickness for red at 750 mm and blue at 350 mm.

HD Cornea
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

The HD Cornea scan generates a single high-definition image which can be used for the assessment and documentation of the cornea.

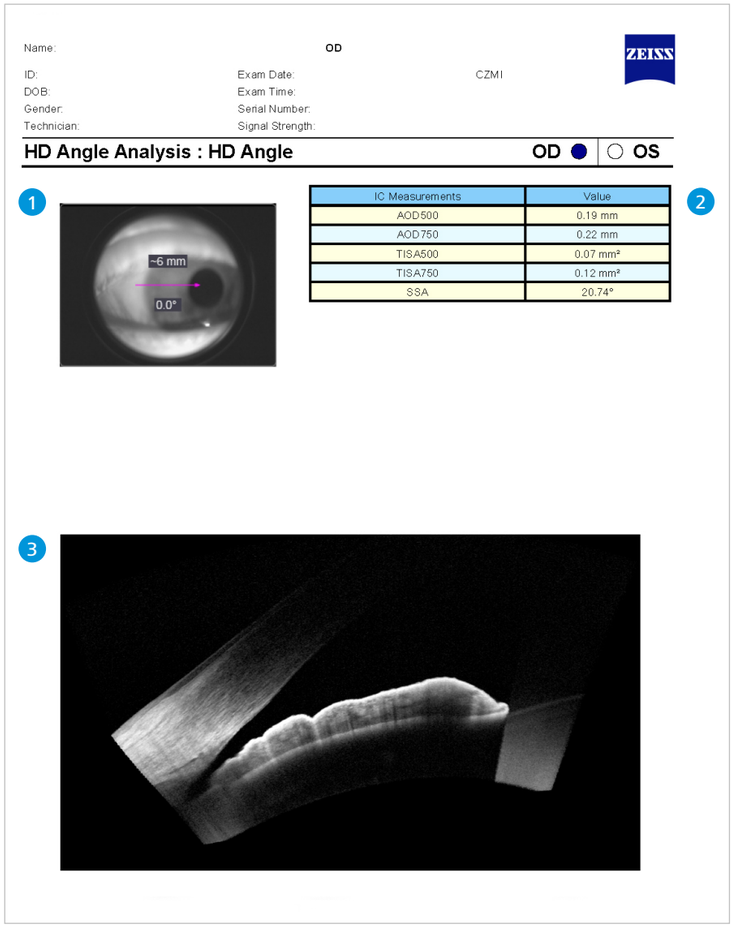
1. The Scan angle is adjustable. Parameters for the scan are indicated in the image. Location of scan line is shown on the **iris image**.
2. The B-scan is composed of **20 line scans**. The scan is 9.0 mm in length when oriented horizontally, and has a depth of 2.0 mm.



HD Angle
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

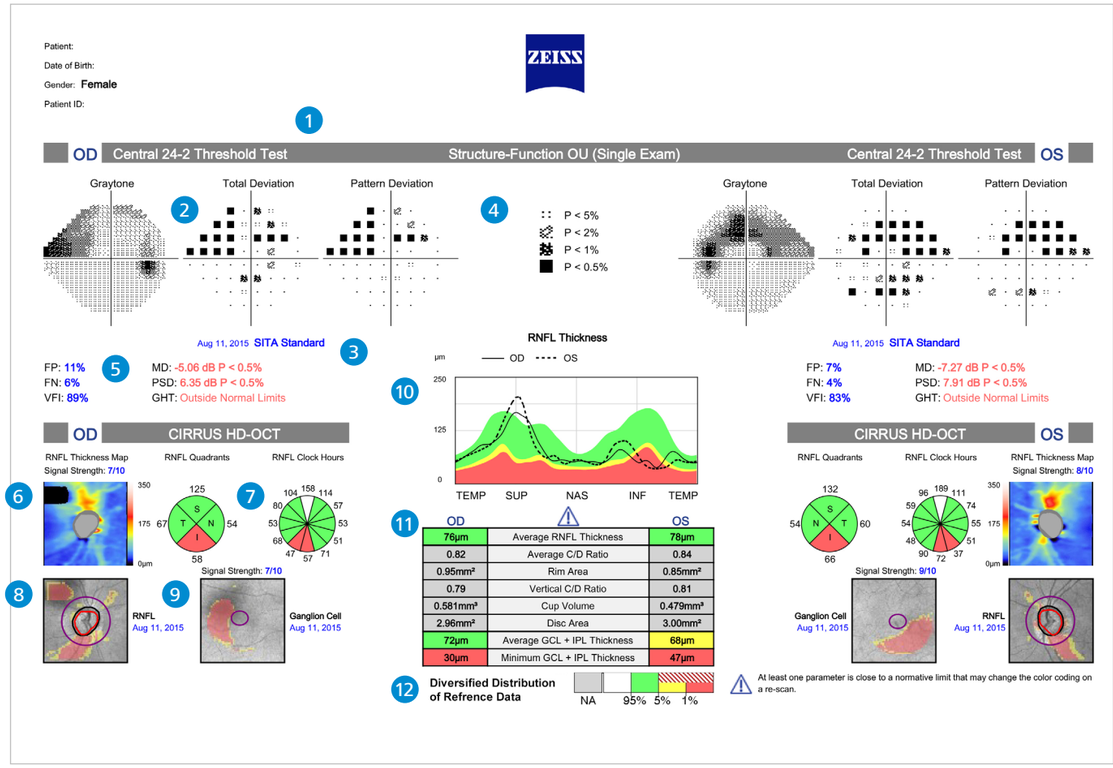
The HD Angle scan generates a single speckle-reduced raster scan which is used for the assessment and documentation of the anterior chamber angle.

1. The Scan angle is adjustable. Parameters for the scan are indicated in the image. The location of the scan line is shown on the **iris image**.
2. **Iridocorneal (IC) Angle Tool** measurements include the angle opening distance (AOD) at 500 µm and 750 µm, trabecular iris space area (TISA) at 500 µm and 750 µm, and the scleral spur angle (SSA). These values are generated from the dimensions of the IC angle tool.
3. The speckle-reduced raster scan is composed of **20 B-scans**. The scan is 6.0 mm in length, and has a depth of 2.9 mm.



HFA–CIRRUS Structure-Function Report
ZEISS CIRRUS OCT

Available exclusively with the ZEISS Glaucoma Workplace, the Structure-Function report is generated automatically from CIRRUS OCT and HFA™ data. It provides a summary of structural and functional exams on a single page. Depending on the type of exam data available, different Structure-Function reports can be generated.



HFA Visual Field Section

1. HFA Test Pattern
2. HFA Grayscale and Deviation Plots
3. HFA Test Strategy
4. Probability Legend
5. HFA Reliability and Global Indices

CIRRUS OCT Section

6. RNFL Thickness Map
7. RNFL Quadrants and Clock Hours
8. RNFL Deviation Map
9. Ganglion Cell Deviation Map
10. RNFL Thickness Profile
11. RNFL and Optic Disk Parameters
12. Key to Distribution of Reference Data

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