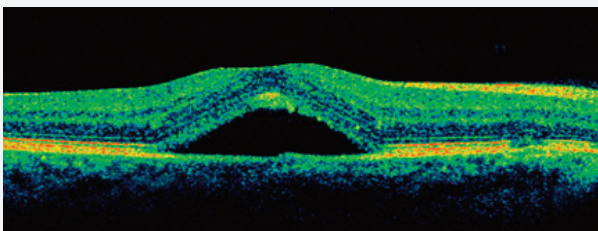
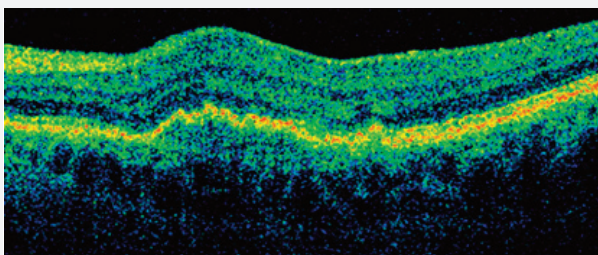


Macular Hole is a hole in the retina. Prior to treatment, the loss of vision can be very slight to very noticeable, depending on the size of the hole.



Central Serous Chorioretinopathy is a blister of fluid that collects underneath the retina. Prior to treatment, symptoms can include a dark or gray area in the field of vision



Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) is a deterioration of the macula, which is the part of the retina responsible for sharp, direct vision. AMD may include abnormalities below the retinal surface. Prior to treatment, this can interfere with central vision.

Cirrus HD-OCT: Revealing the complete picture.

Cirrus HD-OCT offers the ultimate benefit for people with retinal abnormalities - the best possible care. Early detection helps your doctor to diagnose and control retinal problems before avoidable, permanent damage is done.

Cirrus HD-OCT enables your doctor to watch closely for the slightest retinal changes and respond as needed. Cirrus HD-OCT gives your doctor high quality, highly accurate knowledge of your eyes that is simply unavailable with any other technology. This extremely detailed understanding of your eyes can be instrumental and essential in safeguarding your vision for many years to come.

Looking deeper into the health of your **RETINA**



Carl Zeiss Australia
Ph: 1300 365 470
Ph: 02 9020 1333
med@zeiss.com.au
www.zeiss.com.au

Carl Zeiss New Zealand
Ph: 0800 334 353
Ph: 09 838 5626
med@zeiss.com.au
www.zeiss.com.nz



We make it visible.

Your doctor has recommended an advanced diagnostic scan to evaluate the health of your retina.

For this procedure, your doctor will be using a highly innovative instrument called Cirrus™ HD-OCT . This advanced-technology instrument never touches your eye, so there's no discomfort. It's safe and requires only a few minutes of your time. Most importantly, Cirrus HD-OCT helps your doctor to clearly see the internal structures of your eye, so problems can be treated before they progress. The unique view that your doctor sees with Cirrus HD-OCT is called a *direct cross-sectional image* of your retina.

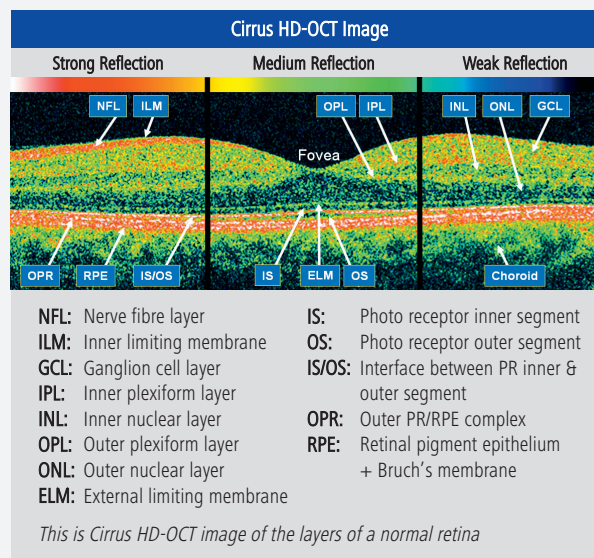
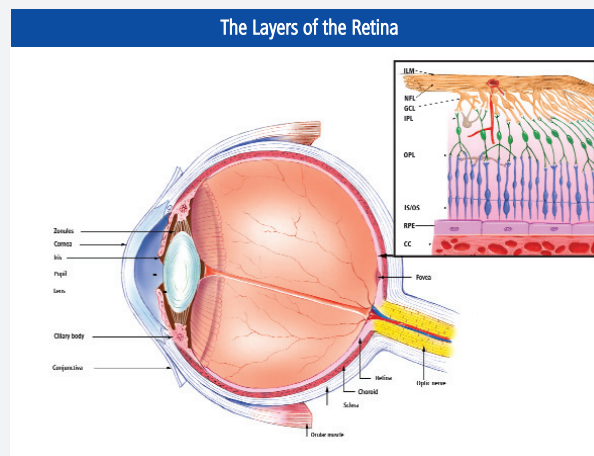
What is direct cross-sectional retinal imaging?

The retina is the innermost lining of the inside of your eye. It is composed of several layers, and functions like the film in a camera. The lens of the eye focuses images on your retina, much like the lens of a camera focuses images on film. These images are transmitted to your brain by the optic nerve, enabling you to see.

Direct cross-sectional imaging is so named because it enables your doctor to look directly at a "cutaway" view of the layers of the retina and optic nerve, and accurately assess their characteristics. Other machines show the surface of these structures, but Cirrus HD-OCT shows your doctor what is *below the surface*.

Does this type of image help your doctor?

The best answer is, examining your retina without the Cirrus HD-OCT would be like trying to diagnose a broken arm without an x-ray, or a ruptured disc without an MRI.

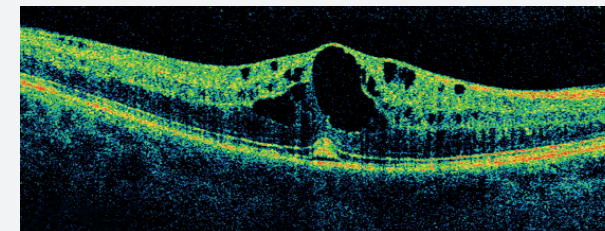


What does direct cross-sectional retinal imaging offer that's unique?

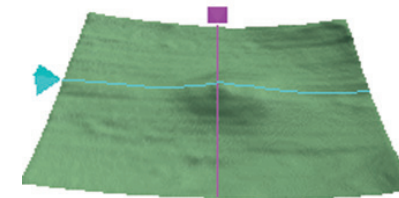
With Cirrus HD-OCT's ability to image the individual layers of the retina, your doctor can see and measure delicate structures and monitor any changes. OCT imaging is the only technology that provides these cross sectional images, so it's the ultimate tool for precise diagnosis and treatment.

What can direct cross-sectional imaging tell my doctor about my retina?

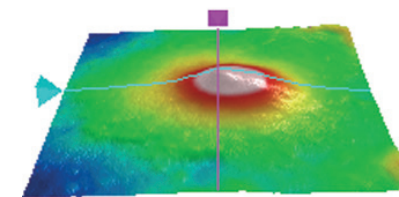
Cirrus HD-OCT enables your doctor to detect many retinal disorders. The following are some important examples:



Post-Cataract Surgery Cystoid Macular Oedema consists of fluid-filled cysts that form within the retina causing the retina to be swollen. This is usually noticed as blurry or distorted vision.



This is the same eye but shown as a 3D surface map. This image covers a 6mm x 6mm region and shows the swelling clearly.



The same eye but shown as a 3D thickness map. The hotter colours represent thicker regions of the retina. This analysis is useful for showing changes over time.