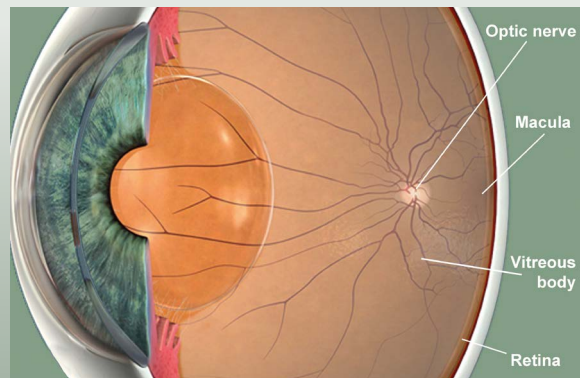


What are impaired vision loss defects of unknown origin?

Impaired vision loss defects are noticeable defects in your vision field that can not directly be explained by medical history, or preliminary exam.

The reason for this may be due to the fact that the defects are in different areas of the eye. Areas that should be examined are e.g. the vitreous body, the retina or the optic nerve head.

If the cause of impairment is detected early and accurately, in most cases, effective therapies may improve vision.



Areas where impaired vision loss defects may occur



Normal vision.



Example of a visual field with some defect in the retina.



Example of a visual field with impaired vision loss due to an optic nerve head defect.

Contact your doctor to learn more:



Practice stamp

For more information visit:
www.know-the-eye.com

Continue to laugh with each other

Important information about the OCT examination for patients with impaired vision of unknown origin for:



In cooperation with:

**HEIDELBERG
ENGINEERING**

What is an OCT examination?

“OCT” is short for “optical coherence tomography” a modern imaging technique like MRI or sonogram, which shows doctors structures inside the eye that can change due to eye disease.

In an OCT exam a light beam scans the eye through the pupil. The beam scans across the back of the eye, and the reflected light is translated into a detailed image of the structures within the retina.

OCT has become invaluable in advanced eye care; because, it allows doctors to see very tiny changes in the eye which would otherwise be difficult to detect.

What are medical benefits of the OCT exam?

The OCT exam images different areas of the eye to help identify the reason behind impaired vision loss.

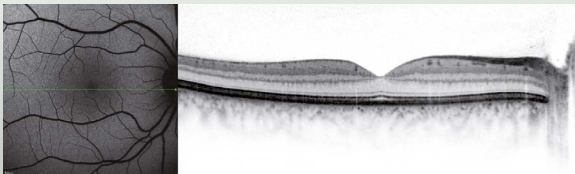
Particularly in cases where the pre-examination offers limited information, the OCT exam can be used to support diagnosis.

The OCT examination not only enables the physician to identify the origin of impaired vision loss, it can also help with therapy decisions.

What is the OCT exam like?



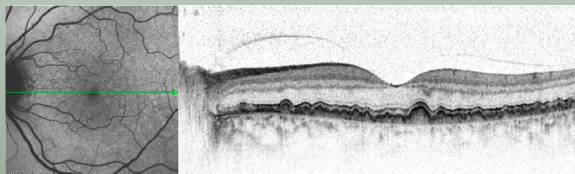
Healthy retina



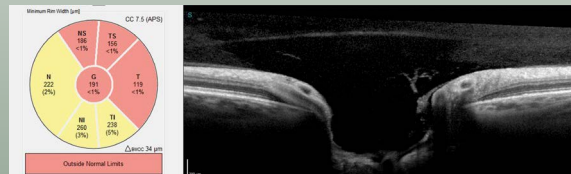
Healthy optic nerve head



Retinal disease



Optic nerve head with changes



- Quick – less than 5 minutes
- Painless – nothing touches your eye
- Comfortable – no bright lights
- Convenient – dilation is not required
- Effective – shows early changes