

A step-by-step approach

Having an eye scan is simple and painless, just follow the steps below to bring about peace of mind.

Step 1

Book an appointment with your optometrist

Step 2

The optometrist will scan your eyes using the state-of-the-art 3D OCT camera from Topcon

Step 3

The high resolution 3D images are examined by the optometrist using specialist built-in analysis tools

Step 4

The results are presented to you

Step 5

Any future scans can be compared with previous ones for comparative diagnosis



OCT screening will **safeguard** your eye health

The health of your eyes matters to you and it matters to us too, which is why we are offering OCT to all our patients.

OCT is a new, completely painless and highly advanced imaging system that checks for potentially serious conditions such as glaucoma, diabetes, age-related macular degeneration, vitreous detachments and more.

Ask today to **book your OCT** scan appointment

World leaders in R & D and manufacturing of optical and electronic equipment for medical and ophthalmic applications.



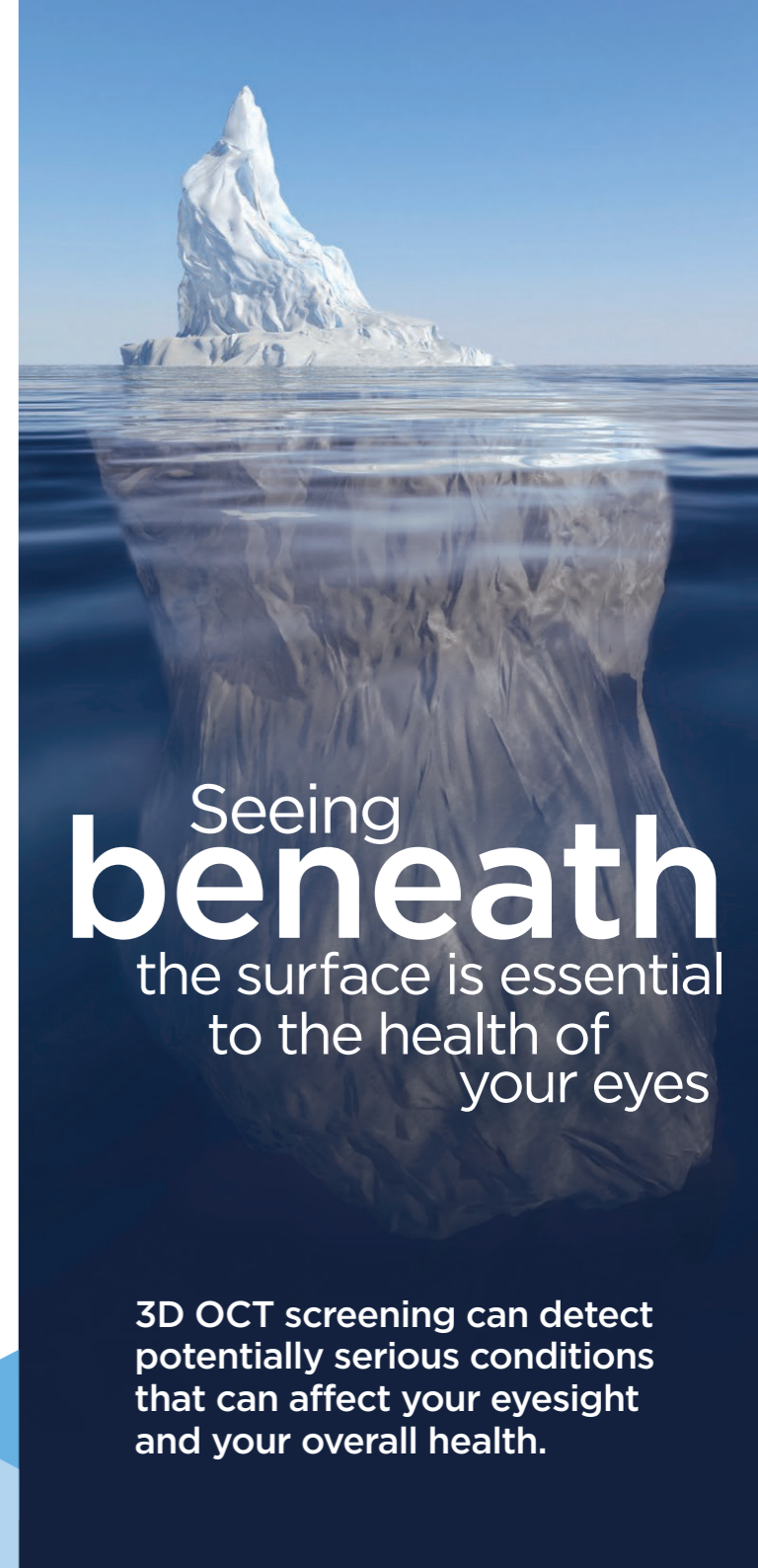
YOUR VISION OUR FOCUS

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Seeing **beneath** the surface is essential to the health of your eyes

3D OCT screening can detect potentially serious conditions that can affect your eyesight and your overall health.

What is OCT?

OCT – Optical Coherence Tomography – is an advanced eye scan for people of all ages. Similar to ultrasound, OCT uses light rather than sound waves to image the different layers that make up the structures at the front and the back of your eye. The OCT machine captures both a photograph and a cross-sectional scan of the eye at the same time.

What does OCT cost?

There may be an additional charge for your OCT scan, but the benefits are obvious, with the scans giving your optometrist more information than ever before on the health of your eyes.

Ask today to
book your OCT
scan appointment

The scientific stuff!

Using a Topcon state-of-the-art 3D OCT camera, your optometrist will take both a digital photograph and a three dimensional cross sectional scan of the back of your eye in one sitting. This allows both instant and early diagnosis of a number of common ocular conditions. The scan is non-invasive, painless, simple and quick. What's more, the software can automatically detect even the most subtle changes to the retina with every eye test you have. This gives you an invaluable ongoing record of the health and condition of your eyes.

What can the scan check for?

Common conditions identified through regular OCT screening include:

1. Age-related macular degeneration

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness in the UK. It causes gradual deterioration of the macula (the central portion of your retina which enables detailed vision). There are two types of AMD; dry and wet. Wet AMD causes rapid reduction in vision and must be treated in hospital very rapidly. OCT can help to identify the earliest signs of AMD, determine whether it is the dry or wet form and help monitor its progress over time.

2. Diabetes

Over 4 million people are now diagnosed with diabetes in the UK, with experts claiming that over half a million people are currently suffering from undiagnosed type 2 diabetes. Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of blindness in people of working age within the UK. OCT examination helps enable early detection of diabetic retinopathy, allowing early referral and management which can greatly improve the success rate of treatment.

3. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is a condition which causes damage to the optic nerve – the part of the eye which connects to the brain – and causes gradual loss in peripheral vision. Recent statistics suggest that some form of glaucoma affects around two in every 100 people over the age of 40, rising to almost 1 in 10 in people over 75 years. Because the early stages of chronic glaucoma do not cause symptoms, regular eye examinations are essential to pick up glaucoma at its earliest stage so that ongoing damage can be prevented. OCT examination can

measure numerous features at the back of the eye and facilitate early diagnosis of glaucoma. Furthermore, it can enable close monitoring of your eye health year-on-year, allowing identification of glaucomatous changes over time.

4. Vitreous detachments

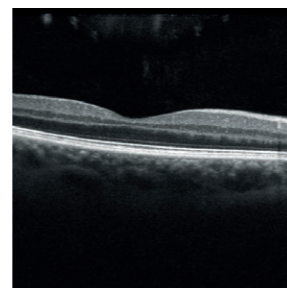
Vitreomacular traction can be easily diagnosed through OCT providing invaluable information about the current relationship between the vitreous and the retinal surface of the eye. As people get older the vitreous jelly that takes up the space in our eyeball can change. It becomes less firm and can move away from the back of the eye towards the centre, in some cases parts do not detach and cause 'pulling' of the retinal surface. The danger of a vitreous detachment is that there is no pain and your eyesight will seem unchanged but the back of your eye may be being damaged.

5. Macular holes

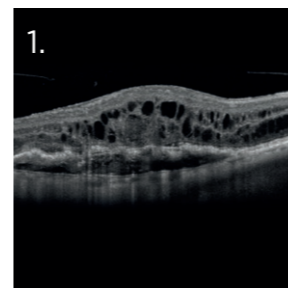
A macular hole is a small hole in the macula – the part of the retina which is responsible for our sharp, detailed central vision. This is the vision we use when looking directly at things, when reading, sewing or using a computer for example. Macular holes usually form during a complicated vitreous detachment, when the vitreous pulls away from the back of the eye, causing a hole to form. Management of this condition needs to be carried out by an ophthalmologist in hospital.



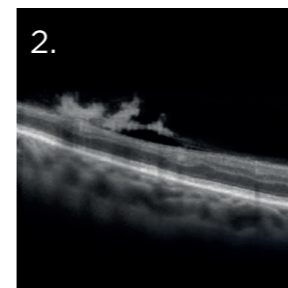
Healthy Colour
Fundus Photography



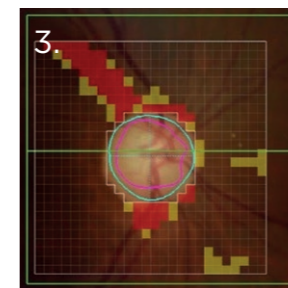
Healthy B-Scan of
the Macula



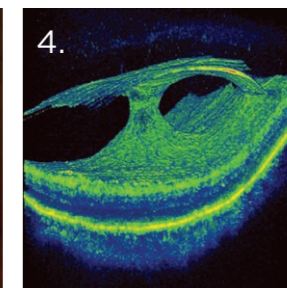
1. Wet AMD



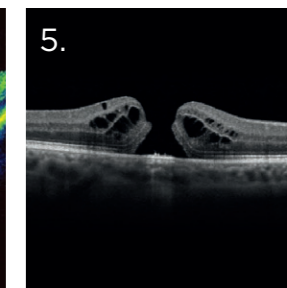
2. Neovascularisation
in Diabetes



3. Glaucoma



4. Vitreomacular
Traction



5. Macular Hole