

**Do all eye doctors have an optomap ultra-widefield digital retinal imaging system?**

optomap is a standard of care for evaluating eye health in this office and millions of people worldwide have benefited from optomap.

**How often should I have an optomap?**

Your doctor will advise you based on your individual circumstances, but the general recommendation is that you have an optomap every time you have an eye exam. This will ensure you have a digital record of your retinal health on file which can be compared for changes over time.

**Should my children have an optomap too?**

Many vision problems begin at an early age, so it's important for children to receive proper eye care from the time they are infants.

**Will I need to be dilated and does it hurt?**

An optomap takes only seconds to perform, is not painful, and typically does not require dilation. However, your eye doctor may decide dilation is still needed.

1. Kehoe. Poster 19. Widefield Patient Care. EAOO 2016.

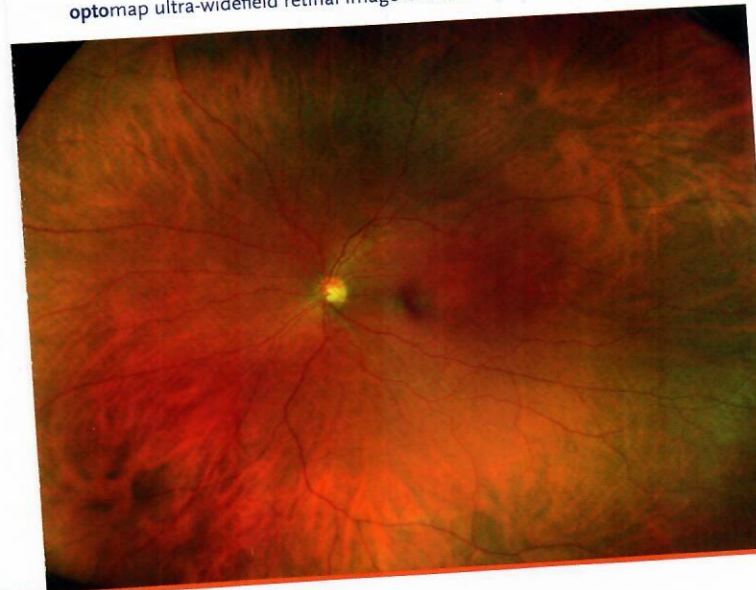
## An important method for evaluating eye health.

**How was optomap invented?**

"In 1990 my five year old son Leif went blind in one eye because a retinal detachment was detected too late for treatment. Although he was having regular eye exams, conventional tests were uncomfortable, especially for a small child. I sought to find a way to make retinal examinations easier. Leif, now a young man, has adjusted beautifully and we are thankful to, hopefully, help other families avoid vision loss."

—Douglas Anderson, Optos founder

optomap ultra-widefield retinal image of a healthy eye



 **optomap**<sup>®</sup>  
ultra-widefield retinal imaging

## Early detection is vital.

### What can happen to the retina?

Your retina is the only place in the body where blood vessels can be seen directly. This means, in addition to eye conditions, signs of other diseases (for example, stroke, heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes) can be seen in the retina. Early detection is essential so treatments can be administered.

### Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

Diabetes affects the eyes and the kidneys and is a leading cause of blindness. Retinopathy occurs when diabetes damages the tiny blood vessels inside the retina.

### Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

The center of the retina (the macula) can become diseased as we get older. This results in alterations to our fine central vision making daily activities such as driving and reading difficult.

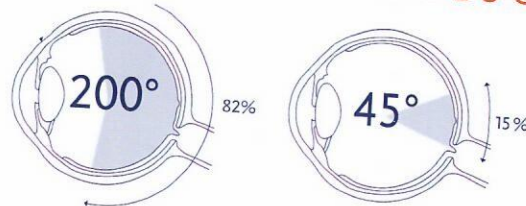
### Glaucoma (Increased Eye Pressure).

Glaucoma causes damage to the optic nerve and almost always develops without symptoms.

### Hypertension (High Blood Pressure).

Increased pressure can result in changes to blood vessels in the eye, increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease (stroke or heart disease).

## PIONEERING TECHNOLOGY



### How does your eye doctor normally examine the retina?

Examining the retina is challenging. Your eye doctor looks through your pupil to examine the back of your eye. Traditional viewing methods can be effective, but difficult to perform and are carried out manually without any digital record.

### How does the optomap help?

The **optomap** ultra-wide digital retinal imaging device captures more than 80% of your retina in one image. Traditional methods typically reveal only 10-15% of your retina at one time.

The unique **optomap** ultra-widefield view enhances your eye doctor's ability to detect even the earliest sign of disease that appears on your retina. Seeing most of the retina at once allows your eye doctor more time to review your images and educate you about your eye health. Numerous clinical studies have demonstrated the power of **optomap** as a diagnostic tool.

# Helping you maintain healthy eyes.

## Optomap Retina Exam

**We** are pleased to offer the annual Optomap Retinal Exam. It is the most **comprehensive retinal examination** one can get. We have the ability to image between 88-97% of the retina. The retina will be beautifully imaged like a rolled out carpet. The typical retinal evaluation can assess 35-45% of the retina. This is even contingent upon the patient adequately dilating, no lid lag or squinting and, of course, patient cooperation, i.e., will the patient widely open his or her eyes and maintain proper fixation. This is a challenge for the doctor. A study was published in 2019 that stated up to half the cases of macular degeneration were undetected with a traditional dilated retinal exam. The study further stated this statistic was held true whether the patient was examined by an Ophthalmologist or Optometrist. This is a frightening statistic as this is a sight threatening condition. Again, this is related to inadequate dilation, upper lid lag or squinting and poor patient fixation.

**We recommend that ALL our Patients take advantage of this superior and unmatched technology.**

This test can detect nearly all disease that may be present in the eye. Such diseases include, but are not limited to, Diabetes, Hypertension, Peripheral retinal diseases, Retinal holes and tears, Retinal detachments, Macular degeneration, Glaucoma and much, much, more.

This test can replace the need for dilation in most patients. Dr. Cavallo is happy to dilate anyone who wishes to be dilated even if it is not necessary. As you know, dilation is a process that can last 3-5 hours or even longer. It results in mild blurry vision at a distance, blurry vision up close and light sensitivity. This unwanted side effect, for most, can be eliminated with the Optomap Retinal Exam. Image quality is not sacrificed by most pupil sizes.

The cost of this test is only \$39.00 to know that between 88-97% of your retina is free of disease or benign retinal anomalies. The cost to anyone 21 or under is only \$19.00. If anyone is greater than 21, and is a full time student, the cost would remain only \$19.00. A valid student ID will be required.

I wish to opt in for the annual Optomap Retinal Exam: YES \*NO

Print name: \_\_\_\_\_, Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Please note: In refusing the Optomap, you are assuming all the risks associated with the failure to diagnose a disease that may have otherwise been detected by the use of this superior and unmatched technology.**

**Please note that Medicare does not pay for this service.**

