



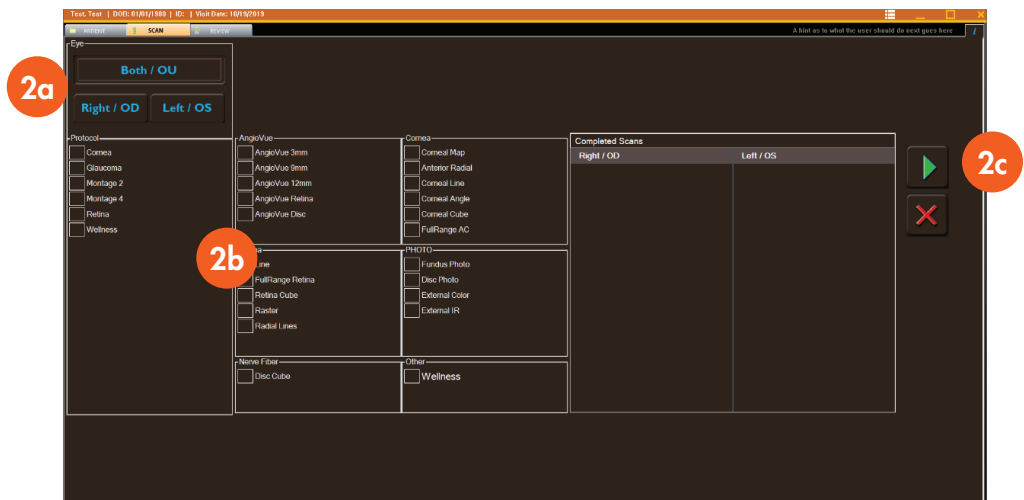
1. Find or Add Patient

- 1a. Enter the patient name (first or last) to search the database.
- 1b. Select SHOW ALL for a full list of patients or SHOW TODAY for a list of patients scanned today.
- 1c. Click ADD PATIENT to enter new patient information.
- 1d. Click on the green NEXT button.



2. Prepare to Scan

- 2a. Select the eye to be scanned. System default is to scan both eyes.
- 2b. Select scan(s) or choose a protocol.
- 2c. Click the START button to begin scanning.



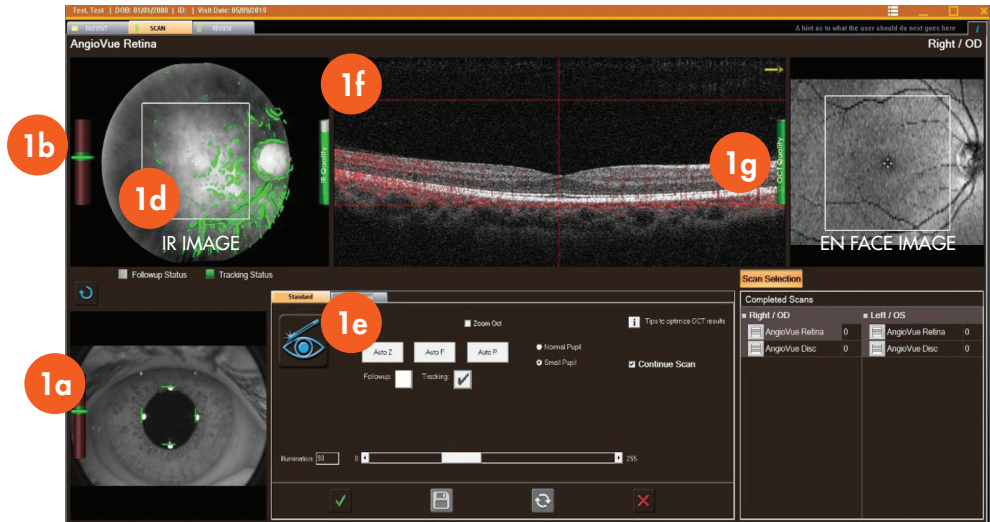
3. Position the patient

Have the patient look straight ahead, chin on the chin rest and teeth together, forehead against the forehead rest. Align eye to the canthus mark on the side of the forehead and chin rest assembly. Instruct the patient to look straight first, and then at the fixation target (blue cross) once the target is in view. (Angling the head nasally will help in capturing optic nerve scans.) The patient should be asked to not allow their eyes to follow the red lines when they appear.



1. Set Up the Scan

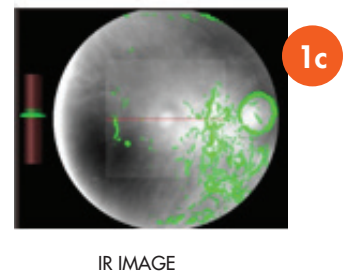
1a. Center the scanner head on the eye using the iris image. Move scanner head forward to allow light to pass through the pupil and stay centered by aligning green tic marks to white reflection dots from the iris.



1b. The slider bar to the left provides an indication of correct working distance. Advance forward until the slider reaches the green area and the fundus comes into view.

1c. Use the joystick to minimize areas of glare on the fundus image.

1d. Drag the scan pattern over the area of interest (fovea or disc) on the IR or live video image.



1e. Click AUTO ADJUST to find the retina and improve scan signal strength and image quality.

1f. Make sure the OCT B-scan position is between the red dashed lines – adjust by clicking the B-scan window and using the mouse scroll wheel.

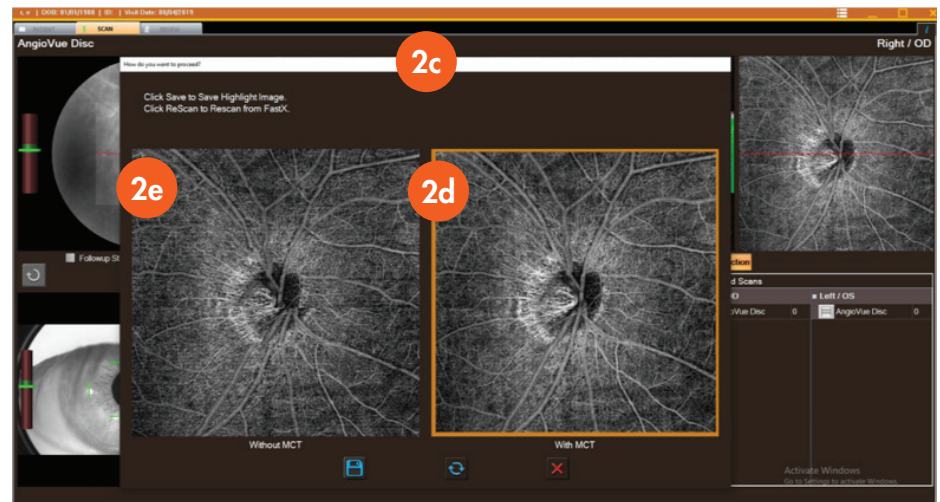
1g. Check that the OCT Quality Indicator is Green. If it is not, try to optimize again or use functions on the ADVANCED tab to manually optimize scan signal strength and image quality.

2. Capture the Scan: Continuous Capture Option

2a. Ask the patient to blink once and then as needed.

2b. Press the joystick button or click the checkmark button. The system acquires a Fast-X scan then pauses and acquires a Fast-Y scan. When tracking is on, the patient can blink normally.

- 2c. Once the Fast-X and Fast-Y scans have been processed, the Without MCT and With MCT images will be presented.
- 2d. If the With MCT is acceptable click SAVE.
- 2e. If MCT created excessive motion artifact, click the Without MCT image and the SAVE button to save that version.



CONTINUOUS CAPTURE

3. Capture the Scan: Non-Continuous Capture Option

- 3a. Press the joystick button or click the checkmark button to start the Fast-X scan. When tracking is on, the patient can blink normally.
- 3b. Review the Fast-X scan for severe eye movement, and if it is acceptable, press START to proceed to the Fast-Y scan. If the Fast-X scan is not acceptable, click RESCAN to retake the Fast-X scan before continuing.
- 3c. When the Fast-Y scan has been captured, both the Fast-X and Fast-Y scans will be displayed. If the Fast-Y scan is not acceptable, click RESCAN to retake the Fast-Y scan. Click SAVE to keep only the Fast-X scan.
- 3d. If both scans are acceptable, click MCT to combine the Fast-X and Fast-Y scans and apply motion correction technology (MCT) to the images.
- 3e. When MCT is selected, the processed image will appear on the screen. Check the final image for horizontal and vertical movement lines and vessel duplication. Repeat the scan if there is a duplication of structures.

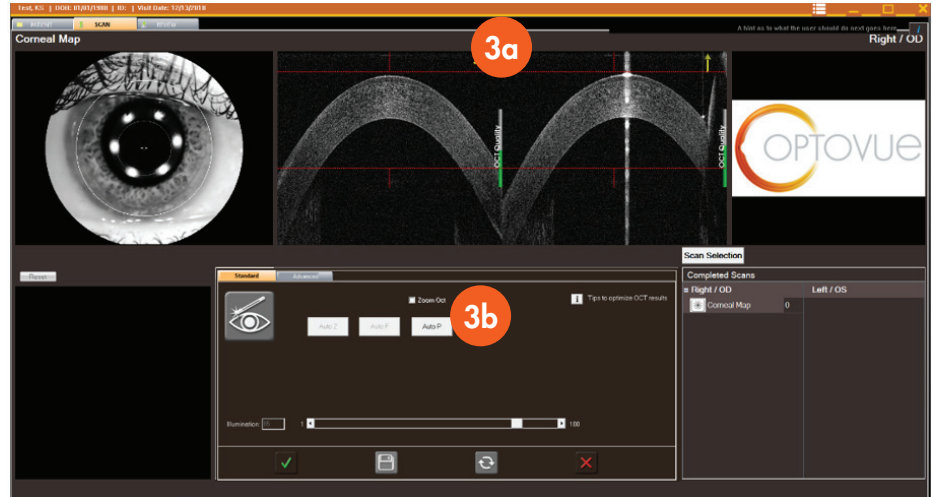
1. Attach CAM Lens

Select the 16mm or 18mm CAM lens.

2. Position Patient

Have the patient look straight ahead, chin on the chin rest and teeth together, forehead against the forehead rest.

Align the eye to the canthus mark on the side of the forehead and chinrest assembly. Instruct the patient to look straight at the fixation target (blue cross) once the target is in view.



3. Set Up the Scan

3a. When using the 16mm CAM lens, move forward until the cornea B-scan is positioned within the two dashed red horizontal lines. The top surface of the cornea should touch the upper red line and be centered to the vertical red marks. For the 18mm CAM lens, advance until the desired features of the image are displayed.

3b. Click Auto P to improve signal strength.

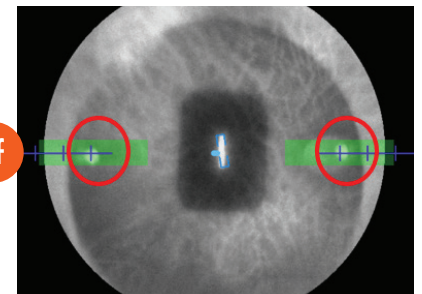
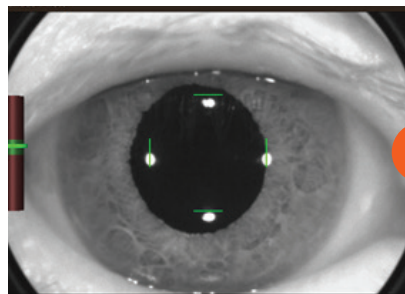
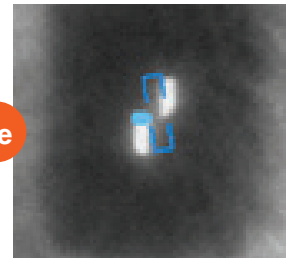
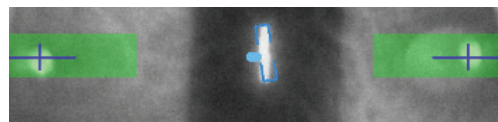
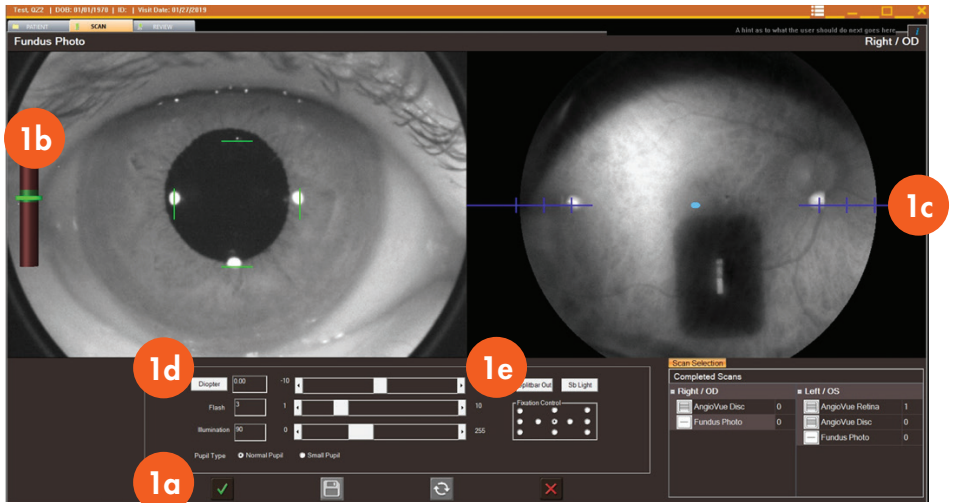
4. Capture the Scan

4a. Ask the patient to blink once.

4b. Capture the scan using the joystick or the checkmark button.

1. Set up the Scan

- 1a. Select the flash setting based on eye color and pupil size.
- 1b. Center on the pupil and advance the joystick until the slider reaches the green area.
- 1c. Ensure the IR image quality is acceptable.
- 1d. Click the joystick button or DIOPTER button to auto-focus.
- 1e. If manual focusing is needed, use the splitbar slider. If only one bar is visible, align it to the blue outline on the screen. Once aligned, click SPLITBAR OUT button or the joystick button.
- 1f. Using the joystick, make the two working distance indicators as sharp as possible and aligned to the center line and green boxes.



2. Capture the Photo

- 2a. Ask the patient to blink.
- 2b. Capture the scan using the joystick or the checkmark button.
- 2c. Review image. If recapture is needed, wait until the pupil has had time to recover if not dilated.