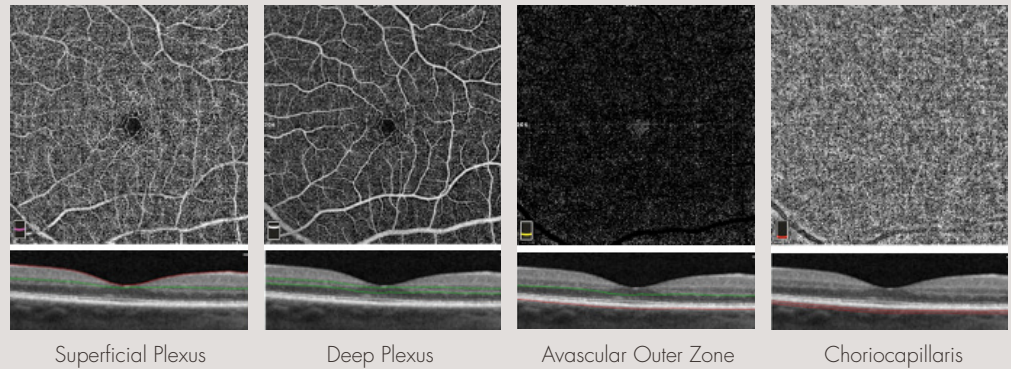
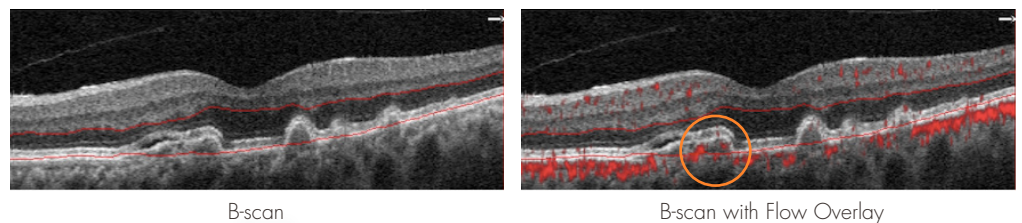


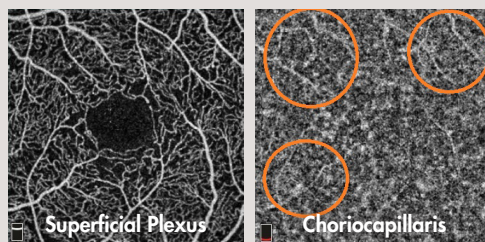
Step 1 – Evaluate the individual layers of the retina in the OCTA Report alongside the structural B-scan for suspected retinal disease.



Step 2 – Examine the B-scan with flow overlay. Orient the B-scan over the suspicious area. Increased flow (red pixilation) underlying the area of abnormality is suggestive of vascular activity.



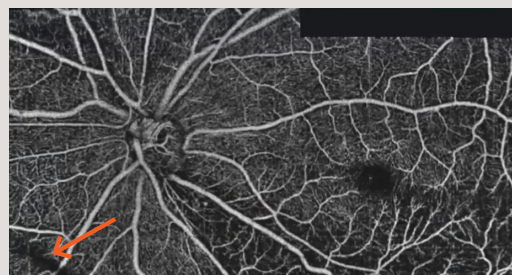
Step 3 – Rule out OCTA artifacts that may lead to incorrect image interpretation.



Projection artifact occurs when vessels of the superficial plexus are projected onto deeper layers and can produce a false positive image.

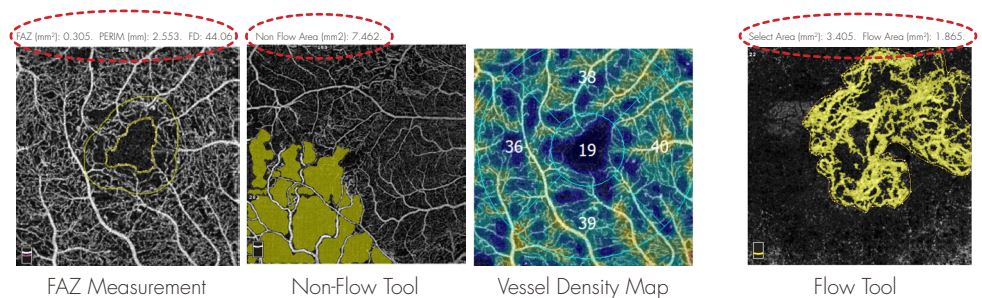


Motion artifact occurs due to eye motion during scan acquisition. Blinks appear as black bands (left image) and saccades appear as thin white lines (right image).



Shadowing Artifact

Step 4 – Utilize AngioAnalytics® OCTA metrics to assess the foveal avascular zone (FAZ) and measure areas of flow, non-flow and vessel density.



Inner Retinal Disease

Ensure the FAZ contour is round rather than irregular. Evaluate vessel density around the FAZ (area within the two yellow lines) for obvious capillary drop-out. Use the Non-Flow Tool to quantify non-perfused area by clicking inside the area/s of non-perfusion.

Outer Retinal Disease

In cases of suspected CNV or similar abnormal vessel growth, utilize the Flow Area tool to measure lesion size.