

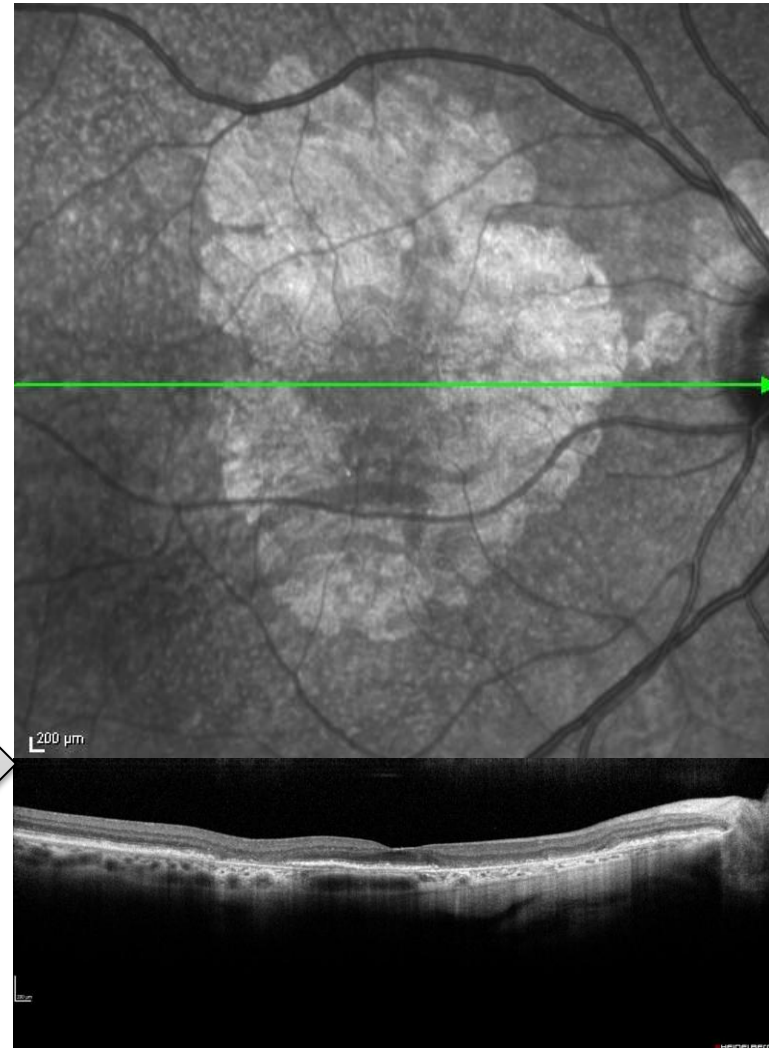
Geographic atrophy (GA): visualizing central non-atrophic areas using the rtx1 Adaptive Optics Retinal Camera

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Conventional **SLO-OCT** examination

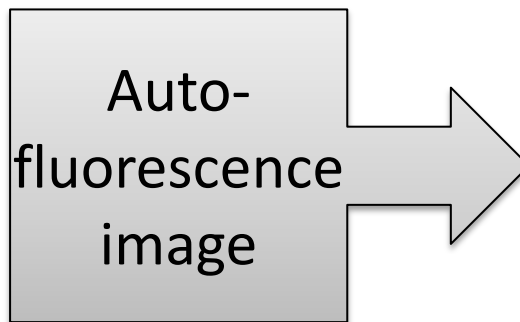
Conventional imaging shows a foveal sparing with unclear boundaries.

SLO and OCT
images

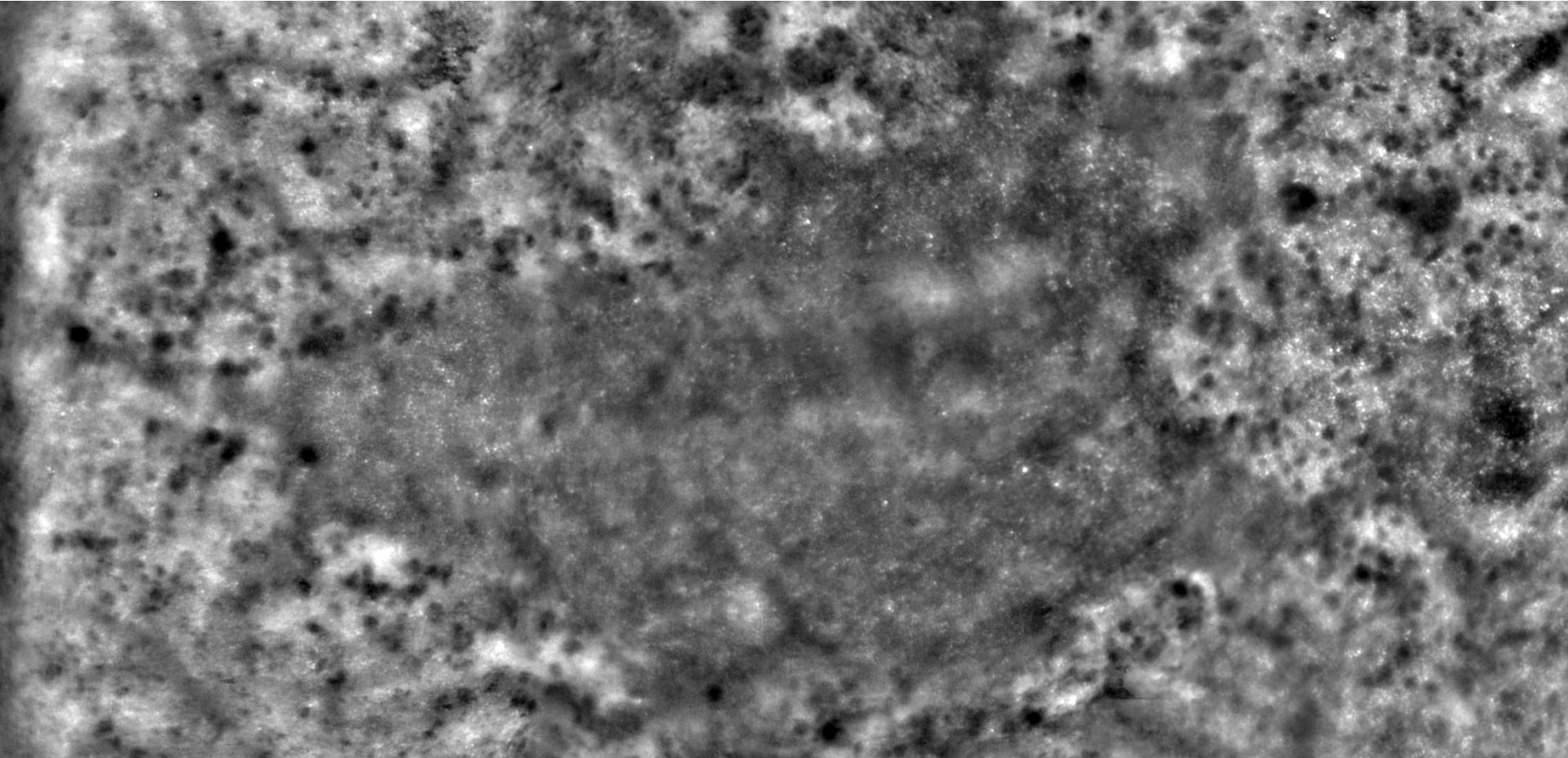


Conventional SLO-OCT examination

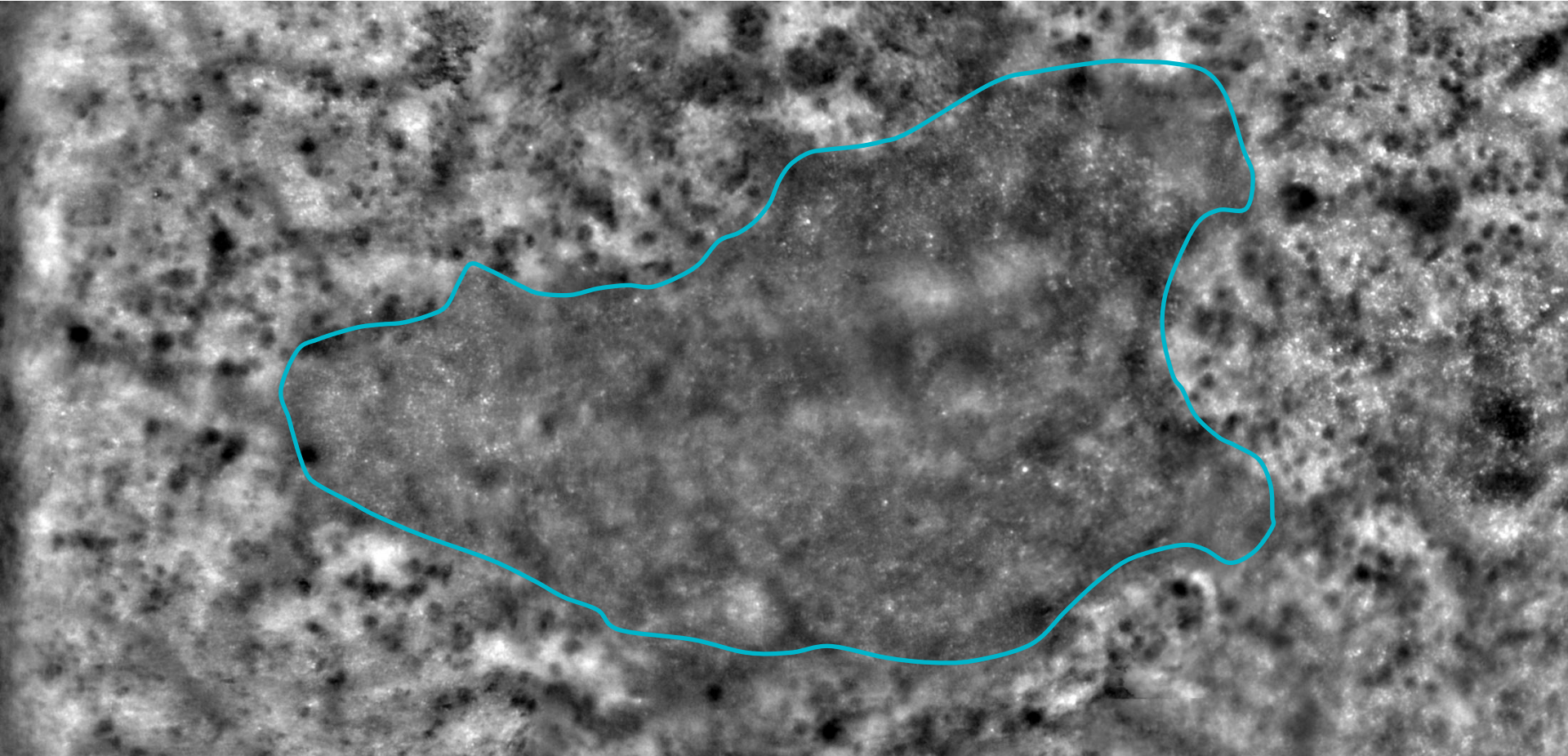
Conventional imaging shows a foveal sparing with unclear boundaries.



Adaptive optics examination



Adaptive optics examination



Conclusion

- In dry AMD with geographic atrophy, finding the boundaries between atrophic and spared areas is key to monitor the disease progression. In particular, spared foveal areas are essential for patients' visual acuity.
- Unlike other imaging techniques, adaptive optics enables determining the boundaries of spared foveal areas with high precision.
- The rtx1 provides new, improved means to assess the extent and progression of geographic atrophy in dry AMD.
- See also:

- K. Gocho, V. Sarda, S. Falah, .-A. Sahel, M. Benchaboune, M. Ullern, and M. Paques, "Adaptive optics imaging of geographic atrophy," *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, Vol. 54, No. 5, April 2013

