



Advanced OCT/SLO System

RS-3000

OCT RetinaScan



Wide
Area
Scan
OCT



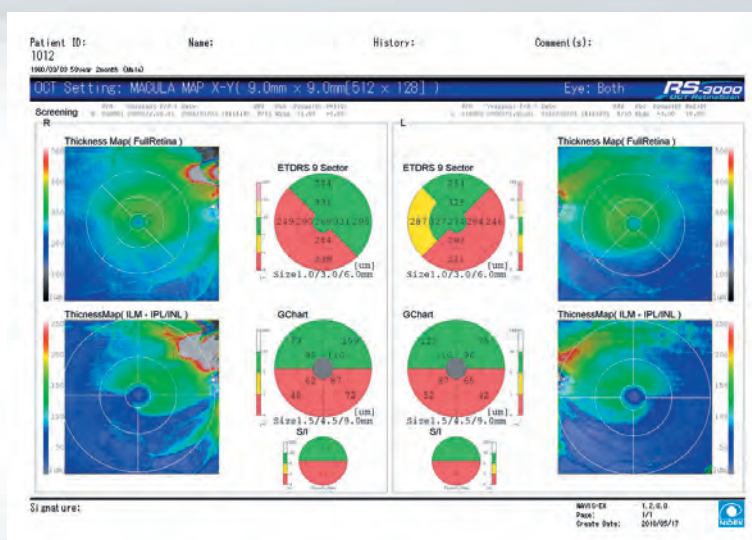
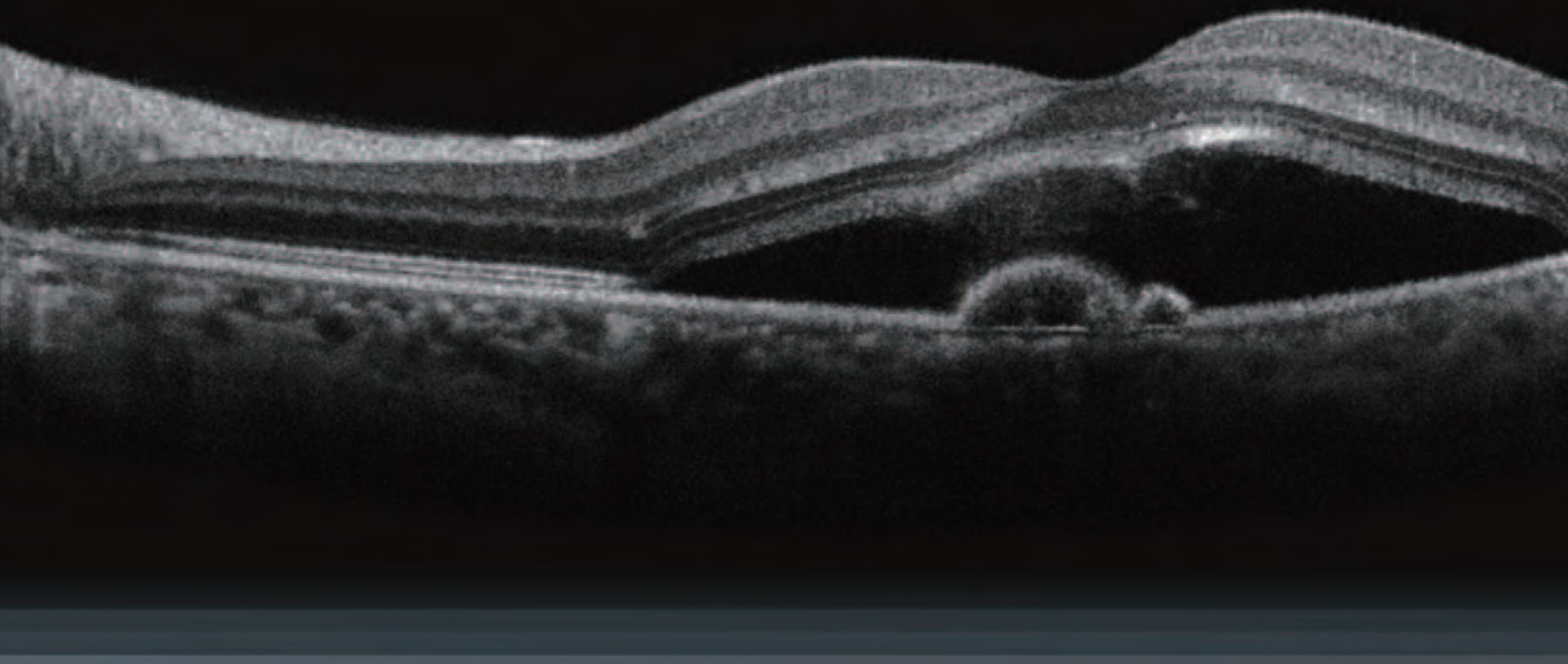
The Art of Eye Care

High-Speed Scan leads to High-Quality image

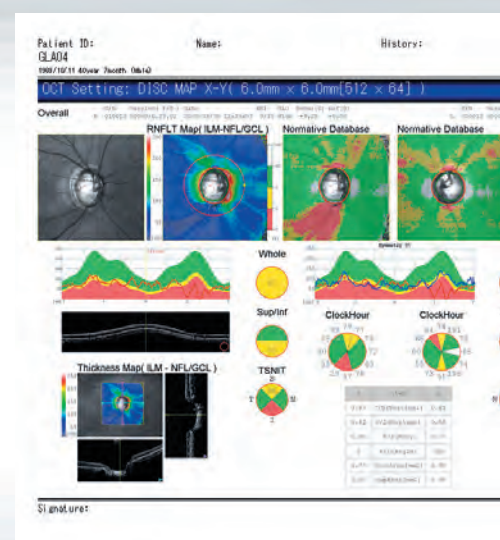
High-resolution image of OCT & SLO

Extremely easy and fast operation with optimization

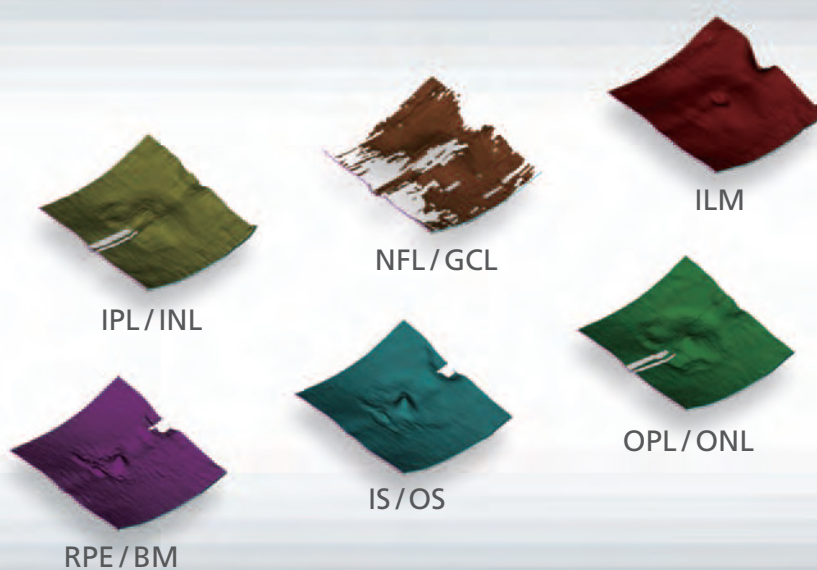
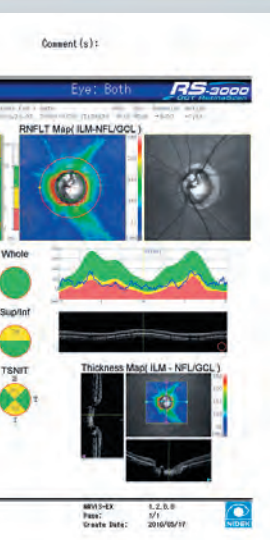
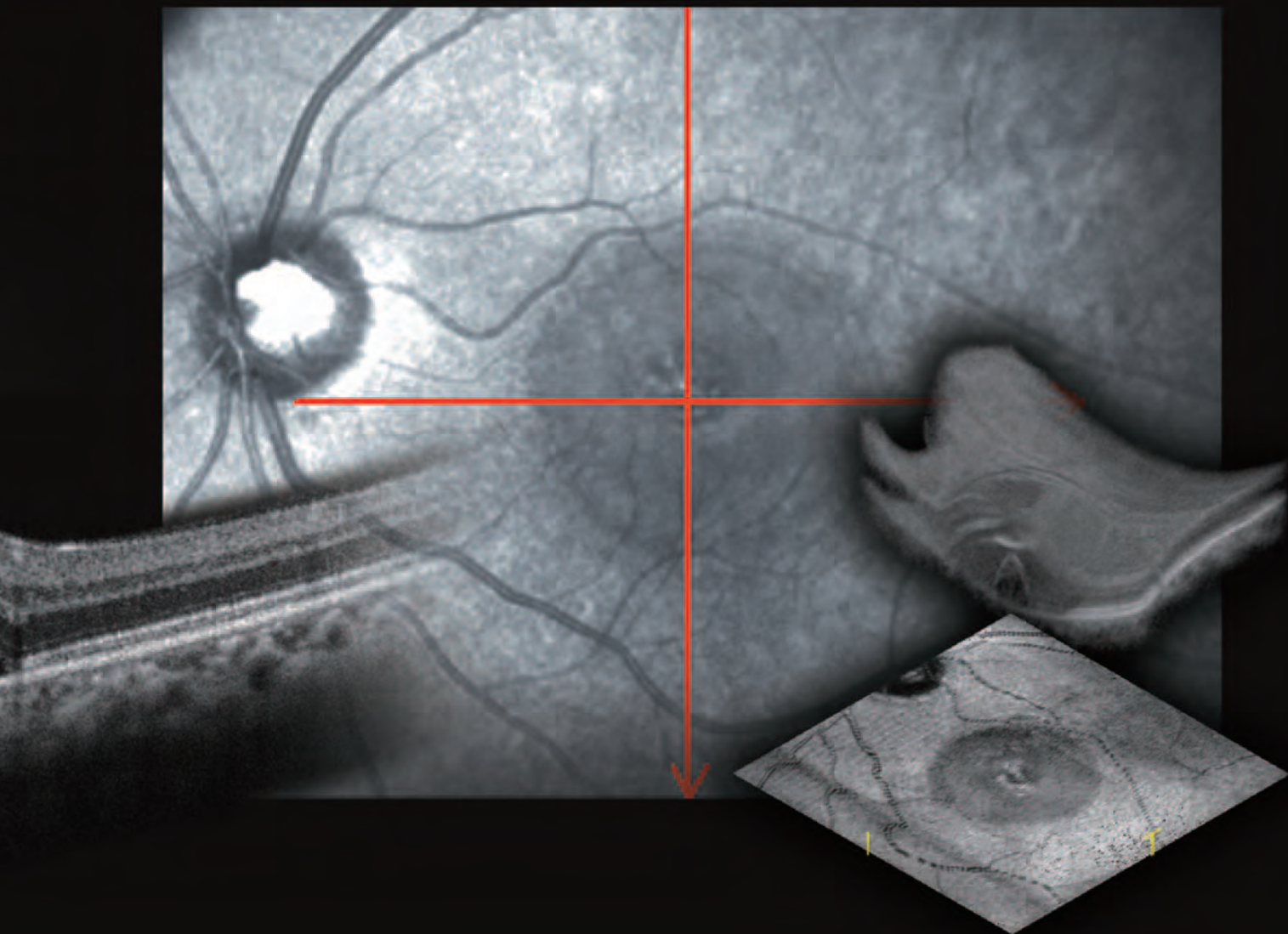
Comprehensive analyses for glaucoma and retinal pathology



GCC and full retina analyses



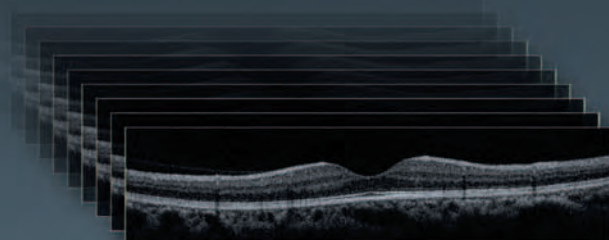
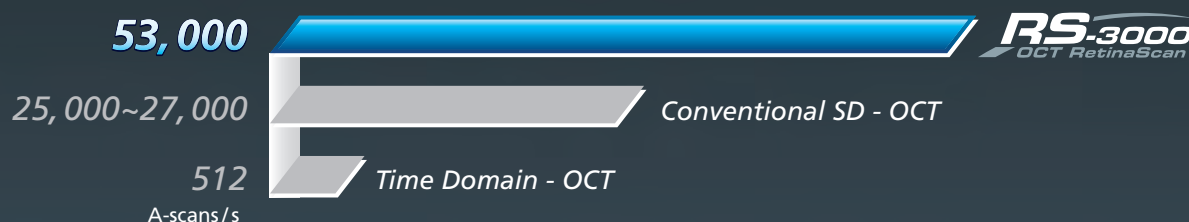
RNFL analyses



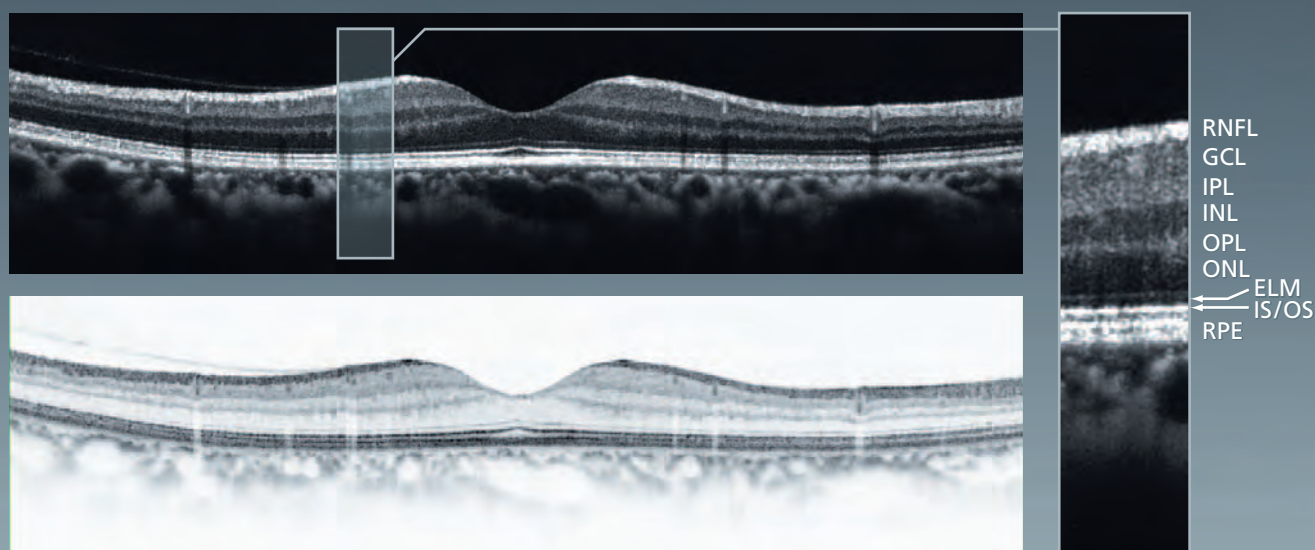
The RS-3000 OCT RetinaScan is high-speed spectral domain OCT / confocal ophthalmoscope system. It provides NIDEK tradition of precision and ease-of-use with advanced SLO auto-focus / OCT depth auto-alignment technologies.

**High-speed (53,000 A-scans/s) & High-quality image
(4 μ m OCT digital resolution)**

53,000 A-scans/s greatly helps to reduce the measurement time and minimize artifacts. The advanced speckle-noise-reduction system by averaging images provides 4 μ m OCT digital resolution. High-resolution image shows the discrete retinal layers.

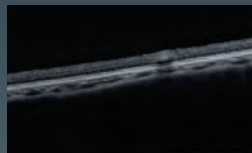
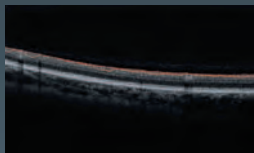
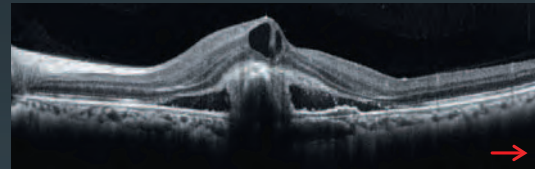
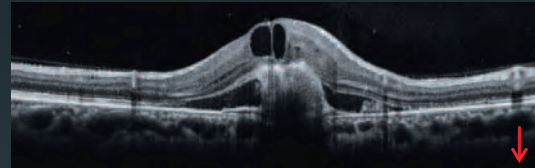
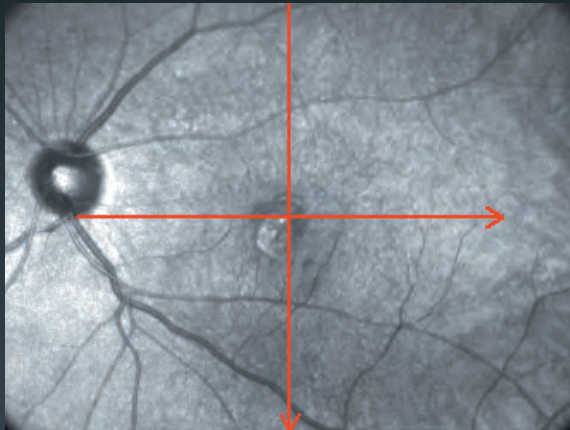


Max. 50 image averaging



Accurate localization of pathology with real-time SLO image

Real-time, high-contrast, and wide view (40° x 30°) confocal SLO imaging offers the accuracy for OCT scanning of the pathological target. OCT scanning position is precisely matched with SLO fundus image.



The position, length, angle of scanning line for the target are easily and flexibly changed on real-time confocal SLO image.

Fast and simple operation with optimization

The operation of RS-3000 is as easy as Auto-Refractometer. The focus of SLO fundus image and the alignment of OCT depth are adjusted automatically by pressing optimization button.



1 Start Scanning

3 Release

Capturing both image of SLO and OCT by one shot.

2 Optimization

The focus of SLO fundus image and the alignment of OCT depth are adjusted automatically.

Comprehensive analyses for glaucoma and retinal pathology

High-speed (1.6 s) and wide (9 mm x 9 mm) 3D scanning provide extensive and plentiful information, which enables quick and comprehensive analyses. The RS-3000 enhances clinician's diagnostic process for early detection of glaucoma and retinal disorders.

Retina analyses summary of both eyes with Macula & GCC analyses

The RS-3000 provides an overall examination report simultaneously indicating macula and GCC analyses of right and left eyes. It is useful to assist clinician's decision in his or her diagnostic flow.



Macula thickness map

Color-coded thickness map of all macular layers (ILM to RPE / BM)
Map of layers from ILM to IS / OS is also settable.

GCC thickness map

Color-coded thickness map of GCC layers (ILM to IPL / INL)

Analysis charts

(ETDRS, GCC-chart, Superior / Inferior pole)

SLO image

GCC wide analysis

The Ganglion Cell Complex (GCC) consists of three layers in sensory retina, Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer (RNFL), Ganglion Cell Layer (GCL), and Inner Plexiform Layer (IPL). The GCC analysis is useful to assist clinician's early detection of glaucoma including central visual field defect, which is caused with defect of optic nerve fiber layer and impairs daily life. Map of wide area (9 mm x 9 mm) enables an observation of GCC status even in peripheral area.



GCC thickness map

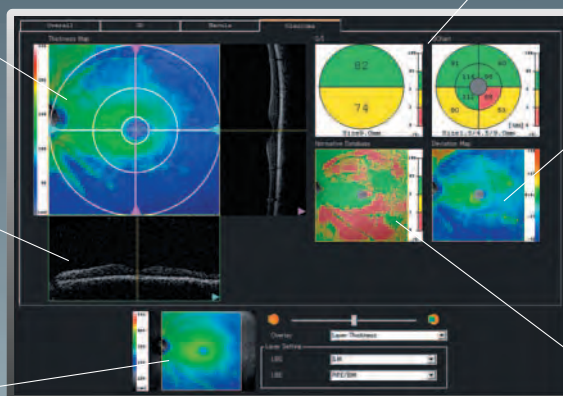
Color-coded thickness map (9 mm x 9 mm) of GCC (ILM to IPL / INL) overlaid on SLO image

OCT image

OCT image at any position on X and Y directions

SLO image

SLO image showing scanned section with color-coded thickness map of each layer



Analysis charts (Superior / Inferior pole, GCC)

Analysis charts of average thickness of each sector around macula with color code based on comparison to normative database

Deviation map

Map indicating the deviation, including early variation even in normal range, from value in normative database

Normative database

Color-coded map indicating location of patient's thickness value in ranges of normality distribution based on comparison to normative database

- 95 to 100%
- 5 to 95%
- Less than 5%
- Less than 1%

Macula thickness map

The macula thickness map is color-coded thickness map of all macular layers overlaid on SLO image. It is useful to detect thickness variation of whole scanned area and local morphological change.

Normative database

Color-coded map indicating location of patient's thickness value in ranges of normality distribution based on comparison to normative database

- 99 to 100%
- 95 to 99%
- 5 to 95%
- Less than 5%
- Less than 1%

Analysis chart

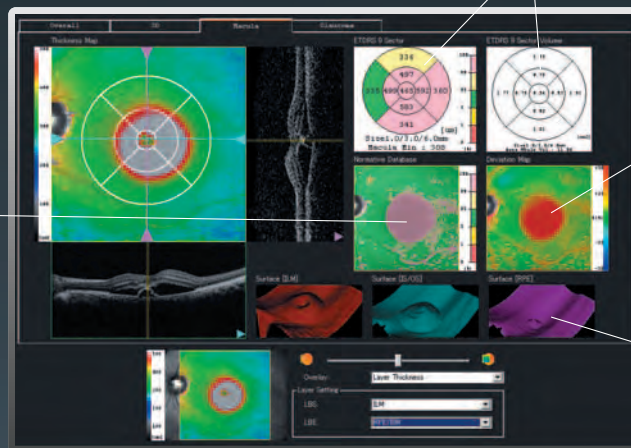
Charts of average thickness (μm) and volume (mm^3) of each sector segmentalized around macula

Deviation map

Map indicating the deviation, including early variation even in normal range, from value in normative database

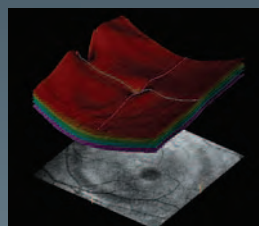
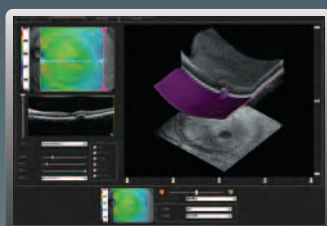
Surface view

3D surface views indicating each layer of ILM, IS / OS, and RPE



6 layers segmentation

Views of the 6 layers segmentation enable visual confirmation of morphological change on the each layer surface.



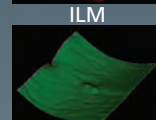
ILM



NFL / GCL



IPL / INL



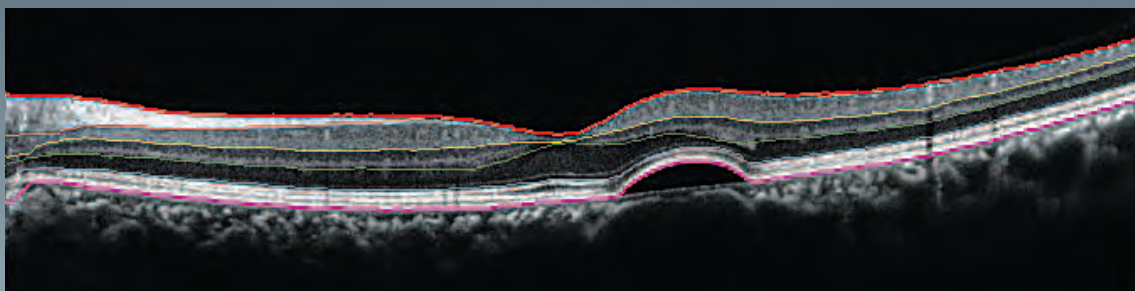
OPL / ONL



IS / OS



RPE / BM



RNFL thickness map

The color-coded RNFL thickness map around optic disc indicates status and quantitative analysis of NFLD and is useful to assist clinician's early detection and follow-up of glaucoma.

RNFL thickness map

Color-coded thickness map of RNFL layer (ILM to NFL / GCL)

SLO image

SLO image showing optical disc

TSNIT graph

Graph showing thickness from ILM to NFL / GCL on disc circle with comparison to normative database

OCT image of disc circle

SLO image

SLO image showing scanned section with color-coded thickness map of each layer

Analysis charts

Analysis charts indicating average thickness with color code based on comparison to normative database:

- Whole
- S / I (2-sector)
- TSNIT (4-sector)
- Clock Hour (12-sector)

Normative database

Color-coded map indicating location of patient's thickness value in ranges of normality distribution based on comparison to normative database

Evaluation of symmetry between right and left eyes

Graph showing symmetrical variation of RNFL thickness between right and left eye.

Analysis table

Table of optic disc analysis:

- C / D ratio (horizontal)
- C / D ratio (vertical)
- R / D ratio (minimum)
- R / D ratio (angle)
- Disc area (mm²)
- Cup area (mm²)

TSNIT analysis

Graph showing RNFL thickness on disc circle with comparison to normative database

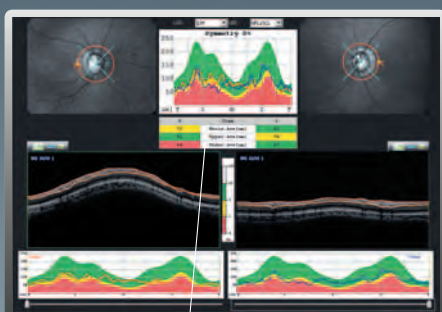
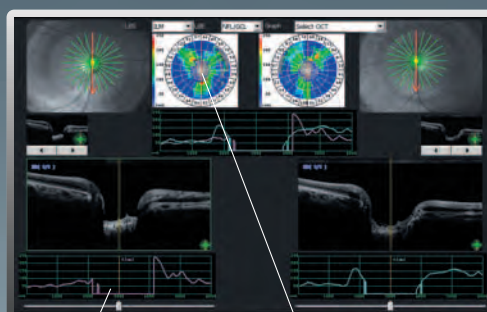


Table of each RNFL thickness with color code based on normative database :

- Overall average
- Superior pole average
- Inferior pole average

Radial scan analysis

High resolution image of radially scanned disc cross-section. Selectable among 6 lines (30° interval) and 12 lines (15° interval)



Symmetry graph

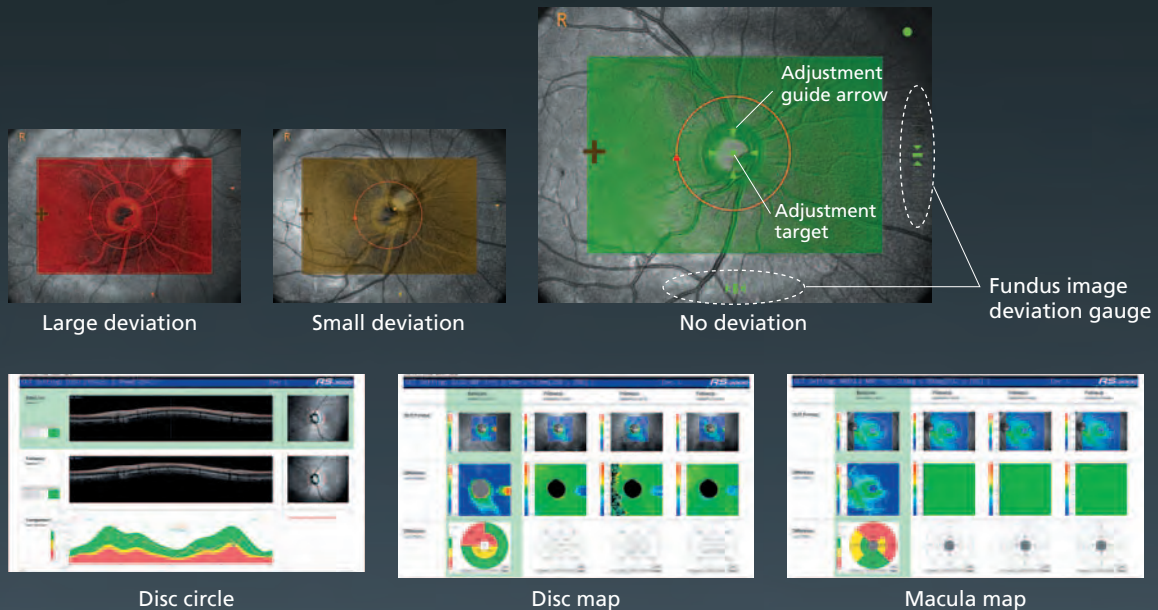
Graph showing symmetric property of thickness on selected scan line

Layer thickness map

Color-coded thickness map of RNFL layer with thickness value at any location pointed with a cursor

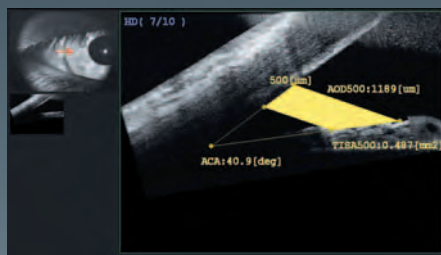
Follow-up examination with auto-tracking function

High contrast SLO fundus image and auto-tracking function achieve excellent reproducibility in follow-up examination. Auto-tracking function tracks eye movement and guides the OCT scanning to the previous examination position. Time frame monitoring results of examinations including NFL defect, Optic nerve head and macular thickness can be conducted easily.



Anterior segment module

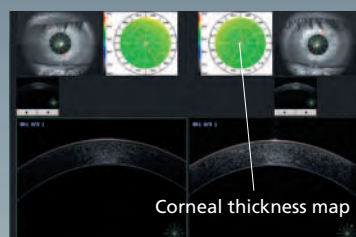
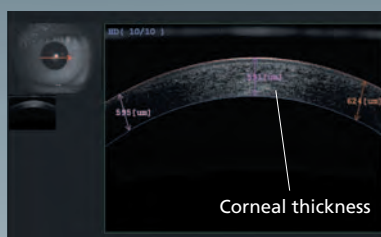
With an optional anterior segment module the RS-3000 enables observation and analyses of the anterior segment.



Angle measurement:

- AOD500 (AOD750)
Distance between iris and a point 500 μm (or 700 μm) away from scleral spur on posterior surface of cornea
- TISA500 (TISA750)
Area circumscribed with AOD500 (or AOD700) line, posterior surface of cornea, line drawn from scleral spur in parallel with AOD line, and iris surface
- ACA
Angle between posterior surface of cornea and iris surface

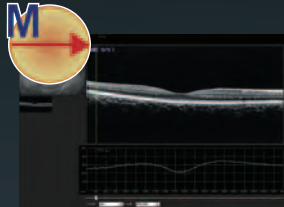
Cornea measurement provides thickness of cornea apex, thickness of any two sites, and corneal thickness map.



Anterior segment adaptor

Plentiful scan patterns

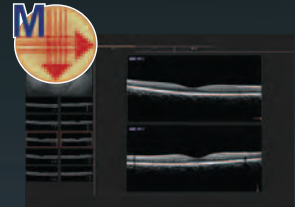
Macula scan



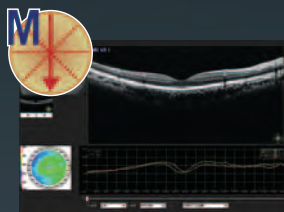
Macula line



Macula cross



Macula multi

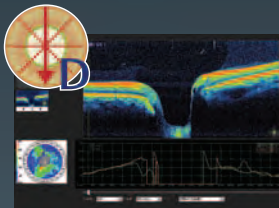


Macula radial

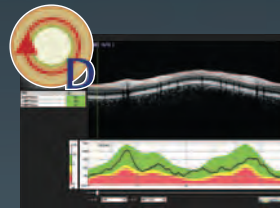


Macula map

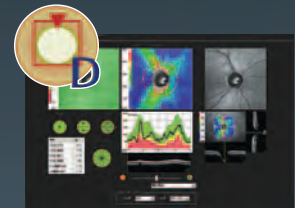
Disc scan



Disc radial

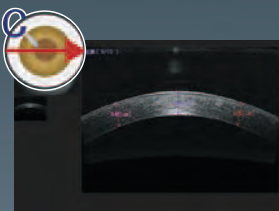


Disc circle

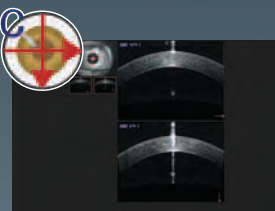


Disc map

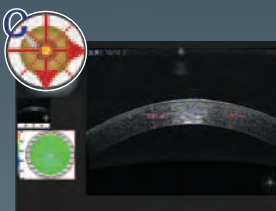
Cornea scan (with an optional anterior segment module)



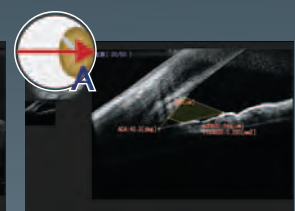
Cornea line



Cornea cross



Cornea radial



Angle line

Combo release mode



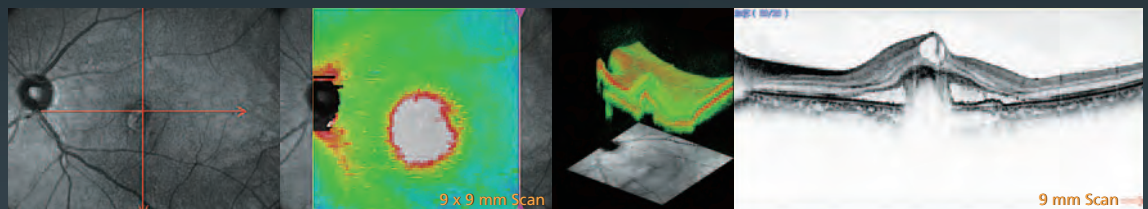
The combo release mode combines scan patterns according to preset scan pattern order and facilitates the examination which needs several scan patterns. The scan pattern order is editable.

Clinical images

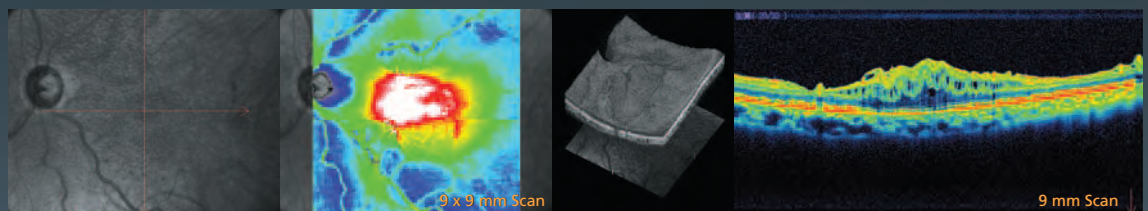
Myopic retinoschisis



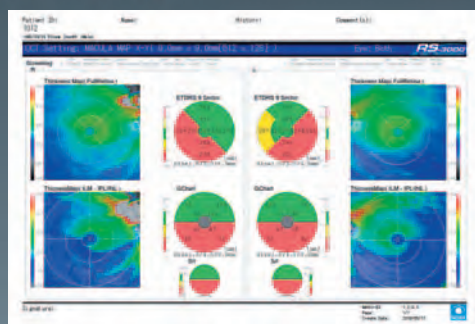
Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)



Epiretinal membrane



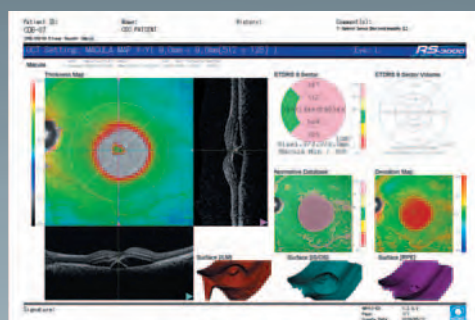
Analysis reports



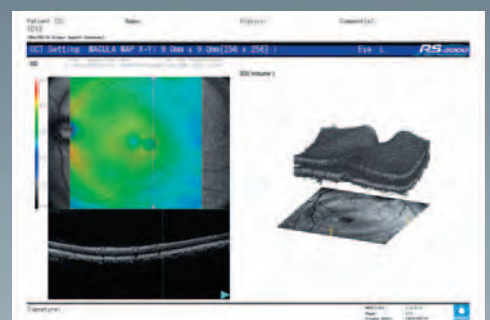
Macula map, both eyes (overall tab)



Disc map, both eyes (overall tab)



Macula map (macula tab)



Macula map (3D tab)

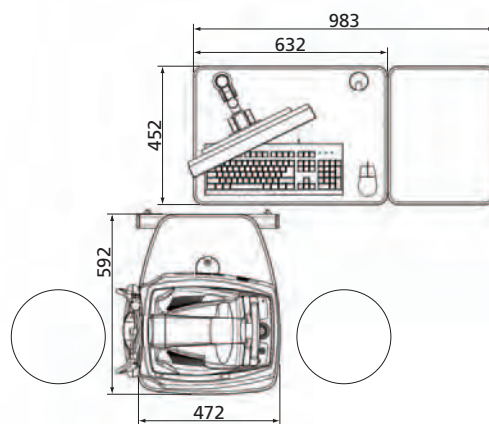
RS-3000 Specifications

OCT scanning	
Technology	Spectral domain OCT
OCT resolution	Optical Z: 7 µm, XY: 20 µm Digital Z: 4 µm, XY: 3 µm
Scanning range	Z: 2.1 mm XY: 3 to 9 mm
OCT light source	SLD, 880 nm
Scanning speed	53,000 A-scans/s
Acquisition time of 3D image	1.6 s
Internal fixation lamp / Wavelength	Cross shape (normal or large) / 635 nm
External fixation lamp	Red / Green
Auto alignment	Z direction
Minimum pupil diameter	ø2.5 mm
Focus adjustment range	-15 to +10 D (VD=12 mm)
Working distance	35.5 mm (from the objective lens to the pupil)
Scanning pattern	Macula line (scan angle changeable by 15°) Macula cross Macula map Macula multi (X - Y: 5 x 5) Disc circle Disc map Radial scan
Software analysis	Segmentation of 6 retinal layers Macular thickness map RNFL thickness map GCC analysis Optic nerve analysis Follow-up examination of pathological progress
SLO imaging	
Technology	Confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope
SLO light source	785 nm
Field of view	40° x 30° (zoom: 20° x 15°)
Focusing method	Auto focus
PC networking	Available
Display	Tilttable 8.4-inch color LCD
Power supply	AC 100, 120, 230 V ±10% 50 / 60 Hz
Power consumption	300 VA
Maximum power output (transformer)	1000 VA
Dimensions / Mass	380 (W) x 524 (D) x 499 to 531 (H) mm / 34 kg 14.96 (W) x 20.63 (D) x 19.65 to 20.91 (H)" / 75.0 lbs.
Motorized optical table (optional)	
Dimensions / Mass	592 (W) x 472 (D) x 596 to 794 (H) mm / 27 kg 23.31 (W) x 18.58 (D) x 23.46 to 31.26 (H)" / 59.5 lbs.
Power supply	AC 100 V 50 / 60 Hz
Power consumption	150 W
PC rack (optional)	
Dimensions / Mass	632 (W) x 452 (D) x 703 (H) mm / 34 kg 24.88 (W) x 17.80 (D) x 27.68 (H)" / 75.0 lbs.

Anterior segment module (optional)

Scanning pattern	Cornea scan
Software analysis	Angle measurement Corneal thickness measurement Corneal thickness map

Footprint (mm)



FDA 510(K) pending

Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.



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