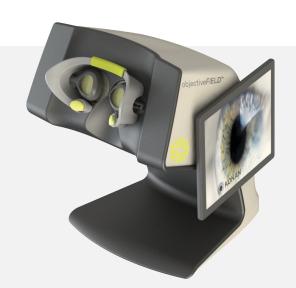
objectiveFIELD™

Objective Perimetry



THE NEXT GENERATION PERIMETER

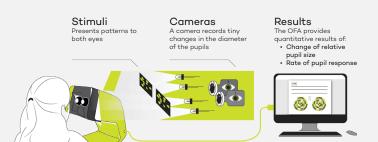
Objective Visual Field Testing



objectiveFIELD™

The objectiveFIELD analyzer (OFA™) is a first-in-class, objective automated perimeter used to aid in measurement of visual field abnormalities.

It is an objective device that combines a novel presentation of patented¹ stimuli with computerized pupil monitoring to measure the visual field map of a patient, without requiring the patient to press a response button.



How Does it Work?

The diverse nerve supply to the pupils enables reporting on the activity of a large portion of the retina, optic nerve, and various parts of the visual thalamus and cortex.

OFA presents a series of multi-focal visual stimuli to both eyes, individually, to stimulate the visual field and monitors involuntary responses in both pupils independently and concurrently.

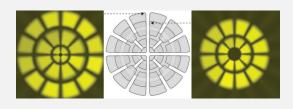
Direct and consensual responses from each pupil are measured, providing information on both sensitivity and delay of the pupil responses.

The OFA device can uniquely be used in normal office lighting.



Novel Design: Stimuli & Background

OFA's patented¹ stimuli and background display the product of more than a decade of research and are designed for objective perimetry. The stimuli edges exhibit a Gaussian-like blur and are tolerant of refractive errors.



Furthermore, the stimuli color contains no blue content to reduce the absorptive effect of cataracts and lens brunescence. The background displays a radial starburst shape that naturally draws the attention to center and aids in fixation.

Key Features:

- · No patient response button, no eye patch
- Staff & patient friendly
- Less than 1% invalid test repeat rate²
- · Both eyes are tested at the same time
- ~ 7 minutes test time
- 30°, 24°, & Macular tests
- CPT Code 92083³



Objective. Finally, no button to push!



Fast, bilateral 30° testing in ~7 mins.

Clustered Volley Method

Clustered Volley is a patented¹ method of presenting statistically independent clusters of stimuli to a sensory field of a subject to evoke pupillary responses in at least one pupil. The appearance or non-appearance of stimuli and their spatial frequency are controlled by pseudo-random, statistically independent sequences.

Visual stimuli are presented bilaterally at multiple locations in the visual field. The resulting pupillary responses from sampling more than 99% of the studied field area, provide a detailed 'map' of visual field function. Standard automated

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perimetry (Goldman III) typically samples less than 0.5% of the central 30°.



Specifications Fundamental Method Multi-focal pupillographic objective perimetry Visual field examination to measure visual field defects Intended Clinical Purpose and Use Visual System Stimulus Patented clustered volley, sparse, multifocal stimulus Measurement Technology Video camera based pupil measurement Visual Function Assessment Regression based multifocal analysis Visual Field Defect Assessment Population sample normal database comparison **Test Options** 30°, 24° and macular test +3D, -3D, +6D, -6D, +9D, and -9D Trial Lenses Background Brightness 10 cd/m2 FDA 510(k) Cleared K063310

Distributed By:

Interested in learning more?



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- 1. US 9,848,771, CN ZL201380070192.7, US 10,064,548, EP 2217133, JP 5832747, AU 2008324705, CA 2,704,109, US 8,807,753, AU 2009322076, CA 2,745,486, JP 5763544, AU 2004292359, CA2,547,017, EP 1694206, US 8,583,223, JP 4764349, and other patents applied for.
- 2. Data on file at Konan Medical.
- 3. https://www.corcoranccg.com/