Case Study: Fundus Fluorescein Angiography
Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy

**Background**
Asian male with inactive proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

**Description**
A single image on the CLARUS® 700 from ZEISS provides a 133-degree field of view, which encompasses the entire ETDRS 7 fields, making it easy to evaluate diabetic retinopathy (figure 1). Microaneurysms, capillary non-perfusion (figure 2), macular ischemia (figure 3) and intraretinal microvascular abnormalities (figure 4) can be seen in great detail in the image.

When evaluating retinal and choroidal diseases, fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) in an ultra-widefield view on the ZEISS CLARUS 700 helps determine any vascular leakage or non-perfusion. Its high-resolution images provide detailed visualization of the retina, which is important in cases such as diabetic retinopathy where subtle details can inform the diagnosis.

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Images and diagnoses courtesy of Jesse Jung, MD

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The diagnoses provided by the healthcare professional reflect only his personal opinions and experiences and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of any institution with whom he is affiliated. The healthcare professional credited in this case study has a contractual relationship with Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc., and has received financial compensation.
Background
38-year-old African-American male. Neovascularization noted on routine imaging. The patient was asymptomatic, was not taking any medication, and was unaware of any systemic conditions.

Description
Vascular changes in the temporal retina can be seen on the fluorescein angiography images (figure 1) captured with the CLARUS® 700 from ZEISS. The ultra-widefield angiography reveals extensive sea-fan neovascularization in the peripheral retina, characteristic of sickle cell retinopathy (figure 2). In addition, ischemic changes can be seen in the macular area, thanks to the excellent optical resolution of the CLARUS 700 (figure 3).

CLARUS ultra-widefield images provide high-resolution angiography with a 133-degree field of view, enabling detailed visualization anywhere in the retina. This is especially important in diseases such as sickle cell retinopathy where both the macula and the peripheral retina can be affected.

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