# NIDEK

Long Axial Length Normative Database

The Long Axial Length Normative Database (LAL-NDB) presents analysis with axial length compensation, allowing greater confidence for glaucoma assessment in patients with axial myopia.

The LAL-NDB was developed based on data from normal eyes with long axial length. Data were collected from Asian cases by measuring the disc and macular area to obtain retinal thickness values, such as full retinal, RNFL, and GCC thickness, which are important parameters for diagnosing glaucoma.
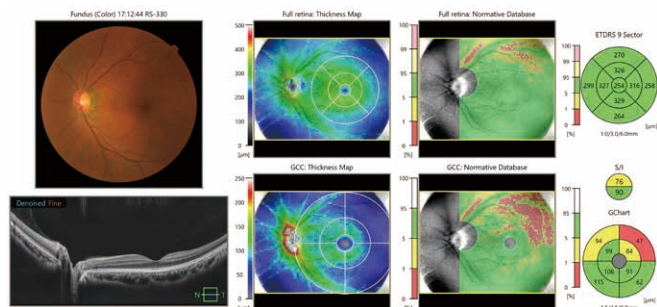
The LAL-NDB can be used in the RS-1 Glauvas, Retina Scan Duo 2, and Mirante SLO/OCT.*
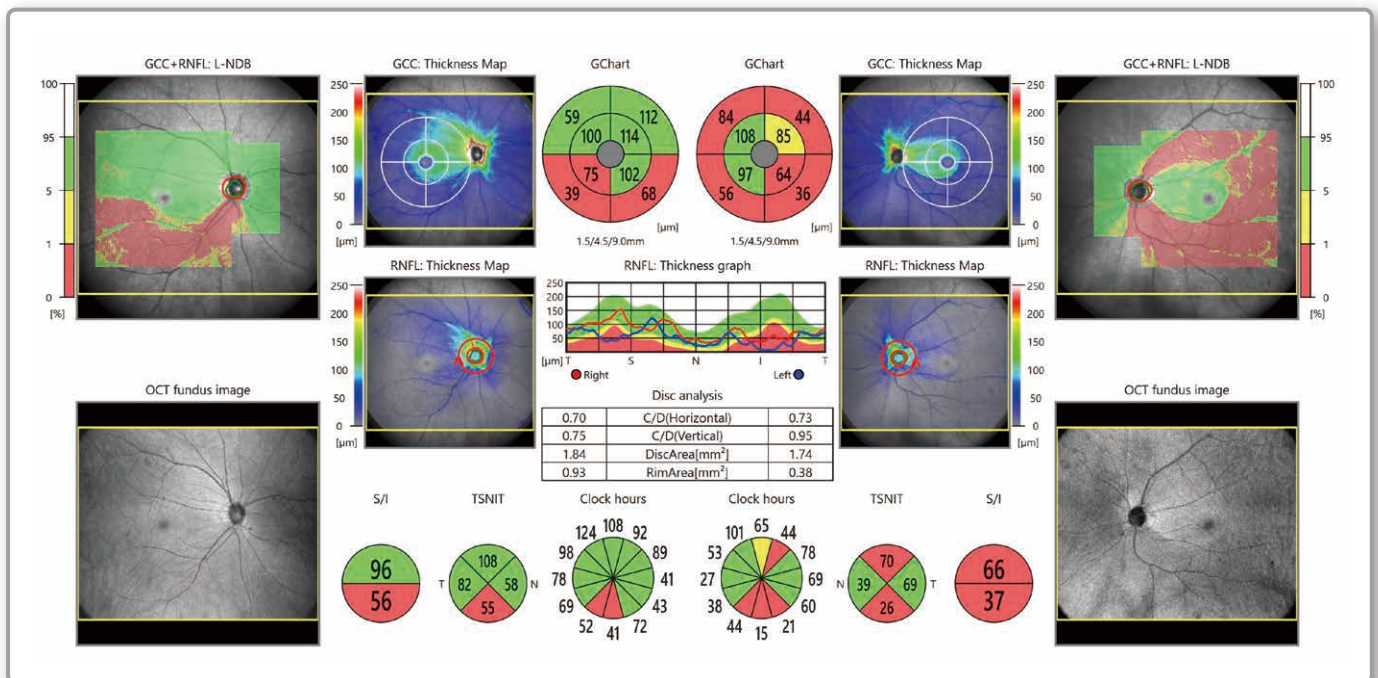
With the retina map which captures both the disc and macula in a single shot, LAL-NDB analysis is performed for both the RNFL and GCC on a single OCT image, facilitating efficient diagnostic screening.

Sample analysis of a patient with long axial length

■ Normative database (NDB)

■ Long axial length normative database (LAL-NDB)
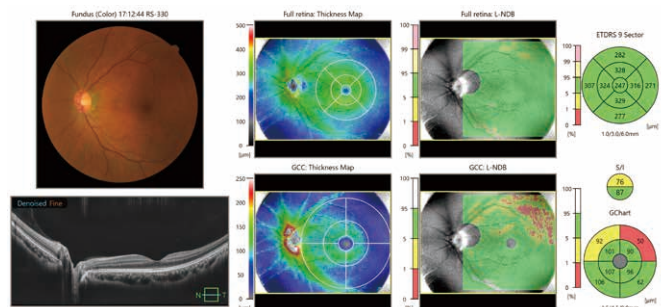
*The LAL-NDB is available for the RS-1 Glauvas and optional for the Retina Scan Duo 2 and Mirante SLO/OCT.
Product/model name: Optical Coherence Tomography RS-1, Optical Coherence Tomography RS-330, Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope Mirante

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Better outcomes with LAL-NDB analysis

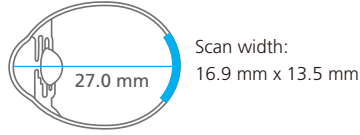## Switching normative databases and correcting scan width based on the axial length

■ For RS-1 Glauvas
When using the RS-1 Glauvas, the analyses using the LAL-NDB will be automatically selected and displayed when the axial length*[1], a parameter for scan width correction, is 26 mm or longer.

■ For Retina Scan Duo 2 and Mirante SLO/OCT
Manual entry of the actual axial length allows for automated selection of the optimal normative database to display analyses with scan width correction.
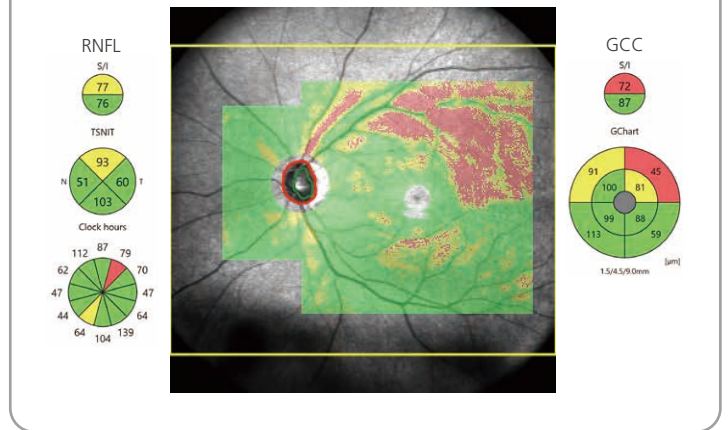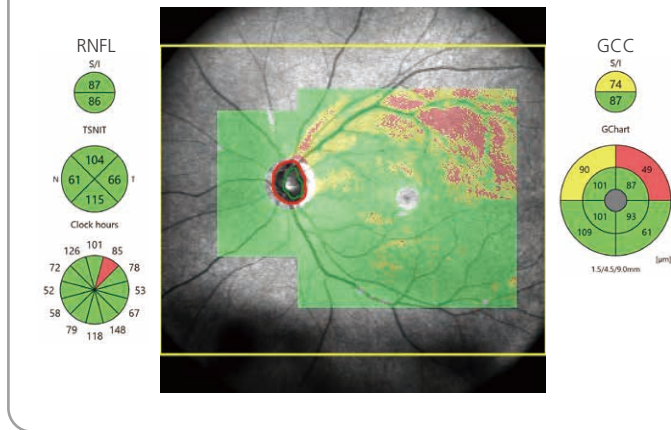
When using the RS-1 Glauvas

Sample case:
Patient with 27.0 mm axial length*

27.0 mm

Scan width:
16.9 mm x 13.5 mm

Scan width for normal eye*[2]

24.38 mm

Scan width:
15.0 mm x 12.0 mm

Switchable

LAL-NDB will be automatically selected and shown.



The regular **NDB** can be shown if required.

*1 The value of the axial length is obtained based on the results of the OCT image capture and differs from the actual measured value of the axial length.
*2 Gullstrand eye model with 24.38 mm axial length

Deep learning segmentation (DL segmentation) for better analytic outcomes

The accuracy of segmentation affects the outcomes of glaucoma analysis. DL segmentation reduces artifacts and errors in the normative database, even in eyes with opacities, thus decreasing false positives and enhancing clinic efficiency by reducing unnecessary follow-up visits.
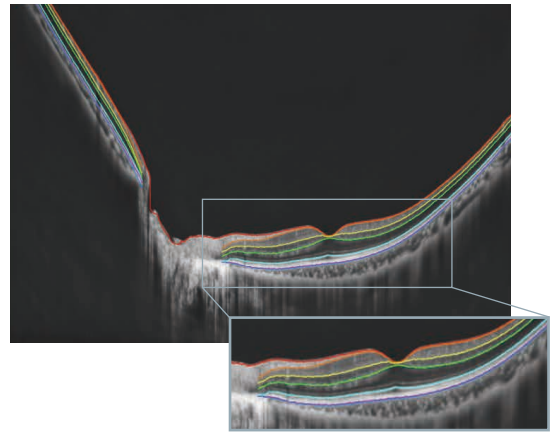
Comparison of NDB and LAL-NDB

	NDB	LAL-NDB
Axial Length	Less than 26 mm	26 mm to less than 29 mm
Age	20 years to under 80 years	20 years to under 60 years
Race (Data n)	Asian (130 individuals), Caucasian (90 individuals)	Asian (112 individuals)
Scan pattern	Macula map, disc map, retina map	Macula map, disc map, retina map

Product/model name: Image Filing Software NAVIS-EX
Brochure and listed features of the device are intended for non-US practitioners.
The availability of products differs from country to country depending on the status of approval.
Specifications may vary depending on circumstances in each country.
Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.