OCULUS Centerfield® 2
Projection Perimeter
OCULUS Centerfield® 2
Projection Perimeter for Visual Field Tests up to 70°

Since its launch in 2004 the OCULUS Centerfield® 2 has established a worldwide reputation for itself among ophthalmologists, optometrists and occupational physicians. Its closed design and the shaded view into the perimetric bowl allow for visual field examinations in normally lit rooms; therefore it is easy to use this practical table-top device almost anywhere. Operated by an external note computer the transportable Centerfield® 2 perimeter provides versatile configuration options that will cover the needs of any practice.

Clear Advantages

- **Always up to date:** Use of an external computer makes it possible to run the device with specific operating and analysis software which always keeps it on the cutting edge of today's rapidly changing information technology.
- **Employs all measurement principles:** The Centerfield® 2 perimeter performs automated static examinations as well as automated kinetic perimetry.
- **Networking capability:** The OCULUS Centerfield® 2 offers straightforward networking capabilities out of the box, DICOM compatibility and easy EHR integration.
- **Remarkable adaptability:** The OCULUS Centerfield® 2 is easy to customise with its versatile hardware configuration options and flexible examination programmes.
Standard Automated Perimetry

During static visual field examinations detailed information is collected on differential light sensitivity (DLS) in various test locations of the visual field. For this purpose standardised light stimuli (usually Goldmann size III) are presented to the patient in the perimeter from different directions. Responses are documented and assessed.

**Sensitivity Threshold**
Light stimuli of different intensities are perceived in different ways. Very bright spots are detected easily while very dark spots go undetected. The change between these two limiting cases is not abrupt, but rather occurs gradually over a certain range of luminance. The sensitivity threshold is given by the value of stimulus luminance at which there is a 50% probability of perception. Perimetric threshold values are expressed in decibels (dB). The reference value for this decibel scale is given by the maximum stimulus luminance of the perimeter.

**Threshold Strategies**
Strategies for threshold measurements make use of interpolation to determine sensitivity threshold values in all locations of a test pattern. The Centerfield® 2 perimeter provides various methods of taking threshold measurements: the classical 4–2 bracketing strategy (“Full Threshold”), OCULUS Fast Threshold, the original CLIP strategy and rapid SPARK.

**Threshold Oriented Supra-Threshold Strategies**
During examinations using these strategies the presented stimulus is always brighter than the one corresponding to the age – dependent normal threshold value in the respective location (hence the term supra-threshold strategy). Tests take less time, are easier to perform and overviews of the visual field are obtained without numerical dB values. The OCULUS Class Strategy and the 2- and 3-zone strategies are all suitable for fast screening exams using the Centerfield® 2 perimeter.
Comprehensive Perimetry

Examine the Periphery: Beyond the Central Visual Field

Although static perimetry is usually performed within the central visual field (up to 30° eccentricity), there are also many compelling reasons for examining the periphery if the aim is to gain an overall impression of the entire visual field. Despite its compactness, the Centerfield™ 2 perimeter has the capacity to test the visual field up to 70° in all directions. To overcome the limitations of the perimetric bowl an ingenious shift of the fixation target is made which extends the testing capabilities of the device. This procedure allows testing of extended patterns as in the Esterman test. Threshold strategies are not recommended for peripheral examinations, however.

Rediscover Kinetic Perimetry: When Nothing Else Works

The OCULUS Centerfield™ 2 can revert to traditional kinetic testing when standard automated perimetry does not yield satisfactory results. In patients with very low visual acuity kinetic perimetry is sometimes the only method capable of providing additional information on the visual field. The examination can be performed with Goldmann size III stimuli and covers isopters within 35° of eccentricity.

> Customising kinetic tests with the built-in isopter editor

> Sample printout of a peripheral screening
Results Printout
All Information at a Glance

- **Patient data**
- **Measurements:** Threshold values in dB by location
- **Deviation map:** difference between measured threshold values and age-related normal values
- **Corrected deviation map**
- **Deviation probability map**
- **Corrected deviation probability map**

**Greyscale map:** absolute or relative

**Legend to greyscale map**

**Glaucma Asymmetric Test (GAT)**

**Visual field indices:** MS, MD, PSD (LV), SF, RF

**Legend for probability maps**

**Defect curve**

> Printout of a threshold examination
The First Step: Screening for Glaucoma

Perimetry for glaucoma screening usually involves performing supra-threshold examinations of the central visual field. The Centerfield® 2 perimeter has a pre-defined “24–2” screening programme designed to obtain an overview of the visual field in a minimum of time. The device software makes it easy to create customised screening programmes using different test patterns which can be adapted to special requirements.

Increased Precision: The New SPARK Threshold Strategy

The SPARK strategy is based on statistical relationships between threshold values corresponding to different locations in the glaucomatous visual field, derived from more than 90,000 perimetric examinations. High data yields ensure fast and very precise measurements of threshold values in the central visual field. The ingenious modular design of the four-phase procedure allows flexible use of the SPARK strategy in clinical practice:

- **SPARK Precision** is the full-fledged version of SPARK. Full-scale visual field examinations of glaucoma patients can be performed in just 3 minutes per eye. Averaging of the results over all four phases ensures a high degree of reliability and reproducibility for improved progression analysis.

- **SPARK Quick** is the perfect strategy for follow-up and screening examinations. The procedure only takes 90 seconds per eye.

- **SPARK Training** is ideal for patient training. This 40-second measurement can also be used for screening.

The SPARK strategy is available as an additional option in the OCULUS Centerfield® 2. It is fine-tuned for use in clinical examinations of glaucoma patients. Alternative software versions called SPARK-N are available for suspected cases of neurological pathology.

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1) M. González de la Rosa, J Glaucoma 2013
Beyond Field Indices: Glaucoma Staging Program (GSP)

This novel evaluation module performs a thorough assessment of individual visual field findings using modern algorithms of pattern recognition. Besides providing a unique tool for early glaucoma diagnosis, GSP\(^1\) can be used to verify clinical evaluation of test results.

GSP classification is optimised to reproduce glaucoma expert opinions. The GSP database includes correlations with the entire clinical picture (including structural changes); this information enables GSP to evaluate risk and detect presence of glaucoma in various stages on the basis of visual field findings.

Intuitive green-yellow-red colour coding facilitates fast and reliable interpretation of findings. The striking novelty of GSP lies in its capability to identify both glaucoma suspect patients and patients with possible pre-perimetric glaucoma based on measured threshold values alone.

Efficient Progression Analysis: Threshold Noiseless Trend (TNT)

The TNT\(^2\) software module provides objective evaluation of changes over time in visual field results. In combination with the fast SPARK strategy detection of progression in early glaucoma is enhanced considerably.

- TNT displays concise reports on the progression analysis with a summary of the most relevant parameters (MD slope, p-values, etc.).
- TNT can distinguish between cases of diffuse or focal progression in terms of the “Focality Index” (FI).
- TNT uses multiple statistical criteria in establishing progression.
- TNT presents age-related predictions on the visual field.

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\(^1\) D. Wroblewski et al, Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2009
# Technical Data

## OCULUS Centerfield® 2

### Static Perimetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Pre-defined glaucoma, macula, screening and neurological tests; User-defined tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Threshold strategies: OCULUS Fast Threshold, Full Threshold (4-2), CLIP Optional: SPARK strategy Age-adapted supra-threshold screening (2-zone, 3-zone, quantify defects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test patterns</td>
<td>Orthogonal patterns (30-2, 24-2, 30x24, 10-2); physiological patterns (Area 1-8); Esterman, Profile, customised patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus size</td>
<td>Goldmann III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus colour</td>
<td>White / blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus duration</td>
<td>200 ms / user-defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination speed</td>
<td>Adaptive / slow / normal / fast / user-defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus luminance range</td>
<td>0-318 cd/m² (0-1000 asb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background luminance</td>
<td>10 cd/m² (31.4 asb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background colours</td>
<td>White / yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum eccentricity</td>
<td>36° / 70° (with fixation shift)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixation control</td>
<td>CMOS camera, through central threshold, Heijl-Krakau (over blind spot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Glaucoma Staging Program (GSP); Progression report for Threshold Noiseless Trend (TNT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kinetic Perimetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Automated tests along meridians with freely selectable density up to 35°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus speed</td>
<td>2° / (Goldmann-Standard) or user-defined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bowl radius</th>
<th>r = 30 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient positioning</td>
<td>Depth-adjustable headrest, optional motorised chinrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>12 kg (25.8 lbs); chinrest: 1 kg (2.4 lbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating voltage</td>
<td>100 V – 240V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating system</td>
<td>Windows® XP or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>USB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In accordance with Medical Device Directive 93/42/EEC

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OCULUS is certified by TÜV according to DIN EN ISO 13485

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Specifications and design are subject to change without notice and may vary depending on region.