Episodes of optic neuritis and multiple sclerosis cause axonal damage. Changes to the thickness of the retinal nerve fiber layer reflect unmyelated axonal loss and correlate with clinical function as well as physical disability in multiple sclerosis.

The Nsite Axonal Analytics™ software provides a unique analysis of the peripapillary RNFL. Based on the Nsite normative database, classification colors indicate not only axonal loss but also edematous changes.
Precise Monitoring of Disease

Tracking axonal loss

The image series below shows an MS patient with an episode of acute optic neuritis. In the first stage, the optic nerve edema shows no apparent effect on the nerve fiber layer thickness despite the edema. As the edema begins to subside at the second examination, thinning of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer (RNFL) in the temporal sector is revealed. By the time of the third visit, only two months later, both the temporal sector and the papillomacular bundle reveal the permanent damage to the axons.

Prepare for the next generation of therapeutics

As the next generation of therapeutics becomes available, tracking small changes may be helpful in making better informed clinical decisions. SPECTRALIS® is able to track small amounts of change to the retinal axons by minimizing motion artifact and automatically scanning in the same location at follow-up. Narrowing the range of variability using active eye tracking technology is key to providing 1 micron smallest measurable change.

Advantages for your patients and your practice

Grow your practice by offering Nsite Axonal Analytics exams with SPECTRALIS to your patients with MS. Convey cutting-edge technology leadership to patients and community while using existing resources. Reach out to your neurology colleagues.