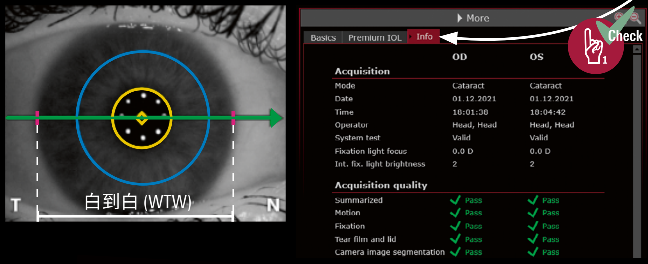
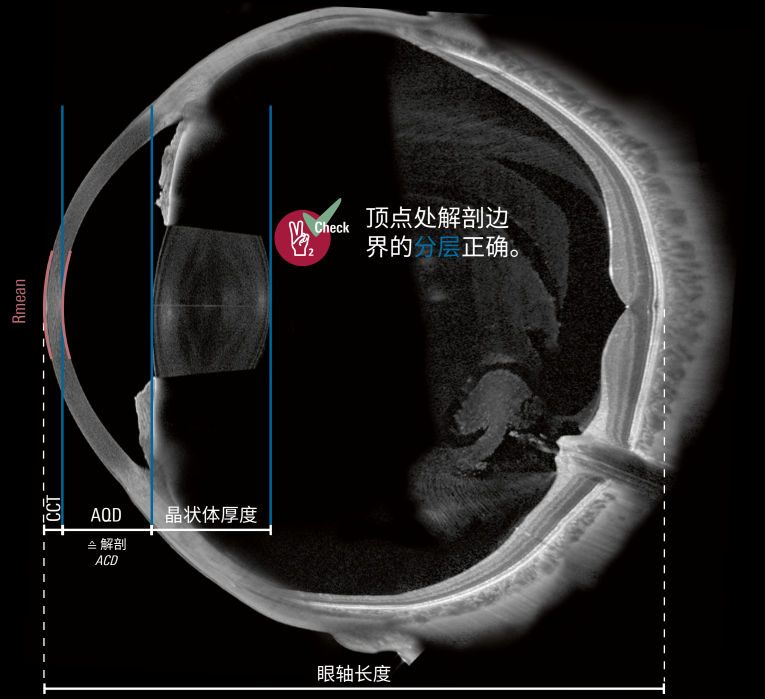
ANTERION® 生物测量
检查质量评估指南



采集质量参数被标记为 ✓ Pass 或 ✓ Borderline 且固视灯焦点正确。



标准偏差为 < 0.02 mm 且眼状态正确。

自动峰值检测正确，且图看着合理。

上方全眼OCT图像为拼接图像，由 5张ANTERION和 6张SPECTRALIS图像组成，并非按比例绘制，仅用于教学目的。

报告的范围通过荟萃分析（包括引用的出版物）确定。这些范围包括将会对健康患者（95% 分位数）中典型测量所预期的数值。
请注意这些数值不适合限定用于诊断目的的正常范围。

Anterior Axial Curvature (3 mm Ring)

Rmean [1–7]	8.02 – 7.57 mm	0.17 mm 的测量误差将在正常眼中导致 1 D 术后误差。
SimKmean [1–7]	42.1 – 44.6 D	双眼之间 SimK 差值 > 1 D 并不常见。[26] 1 D SimK 测量误差在正常眼中导致 1 D 术后误差。

Posterior Axial Curvature (3 mm Ring)

Kmean [1–10]	-5.6 – -6.6 D	P/A 比率 可通过角膜屈光手术改变。该比率将在近视治疗后降低，而在远视治疗后增高。
P/A ratio [20]	0.82 – 0.86	

Total Corneal Wavefront (6 mm)

Sph. aberration [21]	0.25 – 0.27 µm
RMS HOA [21]	0.45 – 0.48 µm

Pachymetry

CCT (vertex) [1–4, 6–15]	474 – 608 µm

Anterior Segment

AQD (ACD) [4,15–19] 从角膜后表面到晶状体前表面	2.11 – 3.91 mm	
Lens thickness [4, 12–15, 22]	3.43 – 4.77 mm	晶状体厚度随年龄增长而增加。[27]

Axial Length

Length [4,10–15,22]	21.5 – 26.4 mm	眼轴长度短出现于轴性远视中，但也可能由例如视网膜色素上皮 (RPE) 隆起引起。轴性近视以眼轴长度长为特征。 双眼之间眼轴长度差值 > 0.5 mm 并不常见。[26] 检查是否存在屈光参差。

White-to-white

WTW [2–4, 12–14, 22–25]	11.0 – 12.8 mm	1 mm 测量误差将在正常眼中导致 2.7 D 术后误差。

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