TERA

Dry Eye Imager

Report Guide

TOPCON Healthcare

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TERA Report Elements

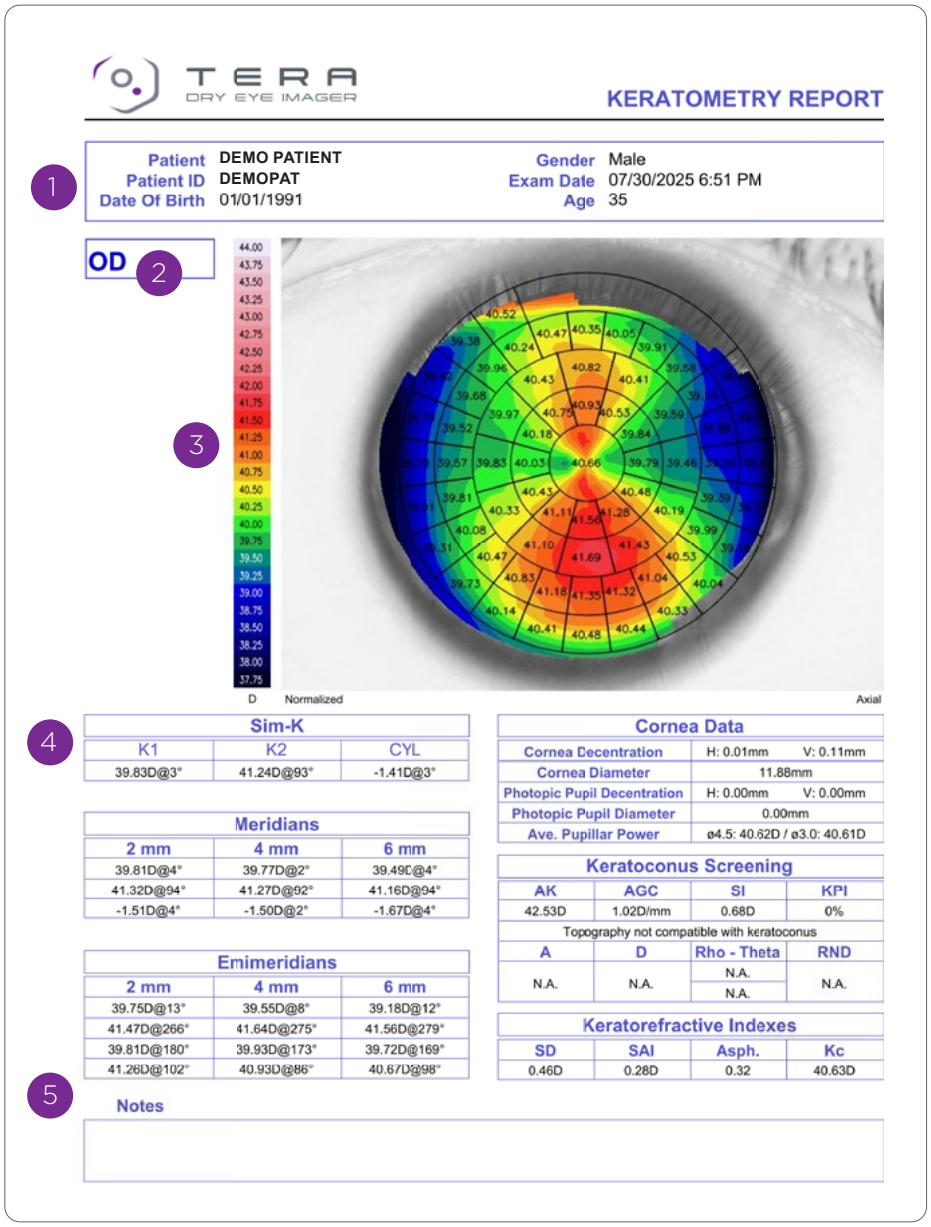
TERA report selection options:

Report Elements at a Glance

Basic report features:

1. Patient information
2. Laterality (OD/OS)
3. Map scale colour reference
4. Capture data
5. Notes/comments

   (Space for handwritten notes after printing)



TERA DRY EYE IMAGER

KERATOMETRY REPORT

1

Patient	DEMO PATIENT	Gender	Male
Patient ID	DEMOPAT	Exam Date	07/30/2025 6:51 PM
Date Of Birth	01/01/1991	Age	35

OD 2

3

D Normalized Axial

4

Sim-K

K1	K2	CYL
39.83D@3°	41.24D@93°	-1.41D@3°

Meridians

2 mm	4 mm	6 mm
39.81D@4°	39.77D@2°	39.49D@4°
41.32D@94°	41.27D@92°	41.16D@94°
-1.51D@4°	-1.50D@2°	-1.67D@4°

Emimeridians

2 mm	4 mm	6 mm
39.75D@13°	39.55D@8°	39.18D@12°
41.47D@266°	41.64D@275°	41.56D@279°
39.81D@180°	39.93D@173°	39.72D@169°
41.26D@102°	40.93D@86°	40.67D@98°

Cornea Data

Cornea Decentration	H: 0.01mm V: 0.11mm
Cornea Diameter	11.88mm
Photopic Pupil Decentration	H: 0.00mm V: 0.00mm
Photopic Pupil Diameter	0.00mm
Ave. Pupillar Power	ø4.5: 40.62D / ø3.0: 40.61D

Keratoconus Screening

AK	AGC	SI	KPI
42.53D	1.02D/mm	0.68D	0%

Topography not compatible with keratoconus

A	D	Rho - Theta	RND
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		N.A.	

Keratorefractive Indexes

SD	SAI	Asph.	Kc
0.46D	0.28D	0.32	40.63D

5

Notes

Topography Report

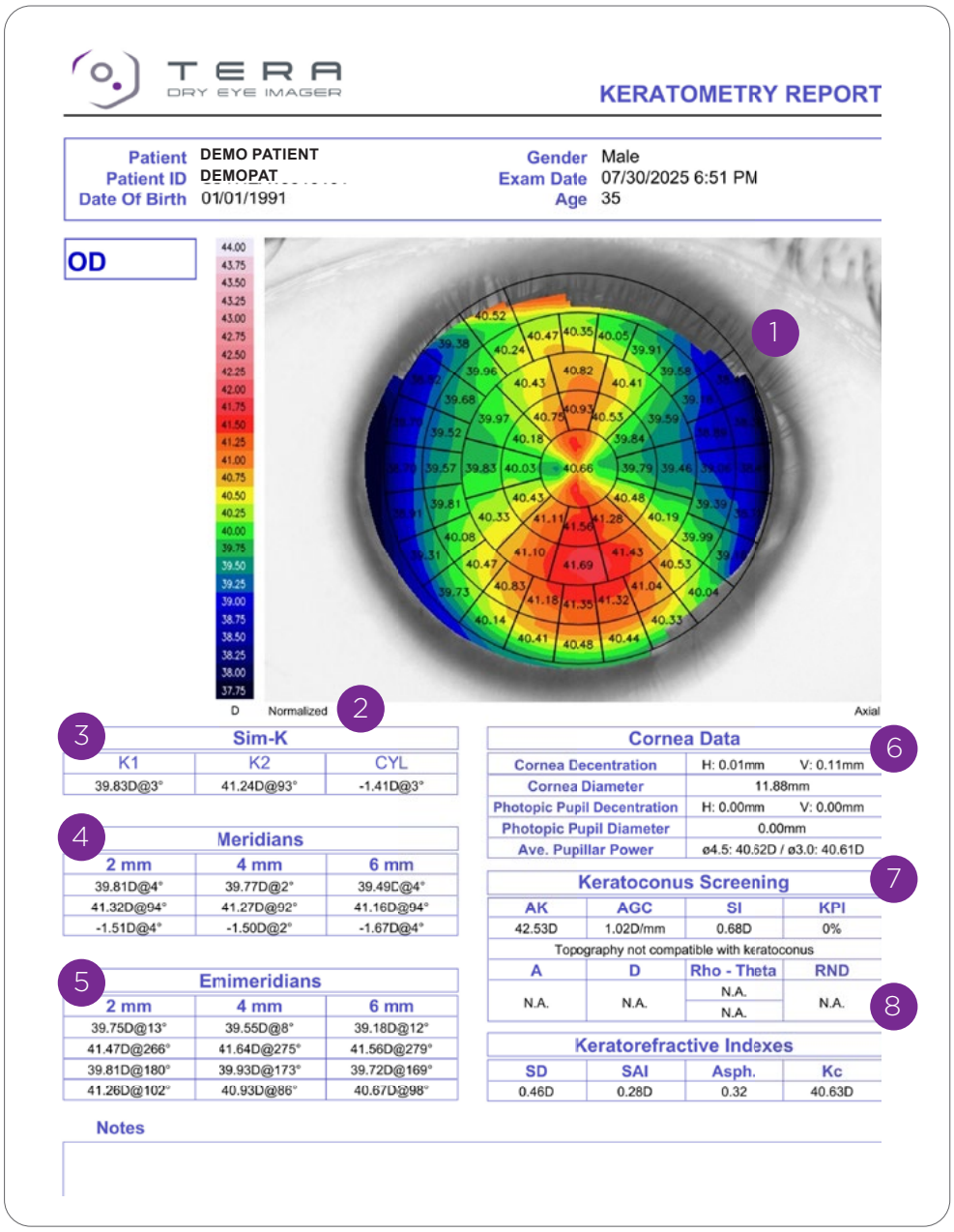
Evaluate corneal shape and curvature

1. **Map view display:** shows corneal curvature represented using a colour-coded scale
2. **Map display options:** map scale (absolute vs. normalised) and map type (axial vs. tangential)
3. **Sim-K values:** simulated keratometry values describing the two major corneal meridians
   K1: flat meridian, K2: steep meridian. CYL: K2-K1, Axis: orientation of K1
4. **Meridians**: keratometry measurements for the two major corneal meridians (flat K, steep K, CYL), calculated across standard corneal zones/rings (e.g., 3–5–7 mm or 2–4–6 mm)
5. **Emimeridans (semi-meridians):** keratometry measurements for the four major corneal meridians, also calculated across the same standard zones/rings (e.g., 3–5–7 mm or 2–4–6 mm)
6. **Cornea Data**
   - Cornea Decentration: decentration of the centre of the cornea relative to the pupillary axis
   - Diameter: white-to-white (WTW) measurement to assess the horizontal visible iris diameter
   - Photopic Pupil Decentration: decentration of the pupillary axis relative to the centre of the cornea under photopic (bright light) conditions
   - Photopic Pupil Diameter: size of pupil in photopic setting
   - Ave. Pupillary Power: average refractive power of the cornea calculated within a 3 mm and 4.5 mm corneal area/ring
7. **Keratoconus Screening:**†
   - AK (Apical Keratometry): corneal curvature measured at the corneal apex
   - AGC (Apical Gradient Curvature): rate of curvature change moving away from the cone apex
   - SI (Symmetry Index): measures superior–inferior curvature asymmetry
   - KPI (Keratometry Pentacam Index): indicator of overall corneal asymmetry derived from anterior corneal surface analysis

† Reference: Cavas-Martínez F, De la Cruz Sánchez E, Nieto Martínez J, Fernández Cañavate FJ, Fernández-Pacheco DG. Corneal topography in keratoconus: state of the art. Eye Vis (Lond). 2016;3:5.

8 **Keratorefractive Indices†**

- SD: standard deviation of curvature irregularity over a 4.5 mm pupillary area (values > 1D suggest corneal disease)
- SAI: surface asymmetry index representing the difference between the steepest and flattest corneal hemispheres
- Asph: corneal eccentricity (e-value), describing deviation from a spherical shape
- Kc: central corneal curvature in diopters (D)



TERA DRY EYE IMAGER

KERATOMETRY REPORT

Patient	DEMO PATIENT	Gender	Male
Patient ID	DEMOPAT	Exam Date	07/30/2025 6:51 PM
Date Of Birth	01/01/1991	Age	35

OD

D Normalized Axial

1 2

3 Sim-K

K1	K2	CYL
39.83D@3°	41.24D@93°	-1.41D@3°

4 Meridians

2 mm	4 mm	6 mm
39.81D@4°	39.77D@2°	39.49D@4°
41.32D@94°	41.27D@92°	41.16D@94°
-1.51D@4°	-1.50D@2°	-1.67D@4°

5 Emimeridians

2 mm	4 mm	6 mm
39.75D@13°	39.55D@8°	39.18D@12°
41.47D@266°	41.64D@275°	41.56D@279°
39.81D@180°	39.93D@173°	39.72D@169°
41.26D@102°	40.93D@86°	40.67D@98°

6 Cornea Data

Cornea Decentration	H: 0.01mm	V: 0.11mm
Cornea Diameter	11.88mm	
Photopic Pupil Decentration	H: 0.00mm	V: 0.00mm
Photopic Pupil Diameter	0.00mm	
Ave. Pupillar Power	ø4.5: 40.52D / ø3.0: 40.61D	

7 Keratoconus Screening

AK	AGC	SI	KPI
42.53D	1.02D/mm	0.68D	0%

Topography not compatible with keratoconus

A	D	Rho - Theta	RND
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		N.A.	

8

Keratorefractive Indexes

SD	SAI	Asph.	Kc
0.46D	0.28D	0.32	40.63D

Notes

Topography Comparison Report

Compare two images taken of the same eye, visit to visit

1. **Laterality and dates of each capture**
2. **Comparison of Sim-K and corneal astigmatism values**
3. **Cornea Data comparison**
    - Cornea Decentration: decentration of the centre of the cornea relative to the pupillary axis
    - Diameter: white-to-white (WTW) measurement to assess the horizontal visible iris diameter
    - Photopic Pupil Decentration: decentration of the pupillary axis relative to the centre of the cornea under photopic (bright light) conditions
    - Photopic Pupil Diameter: size of pupil in photopic setting
    - Ave. Pupillary Power: average refractive power of the cornea calculated within a 3 mm and 4.5 mm corneal area/ring
4. **Comparison of keratoconus screening indices (i.e., AK, AGC, SI, and Kpi)**
5. **Comparison of keratorefractive indices**

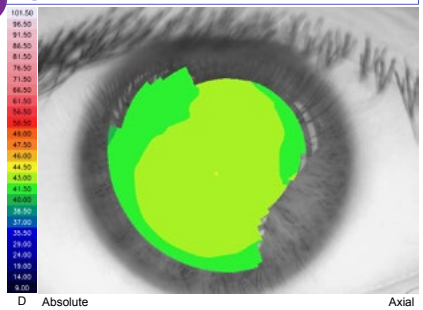
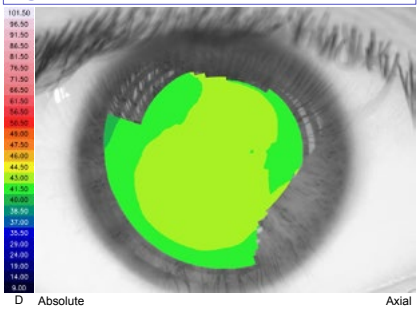
Topography Comparison Report

TERA DRY EYE IMAGER

KERATOMETRY COMPARISON REPORT

Patient	Demo Patient	**Gender**	Male
Patient ID	DEMPAT19751204	**Exam Date**	10/29/2025 12:48 PM
Date Of Birth	12/04/1975	**Age**	49

1

OD 10/29/2025 12:48 PM	OD 10/31/2025 12:04 PM
	
D Absolute Axial	D Absolute Axial

2

Sim-K

OD K1	OD K2	OD CYL	OS K1	OS K2	OS CYL
42.66 D @ 162 °	43.30 D @ 72 °	-0.65 D @ 162 °	42.48 D @ 160 °	43.12 D @ 70 °	-0.63 D @ 160 °

3

Cornea Data

	OD		OS	
Cornea Decentration	H: -0.52 mm	V: 0.27 mm	H: -0.50 mm	V: 0.30 mm
Cornea Diameter	11.58 mm		11.57 mm	
Photopic Pupil Decentration	H: -0.07 mm	V: -0.13 mm	H: -0.07 mm	V: -0.16 mm
Photopic Pupil Diameter	2.80 mm		3.16 mm	
Ave. Pupillar Power	ø4.5: 43.00 D / ø3.0: 43.05 D		ø4.5: 42.86 D / ø3.0: 42.90 D	

4

Keratoconus Screening

OD AK	OD AGC	OD SI	OD Kpi
44.48 D	1.05 D/mm	0.30 D	0 %
Topography not compatible with keratoconus			
A	D	Rho - Theta	RND
N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A.

OS AK	OS AGC	OS SI	OS Kpi
44.01 D	0.94 D/mm	0.34 D	0 %
Topography not compatible with keratoconus			
A	D	Rho - Theta	RND
N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A.

5

Keratorefractive Indexes

OD SD	OD SAI	OD Asph.	OD Kc
0.55 D	0.23 D	0.71	43.00 D

OS SD	OS SAI	OS Asph.	OS Kc
0.45 D	0.16 D	0.64	42.86 D

Notes

Zernike (Anterior Corneal Aberrometry)

Quantify anterior corneal aberrations, or optical imperfections, to assess visual quality

1. **Entering Pupil Size:**
   The preset pupil diameter used for calculating corneal aberrations. This value can be changed in the “Measurement” tab to assess how pupil size affects corneal aberrations.

2. **Total Aberration (OPD):**
   The corneal wavefront aberration profile map. It represents the total, or sum, of all aberration components shown on the right.

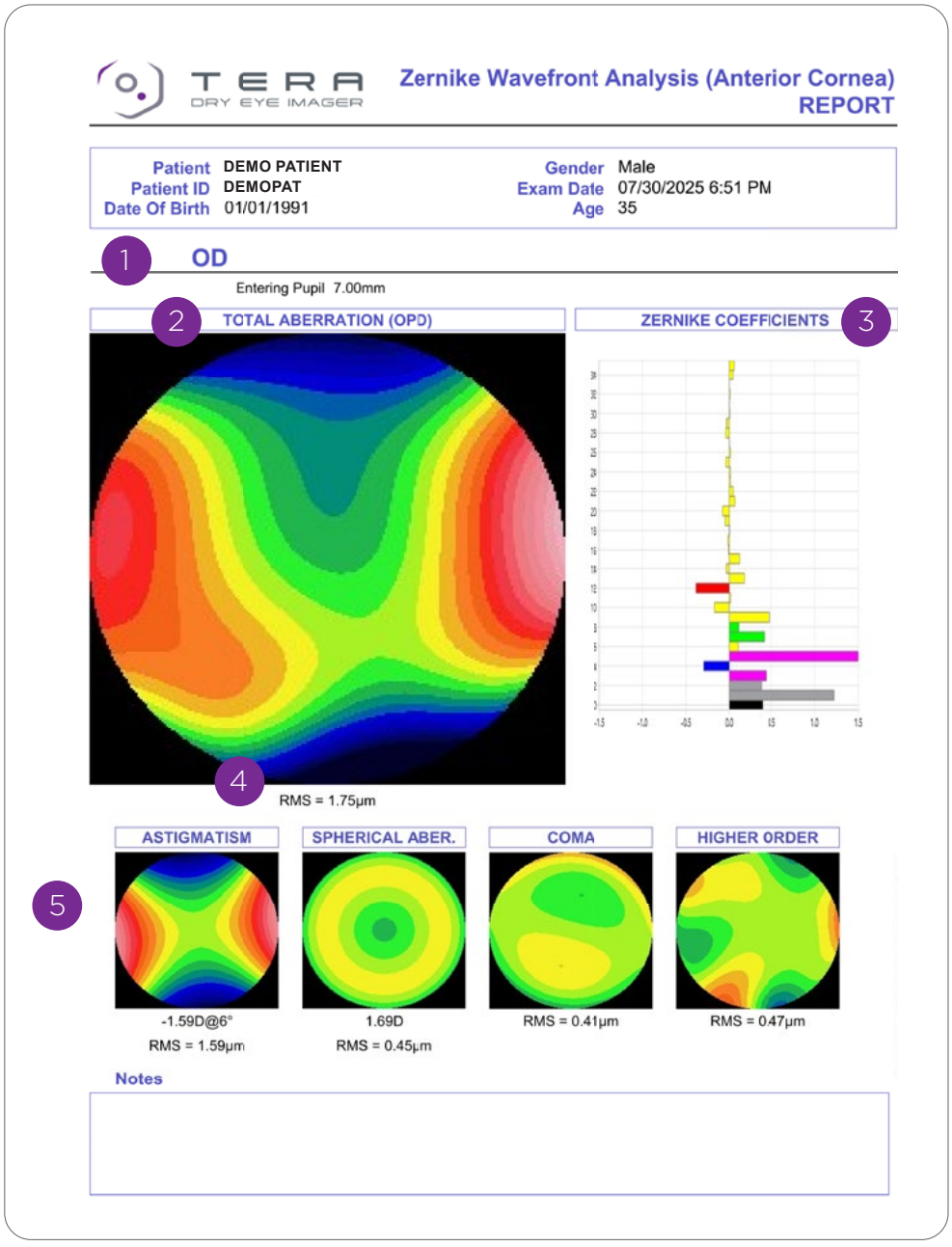
3. **Zernike Coefficients Graph:**
   A colour-coded histogram that provides a graphical representation of the “weight” of each corresponding Zernike coefficient/polynomial associated with wavefront aberrations in the eye

4. **Root Mean Square (RMS) Value:**
   A value used to summarise the overall magnitude of optical aberrations in the cornea (a higher value indicates more aberrations)

5. **Aberration Maps and RMS Values:**
   Shows the anterior corneal wavefront aberration components over a selected pupil size, as well as the RMS value for each component

   - **Astigmatism:** the magnitude in diopters and axis are displayed
   - **Spherical aberration:** quantity of longitudinal spherical aberration in diopters
   - **Coma:** map and direction shown
   - **High Order:** all the components of an order higher than the primary aberrations above are grouped

Zernike
(Anterior Corneal Aberrometry)



TERA DRY EYE IMAGER

Zernike Wavefront Analysis (Anterior Cornea)
REPORT

Patient	DEMO PATIENT	Gender	Male
Patient ID	DEMOPAT	Exam Date	07/30/2025 6:51 PM
Date Of Birth	01/01/1991	Age	35

1 **OD**

Entering Pupil 7.00mm

2 TOTAL ABERRATION (OPD)

3 ZERNIKE COEFFICIENTS

4 RMS = 1.75µm

5

ASTIGMATISM	SPHERICAL ABER.	COMA	HIGHER ORDER
-1.59D@6°	1.69D	RMS = 0.41µm	RMS = 0.47µm
RMS = 1.59µm	RMS = 0.45µm		

Notes

Pupillometry Report

Analyse the characteristics of dynamic and static pupillometry

1. **Minimum Measured Pupil Size:** pupil diameter recorded under photopic (bright-light) conditions

2. **Maximum Measured Pupil Size:** pupil diameter recorded under scotopic (dark) conditions

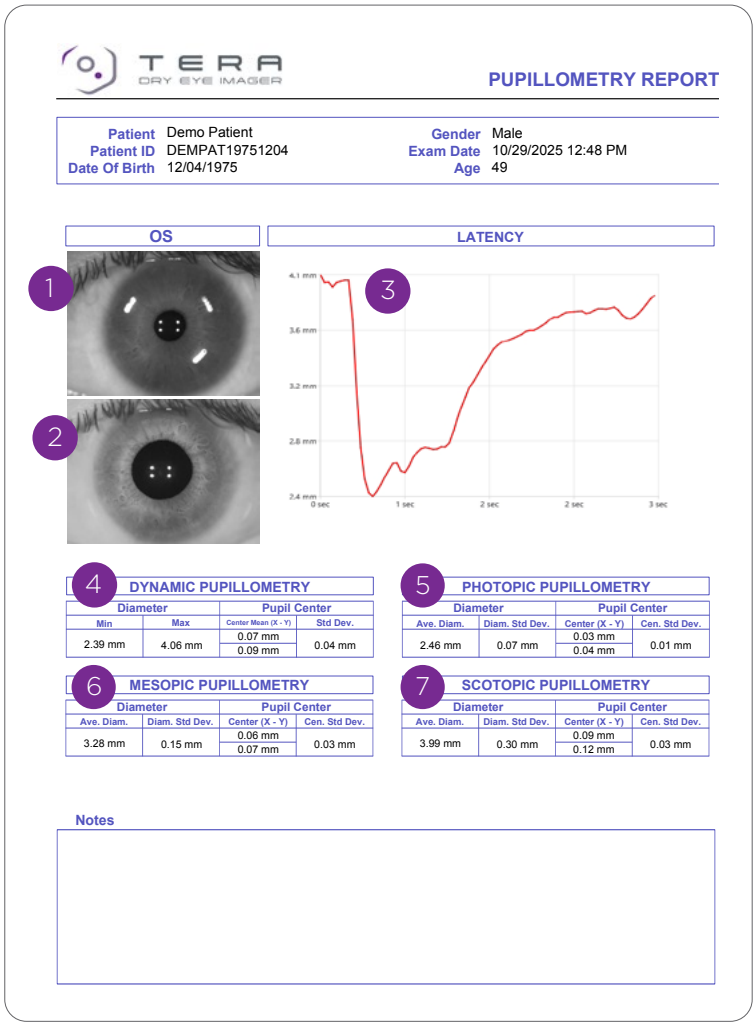
3. **Pupil Latency Graph:** a graph that tracks changes in pupil diameter over time as lighting transitions from scotopic to photopic, then back to scotopic

4. **Dynamic Pupillometry:** analysis of pupil diameter and decentration relative to the optical axis under variable light conditions

5. **Photopic Pupillometry:** assessment of pupil characteristics under static, bright-light conditions

6. **Mesopic Pupillometry:** assessment of pupil characteristics under static, dim-light conditions

7. **Scotopic Pupillometry:** assessment of pupil characteristics under static, dark conditions


TERA DRY EYE IMAGER

PUPILLOMETRY REPORT

Patient	Demo Patient	Gender	Male
Patient ID	DEMPAT19751204	Exam Date	10/29/2025 12:48 PM
Date Of Birth	12/04/1975	Age	49

OS

LATENCY

1 2 3

4 DYNAMIC PUPILLOMETRY

Diameter		Pupil Center	
Min	Max	Center Mean (X - Y)	Std Dev.
2.39 mm	4.06 mm	0.07 mm 0.09 mm	0.04 mm

5 PHOTOPIC PUPILLOMETRY

Diameter		Pupil Center	
Ave. Diam.	Diam. Std Dev.	Center (X - Y)	Cen. Std Dev.
2.46 mm	0.07 mm	0.03 mm 0.04 mm	0.01 mm

6 MESOPIC PUPILLOMETRY

Diameter		Pupil Center	
Ave. Diam.	Diam. Std Dev.	Center (X - Y)	Cen. Std Dev.
3.28 mm	0.15 mm	0.06 mm 0.07 mm	0.03 mm

7 SCOTOPIC PUPILLOMETRY

Diameter		Pupil Center	
Ave. Diam.	Diam. Std Dev.	Center (X - Y)	Cen. Std Dev.
3.99 mm	0.30 mm	0.09 mm 0.12 mm	0.03 mm

Notes

NIBUT (Noninvasive Tear Break-up) Report

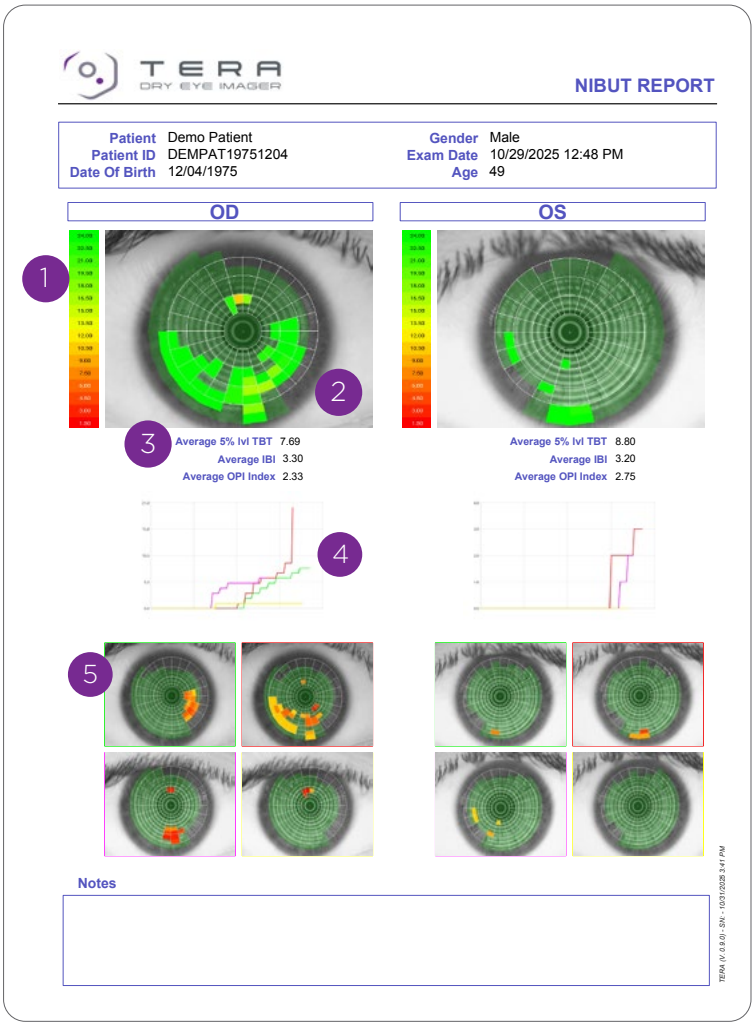
Evaluate tear film stability by analysing the timing and distribution of tear film break-up across multiple acquisitions

1. **Time Scale (in seconds):** displays measurement timeline

2. **Coloured NIBUT Maps:** colour-coded map indicating the areas where the first tear film break-up (TBT) occurs

3. **NIBUT Indices:**

   - **Average 5% lvl TBT:** average tear film break-up time calculated across all valid acquisitions at the 5% tear break-up threshold level
   - **Average IBI (Inter-Blink Interval):** available only if a BLINK acquisition was performed; represents the average duration between blinks
   - **Average OPI (Ocular Protection Index):** available only when IBI is available; calculated as Average 5% TBT divided by IBI



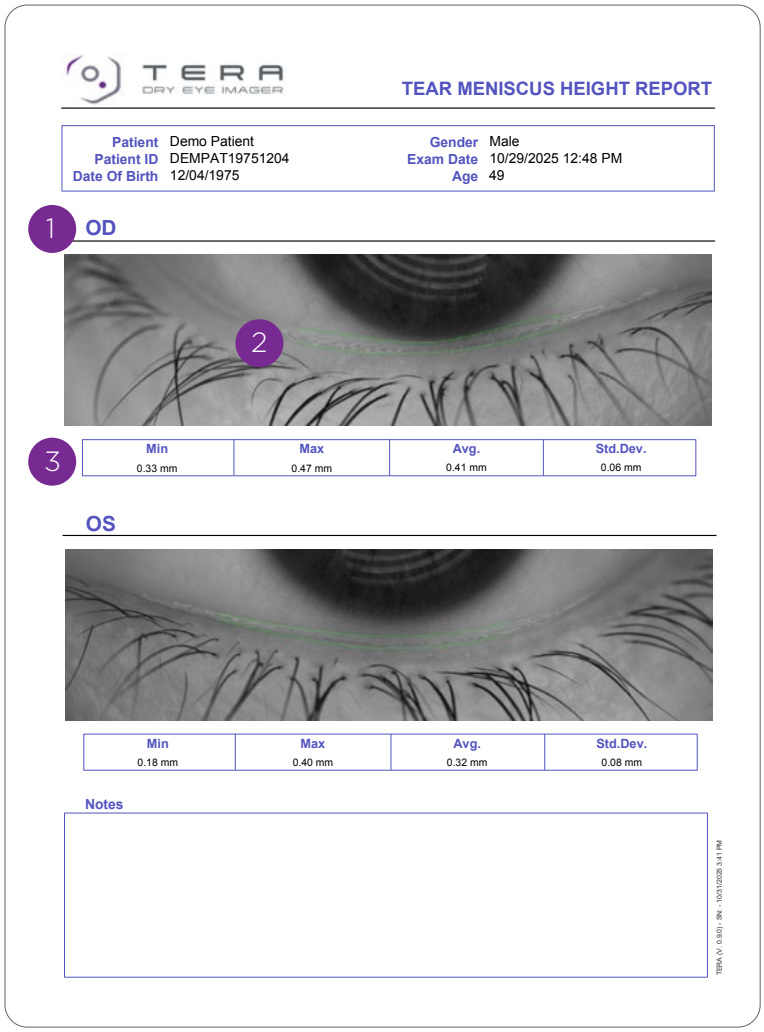
4. **TBT Overlay Map:** plot showing time on the x-axis against the percentage of broken sectors at each moment; includes all acquisitions when multiple are recorded (the colour of the plotted curve in the graph matches that of the frame of the corresponding TBT acquisition map below)

5. **TBT Analysis Maps:** displays areas of first break-up across multiple TBT acquisitions, shown as a colour-coded grid of instability zones. The colour of the frame of each TBT Analysis Map matches that of the corresponding plotted curve in the TBT Overlay Map above.

Tear Meniscus Height (TMH) Report

Evaluate tear volume by measuring the height and uniformity of the lower tear meniscus

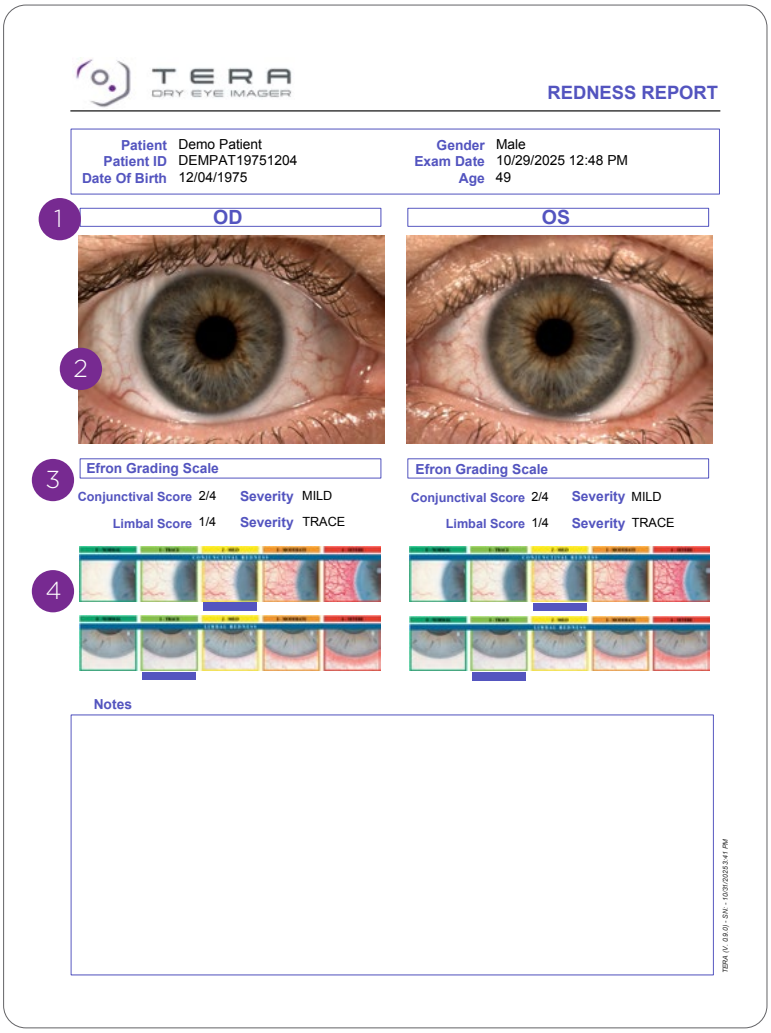
1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **TMH Height Profile:** image showing the inferior tear meniscus with the analysed tear profile outlined in green; note that five calipers must be set and “Show Profile” must be enabled to generate the profile
3. **TMH Characteristics:**
   - **Min:** the lowest measured tear meniscus height within the profile
   - **Max:** the highest measured tear meniscus height within the profile
   - **Average:** the mean tear meniscus height calculated across all measured points
   - **Standard Deviation:** analysis of the amount of variation in the tear meniscus height



Redness Report

Evaluate ocular surface redness with the use of validated grading scales

1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **Captured Conjunctival Redness Photo:** acquired images used for assessment of conjunctival and limbal redness
3. **Redness Analysis:** clinician-assigned grading of conjunctival and/or limbal redness based on evaluation of the photo compared to the Efron[1] or Jenvis[2] clinical reference scale
4. **Clinically Validated Grading Scales:** validated reference scales for evaluating conjunctival and limbal redness (the severity level selected by the user is indicated by a line below the image). Users can select the grading scale type (Efron or Jenvis) in device Settings.



1. Efron, N., Morgan, P. B., & Katsara, S. S. (2001). Validation of grading scales for contact lens complications. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 21(1), 17–29.
2. Jenvis, D. R., et al. (2007). The development and validation of the Jenvis Dry Eye Questionnaire. Optician, 233(6091), 16–21.

Blepharitis Report

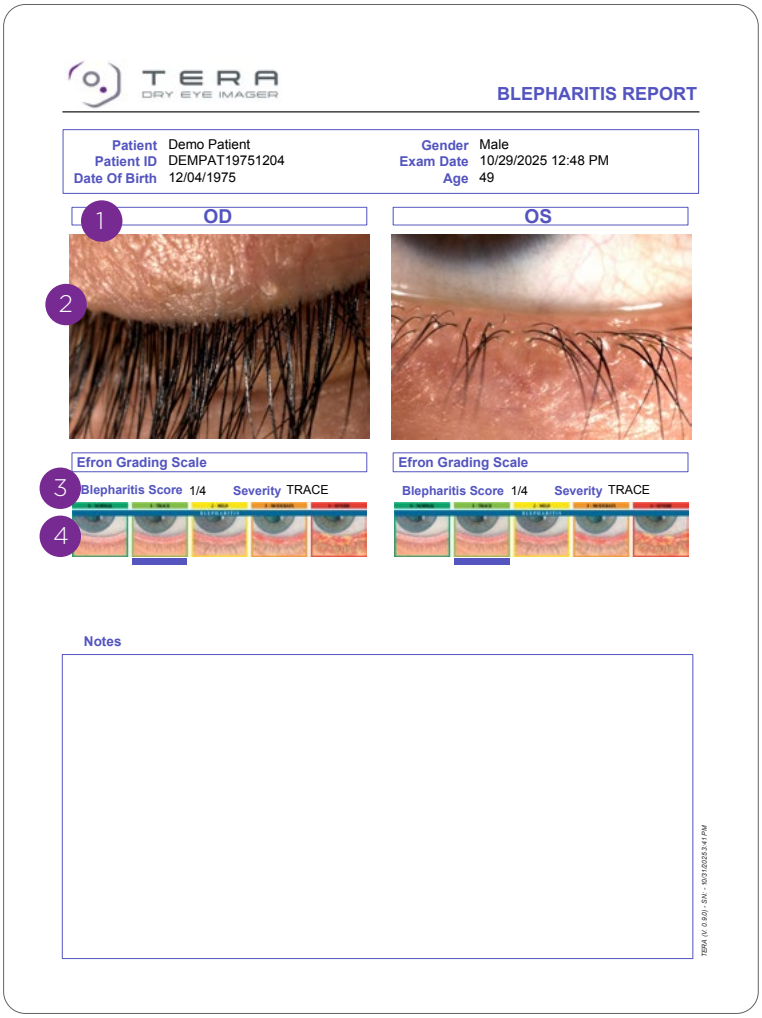
Evaluate blepharitis with the use of a validated grading scale

1. **Laterality:** OD or OS

2. **Captured Blepharitis Photo:** acquired images used for assessment of blepharitis

3. **Blepharitis Analysis:** clinician-assigned grading of blepharitis based on evaluation of the captured image compared to the Efron clinical reference scale

4. **Clinically Validated Grading Scale:**[1] validated reference scale for evaluating blepharitis (the severity level selected by the user is indicated by a line below the image)



1. Efron, N., Morgan, P. B., & Katsara, S. S. (2001). Validation of grading scales for contact lens complications. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 21(1), 17–29.

Lipid Layer Report

Evaluate lipid layer flow to assess tear film quality

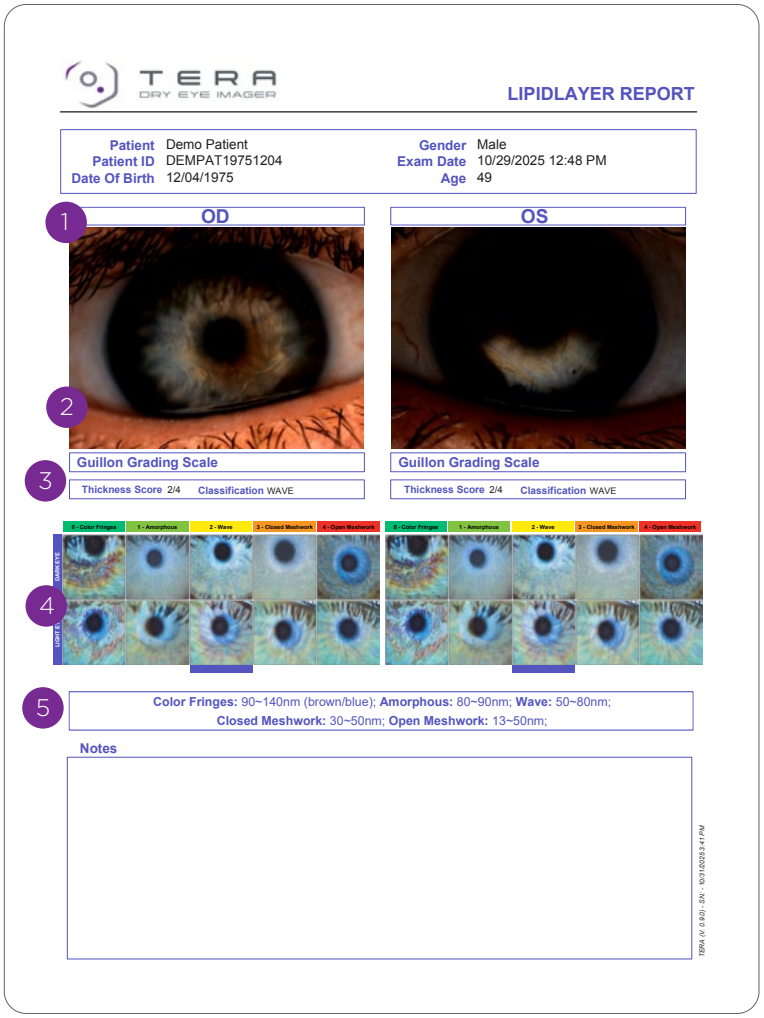
1. **Laterality:** OD or OS

2. **Captured Lipid Layer Photo:** acquired images used for qualitative assessment of lipid layer flow

3. **Lipid Layer Thickness Grading:** clinician-assigned grading of lipid layer thickness based on evaluation of the captured image compared to the Guillon[3] clinical reference scale

4. **Guillon Lipid Layer Grading Scale:** validated reference scale for evaluating lipid layer flow (the severity level selected by the user is indicated by a short purple line below the image)

5. **Lipid Layer Thickness Reference Values:** thickness values corresponding to each lipid layer flow grade, as reported in the referenced publication[3]



3. Guillon, M. (1998). Use of the Tearscope Plus in the routine contact lens fitting practice. Contact Lens and Anterior Eye, 21(Suppl 1), S31–S40.

Meibomian Gland Report

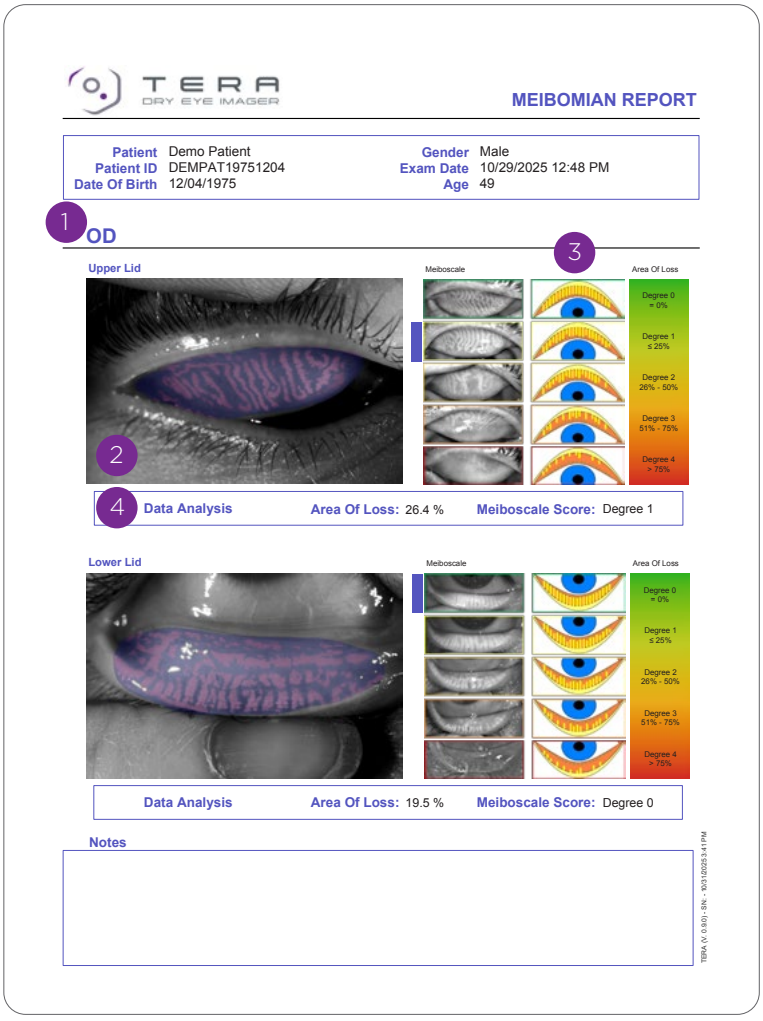
Evaluate meibomian gland structure by analysing gland dropout and area of loss

1. **Laterality and Lid Selection (Upper/Lower):** indicates which eye and eyelid were evaluated

2. **Captured Meibomian Gland Photo:** acquired images used for assessment of meibomian gland dropout (purple region is manually selected by the clinician for analysis)

3. **Meiboscale:**[4] validated clinical reference scale for evaluating meibomian gland area of loss (the severity level selected by the user is indicated by a purple vertical line shown to the left of the Meiboscale)

4. **Data Analysis:**
   - Area of Loss: proportion of the eyelid region showing missing or atrophied meibomian glands relative to the total analysed area
   - Meiboscale Score: clinician-assigned grade of meibomian gland dropout based on comparison of the image to the Meiboscale reference

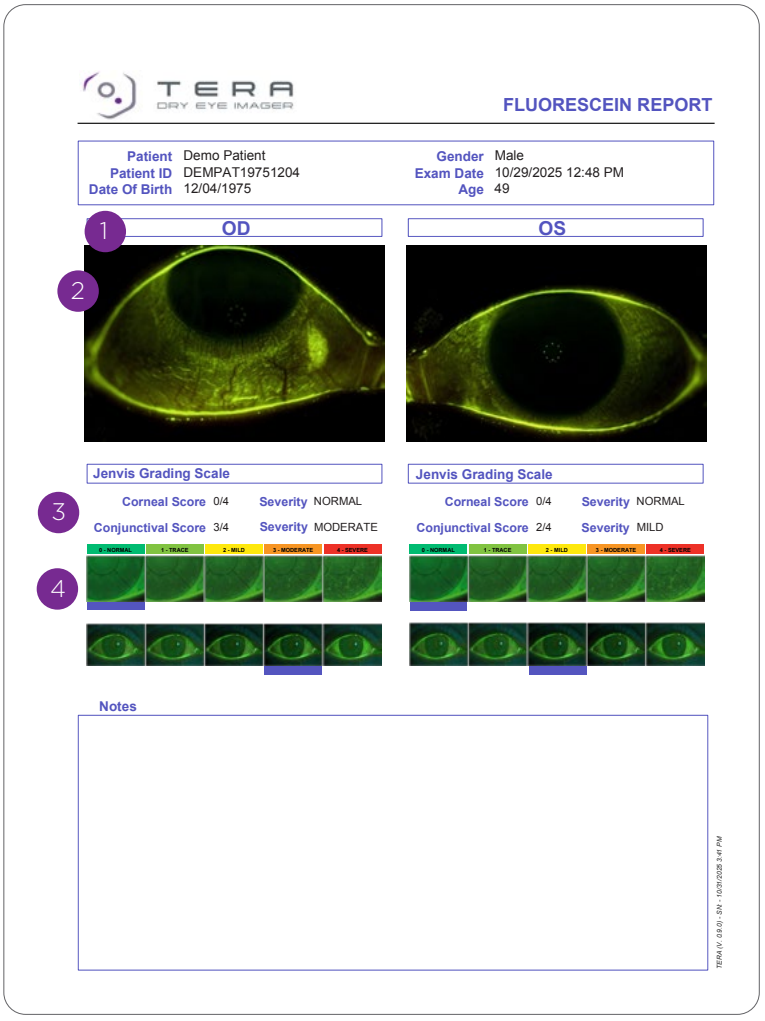


4. Pult, H., & Riede-Pult, B. H. (2012). Non-contact meibography: Keep it simple but effective. Contact Lens and Anterior Eye, 35(2), 77–80.

Fluorescein Report

Evaluate conjunctival and corneal staining by comparing captured fluorescein images to validated grading criteria

1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **Captured Fluorescein Staining Photo:** acquired images used for assessment of fluorescein staining
3. **Fluorescein Analysis:** clinician-assigned grading of staining based on evaluation of the captured image compared to the Jenvis[2] clinical reference scale
4. **Clinically Validated Jenvis Grading Scale:** validated reference scale for evaluating conjunctival and corneal staining (the severity level selected by the user is indicated by a purple horizontal line shown below the reference scale)

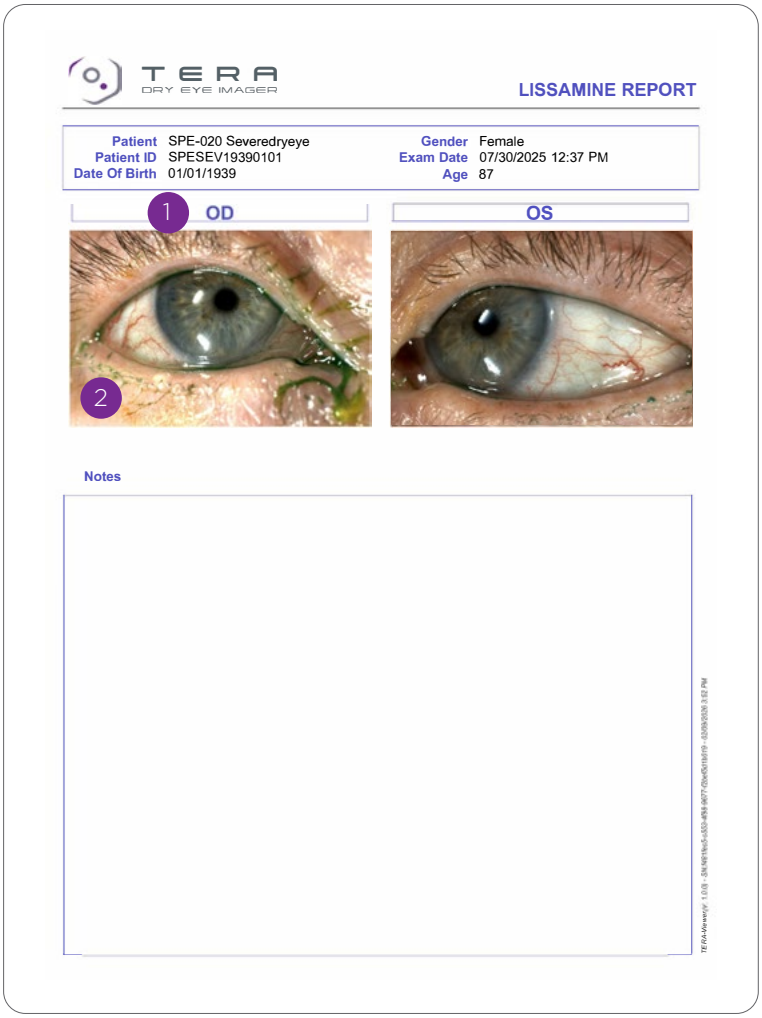


2. Jenvis, D. R., et al. (2007). The development and validation of the Jenvis Dry Eye Questionnaire. Optician, 233(6091), 16–21.

Lissamine Green Report

Evaluate Lissamine Green staining

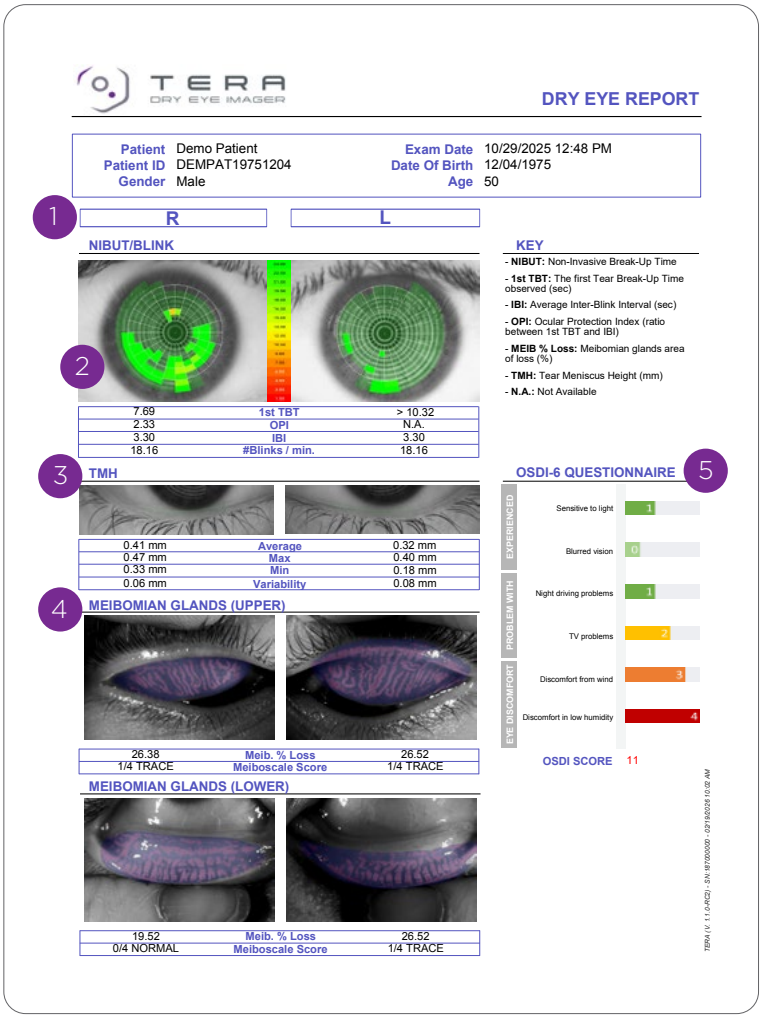
1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **Captured Lissamine Green Staining Photo:** acquired images used for assessment of Lissamine Green staining



Dry Eye Summary Report

The Dry Eye Summary Report offers a consolidated view of all acquired dry eye tests

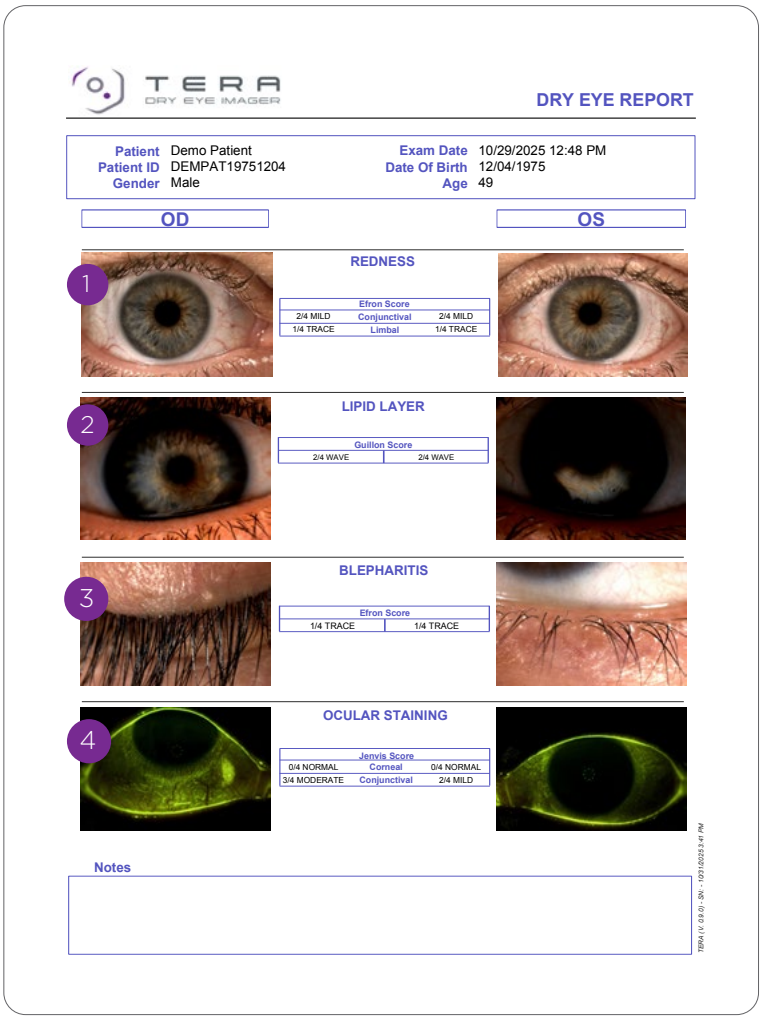
1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **NIBUT/BLINK Results**: 1st TBT, OPI, IBI, and number of blinks per minute
3. **TMH Results:** average, maximum, and minimum tear meniscus height with variability measured in millimeters
4. **Meibomian Gland Imaging Results:**
   - Meib. % Loss
   - Meiboscale Score
5. **Dry Eye Questionnaire (OSDI-6, DEQ-5) Results:** the severity of patient-reported symptoms is displayed with an associated colour code



Dry Eye Summary Report

The Dry Eye Summary Report offers a consolidated view of all acquired dry eye tests

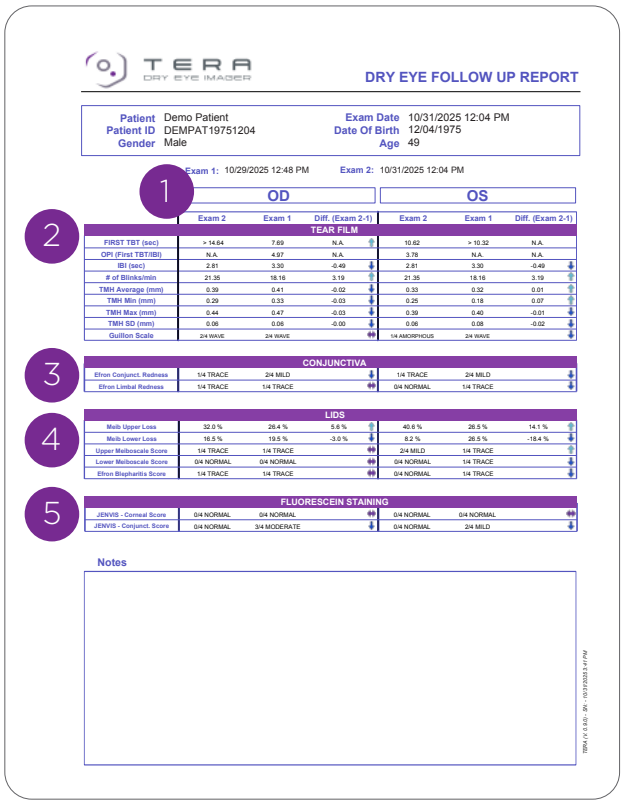
1. **Redness Results:**
   conjunctival and limbal scores
2. **Lipid Layer Results:**
   lipid layer flow pattern scores
3. **Blepharitis Results:**
   lid margin
   inflammation scores
4. **Ocular Staining Results:**
   corneal and conjunctival staining scores. By default, results and images related to Fluorescein staining are always reported; if only Lissamine Green is acquired, then those images will be shown in the report (without grading scores)

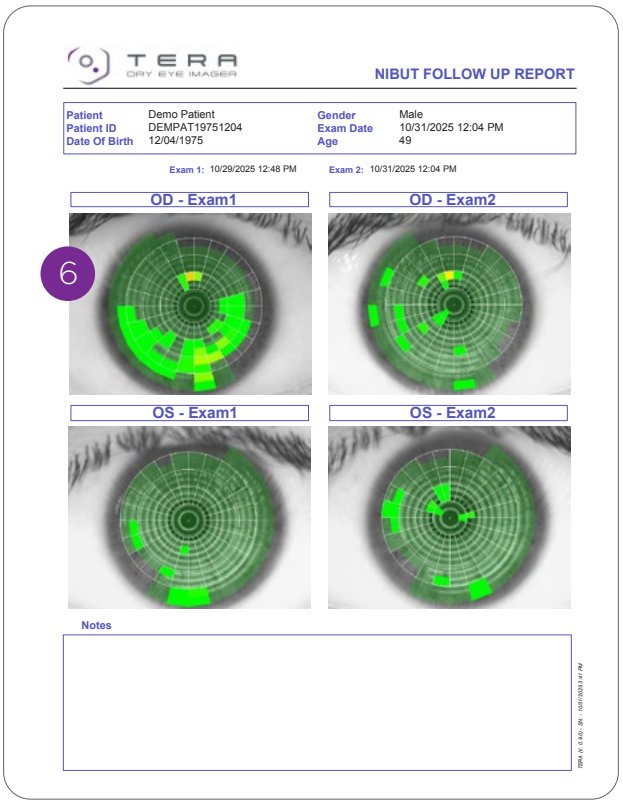


Dry Eye Follow Up Report

Compare dry eye findings across two visits to evaluate changes in tear film, conjunctiva, lids, staining, and symptoms

1. **Laterality:** OD or OS
2. **Tear Film Comparison*:** differences in NIBUT, TMH, and lipid layer assessments between two selected exams
3. **Conjunctiva Comparison*:** differences in conjunctival and limbal redness between two selected exams
4. **Lid Comparison*:** differences in gland loss, Meiboscale score, and Efron blepharitis score between two selected exams
5. **Fluorescein Staining Comparison*:** differences in corneal and conjunctival staining using the Jenvis score across two exams
6. **Comparison of TBT Scans:** evaluation of tear break-up time scans from two selected exams





* Coloured arrows indicate whether there is an increase, decrease, or no change between the two selected examinations shown.

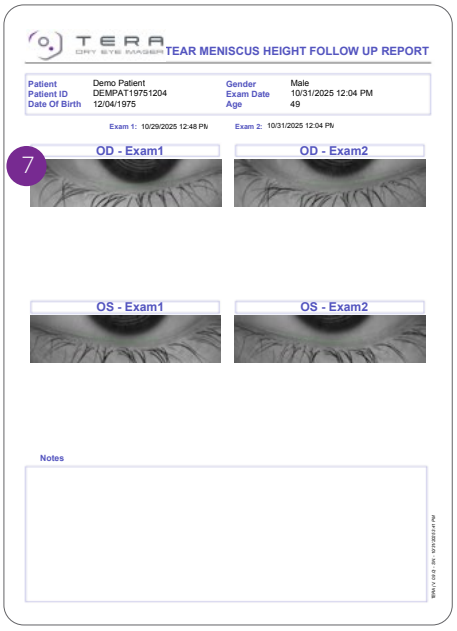
Dry Eye Follow Up Report

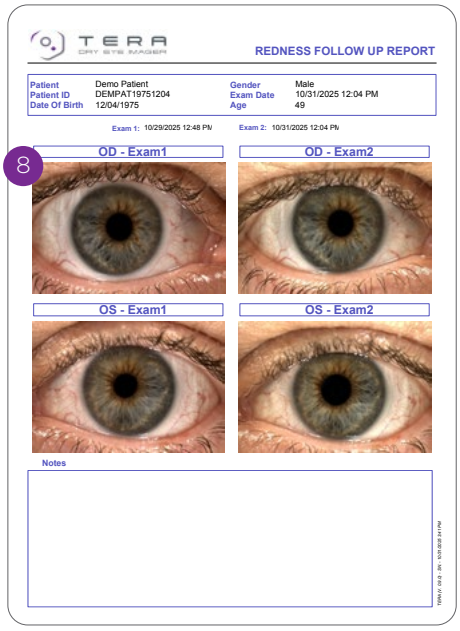
7 **Comparison of Tear Meniscus Height Scans:** evaluation of TMH images from two selected exams

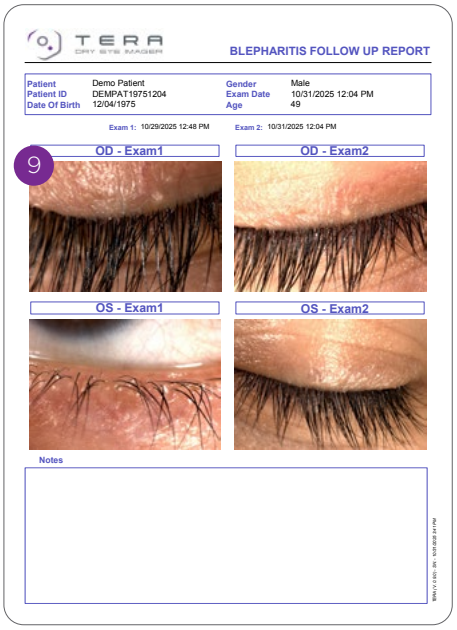
8 **Conjunctival Redness Comparison:** evaluation of conjunctival redness images from two selected exams

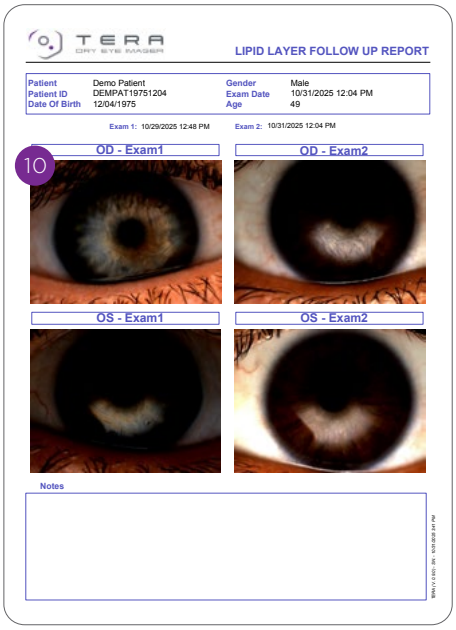
9 **Blepharitis Comparison:** evaluation of blepharitis findings between two selected exams

10 **Lipid Layer Image Comparison:** evaluation of lipid layer flow quality between two selected exams









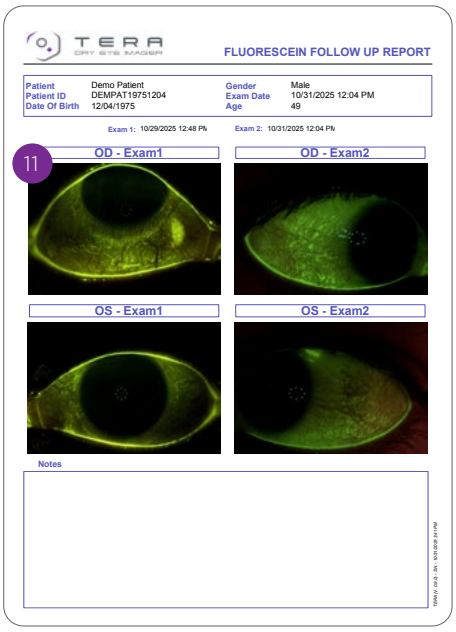
Dry Eye Follow Up Report

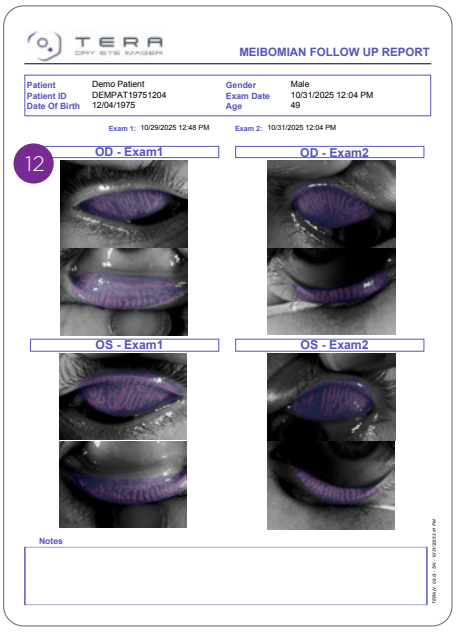
11 **Fluorescein Staining Image Comparison:** evaluation of corneal and conjunctival staining patterns between two selected exams

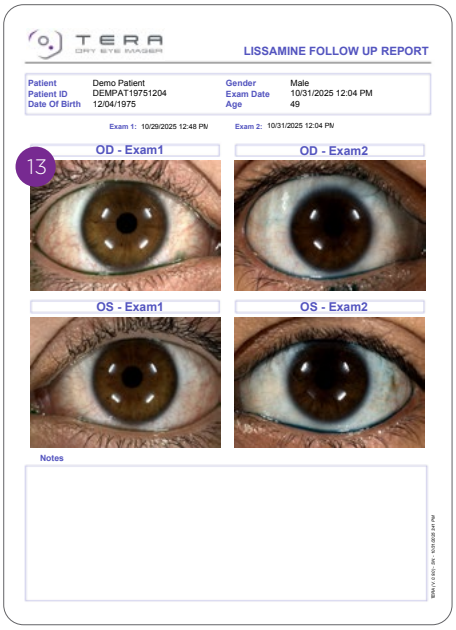
12 **Meibomian Gland Image Comparison:** evaluation of meibomian gland dropout patterns between two selected exams

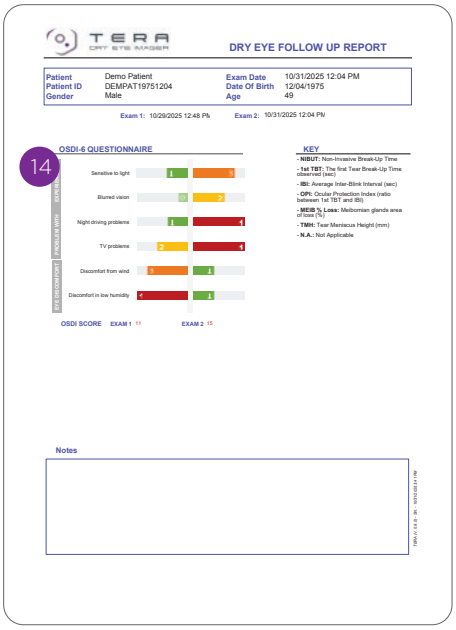
13 **Lissamine Green Staining Comparison:** evaluation of lissamine green staining patterns between two selected exams

14 **Dry Eye Questionnaire Results Comparison:** evaluation of differences in dry eye symptom responses and overall resulting scores between two selected exams









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