

FIGURES

Fig 1-1. (legend on p. 105)

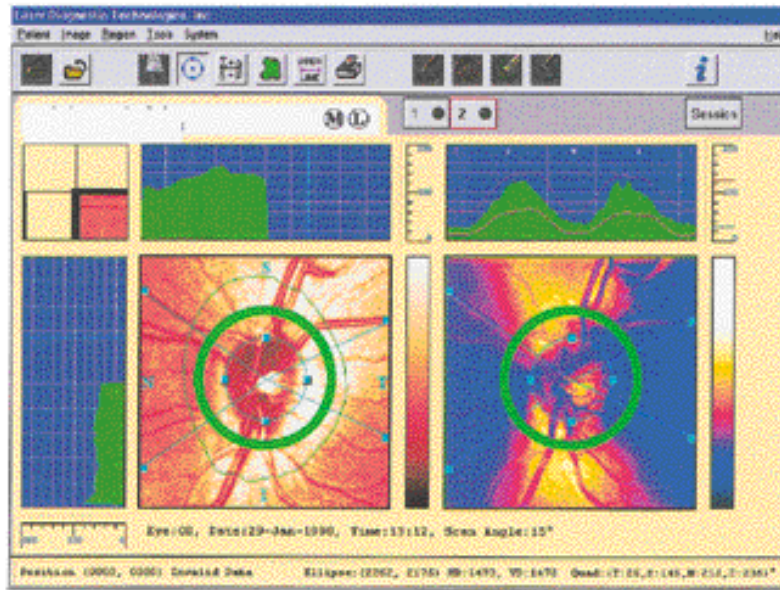


Fig 1-2. (legend on p. 105)

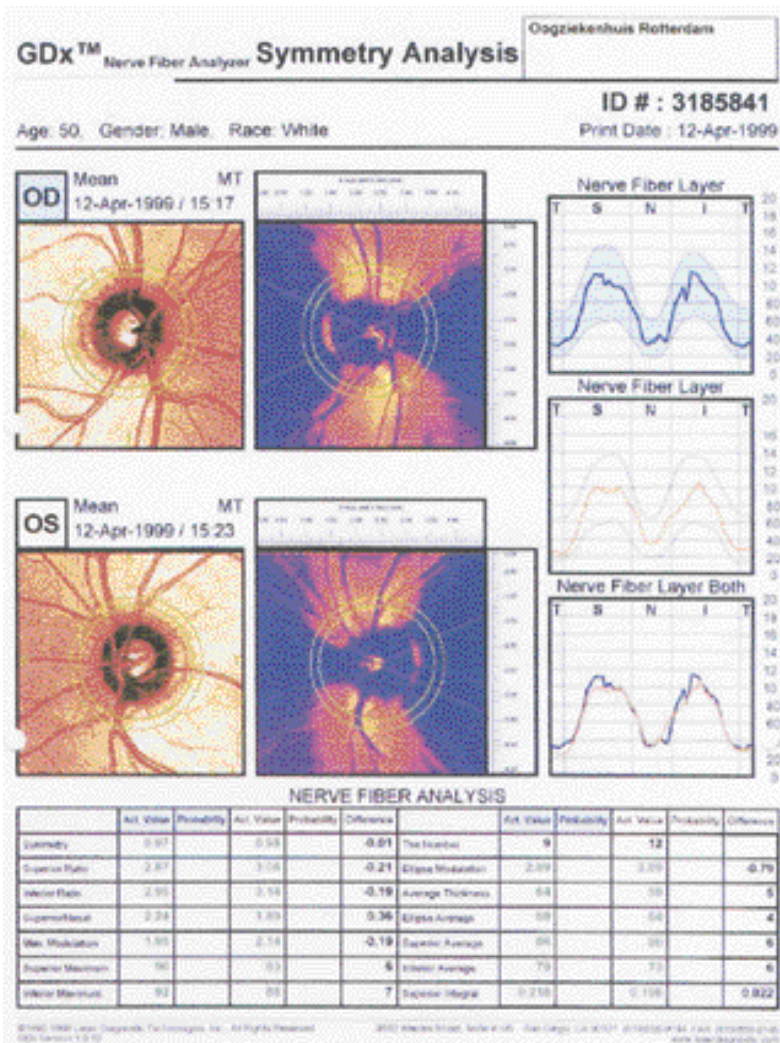


Fig 2-1. (legend on p. 105)

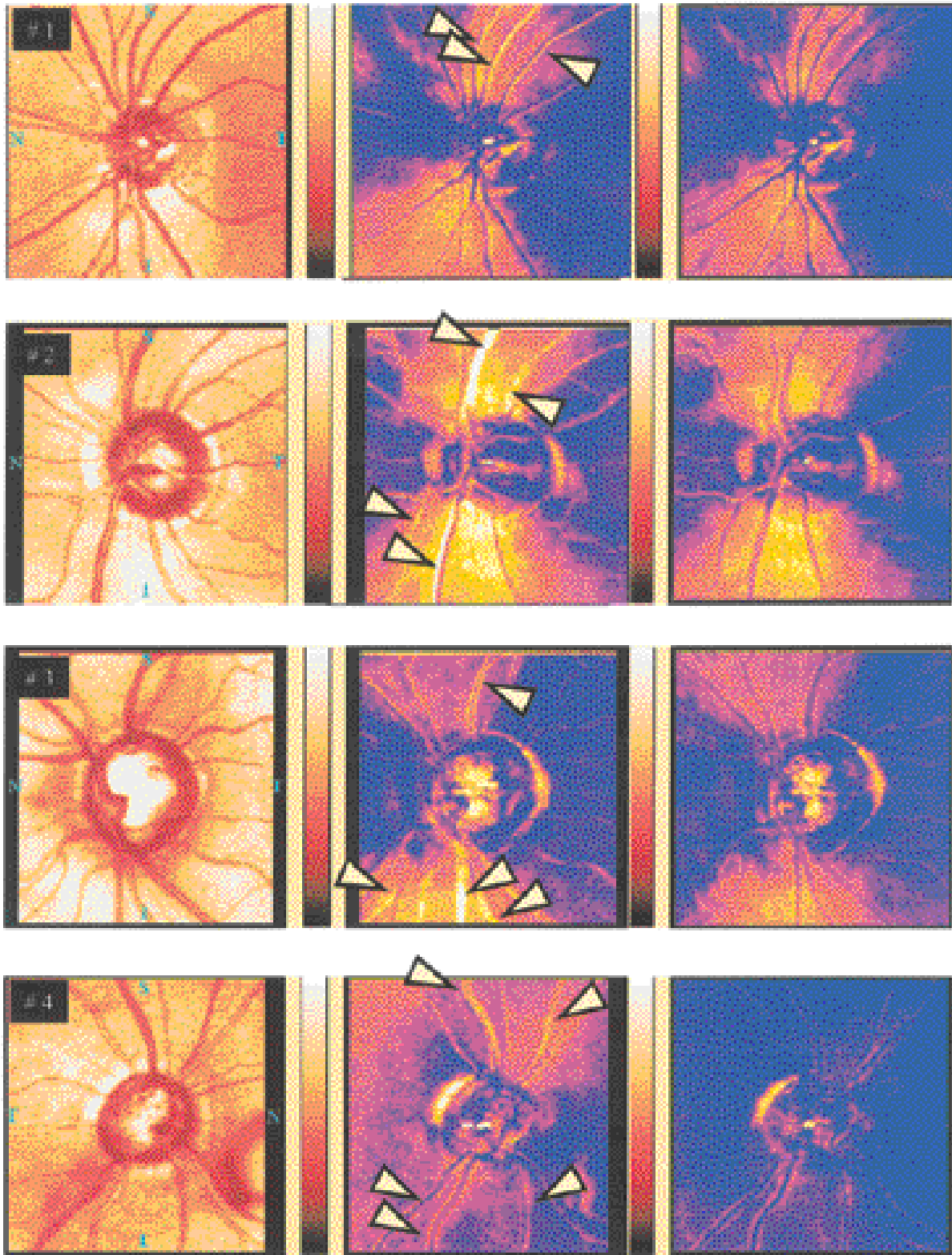
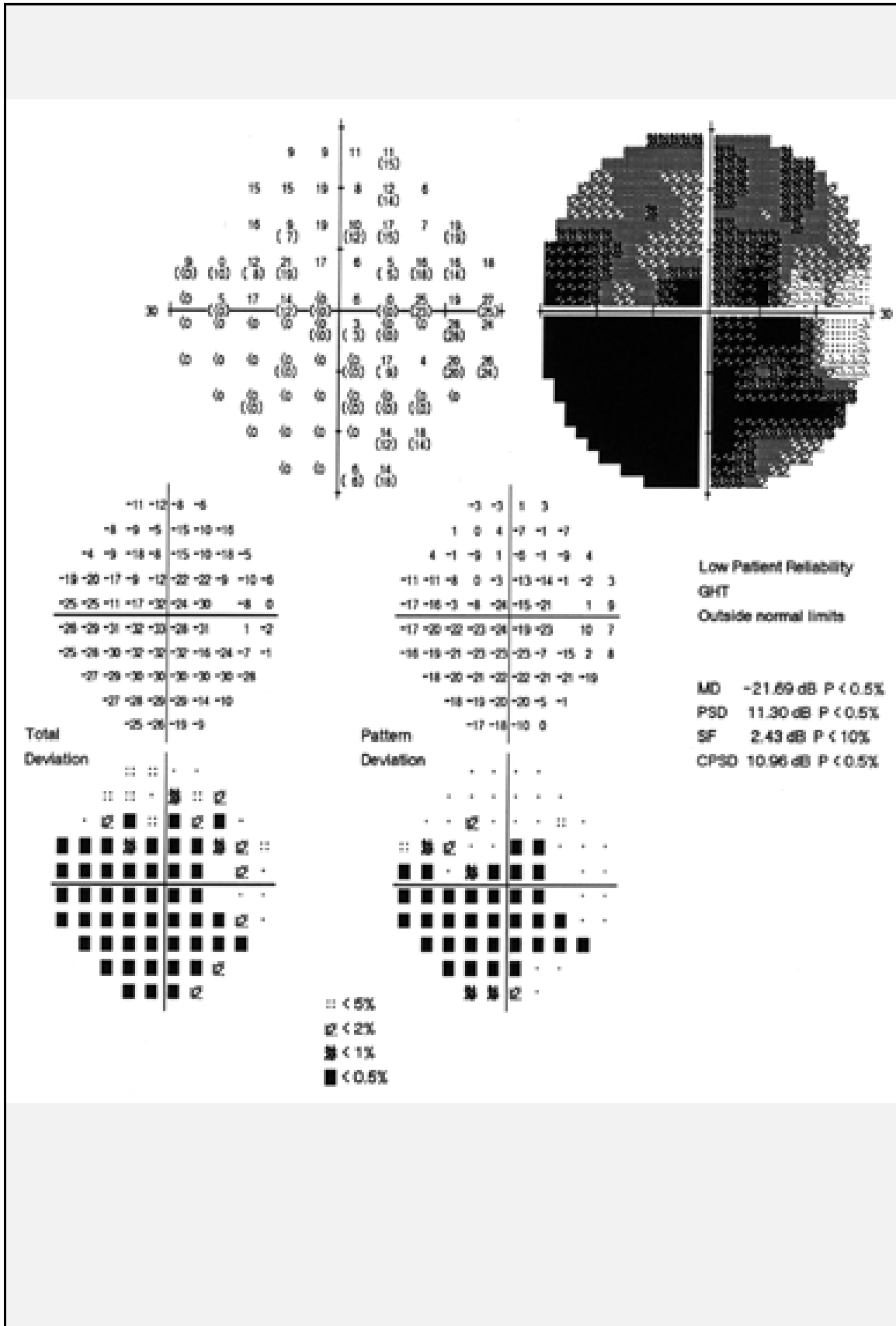


Fig. 2-2. (legend on p. 105)



<< **Fig 1-1.** GDx scan of a normal eye.

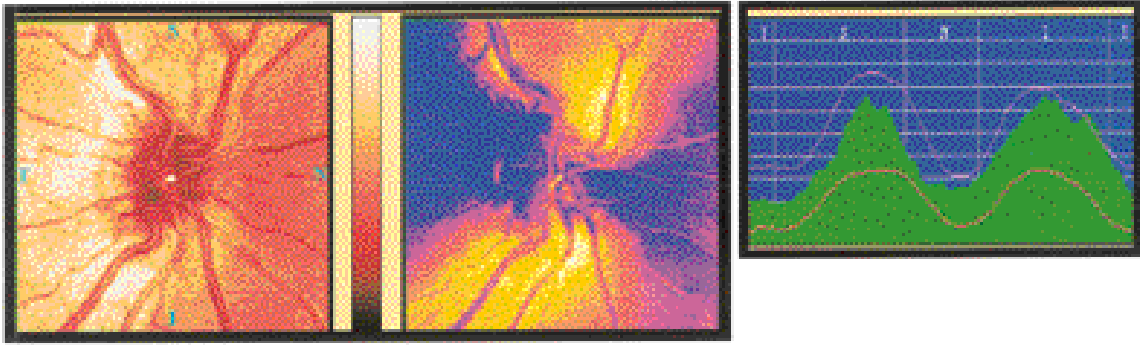
Legend

<< **Fig 1-2.** The GDx printout contains a retardation image and a reflection image of each eye, a double hump graph for each eye, a symmetry graph, and 14 parameters for each eye.

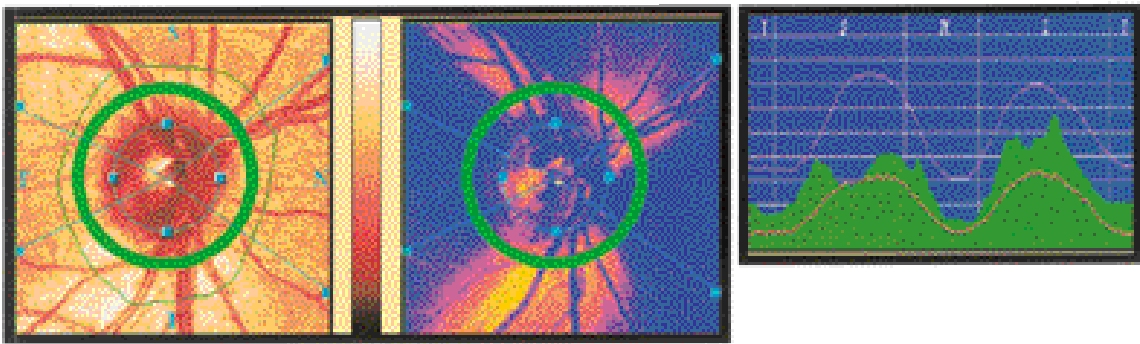
<< **Fig 2-1.** Examples of motion artifacts in four different subjects (#1-4). Of every subject, the reflectance image is shown (left), the retardation image (middle) with the motion artifacts (indicated with an arrow), and the retardation image without motion artifacts (right). How to recognize the motion artifacts is explained in the methods section.

<< **Fig. 2-2.** Visual Field examination (HFA 30-2) of the glaucoma patient in example #4.

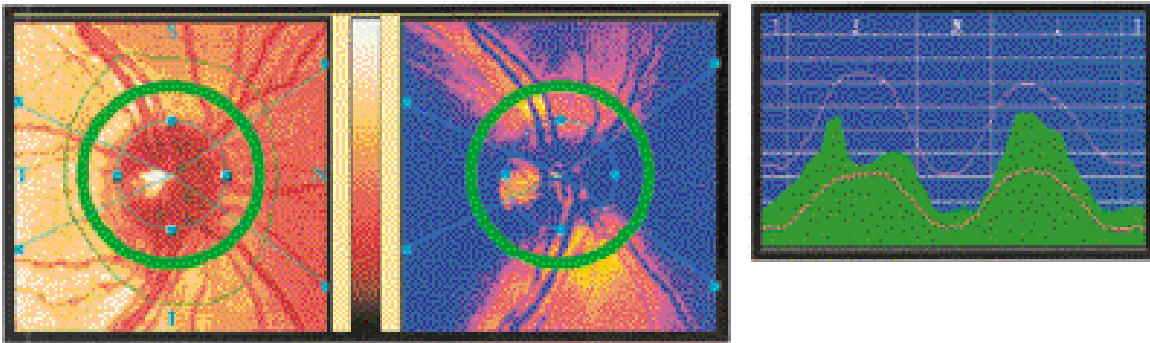
Fig 4-1. examples #1-3 (legend on p. 108)



example # 1; normal NFL

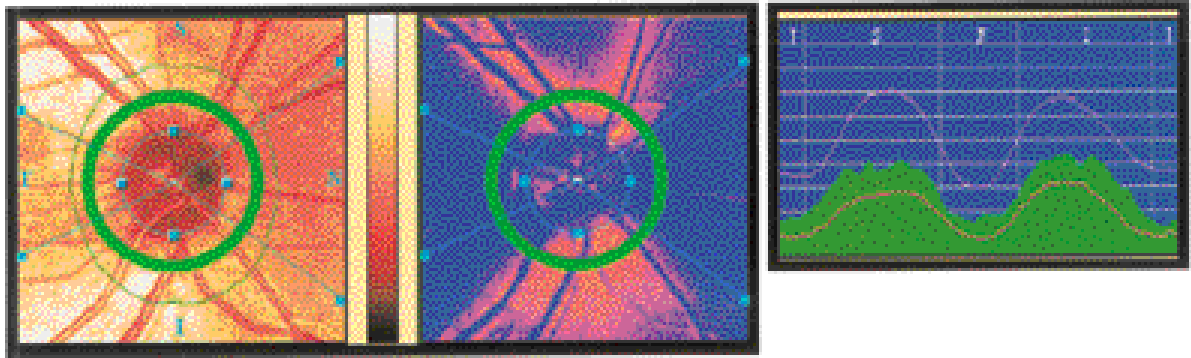


example # 2; split superior bundle

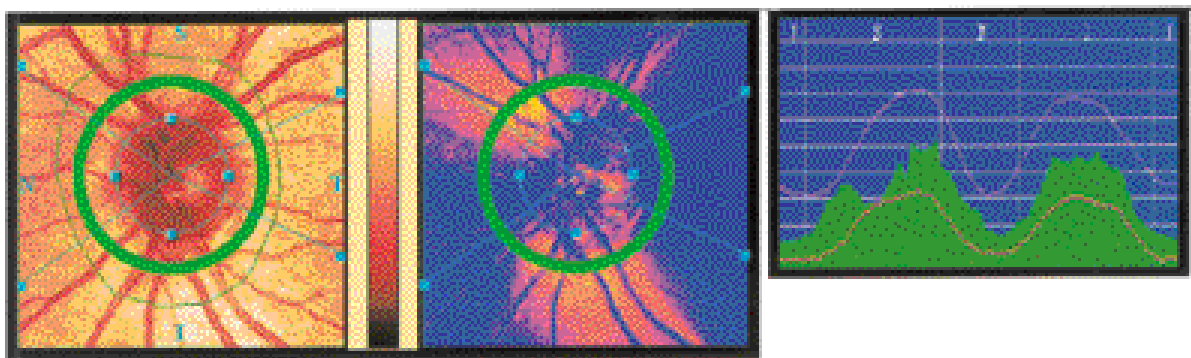


example # 3; split superior bundle

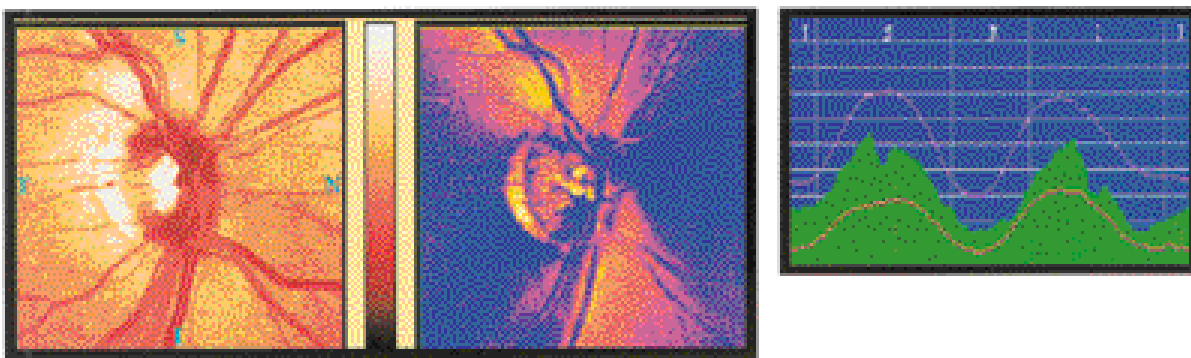
Fig 4-1. continued examples #4-6 (legend on p. 108)



example # 4; partially split superior bundle



example # 5; partially split superior bundle



example # 6; wedge defect

Legend**<< Fig 4-1.**

Some of the reference examples used for the classifications in this study. Every example consists of a fundus reflectance image (left), a retardation image (middle) and a double hump graph (right). All examples have been obtained in individuals with healthy eyes, except example no. 6, that was obtained in a glaucoma patient. Example 1 shows single nerve fiber layer bundles superiorly and inferiorly. Example 2 and 3 show split superior nerve fiber layer bundles. Examples 4 and 5 show cases that did not meet the criteria of our definition of a split bundle; example 4 is referred to as a partially split bundle, and example 5 is called an asymmetrically split bundle. Example 6 shows a wedge defect in the inferior nerve fiber layer bundle of a glaucoma patient.

Fig 6-1. >>

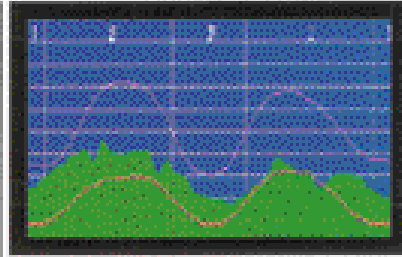
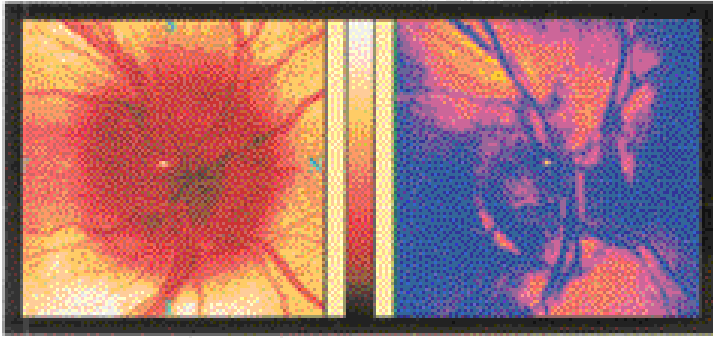
Consecutive NFA/GDx scans on day 0, 15, 21 and 36. A scan includes a reflectance image (left), retardation image (middle) and a double hump pattern (right). The outer green circle is 1.75 times the diameter of the (estimated) diameter of the optic nerve head. The inner green circle is at a 10-pixel distance of the outer circle. In addition, the smax (superior maximum) parameter has been presented. >>

Legend

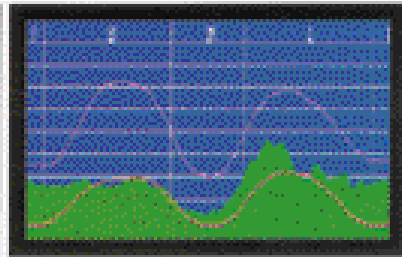
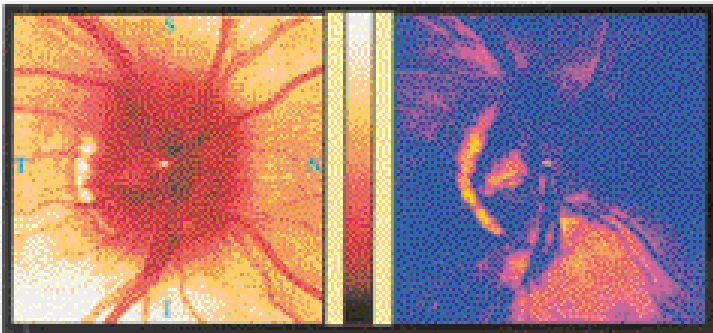
Figure 6-2. >>

Consecutive HFA 30-2 visual fields on day 0, 15, 21 and 36. Displayed are actual threshold values in dB (left) and the gray scale pattern (right). >>

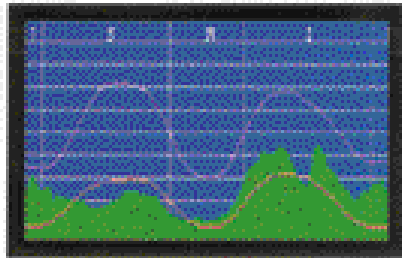
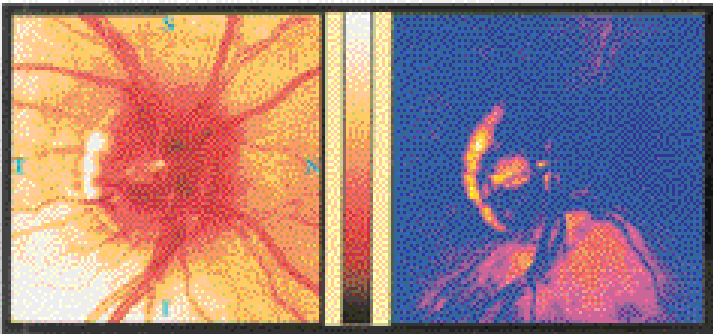
Fig 6-1. GDx scans on four consecutive visits (legend on p. 109)



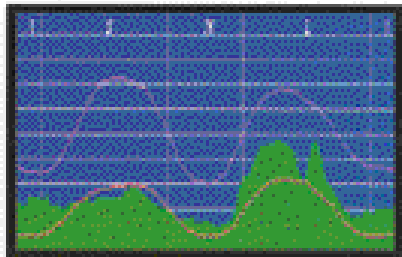
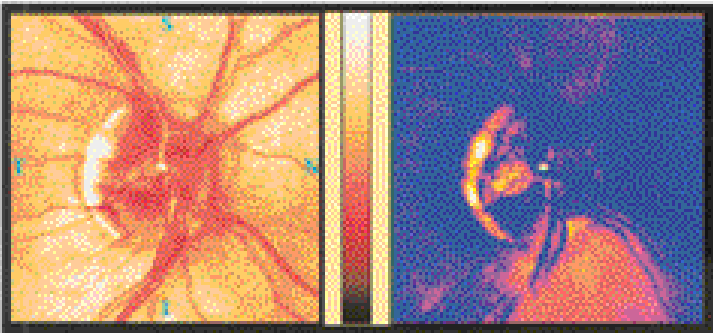
Day 0; Smax = 89 μ



Day 15; Smax = 62 μ



Day 21; Smax = 49 μ



Day 36; Smax = 51

