





## CORRECTION OPEN



# Correction: Feasibility and clinical utility of handheld fundus cameras for retinal imaging

Susmit Das , Helen J. Kuhl, Ian De Silva, Sundeep S. Deol, Lina Osman, Joyce Burns, Nagini Sarvananthan, Usman Sarodia, Bharat Kapoor, Tahir Islam, Raghavan Sampath, Alicia Poyser , Vasileios Konidaris , Rossella Anzidei, Frank A. Proudlock and Mervyn G. Thomas 

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## List of changes:

### 1. Abstract:

#### a. Background/objectives

Original: We compare the feasibility and clinical utility of four handheld fundus cameras (Remidio NMFOP, Volk Pictor Plus, Volk iNview, oDocs visoScope) to a table-top camera (Zeiss VisucamNM/FA).

Change to: We compare the feasibility and clinical utility of four handheld fundus cameras/retinal imaging devices (Remidio NMFOP, Volk Pictor Plus, Volk iNview, oDocs visoScope) to a table-top camera (Zeiss VisucamNM/FA).

#### b. Methods

Original: Healthy participants ( $n = 10$ , mean age  $\pm$  SD =  $21.0 \pm 0.9$  years) underwent fundus photography with five fundus cameras to assess success/failure rates of image acquisition.

Change to: Healthy participants ( $n = 10$ , mean age  $\pm$  SD =  $21.0 \pm 0.9$  years) underwent fundus photography with five devices to assess success/failure rates of image acquisition.

### 2. Introduction:

a. Original: In our study, we compare four handheld fundus cameras to a table-top counterpart. We assess the cameras for their feasibilities of image acquisition, image quality and gradeability, and participant experience.

Change to: In our study, we compare four handheld fundus cameras/retinal imaging device to a table-top counterpart. We assess the devices for their feasibilities of image acquisition, image quality and gradeability, and participant experience.

### 3. Materials and methods:

#### a. Imaging modalities:

Original: Three handheld smartphone-enabled (oDocs visoScope, Remidio NMFOP, Volk iNview) and one handheld adaptor-detector based (Volk Pictor Plus) fundus camera were compared against a traditional table-top counterpart.

Change to: Three handheld smartphone-enabled (oDocs visoScope, Remidio NMFOP, Volk iNview) and one handheld adaptor-detector based (Volk Pictor Plus) fundus camera/retinal imaging device were compared against a traditional table-top counterpart.

Original: The oDocs visoScope (Dunedin, New Zealand) is a 3D-printed fundus camera that can be attached to a smartphone.

Change to: The oDocs visoScope (Dunedin, New Zealand) is a 3D-printed adaptor which can be attached to a smartphone and together act as a retinal imaging device.

#### b. Participant imaging

Original: Stage 1 participants ( $n = 10$ ) were recruited to assess all five fundus cameras for their success/failure rates of image acquisition in nonmydriatic and mydriatic settings.

Change to: Stage 1 participants ( $n = 10$ ) were recruited to assess all five fundus cameras/retinal imaging device for their success/failure rates of image acquisition in nonmydriatic and mydriatic settings.

#### c. Figure 1 legend

Original: Overview of table-mounted and handheld fundus cameras and fundus images. The fundus cameras used in this study (top panel) and corresponding images acquired (bottom panel) are shown.

Change to: Overview of table-mounted and handheld fundus cameras/retinal imaging devices and fundus images. The devices used in this study (top panel) and corresponding images acquired (bottom panel) are shown.

#### 4. Discussion

a. Original: In this study we report for the first time the comparative feasibility and utility of four handheld fundus cameras in relation to a traditional table-top fundus camera.

Change to: In this study we report for the first time the comparative feasibility and utility of four handheld fundus cameras/retinal imaging device in relation to a traditional table-top fundus camera.

The original article has been corrected.



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