

AOSLO has been shown to be able to detect not only the cone photoreceptor mosaic, but also that of rods. Both cone and rod photoreceptors were detected and characterized not only in healthy subjects but also in patients with different diseases. This feature opens the possibility of using AOSLO images to study new parameters in retinal diseases to improve understanding and to facilitate the development of possible treatments.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Brandon Lujan and Marianna Mkrtyan for their assistance with this manuscript. This publication was made possible by grants from the National Institutes of Health—National Eye Institute, numbers EY014375 (AR) and EY002162 (JLD), in addition to the Foundation Fighting Blindness, a Physician-Scientist Award, and unrestricted funds from Research to Prevent Blindness, That Man May See, Inc., The Bernard A. Newcomb Macular Degeneration Fund, and Hope for Vision.