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Editorial

# Digital Pixelometric Study of Structures and Some Intraocular Lesions

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This method of tissue and cellular detection of structures captured in vivo by an optical coherence tomograph is based on several aspects, namely:

1. The tissue detection of macroscopic tissues, by digital characterization.
2. The development of coloring techniques that from a histological preparation of the Retina stained with H-E, allow to have similarity comparable to that observed with the OCT in automated form, which allows us to suppose, that the reverse way is possible.
3. The resolving power of the OCT, within the framework of cyto-histological mofometric values: 5 to 50 microns.
4. The application of conventional photographic programs, such as Adobe Photo Shop, Corel in its different versions, Gimp 2, Image Pro, Mat-Scilab and the use of the scanner for capturing images
5. The application of fundamental laws of physics, computer science, and neophysics, as a theoretical proposal presented by Claude E. Shannon and Warren Weaver that give the theoretical framework that lead to the acquisition of true images in their diagnostic interrelation.

This shows the normal and pathological structures digitally processed in the sequencing of images obtained from OCT to histology (Figures 1 and 2) [1-10].

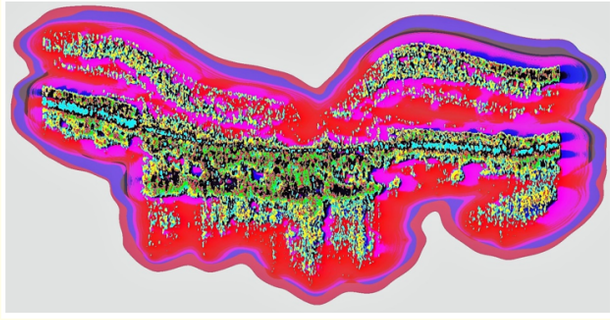

**Figure 1:** Optical Digital Biosy of de OCT image. Pixelometric maps.

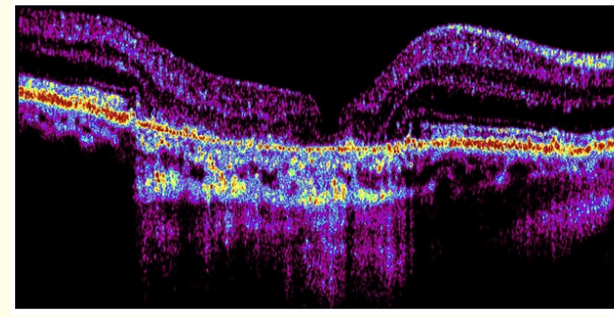

**Figure 2:** Physical histomorphology with arquitectural layers of the retina, neuroretinal and optical nerve. Pixelographic maps.

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