




Ocular Woldoff High Magnification Vitrectomy Lens

	Product Code	Image Mag	Diopter	Static FOV	Dynamic FOV	Lens Height	<i>Designed with: Herbert S. Woldoff, M.D. Phoenix, AZ</i>	
	OWIV-HM 	0.90 x	66	57°	100°	13.6mm		

Design

- The *Woldoff High Magnification Vitrectomy Lens* is ideal for wide angle viewing of the posterior pole.
- Its wide field provides stereopsis well beyond the area seen by a conventional flat lens.
- The high magnification and resolution create very precise depth perception.
- It provides an excellent image for delicate work around the macula such as macular hole surgery or peeling of epiretinal membranes from the macula.
- It also is the lens of choice for videotaping macular procedures.
- Anterior rim design facilitates positioning of instruments close to the lens for improved access to the macula and central fundus.

Technique

- After sterilization, assemble the lens by screwing the two components together on a sterile field.
- The lens is held on the eye by suturing one of the Landers Lens Rings to the sclera.
- After a suitable wetting agent is placed on the cornea, the lens is placed on the cornea.
- Many surgeons do not use an inverted image contact lens until the anterior third of the vitreous has been removed and a deeper image of the vitreous cannot be obtained with normal microscope observation.
- Turn off the coaxial and oblique illumination of the microscope, since this may lead to reflections from the contact lens surfaces. Check the positions of instruments repeatedly before and during the operation, as it is very difficult to recognize the patient's crystalline lens through a contact lens.
- With the microscope set at the lowest magnification and the microscope head travel at the lowest position, move the microscope to obtain a focus on the cornea. Once the lens has been placed on the eye, focus the microscope using the focusing adjustment mechanism away from the patient to focus on the image.
- It is recommended to work at the magnification where the fundus image just fills the microscope field of view.
- Be sure the lens is seated well on the cornea. If the assistant has a poor image and you find the image good (or vice versa), it is possible only one observation beam path of the microscope is receiving and transmitting a good image. Slightly shifting the lens will correct the problem.
- Keep endo-illumination as far as possible from the retina and increase illumination at its tip. This utilizes the wide-angle effect of the lens to its fullest. Light intensity at the retina will be somewhat reduced due to the distance from the retina.

WARNING

Please adhere to the following instructions for the cleaning and sterilization of Ocular Woldoff High Magnification Vitrectomy Lens. Ocular Instruments Inc. will not be responsible for damage caused by use of alternative cleaning and sterilization methods.

Cleaning

Rinse: Immediately upon removal from patient's eye, thoroughly rinse in cool or tepid water.

Wash: Disassemble the lens by unscrewing the two halves of the lens in a counterclockwise motion (Figure 1). Wash each half of the lens with mild soap and water so that each element is free of mucous, sebaceous deposits, or other debris. Lens should be placed in a sterilizable case or on a soft cloth to avoid damage to the optical surface. Ocular's Autoclavable Lens Cleaning Cloth (OLCCA) can be used for this purpose.

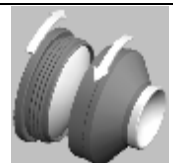



Figure 1

Caution	If fluid/gas exchange has occurred, wipe lens with alcohol to remove any trace of oil present. <i>If lens is not promptly and properly cleaned, permanent damage may result.</i>	 <p>Figure 2</p>
Rinse:	Rinse the elements thoroughly, then dry. Sit lens on edge in storage case to avoid contact with optical surface.	
Then:	Proceed with sterilization instructions.	

Sterilization - Autoclave

Prep: Place the two halves of the disassembled lens on their sides in sterilization case as shown in (Figure 3).

Process:

Flash autoclave (unwrapped)	
Temperature	Time
270°F (134°C)	10 minutes minimum

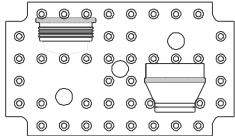


Figure 3

Caution	<i>Use only distilled water in the steam sterilizer.</i> If not distilled, mineral deposits from hard water (steam) will leave a cloudy film on the lens. The deposit can only be removed by regrinding and re-polishing the lens and repair costs approximate that of a new lens.
Important Note!	Moisture inside the lens may cause fogging of the lens during use. To avoid such fogging dry the internal surfaces of both halves of the lens after autoclaving and allow them to cool to room temperature prior to assembling.

Store: Place in a biological barrier peel pouch to ensure sterility after the process.

Sterilization - ETO

Minimum Time	Temperature	Aeration Time
1 hour	130°F (54°C)	12 hours

Sterilization - Steris System 1

Follow manufacturer's instructions.

Sterilization - Sterrad

Follow manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE	Discoloration of the lens cone may occur using Sterrad. Optical Function will not be changed.
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Sterilization for Autoclavable Lens Cleaning Cloth (OLCCA)

Flash autoclave (unwrapped) at a minimum of 270°F (134°C) for a minimum of 10 minutes.

For information on compatibility with alternative product care methods, contact Customer Service.

