
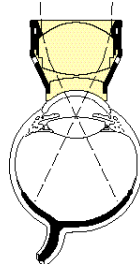



Ocular Woldoff NA High Magnification Vitrectomy Lens

|  | Product Code | Image Mag | Diopter | Static FOV | Dynamic FOV | Lens Height | <i>Designed with: Herbert S. Woldoff, M.D. Phoenix, AZ</i> |  |
|---|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|---|
| | OWIV-HMNA | 0.90x | 66 | 57° | 100° | 13.5mm | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

Lens Design

- The Woldoff NA (non-autoclavable) High Magnification Vitrectomy Lens is a single-piece lens designed for clinical situations where autoclaving is either not available or not required for quick turnaround.
- It 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.

Technique

- 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.

Cleaning & Disinfection

See Cleaning Method 8



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