

Tristel

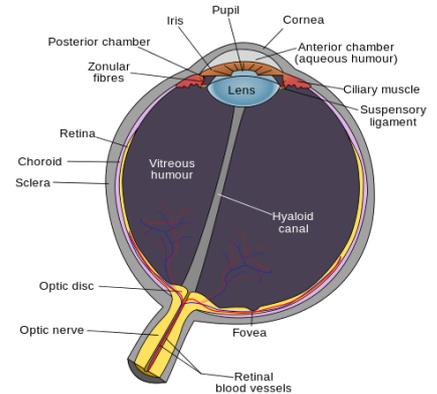
Equipment and instruments used within Ophthalmology

3 mirror lenses

A 3 mirror lens is used for the examination of the entire ocular fundus and the iridocorneal angle within the eye.

The ocular fundus is the inner lining of the eye made up of the sensory retina, the retinal pigment epithelium, bruch's membrane, and the choroid.

The iridocorneal angle is where the base of the iris attaches to the peripheral cornea and sclera; the site of aqueous drainage from the anterior chamber.



Tonometer prisms and cones

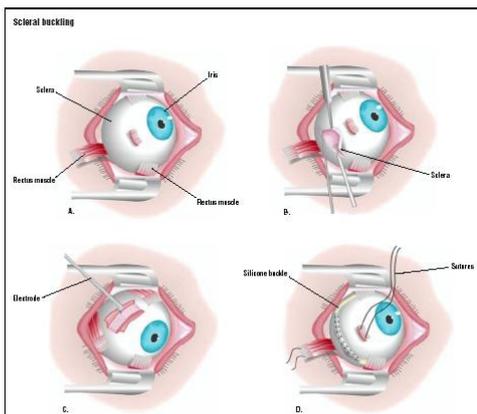
Tonometer prisms/cones are used for tonometry tests.

Tonometry is the procedure eye care professionals perform to determine the intraocular pressure (the fluid pressure inside the eye) to evaluate a patients risk from glaucoma.



Biometry ultrasound probes

Biometry ultrasound probes are used for diagnostic testing in Ophthalmology practices. The device can determine the length of the eye and can be useful in diagnosing common sight disorders.



Metal Clamps for scleral buckling

Metal clamps are used to open the eye for the procedure of scleral buckling. This is a surgical technique used to repair retinal detachments. The element pushes in, or “buckles,” the sclera toward the middle of the eye. This buckling effect on the sclera relieves the traction on the retina, allowing the retinal tear to settle against the wall of the eye. The buckle effect may cover only the area behind the detachment or it may encircle the eyeball like a ring.

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Pachymetry probes

A pachymetry probe is used to measure the corneal thickness of the eye. This is measured by administering an anaesthetic drop to the eye and then gently placing the pachymetry probe against the outer surface of the cornea.

Linear array ultrasound transducer

A linear array ultrasound transducer is another diagnostic tool used to perform ocular examination.



Ultrasonic Biomicroscopy

Ultrasound biomicroscopy is an ultrasound eye exam that creates more detailed images than regular ultrasound.

It is useful in glaucoma, cysts and neoplasms of the eye, as well as the evaluation of trauma and foreign bodies of the eye.

