Ocular Infusion Handled Vitrectomy Lenses				
OBVI	OFVI	OMVI	OPGVI	OPVI-3
Red	Purple	Blue	Green	Gold
Biconcave	Flat	Magnifying	Fluid Cell	Wide Field
		0	0	
9mm	10mm	10mm	12mm	12mm
24°	36°	30°	36°	48°
.80x	1.02x	1.47x	1.02x	0.49x / 1.12x ⁽¹⁾
Provides a clear view of the fundus in an air filled vitreous cavity in phakic eyes. Has a refractive power of 83D. Base curve is a radius of 7.85. Handle serves as an infusion cannula to irrigate blood between the cornea and the lens.	Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on retinal membranes. Plano anterior surface affords a 36° static field of view of the central posterior pole and vitreous in phakic and pseudophakic eyes. Very lightweight and can be used to tilt or indent the eye during surgery. Infusion handle.	Used during vitrectomy surgery to visualize the structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on the retinal surface of phakic and pseudophakic eyes. Image magnification is useful for detailed examination and minute surgical manipulation of the retinal membranes. Very lightweight and can be used to tilt or indent the eye during surgery. Infusion handle.	Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on retinal membranes. Offers a 3mm recessed anterior surface which can be filled with irrigating solution or methylcellulose to create a meniscus effect which allows increased field of view when required. Fogging or droplets on the lens cease to be a problem. Infusion handle.	Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on retinal membranes. Features a 60D anterior surface for wide angle viewing. Permits visualization of the posterior and peripheral fundus in phakic and aphakic eyes. It also aids visualization of the peripheral fundus for endophotocoagulation in the fluid or air filled vitreous cavity. Infusion handle.
	Provides a clear view of the fundus in an air filled vitreous cavity in phakic eyes. Has a refractive power of -83D. Base curve is a radius of 7.85. Handle serves as an infusion cannula to irrigate blood between the cornea	Red Purple Biconcave Flat 9mm 10mm 24° 36° .80x 1.02x Provides a clear view of the fundus in an air filled vitreous cavity in phakic eyes. Has a refractive power of -83D. Base curve is a radius of 7.85. Handle serves as an infusion cannula to irrigate blood between the cornea and the lens. Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on retinal membranes. Plano anterior surface affords a 36° static field of view of the central posterior pole and vitreous in phakic and pseudophakic eyes. Very lightweight and can be used to tilt or indent the eye during surgery.	Red Purple Blue Biconcave Flat Magnifying 9mm 10mm 10mm 24° 36° 30° 80x 1.02x 1.47x Provides a clear view of the fundus in an air filled vitreous cavity in phakic eyes. Has a refractive power of-83D. Base curve is a radius of 7.85. Handle serves as an infusion cannula to irrigate blood between the cornea and the lens. Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or on retinal membranes. Plano anterior surface affords a 36° static field of view of the central posterior pole and vitreous in phakic and pseudophakic eyes. Image magnification is useful for detailed examination and minute surgical manipulation of the retinal membranes. Very lightweight and can be used to tilt or indent the eye during surgery. Infusion handle.	Red Purple Blue Green Biconcave Flat Magnifying Fluid Cell Provides a clear view of the fundus in an air filled ritreous cavity or refractive power of 83D. Base curve is a radius of 7.85. Handle serves as an infusion cannula handles. Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or nether thandle serves as an infusion cannula di irrigate blood between the cornea and the lens. Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or nether thandle serves as an infusion cannula di irrigate blood between the cornea and the lens. Used to visualize structures deep in the vitreous cavity or nether retinal sufficient or in the retinal membranes. Offers a 36° static field of view of the central posterior pole and vitreous in phakic and pseudophakic eyes. Image magnification is useful for detailed with irrigating solution or methylcellulose to create a meniscus effect which allows increased anterior surface a minimus guipcial maintain and minimus guipcial maintain and minimus guipcial maintain and minimus guipcial maintain and pseudophakic eyes. Very lightweight and can be used to tilt or indent the eyeduring surgery. Infusion handle.

(1) with a fluid-filled / air-filled vitreous cavity

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OPGVI, OPVI-3 Designed with: Gholam A. Peyman, M.D., New Orleans, LA and James L. Green, Jr. M.D., Evanston, IL

Cleaning & Disinfection

See Cleaning Method 3

