BAUSCH+LOMB

Validated Inserters

		Orcaset™	Amvic™	Amvic™ Plus
LI61AO	OO - 9.50	**ED28**		
LI61AO	100 - 340	**ED28**	✓	✓
LI61TE	00 - 300	**ED28**		

4. When forceps are used, open the package and remove the lens without touching the optic portion of the lens.
5. Bausch & Lomb Incorporated recommends using the Stern™ EZ981 folding forceps with the EZ973 insertion forceps (or equivalent) to insert the LI61AO and LI61TE lenses. The recommended incision size for the folded lens is 4 mm. When using forceps for powers above 30D, the lens should be implanted by grasping its center and insert it through an incision size of 6mm. Inspect the forceps for rough edges and deposits. To minimize the occurrence of marks on the lens due to the forceps, scrupulous cleaning should be performed.

PATIENT REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORTING REGISTRATION (USA)

Each patient who receives an intraocular lens must be registered with Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. The surgeon is responsible for filling out the registration card and for completing the Patient Registration Form that is enclosed in the lens box and mailing it to Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. Patient registration is essential for Bausch & Lomb Incorporated's patient follow-up program and will assist Bausch & Lomb Incorporated in responding to Adverse Reaction Reports and/or potentially sight-threatening complications. A Patient Lens Implant Identification Card (Patient ID Card) is supplied in the lens package. This card should be given to the patient with instructions to keep it at a permanent record of the implant and to show the card to any eye care practitioner seen by the patient.

REPORTING

Adverse reactions and/or potentially sight-threatening complications that may reasonably be regarded as device related and that were not previously reported to Bausch & Lomb, events, or degree of severity should be reported within five (5) days to Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. This information is frequently requested from practitioners in order to document potential long-term effects of intraocular lens implantation. Physicians are encouraged to report these events in order to aid in identifying unexpected complications associated with silicone lenses. These problems may be related to a specific lot of lenses or may be indicative of long-term problems associated with these lenses or implantation lenses in general. Physicians should call 1-800-338-2020 when reporting adverse reactions or potentially sight-threatening complications involving Bausch & Lomb Incorporated intraocular lenses.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

The pivot Model U106 Lens implant time period extended from June 1988 to August 1991. The results achieved by the pivot Model U106 lens were followed for one year after the basic lens for the data which was used to determine that the Model U106 lenses are safe and effective devices for the visual correction of aphakia in adult patients 18 years of age or older. Table 1 provides demographic information relative to the Core Cohort study population of Model U106 lenses.

PATIENT POPULATION IN CORE COHORT MODEL U106 LENSES
N = 505

PATIENT POPULATION	DATA
Average Age, Years	72.6
Patients with Pre-existing Macular Degeneration (%)	4.8
Additional Patients with Pre-existing Conditions* (%)	13.5
Gender (%): Male	37.4
Female	62.6
Race (%): Caucasian	86.7
Black	6.9
Other	6.3
Unknown	0.2

* Such as glaucoma, previous glaucoma filtering surgery, chronic drug miosis, amblyopia, iris neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, previous retinal detachment, history of stiffs, cystoid macular edema, previous corneal transplant, other ocular conditions, guttata, Fuchs dystrophy, corneal edema, corneal scar, and other endothelial disease.

VISUAL ACUITY

Postoperative best visual acuity at one year following lens implantation is presented in **TABLE 2**. Postoperative best visual acuity at two years following lens implantation is presented in **TABLE 3**. Younger patients have achieved the best postoperative visual results; the poorest results have been in patients with pre-existing macular degeneration. Patients with pre-existing macular degeneration are the ones most frequently associated with postoperative visual acuities. These factors should be considered carefully prior to making a decision to implant the lens. The visual outcome of Core Cohort patients was not affected by the occurrence of surgical complications. However, medical judgment must be exercised to determine if a lens should be implanted when surgical problems occur. Patients who experienced sight-threatening complications, such as macular edema, may have a slightly higher risk of experiencing poorer visual outcome than patients without complications. Implantation of intraocular lenses in these patients appears to be more influential than sight-threatening complications in determining visual outcome.

BEST VISUAL ACUITY OF PATIENTS IN CORE COHORT AT ONE YEAR
N = 407

VISUAL ACUITY

AGE (YRS)	TOTAL	20/20 OR BETTER	20/25 TO 20/30	20/40 TO 20/50	20/60 TO 20/80	20/100 TO 20/160	20/200 TO 20/320	WORSE THAN 20/320	Worse than 20/200
<40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	22	15	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
60-69	77	46	17	8	3	1	1	1	2
70-79	177	88	45	25	12	4	2	1	3
80-89	92	36	25	15	8	3	3	2	5
90+	36	11	7	6	4	3	2	3	5
TOTAL	405	198	99	56	27	11	9	7	16

NOTE: The image quality of model LI61AO and LI61TE lenses was characterized by measuring modulation transfer function (MTF) in a model eye described in ISO 11979-2 through 5 mm and 4.5mm on the lens aperture.

MODE OF ACTION

The LI61AO and LI61TE lenses are intended for placement in the posterior chamber capsular bag or ciliary sulcus following extracapsular cataract extraction. The lenses provide the optical magnification of the intraocular lens to replace the function of the natural crystalline lens. The loops are angled anteriorly to position the optic of the lens posterior to the iris. The lenses also ultraviolet light (10% transmission at 407 nm for 6 diopters and 10% transmission at 410 nm for +30 diopters).

INDICATIONS

The LI61AO and LI61TE lenses are intended to be used for primary implantation for the visual correction of aphakia in adult patients where a cataractous lens has been removed by extracapsular cataract extraction. Implantation of the lenses may be performed with the lenses in the ciliary sulcus or capsular bag. Implantation of intraocular lenses should not be performed in patients under 18 years of age.

CAUTION

Patients with any of the following conditions may not be suitable candidates for an intraocular lens because the lens may exacerbate an existing condition, may interfere with the delivery or treatment of a condition, or may pose an unreasonable risk to the patient's eyesight:

1. Congenital bilateral cataracts.
2. Recurrent anterior or posterior segment inflammation of unknown etiology.
3. Any condition in which the lens implant may interfere with the ability to observe, diagnose, or treat posterior segment diseases.
4. Surgical difficulties at the time of cataract extraction which might increase the potential for complications, e.g., persistent bleeding, excessive vitreous loss, abnormally small pupil, excessive pressure or significant vitreous prolapse or loss.
5. Patients who are blind in the fellow eye with potentially good vision.
6. Hereditary corneal dystrophies.
7. Active intraocular or periocular infection.
8. Preexisting diabetic retinopathy.

WARNINGS

1. As with any surgical procedure, there is risk involved. Potential complications accompanying cataract or implant surgery may include but are not limited to the following: lens dislocation, retinal detachment, corneal endothelial damage, infection (endophthalmitis), retinal detachment, vitritis, cystoid macular edema, corneal edema, pupillary block, inflammation, loss of vitreous, hyphema, and transient or persistent glaucoma.
2. Safety and efficacy of these posterior chamber lenses have not been established if placed in the anterior chamber. Implantation of posterior chamber lenses in the anterior chamber has been shown in some cases to be unsafe and should be done only under an investigational protocol approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (Girard, L.J., Madera, R., & Rosenbaum, A.L. Complications of the Simcoe Flexible Loop Plasmacyte lens in the Anterior Chamber. Ophthalmic Surgery. 1983; 14(4), 332-335). Pupillary block may be prevented by one or more iridectomies performed at the time of implantation (Willis, D.A., Stewart, R.H., & Kimbrough, R.E. Pupillary Block Associated with Posterior Chamber Lenses. Ophthalmic Surgery. 1985; 16, 108-109).
3. The long-term effects of intraocular lens implantation have not been determined. Therefore, physicians must inform their patients that lens implantation only provides on a regular basis.
4. Undesirable optical effects such as glare, halos, etc. have been reported by some patients after intraocular lens implantation. These phenomena are not completely understood but may be due to the size, shape, or location of the lens. (Kratz, R.P., Complications of Implantation: the Intraocular Lens. Survey of Ophthalmology. 1986; 30(6), 383-395; Dodick, J. M. (Ed.). Study cites causes of unwanted optical images, sidelooks offered. Ophthalmology News, 1986; 11(16), 18, 30).
5. The effectiveness of these lenses in reducing the incidence of retinal disorders has not been established.
6. The safety of intraocular lenses has not been substantiated in patients with pre-existing conditions such as diabetes, iritis, uveitis, glaucoma, etc. Physicians considering implanting contact lenses in patients with pre-existing conditions should carefully determine the benefits to patients with such conditions must.
7. Patients who experience surgical complications associated with the cataract extraction procedure (posterior capsular rupture, detached Descemet's membrane, anterior chamber bleeding, iris damage, or vitreous loss) may experience poorer visual acuity. Medical judgment must be exercised to determine if a lens should be implanted when surgical problems occur.
8. Following cataract or postoperative complications, particularly macular edema, may have a slightly higher risk of experiencing poorer visual outcome than patients without sight-threatening complications.
11. This lens is not intended, nor should be used, for a clear lens exchange.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not sterilize these lenses by any method.
2. Do not store lenses at temperatures (T) over 45°C.
3. Use only sterile balanced salt solution (BSS®), a balanced salt or normal saline solution, to rinse and/or soak lenses.
4. Do not use Bausch & Lomb Incorporated for intraocular lens implantation. A surgeon should have observed and/or assisted in numerous surgical implantations, and successfully completed one or more courses on intraocular lens implantation before attempting to implant intraocular lenses.
5. The lens should be handled carefully. Do not use serrated or toothed instruments or apply undue pressure when handling lenses. Damage to lenses in doing so may damage the lenses.
6. The lens must be discarded if it remains in the holding instrument longer than 15 minutes.
7. Do not implant the lens if the package or the lens appears to be damaged in any way. If the power range is not clear, contact Bausch & Lomb Incorporated in the patient's eye. The potential impact of factors such as optic central thickness, optic edge thickness, and overall lens size on the final lens power must be considered. Caution should be carefully weighed against the potential benefit associated with the implantation of an intraocular lens. This is particularly true for anterior chamber lenses. The surgeon should be familiar with these factors.

CALCULATION OF LENS POWER

The surgeon should determine preoperatively the power of the lens to be implanted. Lens power calculation methods are described in the following references:

1. Binkhorst, R.D., *Intraocular Lens Power Calculation Manual*. New York: Authur, 1978.
2. Retzlaff, J., Sanders, D., & Kraff, M., *Lens Implant Power Calculation*. New Jersey: Slack Incorporated, 1990.

Physicians requiring additional information on lens power calculation may contact Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, Inc.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. There are various surgical procedures which can be utilized, and the surgeon should select a procedure which is appropriate for the patient.
2. Check the label on the lens package for proper lens model, dioptic power, and expiration date.
3. Only insertion instruments that have been validated and approved for use with this lens should be used. **NOTE:** Please refer to the DIRECTIONS FOR USE with the insertion instrument for additional information.

Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
One Bausch & Lomb Place
Rochester, NY 14604 USA

Manufactured by:
Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
8500 Hidden River Pkwy
Clearwater, FL 33759 USA

www.bausch.com/symbols

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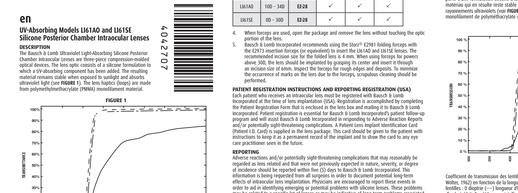
en

UV-Absorbing Models LI61AO and LI61SE Silicone Posterior Chamber Intraocular Lenses

DESCRIPTION

The Bausch & Lomb Ultraviolet Light-Absorbing Silicone Posterior Chamber Intraocular Lenses, Models LI61AO and LI61SE, are ultraviolet light absorbing optical devices. The lens optic consists of a silicone formulation to which a UV-absorbing component has been added. The resulting material remains stable when exposed to sunlight and absorbs ultraviolet light (see **FIGURE 1**). The lens haptics (loops) are made from polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) monofilament material.

FIGURE 1



Transmittance of silicone lenses and human lens (Boettner and Wolter, 1962) versus wavelength. Lenses measured cover range of diopters available: 0 diopter (——) wavelength at 10% T = 407 nm; 30.0 diopter (– – –) wavelength at 10% T = 410 nm; 34 year old human lens (——) wavelength at 10% T = 412 nm.

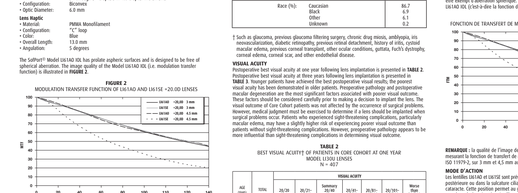
Lens Optic
- Material: A UV-absorbing silicone formulation
- Light transmittance:
  - Visible: Not less than 90% at 700 nm
  - UV: 10% at 407 nm (0 diopters) (Refer to **FIGURE 1**)
- Specific gravity: 1.042
- Index of refraction: 1.429
- Dioptric power: 0 through 4 diopters in 1.0 diopter increments
  5 through 30 diopters in 0.5 diopter increments
  31 through 34 diopters in 1.0 diopter increments
- Configuration: Biconvex
- Optic Diameter: 6.0 mm

Haptics
- Material: Black monofilament
- Color: Blue
- Overall Length: 13.0 mm
- Angulation: 5 degrees

The SoftPrint® Model LI61AO IOL has pinhole aspheric surfaces and is designed to be free of spherical aberration. The image quality of the Model LI61AO IOL (i.e. modulation transfer function) is illustrated in **FIGURE 2**.

FIGURE 2

MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION OF LI61AO AND LI61SE +20.00 LENSES



NOTE: The modulation transfer function (MTF) is a measure of how contrast or detail in the object is transferred to the image. The MTF is a function of spatial frequency (lp/mm). The MTF value of 1.0 indicates perfect transfer of contrast from object to image. Lower MTF values indicate poorer transfer of contrast. The MTF curves above are for a 3mm pupil.

MODE OF ACTION

The LI61AO and LI61SE lenses are intended for placement in the posterior chamber capsular bag or ciliary sulcus following extracapsular cataract extraction. The lenses provide the optical magnification of the intraocular lens to replace the function of the natural crystalline lens. The loops are angled anteriorly to position the optic of the lens posterior to the iris. The lenses also absorb ultraviolet light (10% transmission at 407 nm for 0 diopters and 10% transmission at 410 nm for +30 diopters).

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fr

Lentilles intraoculaires de chambre postérieure anti-UV en silicone modèles LI61AO® et LI61SE

DESCRIPTION

Les lentilles intraoculaires de chambre postérieure anti-UV en silicone Bausch & Lomb sont des dispositifs optiques absorbant les rayons ultraviolets de type non-miosis. La lentille optique est fabriquée à partir d'une formulation silicone à laquelle un composant absorbant les UV a été ajouté. Le matériau qui en résulte reste stable lorsqu'il est exposé aux rayons du soleil et absorbe les rayonnements ultraviolets (voir **FIGURE 1**). Les haptiques de lentilles (boucles) sont faites de monofilament de polyméthacrylate de méthyle (PMMA).

FIGURE 1

Coefficient de transmission des lentilles en silicone et du cristallin naturels (Boettner and Wolter, 1962) en fonction de la longueur d'onde. Plage de couverture de dioptries disponibles des lentilles : 0 dioptrie (——) longueur d'onde à 10 % T = 407 nm ; 30,0 dioptries (– – –) longueur d'onde à 10 % T = 410 nm ; cristallin naturel d'un sujet âgé de 34 ans (——) longueur d'onde à 10 % T = 412 nm

Lentille optique
- Matériau : formule de silicone à filtre U.V.
- Transmission :
  - Visible : pas moins de 90 % à 700 nm
  - UV : 10 % à 407 nm (0 dioptrie) (voir **FIGURE 1**)
  - 10 % à 410 nm (+30 dioptries) (voir **FIGURE 1**)
- Gravité spécifique : 1,042
- Indice de réfraction : 1,429
- Puissance : 0 à 4 dioptries par incréments de 1 dioptrie
  5 à 30 dioptries par incréments de 0,5 dioptrie
  31 à 34 dioptries par incréments de 1 dioptrie
- Configuration : Biconvexe
- Diamètre optique : 6,0 mm

Haptique de la lentille
- Matériau : monofilament de PMMA
- Couleur : bleu
- Longueur globale : 13,0 mm
- Angulation : 5 degrés

La lentille LI61AO IOL de SoftPrint est dotée de parois asphériques alignées et il est conçu pour être exempt d'aberration sphérique. La qualité d'image du modèle de lentille LI61AO IOL (c'est-à-dire la fonction de transfert de modulation) est illustrée à la **FIGURE 2**.

FIGURE 2

FONCTION DE TRANSFERT DE MODULATION DES LENTILLES LI61AO ET LI61SE +20,0 D

† Such as glaucoma, previous glaucoma filtering surgery, chronic drug miosis, amblyopia, iris neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, previous retinal detachment, history of stiffs, cystoid macular edema, previous corneal transplant, other ocular conditions, guttata, Fuchs dystrophy, corneal edema, corneal scar, and other endothelial disease.

ACUITÉ VISUELLE

L'acuité visuelle postopératoire optimale un an après l'implantation de la lentille est présentée dans le **TABLEAU 2**. L'acuité visuelle postopératoire optimale trois ans après l'implantation de la lentille est présentée dans le **TABLEAU 3**. Les jeunes patients présentent les meilleurs résultats visuels postopératoires tandis que les patients plus âgés présentent les résultats les plus faibles. La présence préopératoire de la dégénérescence maculaire est fréquemment associée aux acuités visuelles postopératoires les plus importants associés à un résultat visuel réduit. Ces facteurs doivent être soigneusement pris en compte avant de prendre la décision d'implanter la lentille. Les complications chirurgicales n'ont pas affecté l'acuité visuelle des patients de la cohorte de problèmes. Cependant, il appartient au médecin de déterminer s'il est recommandé d'implanter une lentille en cas de problèmes chirurgicaux. Les patients qui ont présenté des complications susceptibles de mettre la vue en danger, comme un œdème maculaire, présentent un risque légèrement supérieur de détérioration de l'acuité visuelle par rapport aux patients sans complications. Il semble donc que l'implantation de lentilles intraoculaires dans ces patients ait plus d'influence sur l'acuité visuelle finale que les complications susceptibles de mettre la vue en danger.

ACUITÉ VISUELLE OPTIMALE DES PATIENTS DE LA COHORTE ÉTUDE APRÈS UN AN
N = 407

ACUITÉ VISUELLE

ÂGE (ANS)	TOTAL	20/20 OU MIEUX	20/25 À 20/30	20/40 À 20/50	20/60 À 20/80	20/100 À 20/160	20/200 À 20/320	PIRE QUE 20/320	Pire que 20/200
<40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	22	15	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
60-69	77	46	17	8	3	1	1	1	2
70-79	177	88	45	25	12	4	2	1	3
80-89	92	36	25	15	8	3	3	2	5
90+	36	11	7	6	4	3	2	3	5
TOTAL	405	198	99	56	27	11	9	7	16

† Exclusion faite des patients souffrant d'une pathologie oculaire préopératoire et/ou d'une dégénérescence maculaire postopératoire.

COMPLICATIONS

Onze (11) complications consécutives à l'extraction de la cataracte et/ou à l'implantation d'une lentille intraoculaire ont été signalées à Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. Le tableau 4 présente les éléments des Etats-Unis (Food and Drug Administration) comme potentiellement dangereuses pour la vue. Il va de soi qu'une complication peut avoir des effets sur les yeux l'opération chirurgicale est indiqué dans le **TABLEAU 4** ci-dessous.

TABLEAU 4

CUMULATIVE AND PERSISTENT COMPLICATIONS FOR LI61AO AND LI61SE
N=505

COMPLICATION	CUMULATIVE INCIDENCE AT 12-14 MONTHS (%) N=505	INCIDENCE AT 24 MONTHS (%) N=505	INCIDENCE AT 35-39 MONTHS (%) N=453
Hyphema	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bloc pupillaire	0.6	0.6	0.6
Glaucome secondaire	0.4	0.4	0.4
Membrane cellulaire	0.2	0.2	0.2
Décollement rétinien	0.4	0.6	0.6
Endophtalmie	0.2	0.2	0.2
Œdème cornéen persistant	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iritis persistante	0.2	0.2	0.2
Déchirure du cristallin	0.4	0.9	0.9

EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES

Les effets indésirables relevés et leurs taux sont à l'intégralité des Lentilles 1030 sont répertoriés dans le tableau ci-dessous :

COMPLICATION	Incidence
Hyphéma	5,0 %
Bloc pupillaire	0,6 %
Décompensation cornéenne aiguë	0,1 %
Intervention chirurgicale secondaire	
- Vitrectomie	0,6 %
- Réparation du décollement de la rétine	0,3 %
- Ablation du cristallin	0,1 %
- Retrait de la lentille	0,1 %
- Ablation de corps étranger	0,1 %
- Réparation de l'iris	0,1 %
- Retrait des points de suture de la plaie	0,1 %
- Ablation de membrane cellulaire	0,1 %
Taux d'effets indésirables TOTAL après chute de base	1,1 %

Au 1er août 1991, 75 lentilles avaient été retirées pour diverses raisons. Aucun effet indésirable n'a été signalé trois ans après leur implantation.

MODE D'ACTION

Chaque lentille intraoculaire est livrée stérile dans sont état placé dans une poche de stérilisation. Elle est conçue pour être implantée dans le sac capsulaire ou le sulcus ciliaire après extraction de la poche en sont pas stériles. La date de péremption est indiquée sur l'étiquette de la poche. Ne pas utiliser la lentille si elle est endommagée ou si la date de péremption est dépassée. Si d'autres questions se posent, s'adresser au représentant Bausch & Lomb local ou appeler le numéro d'assistance technique indiqué dans le présent mode d'emploi.

INDICATIONS

Les lentilles intraoculaires sont destinées à être utilisées pour la correction visuelle primaire de l'aphakie chez les patients adultes présentant une cataracte ayant été retirée par extraction extracapsulaire de la cataracte. Cette position permet au praticien d'opérer à la fois en chambre postérieure et en chambre antérieure dans la chambre postérieure dans la chambre antérieure (voir avertis, dans certains cas, peu sûre et ne doit être effectuée que dans le cadre d'un protocole de recherche approuvé par l'Agence fédérale de contrôle des médicaments et aliments des États-Unis (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) (Girard, L.J., Madera, R., & Rosenbaum, A.L. Complications of the Simcoe Flexible Loop Plasmacyte lens in the Anterior Chamber. Ophthalmic Surgery. 1983; 14(4), 332-335).

Le blocage pupillaire peut être évité grâce à une ou plusieurs iridectomies réalisées au moment de l'implantation (Willis, D.A., Stewart, R.H., & Kimbrough, R.E. Pupillary Block Associated with Posterior Chamber Lenses. Ophthalmic Surgery. 1985; 16, 108-109).

L'innocuité des lentilles intraoculaires n'a pas été établie chez les patients présentant des pathologies préexistantes telles que le diabète, l'uvéite, le glaucome, etc. Les médecins qui envisagent d'implanter des lentilles intraoculaires chez des patients présentant des pathologies préexistantes doivent déterminer avec soin si les avantages potentiels pour les patients concernés sont supérieurs aux risques.

Les patients souffrant de complications postopératoires, en particulier les patients souffrant d'œdème maculaire, présentent un risque accru de risque accru d'acuité visuelle réduite en comparaison avec les patients ne souffrant d'aucune complication dangereuse pour la vue. Il appartient au médecin de juger si une lentille doit être utilisée, pour un échange de lentille claire.

PRÉCAUTIONS

1. Ne stérilisez pas les lentilles d'aucune façon.
2. Ne conservez pas les lentilles à des températures (T) supérieures à 45 °C.
3. Utilisez uniquement une solution saline équilibrée stérile (BSS®), un sérum physiologique ou une solution saline équilibrée pour rincer ou faire tremper les lentilles.
4. Un médecin ayant déjà participé à de nombreuses implantations chirurgicales et avec brillamment passé un ou plusieurs examens sur l'implantation de lentilles intraoculaires avant de pratiquer ces interventions.
5. Manipulez la lentille avec précaution. N'utilisez pas d'instruments dentelés et évitez d'appliquer une pression excessive lors de la manipulation des lentilles. Vous risquez d'abîmer la lentille si elle est endommagée.
6. Jetez la lentille si elle est restée plus de 15 minutes dans l'instrument de maintien.
7. Vérifiez attentivement les dimensions des lentilles aux extrémités de la gamme de puissances disponibles. Ne pas implanter la lentille si l'emballage ou la lentille elle-même paraissent endommagés. Si la gamme de puissances n'est pas claire, contactez Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. Il est important de prendre en compte l'impact potentiel de facteurs tels que l'épaisseur optique centrale, l'épaisseur optique de bord et la taille globale de la lentille sur la puissance finale de la lentille. Il est également important de peser soigneusement les risques et les avantages potentiels de l'implantation d'une lentille intraoculaire. Ceci est particulièrement vrai pour les lentilles de chambre antérieure. Le chirurgien doit connaître ces facteurs.

RETOUR-GOODS POLICY

All products returned to Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, must be accompanied by a Return Goods Authorization Number. Please call 1-800-338-2020 for return authorization and shipping instructions.

PATIENT INFORMATION

It is recommended that the patient receive information regarding intraocular lenses in a manner that is suitable to the patient. This information should be provided prior to the decision to implant the lens. Postoperative information should also be provided.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lentilles en silicone: Mazzocco, T.R., Rajacich, G.M., Epstein, E. (eds.). *Soft Implant Lenses in Cataract Surgery*. Thorofare, New Jersey: SLACK Incorporated, 1986.
Steinert, R., Brint, S., White, S., and Fine, I., Astigmatism after Small Incision Cataract Surgery. Ophthalmology, 1991; 98: 417-424.

de

UV-absorbierende Modelle LI61AO und LI61SE – Silikon-Hinterkammer-Intraokularlinsen

BESCHREIBUNG

Die ultravioletten Licht absorbierenden Hinterkammer-Intraokularlinsen aus Silikon von Bausch & Lomb, Modelle LI61AO und LI61SE, sind optische Vorrichtungen, die Ultraviolettlicht absorbieren. Die Linsenoptik besteht aus einer Silikonformulierung, der eine UV-absorbierende Komponente hinzugefügt wurde. Das resultierende Material bleibt bei Sonnenlicht stabil und absorbiert ultraviolettes Licht (siehe **ABBILDUNG 1**). Die Linsen (Bügel) verfügen über Haptiken aus Polymethylmethacrylat (PMMA)-Monofilament.

ABBILDUNG 1

Transmission von Silikonlinsen und menschlichen Linsen (Boettner und Wolter, 1962) in Abhängigkeit von der Wellenlänge. Gemessene Dioptrienbereich der Linsen: 0 Dioptrien (——) Wellenlänge bei 10 % T = 407 nm; 30,0 Dioptrien (– – –) Wellenlänge bei 10 % T = 410 nm; eines 54-jährigen Menschen (——) Wellenlänge bei 10 % T = 412 nm.

Linsenoptik
- Material: UV-absorbierendes Silikon
- Lichtransmission:
  - Sichtbar: Mindestens 90 % bei 700 nm
  - UV: 10 % bei 407 nm (0 Dioptrien) (siehe **ABBILDUNG 1**)
- Spezifisches Gewicht: 1,042
- Brechungsindex: 1,429
- Dioptrienstärke: 0 bis 4 Dioptrien in Schritten von 1,0 Dioptrie
  5 bis 30 Dioptrien in Schritten von 0,5 Dioptrie
  31 bis 34 Dioptrien in Schritten von 1,0 Dioptrie
- Konfiguration: Bikonvex
- Optischer Durchmesser: 6,0 mm

Haptik
- Material: monofilamentiges PMMA
- Farbe: Blau
- Gesamtlänge: 13,0 mm
- Winkel: 5 Grad

Das SoftPrint® Modell LI61AO IOL verfügt über sphärische sogenannte Oberflächen und ist frei von sphärischer Aberration. Die Bildqualität des Linsenmodells LI61AO IOL (d. h. Modulationsübertragungsfunktion) ist in **ABBILDUNG 2** dargestellt.

ABBILDUNG 2

MODULATIONSÜBERTRAGUNGSFUNKTION DER LINSEN LI61AO UND LI61SE +20,0 D

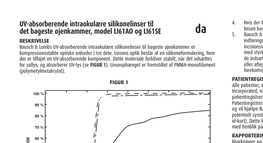
† Sehr gut- glaucome, chirurgie filtrante du glaucome, miosis médicamenteuse chronique, amblyopie, néovascularisation de l'iris, diabétique Retinopathie, Infarkt Netzhautablösung, Vorgeschichte von Stillständen, Zystoides Makulaödem, Hornhauttransplantation, andere Augenerkrankungen, Guttata, Fuchs-Dystrophie, Hornhautödem, Hornhautnarbe und andere Endotheler

UV-absorberende intraokulære silikonelinser til det bageste øjenkammer, model LI61AO og LI61SE

INDIKATIONER

Bausch & Lomb's UV-absorberende intraokulære silikonelinser til bageste øjenkammer er kompressionsfoldelige enkeltstykslinser med fast diameter. Linsen, målt hårde til de sideholdemasserne, hvor der er tilflugt en UV-absorberende benzotriazol. Dette kromofor hjælper med at beskytte retinaen mod visse ultraviolette (UV) lys (se **FIGUR 1**).

FIGUR 1



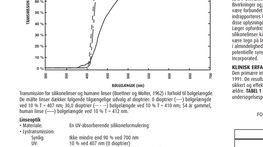
Transmission for silikonelinser og humane linser (Boettner og Wolter, 1962) i forhold til bølgelængde. De mulige linser dæmper følgende bølgelængder gydlige af diagrammet: UV-A – i bølgelængde ved 10 % = 407 nm; 30,0 dioptrier (– – –) bølgelængde ved 10 % = 410 nm; 54 år gammel, human linse (——) bølgelængde ved 10 % = 412 nm.

Linsestyrke
- Materiale: UV-blokerende silikoneholdmateriale
- Lystransmission: Spektrum: Ikke mindre end 90 % ved 700 nm
- UV: 10 % ved 407 nm (8 dioptrier)
- Brydningsindeks: 1,460 Patienter med pseudofakisk maculadegeneration (se **FIGUR 1**)
- Vægtfylde: 1,041
- Refraktionsindeks: 1,429
- Dioptristyrke: 5 til 8 dioptrier; forøgelse i intervaller på 1,0 dioptri
  6 til 30 dioptrier; forøgelse i intervaller på 0,5 dioptri
  31 til 34 dioptrier; forøgelse i intervaller på 1,0 dioptri
- Konfiguration: Bikonvekis
- Optisk diameter: 6,0 mm
- Total længde: 13,0 mm
- Haptik: PMMA-monofilament
- Konfiguration: "C"-hæve
- Farve: Blå
- Samlet længde: 13,0 mm
- Vinkel: 5 grader

SoftPort®-modellen LI61AO XA har langstykke, asfæriske overflader og er designet til at være hi for bag den iris. Bikkeludvalene for model LI61AO XA er anvendt i de samme dioptriområder som model LI61SE 2.

FIGUR 2

LI61AO- OG LI61SE +20,0 D LINSERNES MODULATIONSOVERFØRINGSFUNKTION



BEMÆRK! LI61AO- og LI61SE-linsernes bikkeludvalet blev angivet ved at måle modulationsoverføringsfunktionen (MTF) i et modeløje beskrevet i ISO 11979-2 gennem 3 mm og 4,5 mm på linsebrændpunkt.

VIRKEMÅDE

Intraokulær Linse LI61AO er beregnet til placering i kapselrummet efter den klare katarakt i det bageste øjenkammer. Linsen er designet til at give patienten et optimalt synsfelt. Linsen er en enkeltstykslinse hvis optiske forsiderende har en asfærisk overflade for at give den bedst mulige linse. Linsene er endvi bagud for at placere optikken valk hvis iris. Linsene absorberer UV-lys (< 10 % transmission ved 407 nm for 8 dioptrier) for at beskytte øjnet og til lys (> 90 % transmission).

INDIKATIONER

LI61AO og LI61SE linserne er beregnet til brug til primær implantation i forbindelse med behandling af afaki hos voksne patienter, der har fået fjernet en linse ved ekstrakapsulær katarktekstraktion (se ADVARSLER). Er er beregnet til placering i det bageste øjenkammer. **BEMÆRK!** Intraokulære linser bør ikke implanteres på patienter under 18 år.

FORHOLDSREGLER

Patienter med en af følgende lidelser kan ikke komme i betragtning til en intraokulær linse, da linsen kan forværre en eksisterende lidelse, jævnfør forholdsreglerne nedenfor. **BEMÆRK!** Intraokulære linser bør ikke implanteres på patienter under 18 år.

1. Recidiverende keratoiridocitis/uveitis af ukendt ætiologi i øjets forreste eller bageste del.
2. Tilfælde, hvor det intraokulære linse kan påvirke evnen til at observere, diagnosticere eller behandle patologiske lidelser i øjets bagdel.
3. Kirurgiske vanskeligheder på tidspunktet for katarktekstraktionen, der kan øge risikoen for komplikationer, f.eks. kraftig blødning, irregulær pupil, omfattende glaukomatøs, ukontrollerbart positivt tryk eller significant corpus vitreum-frembud eller -udtvikling.
4. Tidligere historie med cystoid makulært ødem.
5. Medicinsk ukontrollerbart glaukom.
6. Korneal endotelial dystrofi.
7. Diabetisk retinopati i udvikling.

ADVARSLER

1. Som ved andre kirurgiske indgreb er der forbundet med en vis risiko. Blandt de potentielle komplikationer, der kan opstå i forbindelse med katarakt efter implantationskirurgi, kan for eksempel nævnes følgende: hornhudskade, kornealt ødem, hornhudtransplantation, cyklitis (endophthalmitis), reflexsvigt, vitritis, cystoid makulært ødem, pupillarmembran, sekundær glaukom, iridocyklitis, iridotomi, iridektomi, kornealt