ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

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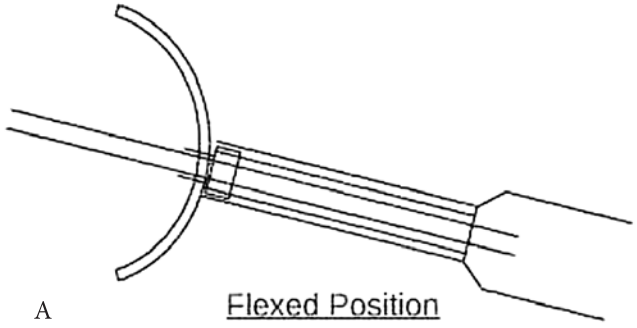
US2018228651 (A1) — 2018-08-16

SMALL GAUGE INSTRUMENTS FOR MICRO SURGERY

A surgical system combines a cannula and an instrument in a manner that allows small gauge instruments to be used effectively, with little or no bending with respect to the manipulating proximal side of the instrument. Such design overcomes the shortcomings of prior art, and applies to various microsurgical procedures, including ophthalmology, allowing the use of smaller endo-photocoagulation probes, illumination probes, combination probes, vitrectors, scissors, manipulators, picks, diathermy, and others. By using smaller gauge, patient recovery is expected to be faster.



GR20170200029 (U) — 2018-06-27

SYSTEMS FOR OPTICAL FIELD EXAMINATION VIA VIRTUAL-REALITY EYE GLASSES, SMART CELLULAR PHONE OR TABLET OR PORTABLE DEVICE

Domain: neurology, ophthalmology. Technical field: specific instruments for the registration of the optical fields (field analyzers-perimeters). Previous state of art: the existing field analyzers-perimeters are specific, expensive, voluminous and heavy instruments projecting luminous variable-intensity stimuli at precise points on an adequate screen and registering the response of the person under examination. New state of art: use of virtual-reality eye glasses, smart phone or tablet or portable device operating as a field analyzer-perimeter for the registration of the optical field. The resulted perimeter is lightweight, portable, cheap and able to be used even by bedridden patients. Advantages: compared to the Humphrey field analyzer-perimeter, the new one exhibits high correlation coefficient (Spearman s rho): 0,8139 (P <0.0001), which coefficient proves that the invented method is liable, at least, when compared to the Humphrey field analyzer.

US2018199811 (A1) — 2018-07-19

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Apparatus for illuminating the retina of an eye. The apparatus includes an illumination device and a lens system. The illumination device and the lens system combine to provide incident illumination from an apparent point source located within the lens system. The apparatus also includes an illumination transfer device. The illumination transfer device has two foci and the apparent point source of the lens system is provided at a first focus point of the illumination transfer device and an eye is accommodated at a second focus point of the illumination transfer device. The illumination transfer device transfers the incident illumination from the apparent point source into the eye to illuminate the retina.

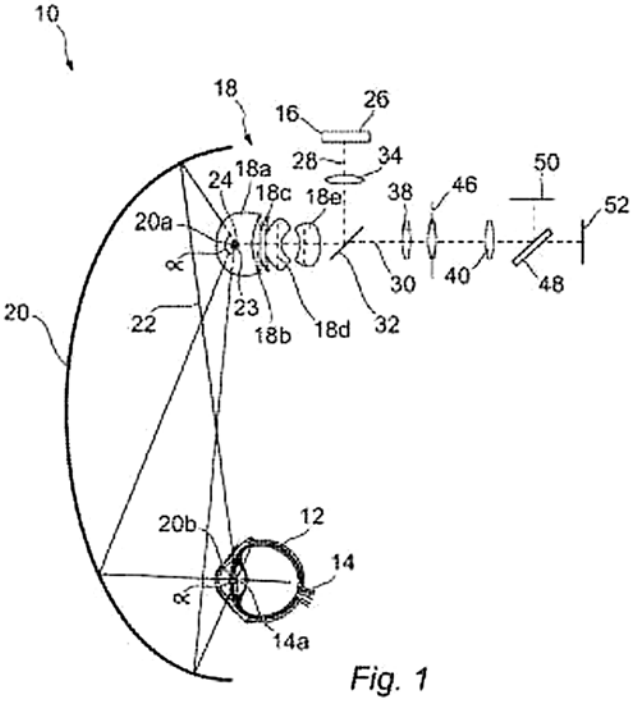
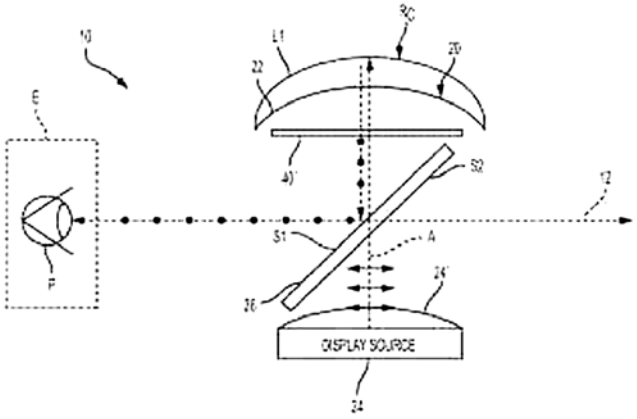


Fig. 1

TW201819990 (A) — 2018-06-01

MONOCENTRIC WIDE FIELD PERSONAL DISPLAY

A display apparatus comprising at least one image generator having a curved display surface that generates image-bearing light, the display surface having at least one radius of curvature r1d; a reflective component spaced apart from the image generator, the reflective component having an incident reflective surface concave to the image and at least one radius of curvature r1r, disposed to create a virtual image of the curved display surface; and a beam splitter plate disposed in free space between the image generator and the reflective component and having first and second surfaces that are oblique to a line of sight of a viewer, wherein the reflective component and the beam splitter plate define a viewer eye box for the image-bearing light along the line of sight of the viewer, wherein the curved display surface and the reflective surface are substantially concentric.



AU2018217197 (A1) — 2018-08-30

THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR KERATOCONJUNCTIVE DISORDERS

The present invention addresses the problem of providing a novel therapeutic agent for keratoconjunctive disorders. As a means for solving the problem, a therapeutic agent for keratoconjunctive disorders which contains a RARγ agonist as an active ingredient is provided. The therapeutic agent exhibits anexcellentamelioratingeffectinakeratoconjunctive disorder model, and is therefore useful as a therapeutic agent for keratoconjunctive disorders such as corneal ulcer, corneal epithelial abrasion, keratitis, dry eye, conjunctivitis, chronic superficial keratitis, corneal erosion, persistent corneal disorders, superficial punctate keratopathy, corneal epithelial defects, conjunctival epithelial defects, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis, filamentary keratoconjunctivitis, infectious keratitis, noninfectious keratitis, infectious conjunctivitis and noninfectious conjunctivitis. The therapeutic agent is also useful as a therapeutic agent for corneal scarring and conjunctival scarring both associatedwith keratoconjunctive disorders.

TW201818894 (A) — 2018-06-01

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INDIRECTLY DETERMINING WEIGHT ON EYE DURING LASER OPHTHALMIC SURGERY

The present disclosure provides a system and method for indirectly determining weight on eye, the weight resulting from contact between the eye and a docking apparatus for laser ophthalmic surgery. The system includes a docking apparatus, a measuring device, a display and a processor that determines a relative distance between a detectable position of a component of the docking apparatus and a neutral position of the eye, determines the weight on eye by reference to sensed force-distance reference data, and generates and transmits a pictorial representation of weight on eye to a display. The disclosure further provides a method for indirectly determining weight on eye, the weight resulting from contact between the eye and a docking apparatus for laser ophthalmic surgery.

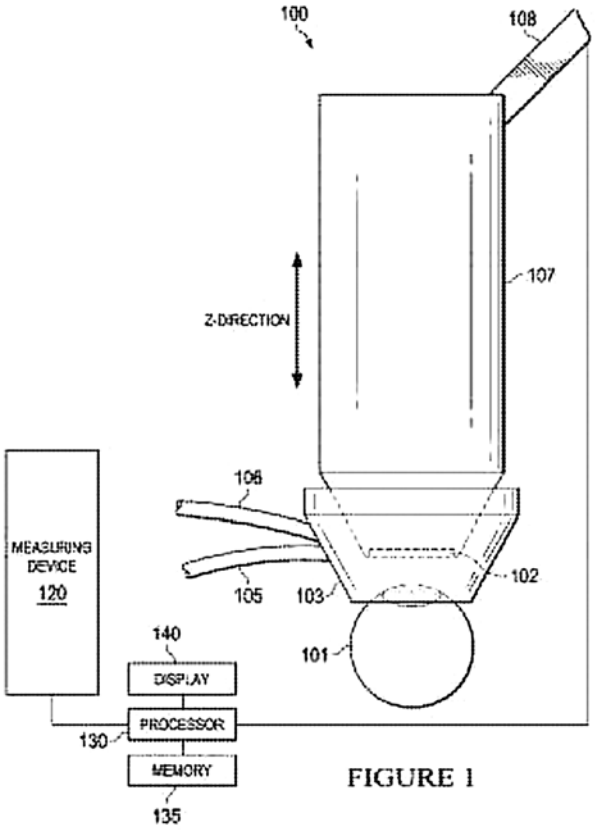


FIGURE 1

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ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

AU2018214108 (A1) — 2018-08-30

LENSES, DEVICES, METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR REFRACTIVE ERROR

The present disclosure is directed to lenses, devices, methods and/or systems for addressing refractive error. Certain embodiments are directed to changing or controlling the wavefront of the light entering a human eye. The lenses, devices, methods and/or systems can be used for correcting, 5 addressing, mitigating or treating refractive errors and provide excellent vision at distances encompassing far to near without significant ghosting. The refractive error may for example arise from myopia, hyperopia, or presbyopia with or without astigmatism. Certain disclosed embodiments of lenses, devices and/or methods include embodiments that address foveal and/or peripheral vision. Exemplary of lenses in the fields of certain embodiments include contact lenses, corneal onlays, 10 corneal inlays, and lenses for intraocular devices both anterior and posterior chamber, accommodating intraocular lenses, electro-active spectacle lenses and/or refractive surgery.

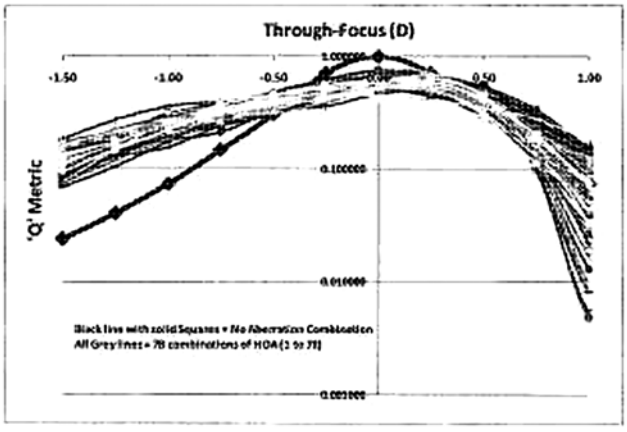

Figure 64/108

AU2018214128 (A1) — 2018-08-30

PATIENT INTERFACE FOR OPHTHALMOLOGIC DIAGNOSTIC AND INTERVENTIAL PROCEDURES

Disclosed is a system for intercoupling an ophthalmologic interventional system to an eye of a patient, comprising: a. a hollow reservoir housing defining an interior volume 5 and having proximal end located on a first portion of the hollow reservoir housing, and a distal end located on a second portion of the hollow reservoir housing, wherein the first portion of the hollow reservoir housing and the second portion of the hollow reservoir are removably coupled to one another, wherein the distal end comprises an eye interface surface configured to be removably and sealably coupled to the eye of the 10 patient, and wherein the proximal end is configured to be removably coupled to the interventional system in a manner that allows for open access to the interior volume for transporting liquids or gases in or out of the interior volume; and b. an optical element fixedly coupled to the hollow reservoir housing and occupying a portion of the interior volume; wherein the interior volume of the second portion of the reservoir housing is 15 configured to accommodate a liquid layer positioned, via one or more loads that include gravitational loads, between the optical element and the eye; wherein the optical element comprises a proximal surface and a distal surface, the distal surface arranged to be interfaced with the liquid layer within the second portion of the reservoir housing.

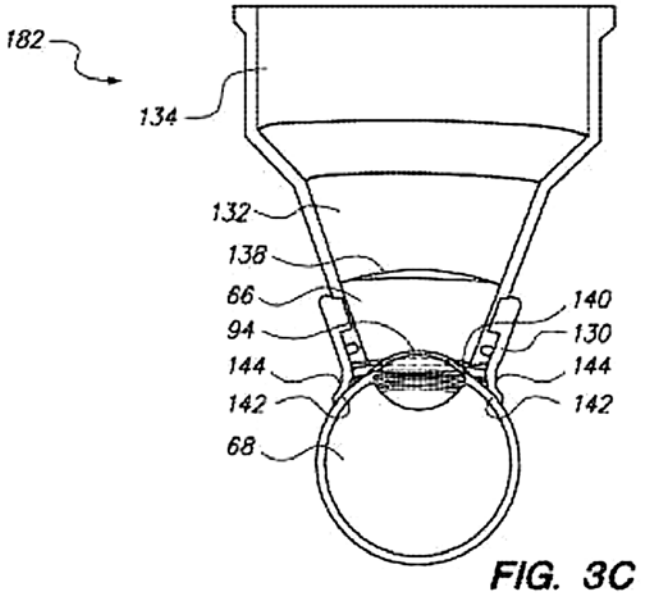

FIG. 3C