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US10201297 (B1) — 2019-02-12

Systems and methods are described that relate to a device, such as an eye-mountable device. The eye-mountable device may include a capacitance sensor and associated circuitry configured to measure a capacitance and/or a change in capacitance based on a material being in proximity with the capacitance sensor. For example, the capacitance sensor and associated circuitry may be operable to detect an eye-related movement of a wearer of the eye-mountable device. The eye-related movement may be a blink, a wink, an eye moving with respect to an eyelid, an eyelid moving with respect to the capacitance sensor, or an eyelid closing. At least one sensor electrode of the capacitance sensor may operable to carry out an additional function, e.g. to measure a level of glucose in tear-fluid or to provide wireless communication.

MX359570 (B) — 2018-10-01

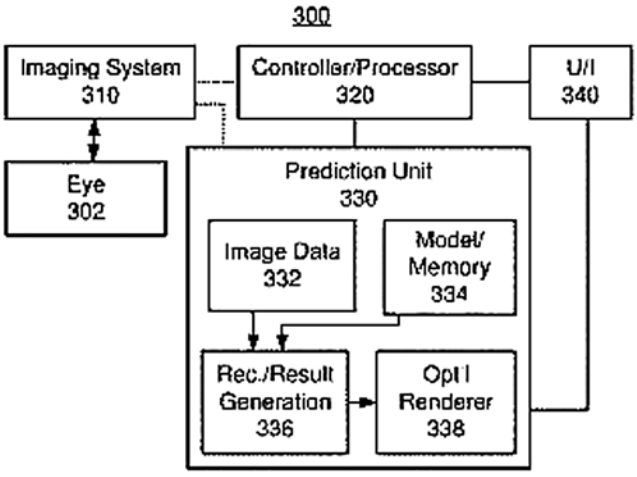
The present invention relates to binding proteins specific for VEGF-A, in particular to recombinant binding proteins comprising a binding domain, which inhibits VEGF-Axxx binding to VEGFR-2. Examples of such binding proteins are proteins which comprise an ankyrin repeat domain with the desired binding specificity. The binding proteins are useful in the treatment of cancer and other pathological conditions, e.g. eye diseases such as age-related macular degeneration.

AU2017287014 (A1) — 2019-02-07

Methods and apparatus are presented for confocal microscopy using dispersed structured illumination. In certain embodiments the apparatus also comprises an optical coherence tomography (OCT) system, and OCT images acquired from two or more regions of a sample are registered using a corresponding set of two or more larger area images acquired with the confocal microscopy system. In preferred embodiments the apparatus is suitable for analysing the retina of an eye. The confocal microscopy system can be operated in a purely intensity mode or in a coherent mode. In other embodiments a confocal microscopy system using dispersed structured illumination is utilised for surface metrology.

AU2017315286 (A1) — 2019-02-07

A method and system assist a physician in performing an ophthalmic surgery. The method includes receiving a quasi-real time image of at least a first portion of the eye. The at least the first portion of the eye includes an operating field for the ophthalmic surgery. A recommended next region and a recommended next procedure are determined based on the quasi-real time image and a computational model of the eye. An expected next result for the recommended next procedure is calculated using the quasi-real time image and the computational model. The recommended next region, the recommended next procedure and the expected result are provided to the physician.



WO2019027845 (A1) — 2019-02-07

Systems and methods can advantageously leverage the pupillary accommodation reflex to provide improved quality of vision throughout the range of focus distances. As such, some embodiments include an accommodating pupillary lens (APL) that sits at least partially within the pupil and/or is partially or fully attached, adhered, or otherwise held in place with respect to the iris, and/or is anchored in the sulcus and/or elsewhere in the eye. The optical power of the lens can be configured to change with changes in pupil diameter.

WO2019025985 (A1) — 2019-02-07

An adaptor (17) for attachment to an image acquisition device (15), the image acquisition device (15) having one or more camera apertures. The adaptor (17) has a housing (23) defining a passage (29) along which light waves may travel, an objective lens arrangement (39) within the passage, a secondary lens arrangement (41) within the passage positioned such that, when the adaptor (17) is attached to an image acquisition device (15), the secondary lens arrangement (41) is along a possible light pathway between the objective lens arrangement (39) and one or more camera apertures. The lens arrangements (39, 41) are together configured to magnify an image of a pupil of the eye in proximity to a plane of one or more camera apertures and to focus light waves from a light source (43) at a point external of the adaptor (17) and offset from the optical axis of the objective lens arrangement (39).

WO2019027346 (A1) — 2019-02-07

The invention relates to the field of ophthalmology, specifically to contact lens technology, providing comfortable vision in diverse situations. The device can be used to create hard or soft contact lenses made of any known material or material suited for making such lenses. The technical effect of the proposed invention is improved visual perception for the colored contact lens wearer. A multizonal photochrome colored contact lens is placed on the eye in such a way that the center of the lens coincides with the center of the pupil, and the rear surface (8) of the body of the lens (1) is in direct contact with the eye. During use of the lens, different illumination will fall on the front surface (6) thereof. Because of the fact that a first ring (4), a second ring (3) and a third ring (2) are made of tints having different properties, the rings will be colored according to the brightness of the illumination. If the illumination is bright, the first ring (4), the second ring (3) and the third ring (2) will be colored; if it is of medium intensity, then the second ring (3) and third ring (2) will be colored, and if weak, only the third ring (2) will be colored.

WO2019028474 (A1) — 2019-02-07

Systems and methods for wireless stimulation of biological tissue (e.g. nerves, muscle tissue, etc.) and, in one exemplary implementation, to therapy for glaucoma based on the wireless administration of energy to the eye of a mammalian subject (e.g. human, rodent, etc.) to reduce an elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) involving the use of a multi-coil wireless power transfer assembly. The multi-coil wireless power transfer assembly may be used alone or in combination with a stimulation coil that can be implanted in the eye of a mammalian subject or within a contact lens worn by a mammalian subject.

WO2019026862 (A1) — 2019-02-07

Provided are an intraocular lens power determination device and an intraocular lens power determination program capable of estimating an appropriate predicted postoperative anterior chamber depth. The intraocular lens power determination device for determining a power of an intraocular lens to be inserted to a patient's eye comprises: a cross-section photographing means for taking a cross-sectional image of the anterior ocular segment of the patient's eye; and an arithmetic control means for calculating the power of the intraocular lens. The arithmetic control means acquires an anterior ocular segment parameter of the patient's eye by analyzing the cross-sectional image of the anterior ocular segment, calculates a correction amount, which is a distance from an equatorial position of the crystalline lens of the patient›s eye to the intraocular lens, by using the anterior ocular segment parameter, and calculates the power of the intraocular lens on the basis of a predicted postoperative anterior chamber depth estimated by using the correction amount.

WO2019027936 (A1) — 2019-02-07

A multifocal intraocular lens (MF-IOL) includes a circularly birefringent material with a right- handed index of refraction nR for a light with a right-handed polarization, and a left-handed index of refraction nI, for a light with a left-handed polarization; and haptics, to position the multifocal intraocular lens inside a capsule of an eye; wherein the multifocal intraocular lens has a right- handed optical power DR for the light with the right-handed polarization, and a left-handed optical power DL for the light with the left-handed polarization, wherein DI / DR = (nL – 1) (nR – 1). Some variations of the MF-IOL include stimulus-orientable optically anisotropic constituents. Some classes of the MF-IOL include a self-assembling optically anisotropic compound. A corresponding method of a making a MF-IOL is comprising providing stimulus-orientable optically anisotropic constituents as part of an intraocular lens; orienting the optically anisotropic constituents by applying a non-stretching stimulus; and locking-in the oriented optically anisotropic constituents to form the multifocal intraocular lens.

WO2019025986 (A1) — 2019-02-07

The present invention relates to the ophthalmic composition comprising from about 0.03 % to about 2 % by weight of cyclosporine, from about 0.05 % to about 5 % by weight of tamarind seed polysaccharide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Further, the invention relates to the process for preparation of ophthalmic compositions and its use for the treatment of dry eye.

US2019038551 (A1) — 2019-02-07

Biocompatible intraocular implants include a tyrosine kinase inhibitor and a biodegradable polymer that is effective to facilitate release of the tyrosine kinase inhibitor into the vitreous of an eye for an extended period. The therapeutic agents of the implants may be associated with a biodegradable polymer matrix, such as a matrix that is substantially free of a polyvinyl alcohol. The implants can be placed in an eye to treat or reduce the occurrence of one or more ocular conditions.