

PanOptic™ Ophthalmoscope

Coaxial Ophthalmoscope

The Welch Allyn PanOptic Ophthalmoscope incorporates a patented* Axial PointSource™ optical system. The optics system converges the light to a point at the cornea, which allows the practitioner easy entry into small pupils. The illumination pathway then diverges to the retina, illuminating a very wide area of the fundus. The viewing system enables the operator to view the illuminated area on virtually the same axis, thus creating the widest field of view attainable in undilated ophthalmoscopy.

The PanOptic has a focusing range from -20 to +20 diopters. The Dynamic Focusing Wheel adjusts the focus in a continuous, smooth action for more precise control and optimum view. This helps compensate for patient or examiner refractive error, the position of the ophthalmoscope and the changes in viewing requirements necessitated by focusing on different points within the eye.

The patient side eyecup helps the practitioner establish and maintain the proper viewing distance and provides stabilization for the view during the exam. It also serves as the pivoting point for leverage in panning around the retina. While in contact with the patient, the eyecup occludes ambient light, eliminating interference from other light sources.

ADDITIONAL USES FOR THE PANOPTIC OPHTHALMOSCOPE

In addition to examination of the fundus, the ophthalmoscope is a useful diagnostic aid in studying other ocular structures. The light beam can be used to illuminate the cornea and the iris for detecting foreign bodies in the cornea and irregularities of the pupil.

The PanOptic Ophthalmoscope features a Cobalt Blue Filter and add-on Corneal Viewing Lens (model 11820 only), which together can be used along with fluorescein dye applied to the cornea to look for abrasions and foreign bodies on the cornea.

To attach the Corneal Viewing Lens:

1. Remove the patient eyecup.
2. Push and twist on the lens in place of the eyecup, until the bottom's ribs catch.

Refer to pages 8 and 9 to learn how to conduct an ophthalmic exam with the PanOptic ophthalmoscope.

*U.S. PATENT NOS. 6,637,882; 6,527,390



Welch Allyn Coaxial ophthalmoscopes incorporate a patented* coaxial optical system, allowing the axis of illumination to be coincidental with the axis of vision into the retina, thereby eliminating annoying shadows and facilitating examination through virtually any size pupil or vitreous disorder. The fundus and interior anatomy of the eye are viewed with precision and clarity.

Welch Allyn scopes offer a wide choice of 28 viewing lenses, ranging from -25 to +40 diopters, with fast, accurate one-hand selection. This helps compensate for patient or examiner refractive error, the position of the ophthalmoscope and the changes in viewing requirements necessitated by focusing on different points within the eye.

Some coaxial models offer an additional crossed linear polarizing filter/red-free filter switch that increases the versatility of this instrument. When used in conjunction with available apertures, the coaxial ophthalmoscope yields 15 possible apertures.

The illuminated lens dial enables the practitioner to check the lens being used for a particular examination even in a darkened examination room.

The brow rest allows the practitioner to use his/her own eyeglasses comfortably and safely. It also steadies the instrument while in use.

ADDITIONAL USES FOR THE COAXIAL OPHTHALMOSCOPE

In addition to examination of the fundus, the ophthalmoscope is a useful diagnostic aid in studying other ocular structures. The light beam can be used to illuminate the cornea and the iris for detecting foreign bodies in the cornea and irregularities of the pupil.

Refer to pages 10 and 11 to learn how to conduct an ophthalmic examination with the Coaxial ophthalmoscope.

When used correctly and regularly, the Welch Allyn ophthalmoscope is one of the most effective diagnostic instruments available.

*U.S. PATENT NOS. 4,998,818; 4,526,449



APERTURES AND FILTERS

There is a wide range of practical apertures and filters to select from on both the PanOptic and Coaxial ophthalmoscopes: small spot, large spot, micro spot, slit aperture, red-free filter, cobalt blue filter, half-moon, and fixation aperture. This selection of apertures covers all the practitioner's basic needs in an ophthalmoscope.



Small Aperture: Provides easy view of the fundus through an undilated pupil. Always start the examination with this aperture and proceed to micro aperture if pupil is particularly small and/or sensitive to light.



Large Aperture: Standard aperture for dilated pupil and general examination of the eye.



Micro Spot Aperture: Allows easy entry into very small, undilated pupils.



Slit Aperture: Helpful in determining various elevations of lesions, particularly tumors and edematous discs.



Half-Moon Aperture (PanOptic Model 11810 only): Provides a combination of depth perception and field of view.



Fixation Aperture (Coaxial Model only): The pattern of an open center and thin lines permits easy observation of eccentric fixation without masking the macula.



Cobalt Blue Filter: Blue filter used with fluorescein dye permits easy viewing of small lesions, abrasions, and foreign objects.



Red-Free Filter: Excludes red rays from examination field for easy identification of veins, arteries, and nerve fibers.