



Pharmaceutical Products

Two Types:

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| Therapeutic | 5% |
| Diagnostic | 95% |

Minims:

Surgery Use

Pros to Minims

- Minimises Allergies
- Reduces Cross Contamination
- Allows controlled dispensing
- Pre-Sterilized / Preservative Free

Cons to Minims

- Expensive

Therapeutic Drugs

- Antibiotics – kills bacteria (all drugs ending with “micin” fall into this category)
- Anti-inflammatory – reduces inflammation

Diagnostic Drugs

Mydriacyl

- Dilates Pupil
- Lasts up to 3 hours
- Available in 0.5 and 1%

Cyclogyl

- It further freezes the lenses
- Lasts up to 4 – 6 hours
- Minims Version – Cyclopentolate

Atropine

- Does a longer freezing of the eye (1 week)
- Minims Version – Atropine Sulphate

Mydrin

- Stimulates the dilator muscle
- Has weak effect

Diopheny-T (*Not currently available for sale*)

- Has adrenalin in it
- Not suitable for elderly patients as it causes undue pressure on their hearts
- Is a combination of Mydrin and Mydriacyl

Alcaine aka Proparacaine (Anaesthetic)

- Numbs the eye in 4 seconds
- Cons – Preservative, Slow down in healing

Tetracaine is a better option when numbing the eye

DIO-FLUOR Fluorescein strips

- Is a disclosing agent for diagnostic purposes
- Detects upset tissues and inflammation
- Fluorescein Sodium Benoxinate, Fluress and Tonocaine are all used for the same purpose

Schimer Test Strips

- Filter paper to test tears a patient produces

ALCOMICIN: *(Not currently available for sale through Innova)*

It is used to treat infections of the eye or ear that are caused by certain bacteria. It works by blocking the metabolism of the bacteria and this then kills the bacteria.

CILOXAN SOLUTION:

This medication is used to treat eye infections. Ciprofloxacin is an antibiotic (quinolonetype) that works by stopping the growth of bacteria. This medication only treats bacterial eye infections. It will not work for other types of eye infections. Unnecessary use or overuse of any antibiotic can lead to its decreased effectiveness.

DIO FLUOR FLUORESCEIN STRIPS:

For staining the anterior segment of the eye when fitting contact lenses, in disclosing corneal injury and in applanation tonometry.

FLUORESCEIN SODIUM BENOXINATE:

Topical fluorescein is used in the diagnosis of corneal abrasions, corneal ulcers, herpetic corneal infections, and dry eye. Fluorescein angiography is used to diagnose and categorize macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory intraocular conditions, and intraocular tumors.

ISOPTO-ATROPINE:

This medication relaxes muscles in the eye, which causes the pupil to widen (dilate). It is used to treat inflammation of certain parts of the eye (uvealtract). It is also used for certain eye exams.

MAXIDEX:

Maxidex is in a class of drugs called corticosteroids. It inhibits processes in the body that cause inflammation. Therefore, the swelling and pain of inflammatory conditions is decreased. * Maxidex is used to treat eye inflammation caused by infections, injury, surgery, or other conditions.

MAXITROL:

Used to treat viral infections of the cornea and conjunctiva, fungal diseases of the ocular structures. Tuberculosis of the eye.

MYDFRIN:

Ophthalmic phenylephrine (fen-ill-ef-rin) in strengths of 2.5 and 10% is used to dilate (enlarge) the pupil. It is used before eye examinations, before and after eye surgery, and to treat certain eye conditions. In the U.S., these preparations are available only with your doctor's prescription.

MYDRIACYL:

Tropicamide (tro-pik-a-mide) is used to dilate (enlarge) the pupil so that the doctor can see into the back of your eye. It is used before eye examinations, such as cycloplegic refraction and examination of the fundus of the eye. Tropicamide may also be used before and after eye surgery.

PILOCARPINE:

Pilocarpine is used to treat glaucoma, a condition in which increased pressure in the eye can lead to gradual loss of vision. Pilocarpine relieves the symptoms of glaucoma.

POVIDONE IODINE:

Povidone Iodine is used for conjunctival *antiseptis prior to ocular surgery to support postoperative infection control. It is the first product to have an ocular indication in Canada. There are many potential uses of this product in OR's, clinics and in office for surgical procedures (including injections) when conjunctival sterilization is required.*

SCHIRMER TEST STRIPS:

Schirmer's test determines tear production, and whether the eye produces enough tears to keep it moist.

TOBRADEX:

Also known as Tobramycin and Dexamethasone, is a combination of an antibiotic and a corticosteroid used in the eye to prevent permanent damage, which may occur with certain eye problems.

TOBREX:

Is an antibiotic applied to the eye to treat bacterial infections.