

Ophthalmic Diagnostic Strips

BioGlo™ Fluorescein sodium ophthalmic strips USP



BioGlo™ is the best-known brand in the diagnostics of ocular surface. It has been well accepted and recognised as the leading diagnostic aid on the ophthalmic market. BioGlo™ strips are being used to diagnose tear film disorders. Fluorescein stains corneal epithelial defects and penetrate through these defects into the intercellular space, thus showing the dead epithelial cells and exposed basement membrane of the cornea.

Fluorescein test strips are being used to examine patient's cornea and conjunctiva using a slit lamp with a blue filter on. Furthermore, fluorescein is widely used in measuring intraocular pressure using applanation tonometry to evaluate hard contact lens fitting, and to evaluate break-up time (B.U.T.).

Parameter measured:

- Number of punctate dye spots corresponding to defects in the surface of the cornea

Method of a performance:

- Cobalt filter is switched on in the slit lamp
- One strip that has been pre-wetted with physiological saline solution is being placed in the lower fornix of the conjunctival sac for a short time
- The patient is asked to blink the eyes several times to spread fluorescein
- Intensively stained fluorescein spots in the palpebral fissure are being counted

Results interpretation:

- 0 spots showing uniform distribution of fluorescein - normal result
- >10 spots or diffuse fluorescein staining through the epithelial defects - pathological result

Available packages:

- 100 pcs. or 300 pcs. sterile, single use, individually wrapped strips

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TearFlo™ Sterile tear flow test strips (Schirmer test)



TearFlo™ is being used to evaluate tear secretion - Schirmer test. More than 15 mm wetting of a graduated strip folded at a given notch over a 5-minute period of examination with eyes closed has been considered as a normal tear secretion. Wetting values less than 10 mm are being considered as hyposecretion. Schirmer test is the oldest method available for Dry Eye Disease diagnosis.

Method of a performance:

- A test to be performed in a room with a dimmed light, without a draught and without pressure sources in the field of vision. Patient is advised to look straight ahead or slightly upward and not to force himself /herself to blink the eyes. Tearfluid should be removed from the lower fornix using a gauze swab before paper strips are placed. Strip should be bent at the notch on the marked end using forceps and inserted in the lower part of the conjunctival sac at 1/3 of length of the lid margin on the outer side. Strip should be removed from the conjunctival sac after 5 minutes and the amount of wetting of the filter paper section will be measured in millimetres from the place of bending.

Results interpretation:

- >15 mm - normal result
- 10 - 15 mm - indicates an initial deficit
- 5-10 mm - advanced tear deficit
- <5 mm - severe tear deficit (advanced DES/DED)

Results interpretation:

- 100 pcs. sterile, single use, individually wrapped strips