



Duckworth & Kent

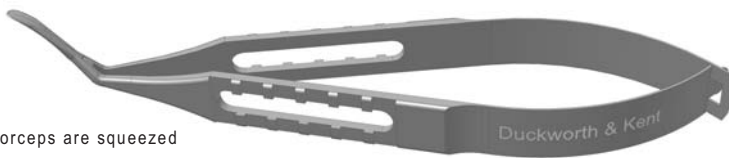
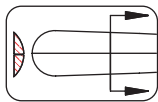
Ophthalmic Titanium Surgical Instruments

Daya Lamellar Separator Forceps

Titanium Instruments

2-280

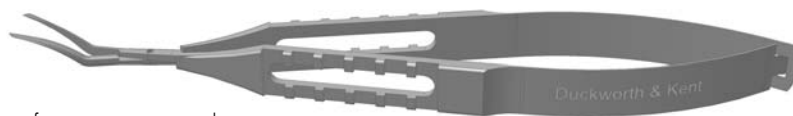
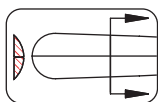
Daya Lamellar Separator Forceps (Reverse action style handle)



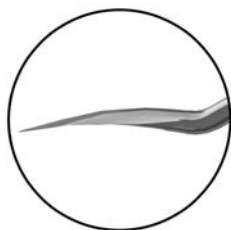
- Blades closed at rest and tips open when forceps are squeezed
- Tip end to pivot box length 11.0mm
- 45° angled shafts
- Reverse action style handle, length 97.5mm

2-280-1

Daya Lamellar Separator Forceps (Standard scissor action style handle)



- Blades open at rest and tips close when forceps are squeezed
- Tip end to curve length 11.0mm
- 30° angled shafts
- Standard scissor action style handle, length 105.5mm



< Side view of tip



Top view of tip > showing blades open

- Forceps tips act as dissecting blades
- Sharp outer edges to blades
- Blades have slight curve
- Width at tip when blades closed 2.0mm
- Height at middle of blades 0.8mm



Daya Lamellar Separating Forceps being introduced



The spreader when closed acts as a dissecting spatula



The blades separate, enabling blunt dissection within the corneal stroma

The forceps are designed for use in Deep Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty (DALK). The technique involves dissection of the host cornea to Descemet's layer / posterior stroma. Sheraz Daya's uses a modification of Gerrit Melles's technique. Partial Trephination of the cornea is performed (60 to 70%). Air is injected into the Anterior Chamber through a paracentesis. The cornea is dissected to Descemet's membrane using a cyclodialysis spatula and identified using the "black band" beyond the spatula. The air Descemet's interface acts as a convex mirror and the space between the spatula and Descemet's membrane seen as a black band representing twice the thickness of the residual posterior cornea. As dissection is performed towards Descemet's membrane, the black line rapidly disappears and wrinkles appear in Descemet's membrane. At this point the spatula is levelled off parallel to Descemet's. A pocket is created to allow entry of the Daya Lamellar spreader. The spreader when closed acts as a dissecting spatula, and when depressed on the 2-280 or released on the 2-280-1, the blades separate, enabling blunt dissection within the corneal stroma. This enables rapid dissection of the host cornea. The spreader in the closed position can also be used in the same fashion as a conventional lamellar dissecting spatula. Once dissection is accomplished, curved corneal scissors are used to remove the cornea. A donor button is created using a punch trephine and Descemet's membrane is removed using surgical spears. The cornea is then sutured into the recipient bed.

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