# anodynesurgical. 

Disposable Ophthalmic Instruments

At Anodyne Surgical, COMMITMENT is our way of life.
We are proud to make products with the precision and quality that our customers expect. We never lose sight of the tremendous responsibility that our products are used to improve patients' vision. We strive to be our customers' supplier of choice by developing strong relationships and going the extra mile to meet new and challenging customer needs. We are committed to responsiveness and flexibility.

We are committed to each other within the company; to success in the workplace as well as providing a safe and encouraging environment where people take pride in their accomplishments and know they are valued as an employee and as a person. As a privately owned and operated company, we strive to make Anodyne a company where our people
 enjoy coming to work each day.

We are committed to continually improving ourselves - as an organization and as people:
Certifications and Registrations, Open Book Management and investments in employee training and development.

We are committed to share our successes with our employees: gain sharing and competitive health and investment programs.

Our name comes from the ancient Greek word 'Anodynos' meaning 'to be without pain or to remove pain, i.e., soothing'. It is a creed we are committed to live by - to make products that allow for a pain free, soothing experience for the patient and the doctor, and to make relationships a pleasant, soothing experience for our customers as well as for our employees.


Stacey Berisford, President and CEO
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Atkinson Retrobulbar


Designed for administration of anesthetics into the muscle cone of the eye.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0004 H | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0003 H | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0001 H | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Atkinson Peribulbar


Designed for administration of anesthesia outside the muscle cone around the globe, thus minimizing the potential for intraocular or intradural injection.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0004 F | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0003 F | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0001 F | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Atkinson Peribulbar


Designed for administration of anesthesia outside the muscle cone around the globe, thus minimizing the potential for intraocular or intradural injection.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0004 C | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0003 C | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0001 C | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Atkinson Peribulbar


Designed for administration of anesthesia outside the muscle cone around the globe, thus minimizing the potential for intraocular or intradural injection.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0003 A | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0004 A | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Non Atkinson Retrobulbar


Designed for administration of anesthetics into the muscle cone of the eye.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0008 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0009 | $26 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 0010 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Non Atkinson Peribulbar


Designed for administration of anesthesia outside the muscle cone around the globe, thus minimizing the potential for intraocular or intradural injection.

Non Atkinson Peribulbar

Non Atkinson Peribulbar


Designed for administration of anesthesia outside the muscle cone around the globe, thus minimizing the potential for

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0011 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

intraocular or intradural injection.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0012 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |



| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0013 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8 \prime)$ |
| 0014 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8 \prime)$ |
| 0015 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8 \prime)$ |
| 0016 | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Sub Tenon Anesthesia Cannulas - Curved

For administering anesthetic agents
 into the posterior sub-Tenon's space

Sub Tenon Anesthesia Cannulas - Curved

For administering anesthetic agents
 into the posterior sub-Tenon's space

Sub Tenon Anesthesia Cannulas - Angled
For administering anesthetic agents
 into the posterior sub-Tenon's space

Rous Sub Tenon / Parabulbar Needle


This needle was developed by Dr. Stanley Rous of Fort Lauderdale, FL. It is a $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8$ ") needle gently curved with the bevel on the inside of the curve. This enables safe injection of anesthetic, steroid or antibiotics under direct visualization. The gentle curve and bevel down configuration significantly reduces the risk of potential needle complications compared to long retrobulbar or peribulbar needles that require blind passage and that cannot follow the curvature of the globe.
 Size

0020
$19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$
Curved, flattened tip

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0021 | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved, tri port |
| 0023 | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}(1$ ") $)$ <br> Curved, tri port |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0022 | $21 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{22mm} \mathrm{(7/8")}$ <br> 7 mm Angled tip, tri port |
| 0024 | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}(1$ ") $)$ <br> 7 mm Angled tip, tri port |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0027 S | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Extra sharp, curved |


|  | 3 mm | 4 mm | 5 mm | 6 mm | 7 mm | 8 mm | 9 mm | 10 mm | 11 mm | 12 mm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Anterior Chamber Cannulas (also known as: Air Injection, Rycroft, and Viscoelastic Cannulas) are used to irrigate the anterior chamber and moisten the cornea during cataract surgery. They have smooth rounded ends for the safe introduction of viscoelastic.


Andoyne Surgical offers and stocks a wide variety of Anterior Chamber Cannulas.

To use the chart above, select the desired gauge and length of bend, then record that catalog number. (For example, a 27 g cannula with a 6 mm bend would be catalog number 1001-6). The drawings at the top of each column depict actual length of the bend.

Anterior Chamber Cannulas have the following specifications:

- angle- $32^{\circ}$
- length - 22 mm (7/8") PLEASE NOTE: 19 g and 20 g are 25 mm (1")
- Rounded Blunt ends for smoother insertion

[^0]
## Anterior Chamber Cannula - Straight

Also known as Air Injection, Rycroft
 and Viscoelastic Cannulas are used to irrigate the anterior chamber and moisten the cornea during cataract surgery. They have smooth rounded ends for the safe introduction of viscoelastic.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1100 S | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1101 S | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1103 S | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1104 S | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1104 SL | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1106 S | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1107 S | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1108 S | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Anterior Chamber Cannula - Curved

Also known as Air Injection, Rycroft and Viscoelastic Cannulas are used
 to irrigate the anterior chamber and moisten the cornea during cataract surgery. They have smooth rounded ends for the safe introduction of viscoelastic.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1100 C | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1101 C | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1103 C | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1104 C | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1106 C | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1107 C | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 1108 C | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Viscoelastic Cannulas - Formed

The viscoelastic cannula is for the safe introduction of viscoelastic material into the anterior chamber of the eye.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1200 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Formed 11 mm from tip |


|  | 3 mm | 4 mm | 5 mm | 6 mm | 7 mm | 8 mm | 9 mm | 10 mm | 11 mm | 12 mm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Thin Wall Anterior Chamber Cannulas (also known as: Air Injection, Rycroft and Viscoelastic Cannulas).

Anodyne Surgical offers and stocks the widest variety of Thin Wall Anterior Chamber Cannulas. To use the chart
 above, select the desired gauge and length of bend, then record that catalog number.

Thin Wall Anterior Chamber Cannulas have the following specifications:

- angle-32
- length - 22 mm ( $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ )
- Rounded Blunt ends for smoother insertion

Why Thin Wall Cannulas? There are many advantages to Thin Wall Cannulas:

1. The inside diameter is approximately 2 gauge sizes larger, therefore a $25 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{T.W}$. same as the inside lumen on a 23 g (see illustration).


Thin Wall


Regular Wall
2. Viscous materials flow through the cannulas with less effort.
3. Thin Wall Cannulas allow the advantages of a larger bore through a smaller cannula.

## Anterior Chamber Cannula - Straight, Thin Wall

Also known as Air Injection, Rycroft
 and Viscoelastic Cannulas are used to irrigate the anterior chamber and moisten the cornea during cataract surgery.

## Anterior Chamber Cannula - Curved, Thin Wall

Also known as Air Injection, Rycroft and Viscoelastic Cannulas are used to irrigate the anterior chamber and moisten the cornea during cataract surgery.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2103 C | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Thin Wall |  |

## Double and Reverse Barrel I/A Cannula [Simcoe]



For smooth injection of fluids. Irrigation is provided through cannula with open end port. Aspiration is provided through flexible tubing attached to cannula with side port.
$30.5 \mathrm{~cm}\left(12^{\prime \prime}\right)$ silicone tubing: ID - 0.75 mm (0.030")
OD - 1.65 mm ( $0.065^{\prime \prime}$ )

Used to aspirate cortex during cat-
 aract surgery. For aspirating when chamber is maintained with a viscoelastic, anterior chamber maintainer or other independent source.

## Cortex Extractor [Charleaux]



| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3003 | Double Barrel <br> $23 \mathrm{~g} / 23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> curved, side port 0.3mm |
| 3003 A | Double Barrel <br> $23 \mathrm{~g} / 23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> curved, side port 0.4mm |
| 3003 L | Double Barrel <br> $23 \mathrm{~g} / 23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> curved, side port 0.3mm |
| 3004 | Reverse Barrel <br> $23 \mathrm{~g} / 23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> curved, side port 0.3 mm |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3005 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved, side port 0.3 mm |
| 3006 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved, side port 0.3 mm |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3007 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved |

## J-Shaped Cannulas

J-Shaped Cannula


The tip of this cannula is specifically designed to remove cortex located between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
$J$-Shape measurement is height x width

Micro J-Shaped Cannula [Hessburg]


J-Shaped Cannula


The tip of this cannula is specifically designed to remove cortex located between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
$J$-Shape measurement is length x

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4000 | $\begin{gathered} 30 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4001 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> $1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 4003 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 1.75 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4004 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ $2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 4006 | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ $2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W}$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4003 M | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br>  <br>  <br>  $\mathbf{0 . 8 5 \mathrm { mm } \mathrm { L } \times 1 . 7 \mathrm { mm } \mathrm { W }}$ | width

The tip of this cannula is specifically designed to remove cortex located between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
$J$-Shape measurement is height x width

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| $4003-10$ | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ W |
|  | 10 mm Angled tip 45 |
| $4004-10$ | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\circ}\right)$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ W |
|  | 10 mm Angled tip 45 |

## J-Shaped Cannula [Binkhorst]



The tip of this cannula is specifically designed to remove cortex located between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

J -Shape measurement is height x width

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4003-17L | $\begin{gathered} 25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 1.75 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \\ 12 \mathrm{~mm} \text { Angled tip } 18^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4003-17R | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> $1.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 1.75 \mathrm{~mm}$ W <br> 12 mm Angled tip $18^{\circ}$ |

Irrigating Cystotomes - Straight


16 mm (5/8")


19mm (3/4")


22mm (7/8")

Irrigating Cystotomes - Angled


Irrigating Cystotomes - [Joyce]


Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5001 AA | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 AA | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5000 AS | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5001 AS | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 AS | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 CS | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5004 AS | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5004 BS | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5000 AF | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5001 AF | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 AF | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 CF | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5004 AF | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5004 BF | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5001 AC | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 AC | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Irrigating Cystotomes - Side Cut

Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.


Irrigating Cystotomes - Small Radius


Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5001ASR | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 5003 ASR | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Irrigating Cystotomes - Reverse Formed



Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip is designed for opening of anterior capsule.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5003 ARF | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Tip is angled $90^{\circ}$ towards bevel

## Capsulorhexis Cystotomes - Formed and Straight



Sharp tip cystotome for creating an opening into the anterior capsule, nucleus dislocating or other intraocular applications. Tip is angled $90^{\circ}$ then rotated $90^{\circ}$. Special tip allows control of flap during continuous curvilinear capsulotomies.

## Irrigating Sharp Cystotomes - [Kelman] Straight

Sharp tip cystotome for creating an opening into the anterior capsule, nucleus dislocating or other intraocular applications. Tip is angled $90^{\circ}$ then

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5010 | $22 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | rotated $90^{\circ}$. Special tip allows control of flap during continuous curvilinear capsulotomies.


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5007 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Formed <br> Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |
| 5007S | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ) <br> Straight <br> Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |
| 5008 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ) <br> Formed <br> Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |
| 5008S | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ) Straight Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |
| 5009 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ) <br> Formed <br> Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |
| 5009S | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ Straight Tip is twisted $90^{\circ}$ |



## Capsule Polishers

Capsule Polisher - Side Port


For polishing and cleaning residual cortex from the capsular bag in preparation for insertion of the intraocular lens.

7 mm angled tip $\left(37^{\circ}\right)$
3 mm sandblasted closed distal end 0.3 mm side port

## Capsule Polisher - Open End



For polishing and cleaning residual cortex from the capsular bag in preparation for insertion of the intraocular lens.

7 mm angled tip ( $37^{\circ}$ )
3 mm sandblasted distal end

## Posterior Capsule Scraper



12 mm angled tip ( $45^{\circ}$ )
2 mm sandblasted distal end angled $90^{\circ}$

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6002 | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 6003 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6005 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Silicone Tip Capsule Polisher - Squeegee



Designed for polishing and cleaning the posterior capsule including the equatorial area, prior to insertion of the intraocular lens.

7 mm or 9 mm angled tip ( $32^{\circ}$ )
10 mm or 12 mm silicone tubing
$0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.020^{\prime \prime}\right)$ ID x $0.95 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.037^{\prime \prime}\right)$
0.3 mm ( $0.012^{\prime \prime}$ ) ID x 0.6 mm ( $0.025^{\prime \prime}$ )

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6006 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> 7 mm bend |
| 6007 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> 7 mm bend |
| 6008 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> 9 mm bend |

# Nucleaus Removal, Irrigating Hydrodissection Hydrodelineation 

Irrigating Vectis


Irrigating Vectis


Irrigating cystotomes are used to perform capsulorhexis. Tip designed for opening of anterior capsule.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7000 | $24 \mathrm{~g} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ width <br> $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}(1)$ port |
| 7003 | $24 \mathrm{~g} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ width <br>  <br>  |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7001 | $24 \mathrm{~g} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ width |
|  | $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}(1)$ port |
| 7002 | $24 \mathrm{~g} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ width <br> $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}(2)$ ports |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7004 | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7005 | $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 7006 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 7007 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 7008 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

$J$-Shaped Hydrodissection Cannula

"J" Shape
1.5 mm high x 1.5 mm wide

Smooth oval-shaped tip Flattened "J" shaped tip

## Hydrodelineation Needle [Kellan]



Shortened bevel

Hydrodissection Cannula [Kellan]
Curved


Flattened vertically


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7010 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 7011 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7012 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 7013 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7014 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Nucleus Hydrodissector / Rotator [Sinskey]

8 mm angled tip ( $32^{\circ}$ ) Forked blunt tip Flattened from bend to end

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Item No. } & \text { Size } \\
\hline 7015 & 25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Cortical Cleaving Hydrodissector

Angled 11mm from end


Tip flattened horizontally 4 mm from end

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7016 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Item No. <br> Size <br> 7017 <br> $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$



Nichamin Hydrodissection Cannula


Angled 11mm from end
Tip flattened horizontally 9 mm from end

## Lacrimal Cannulas, Handheld Instruments, Specula, Olive Tip Cannulas and Handpieces

Lacrimal Cannula - Curved


Designed for probing and irrigating the lacrimal ducts.

Rounded blunt tip

Designed for probing and irrigating the
 lacrimal ducts.

Rounded blunt tip

Handle length $75 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3^{\prime \prime}\right)$

Ribbed non-slip handle
*Angled version pictured

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8000 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 8000 (38) | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) |
| 8000-21 | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 8000-21 (38) | $21 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 8000-23 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1-1 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ) |
| 8000-26 | $26 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 8000-26 (32) | $26 \mathrm{~g} \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 44^{\prime}\right)$ |
| 8000-26 (38) | $26 \mathrm{~g} \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8000S | 19 g tapered to 23 g <br> 12 mm from end |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8200S | Straight, used for 0.2 mm <br> holes or larger |
| 8200A | Angled, 10 mm tip ( $\left.45^{\circ}\right)$ <br> used for 0.2 mm holes or <br> larger (pictured) |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8201 | Angled, 10 mm tip $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ <br> used for 0.2mm holes or <br> larger |

## Button Tip Manipulator - Angled

Handle length 75 mm ( $3^{\prime \prime}$ )


Ribbed non-slip handle

## Item No. <br> 8202 <br> Angled, 10 mm tip $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$

## Item No. <br> 8203

## Item No.

Size
8204
Angled, 10 mm tip $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$
Ribbed non-slip handle

Nucleus Rotator - Angled [Jaffe-Bechert]


Y -shaped blunt tip
Handle length 75 mm ( $3^{\prime \prime}$ )
Ribbed non-slip handle

## Item No.

## Micro Iris Retractor - Angled [Pearce]



Ribbed non-slip handle Handle length 75mm (3")

## Item No.

Size
8206
1 mm wide tip

## Nucleaus Spatula [Pearce]



| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8208 | .80 mm wide $\times .20 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> thick <br> Angled, 10 mm tip $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ |

## Item No. <br> Size

8209
Angled, 6 mm tip $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$


Alpha-chymotrypsin and Olive Tip Cannulas and Capsule Polishers
Bulbous Tip

*Sandblasted tip shown in image.

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8500 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}(1-1 / 8 \mathrm{Curve})$ <br> Curve Smooth |
| 8500 S | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}(1-1 / 8$ " $)$ <br> Curved, Sandblasted |
| 8501 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved, Smooth |
| 8501 S | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> Curved, Sandblasted |
| 8503 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ bend <br> Angled, Sandblasted |

Infusion Handle


Luer slip end and tapered tubing end made with autoclavable plastic

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8600 | $73 \mathrm{~mm}(3 ")$ |

Male / Female Hand Piece


Fits luer taper on both ends made with autoclavable plastic


Fits luer taper on both ends made with autoclavable plastic

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8602 | $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 ")$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8603 | $75 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Chamber Maintainers and Retinat Cannulas

Chamber Maintainer

0.2 mm side port, sharp closed end 15.2 cm (6") silicone tubing ID - 0.3mm (0.012")
OD - 0.6mm (0.025")

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9000 | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9001 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9002 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9003 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Chamber Maintainer with serrated tip


4mm serrated tip
15.2 cm (6") silicone tubing

ID - 0.3mm (0.012")
OD - $0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.025{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$

ID - 0.5mm (0.020")
OD - 0.95mm(0.037")

ID - $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}(0.030 ")$
OD - $1.65 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.065{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$

Infusion Cannula

15.2 cm (6") silicone tubing

ID - 0.75 mm ( 0.030 ")
OD - $1.65 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.0655^{\prime \prime}\right)$

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9004 | $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9005 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9006 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9007 | $20 \mathrm{~g}, 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ tip |
| 9008 | $20 \mathrm{~g}, 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ tip |
| 9009 | $20 \mathrm{~g}, 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ tip |

Extrusion Cannula - Straight, Blunt
Rounded blunt tip


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9010 SB | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}(1 ")$ |
| 9011 SB | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| 9012 SB | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Extrusion Cannula - Straight, Tapered and Angled, Tapered

|  | Tapered 4mm from end <br> Rounded blunt tip | Item No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Extrusion Cannula with Silicone Tubing - Straight and Angled, Tapered

|  | Tapered 4mm from end Tubing: | Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ID - } 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.012^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ & \text { OD - } 0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.025^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 9010STS | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \text { straight, tapered to } 25 \mathrm{~g} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Extends 8 mm beyond tip (can be cut | 9011STS | $\begin{gathered} 19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \text { straight, tapered to } 23 \mathrm{~g} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | to desired length) <br> *Angled, Tapered Pictured | 9010ATS | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1^{\prime \prime}$ ) angled, tapered to 25 g (Pictured) |
|  |  | 9011ATS | $\begin{gathered} 19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \text { angled, tapered to } 23 \mathrm{~g} \\ \text { (Pictured) } \end{gathered}$ |

High Viscosity Fluid Cannula [Peyman]

$45^{\circ}$ beveled tip

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9020 | $16 \mathrm{~g} \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Membrane Dissector [Kingham]

0.5 mm sharp tip angled $45^{\circ}$ towards bevel

Tapered to $33 \mathrm{~g} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$


Curved distal end

Tapered to $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ Angled 2.5 mm from tip
0.5 mm sharp tip angled $50^{\circ}$ towards bevel

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9021 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9022 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}(1$ " $)$ <br> tapered to 33 g |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9023 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}(1$ ") <br> tapered to 27 g |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9025 | $19 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## Micropick


0.5 mm sharp tip angled $50^{\circ}$ towards bevel

Membrane Micropick [Eaton] Vitreoretinal Micropick [Glaser]

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9029 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> tapered to $30 \mathrm{~g} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> distal end |
| 9030 | $20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> tapered to $25 \mathrm{~g} \times 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ <br> distal end |
| 9031 | $23 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1^{\prime \prime}\right)$ <br> tapered to $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ <br> distal end |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9032 | 20 g tapered to 30 g <br> Straight |
| 9032 A | 20 g tapered to 30 g <br> Angled |

Tapered to $33 \mathrm{~g} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ distal end Curved

Size
$20 \mathrm{~g} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1^{\prime \prime}$ ) tapered to 33 g

## Subretinal Injector [Glaser]



Tapered to $33 \mathrm{~g} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ distal end Straight

Tapered to $33 \mathrm{~g} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ distal end Angled 1mm from tip

## Item No.

 9035
## Size

$20 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{25mm} \mathrm{(1")}$ tapered to 33 g


## Lasik Cannula [Dishler]



Formed 9mm
4 Side Ports

Lasik Cannula [Slade]


Formed 9mm
Spatulated tip

Linn Lasik Cannula


2 ports, Open End
Flattened bend to end

| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9901D | $27 \mathrm{~g} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |


| Item No. | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9902 S | $26 \mathrm{~g} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}\left(7 / 8^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |



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[^0]:    *Thin Wall Anterior Chamber Cannulas can be found on Page 6.

