

VX 1000 serie

Multi-modal anterior
segment analysis to
empower your practice





2 | vx 100 serie

Adopting a multidagnostic approach to characterising anterior segment

Multidiagnostic platforms allow the clinician to obtain different anatomical dimensions of anterior segment structures, which are crucial for ocular pathology screening and for comprehensive monitoring of ocular diseases.

Visionix is committed to providing eye care professionals with the most innovative, integrated solutions. With our range of multimodal devices, you can propose a unique panel of services and reinforce your position as a vision expert.

The VX 100 serie is composed with 4 different devices



vx 110



vx 120+



vx 120+ *Dry eye*



vx 130+

Pathologies identification

Succeed in all your diagnostics: Glaucoma and keratoconus detection, identification of patients for cataract surgery with premium and/or toric implants, identification of patients for refractive surgery. The VX 100 serie combines state-of-the-art technologies and provides essential data for optimal patient eye care.

KERATOCONUS ASSISTANCE

TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

- Axial, tangential elevation and refraction maps
- Keratoconus probability index (KPI)
- Keratoconus monitoring
- Internal astigmatism measurement
- Eccentricity and meridian tables
- Corneal aberrometry



Main screen



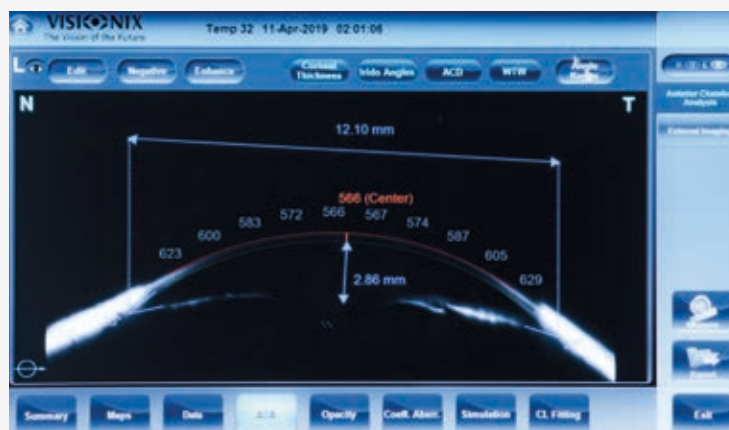
Topography Maps : Keratoconus probability

GLAUCOMA ASSISTANCE

- Anterior chamber analysis
- Automatic measurement of iridocorneal angles
- Measurement of anterior chamber volume
- Measurement of anterior chamber depth
- Measurement of IOP (intraocular pressure)
- Measurement of corneal thickness
- Corrected IOP as a function of corneal thickness



Main screen



Anterior chamber analysis

Pathologies identification

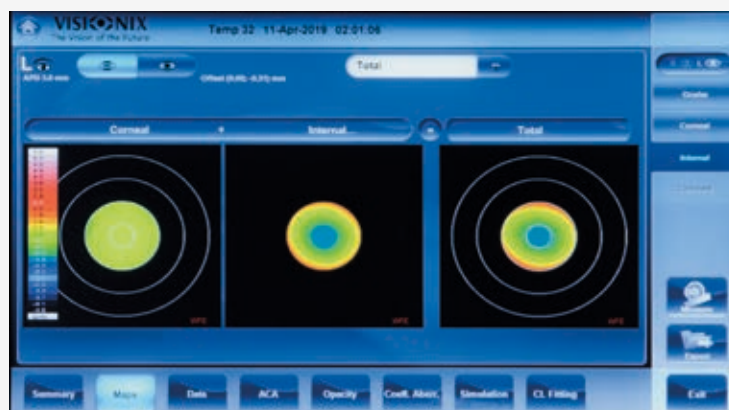
CATARACT VISUALIZATION

- Visualization of crystalline opacities
- Analysis of wavefront aberrations, with the ability to separate corneal and lenticular/internal aberrations
- Internal astigmatism measurement
- Kappa angle for IOL centering
- Z.4.0 value for aspheric implant
- Lens opacity classification (LOCS II and III scales)

Visualization of crystalline opacities and LOCS scales



Analysis of wavefront aberrations, with the separation between corneal and lenticular/internal aberrations



Complete refraction

The VX 100 serie has a fully automatic testing regimen that adds a significant amount of visual diagnostic data to your refraction, without slowing down your patient flow.

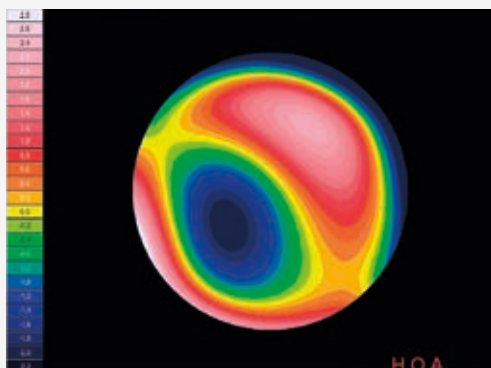
COMPLETE REFRACTION DATA, DAY OR NIGHT

| | | Refraction | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-------|-------|-----|---|---|
| | | Pup. | S | C | A | | |
| E | ☞ | 3.0 | -2.52 | -1.14 | 18° | E | ☞ |
| | ☜ | 4.6 | -2.75 | -0.99 | 22° | | ☜ |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Main screen



Simulations of visual acuity



Shack-Hartmann wavefront maps measure lower-order and higher-order aberrations.

- Objective day and night refraction measurements determine whether a prescription for night driving is needed
- 1300 point Shack-Hartmann wavefront analysis can accurately measure up to a 7mm pupil
- Versatile measurement system can work with pupil sizes as small as 1.2mm
- Access visual acuity and quality of vision on a pupil as small as 1.2 mm
- MTF curve

SHACK-HARTMANN WAVEFRONT TECHNOLOGY

The gold standard in refraction.



Objective day and night refraction measurements. Analysis of aberrations with Zernike coefficients

With the help of VX 120+ Dry Eye only

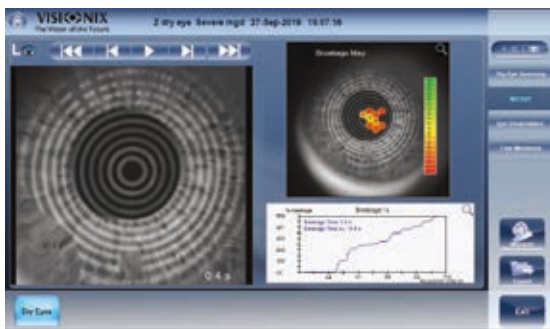
Detect and manage dry eyes syndrome

VX 120+ Dry Eye builds upon the robust features of VX 120+ by adding a dry eye Screening Module that can perform a battery of tests to give you comprehensive analysis of patient's visual health.

POSSIBLE CAUSES FOR DRY EYE

- Decreased tear : The lacrimal gland does not produce sufficient tears > Aqueous Deficient (ADDE) Dry Eye
- Excessive evaporation : Not enough Lipids "meibomian gland secretions" Evaporative (EDE) Dry Eye

HOW DOES THE VX 120+ DETECT DRY EYE?



Analysis of tear film and break up time without using fluorescein

A test that processes the movement of the rings on the eye and gives the speed of tear film breakup between two blinks.

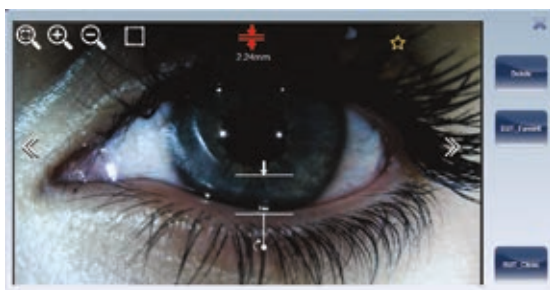
We present the information In 3 ways:

1. Image of the break time
2. Video of the ring movement
3. Graph with a timeline VS percentage of break



HD color imaging of Meibomian glands

The colour camera allows you to make a photo gallery of the parts of the eye and to focus on the meibomian glands area. This allows the optician to follow-up and provide an explanation of the state of the eye to the customer.



Measurement of tear meniscus height

Measure the tear meniscus height using the zoom tool of the HD camera.

⁽¹⁾ IMPORTANT NOTE: These grading scales were derived from those developed by Professor Nathan Efron with permission. Adapted from Supplement to the book ContactLens Practice, 2nd edition, by Nathan Efron, published by Butterworth-Heinemann, 2010, ISBN 978-0-7506-8869-7. This is offered as an educational tool that you may choose to use as part of your patient evaluations. These materials are not intended as, and do not constitute medical or optometric advice.

With the help of VX 130+ only

Identification of patients for cataract surgery

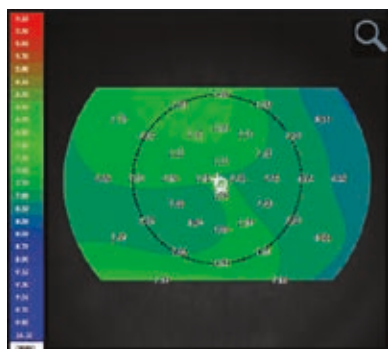
Some improvements have been introduced in the Scheimpflug photography system included in the VX 120+ system, allowing the characterisation of the posterior corneal topographic profile and the generation of corneal pachymetric maps, which has given rise to the VX 130+ system.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR SURFACES OF THE CORNEA

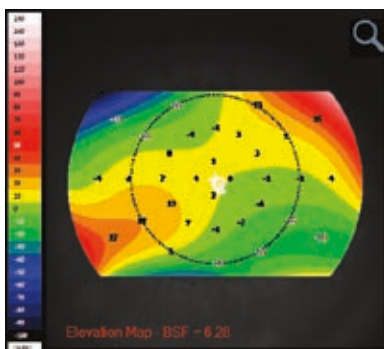
Complete analysis of the cornea

- Corneal thickness map
- Elevation maps
- Anterior and posterior axial, tangential, 3D maps
- Anterior and posterior keratometry, eccentricity
- Kappa angle

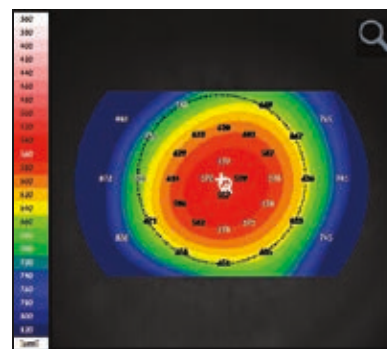
Combination of Scheimpflug imaging and corneal topography technologies used to generate thickness and elevation maps over a large corneal surface.



Axial elevation map



Posterior elevation map



Total refraction elevation map

Technical specifications

DIMENSIONS :

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| WIDTH | 312 mm (11.28 in.) |
| DEPTH | 530 mm (20.87 in.) |
| HEIGHT | 570 mm (22.44 in.) |
| WEIGHT | 25 kg (55.12 lbs) |
| VOLTAGE | 100 V - 240 V 50 Hz - 60 Hz, 300 W |

PRODUCT SELECTION GUIDELINES

| | VX 110 | VX 120+ | VX 120+ Dry Eye | VX 130+ |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| AR-K based WF | | | | |
| AR-K | • | • | • | • |
| Ocular Aberro. | • | • | • | • |
| Retro | • | • | • | • |
| Corneal Topograph | • | • | • | • |
| Non Contact Tonometer | | • | • | • |
| Scheimpflug Camera | | | | |
| Pachymetry | | • | • | • |
| Full Eye Tracking | • | • | • | • |
| Back surface of the cornea | | | | • |
| Remote Acces | • | • | • | • |
| Offline/Webservice | • | • | • | • |
| Colour camera | | | • | |
| Dry eye | | | | |
| NBUT | | | • | |
| Efron classification | | | • | |
| Tear meniscus value | | | • | |



Nexus, our new digital health solution platform, is specifically designed to connect all eye care professionals, even remotely, allowing you to bring ophthalmologists' expertise to the patients in any eye screening location.

| General | |
|---|--|
| Alignment | XYZ automatic |
| Display | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.1" (1 024 x 600) TFT screen • Multi-touch screen |
| Observation area | ø 14 mm |
| Medical device directive | EC MDD 93/42/EC modified by directive 2007/47/EC |
| Output | RS232 / USB / VGA / LAN |
| Power mapping and refraction | |
| Spherical power range | -20D to +20D |
| Cylinder power range | 0D to + 8D |
| Axis | 0 to 180° |
| Measuring area | Min. ø 2 mm - Max. 7 mm (3 zones) |
| Number of measuring points | 1,300 points |
| Acquisition time | 0.2 sec |
| Method | Shack-Hartmann |
| Pachymetry, IC (iridocorneal) angle and pupillometry | |
| Method | Continuous horizontal scan with the Scheimpflug camera |
| Pachymeter measuring range | 150-1300 Qm |
| Pachymeter resolution | +/- 10 microns |
| IC angle measuring range | 0°-60° |
| IC resolution | 0.1° |
| Pupil illumination | Blue light 455 nm |
| Retroillumination | |
| Corneal topography by specular reflection | |
| Number of rings | 24 |
| Number of measuring points | 6,144 |
| Number of points analyzed | More than 100,000 |
| Diameter of covered corneal area at 43D | From 0.75 mm to more than 10 mm |
| Measurement range | From 37.5 D to 56 D |
| Repeatability | 0.02 D |
| Method | Placido rings |
| TONOMETER | |
| Measurement range | 7 mmHg to 44 mmHg |



INNOVATION TO UNLOCK YOUR POTENTIAL

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