

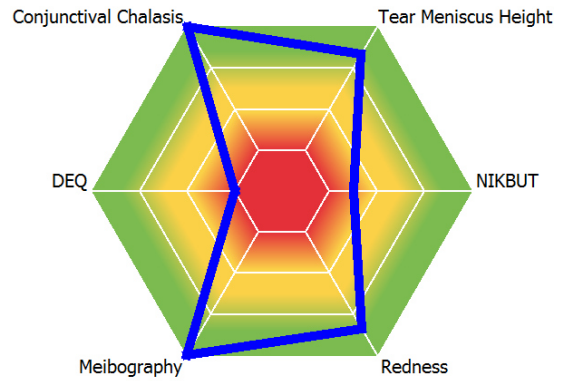
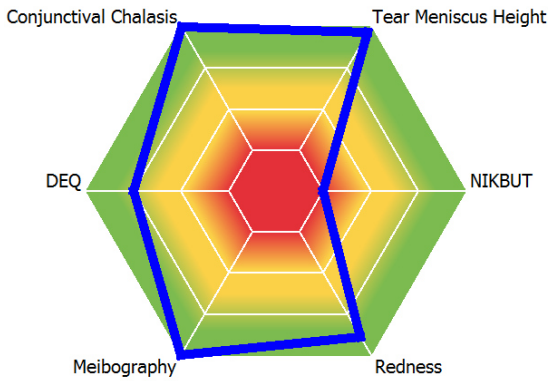
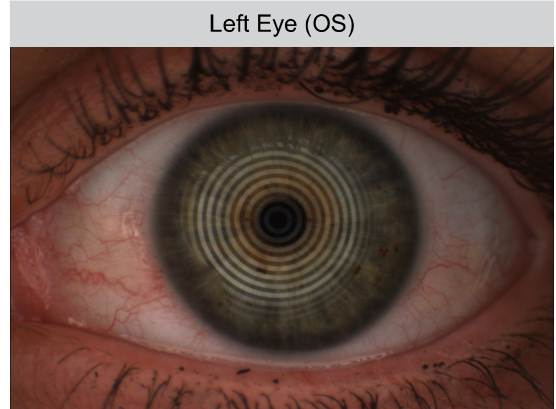
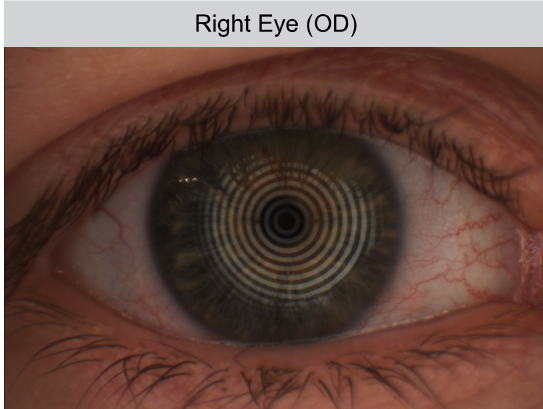
JENVIS Dry Eye Report

25.01.2016 | 11:16

Patient name:
28_Demo_KG (5M), Dry Eye Report

Date of birth:
05.05.1966

Patient ID:
short NIKBUT



Recommendation:

Use artificial tears to help stabilizing the lipid layer of the tear film.

**Definitions of terms used:**

Tear Meniscus Height	The tear quantity in a patient's eye may be estimated by measuring the height of the tear meniscus, which is the tear „prism“ that's visible between the ocular surface and the adjacent lid margin. The Tear Meniscus Height has been determined non-invasively using infrared light. As a guideline, values of less than 0.2mm indicate a low tear quantity.
NIK BUT	The tear film is, among other things, responsible for reducing the friction during blinks and for maintaining the optical quality of the eye. It is therefore crucial that the tear film remains stable between blinks. A tear film that is stable for less than 10 seconds may contribute to symptoms of dry eye or a burning sensation. Insufficient tear film stability can also be reason for fluctuating vision due to thereduced optical quality.
Redness	Ocular redness can be caused by a number of factors, including ocular dryness, mechanical friction, allergies, contact lens solutions containing preservatives, topical medications or environmental factors. Redness levels of approximately grade 1 (on a 0 to 4 scale) are typically considered normal.
DEQ OSDI	The patient's perception of their ocular dryness is typically assessed by means of symptom or dry eye questionnaires. By answering specific questions related to ocular dryness symptoms, the severity of dry eye can be estimated. The classification of dry eye severity depends on the questionnaire being used.
Meibography	The meibomian glands are located in the upper and lower eyelid. These glands produce an oily substance that plays a crucial role in preserving the eye's tear film stability, as this oily substance helps preventing the evaporation of tears and thus symptoms of dry eye. When assessing the meibomian glands, only the gland orifices (or openings) can be seen at the lid margin with a biomicroscope. The actual glands can only be visualized by means of meibography, an imaging method using infrared light. Information about the health of the glands can further be derived from assessing the degree of capping of the gland orifices and the quality of the oily secretions.
Conjunctival Chalasis	Using a biomicroscope at high magnification, the bulbar conjunctiva is assessed along the lower lid margin, close to the coloured part of the eye. In cases of dry eye, tiny folds that run parallel to the lid margin may be observed. These folds may form as a result of the friction that occurs on the cornea and conjunctiva during blinking. This friction is greater in cases of low tear quantity or with reduced tear film quality, which may lead to a higher number of folds.

DISCLAIMER: The material provided in the JENVIS Dry Eye Report is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Always seek the advice from your eye care provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition or treatment and before changing your current health care regimen.