

Coaxial Ophthalmoscope

Welch Allyn Coaxial ophthalmoscopes incorporate a patented* coaxial optical system, allowing the axis of illumination to be coincidental with the axis of vision into the retina, thereby eliminating annoying shadows and facilitating examination through virtually any size pupil or vitreous disorder. The fundus and interior anatomy of the eye are viewed with precision and clarity.

Welch Allyn scopes offer a wide choice of 28 viewing lenses, ranging from -25 to +40 diopters, with fast, accurate one-hand selection. This helps compensate for patient or examiner refractive error, the position of the ophthalmoscope and the changes in viewing requirements necessitated by focusing on different points within the eye.

Some coaxial models offer an additional crossed linear polarizing filter/red-free filter switch that increases the versatility of this instrument. When used in conjunction with available apertures, the coaxial ophthalmoscope yields 15 possible apertures.

The illuminated lens dial enables the practitioner to check the lens being used for a particular examination even in a darkened examination room.

The brow rest allows the practitioner to use his/her own eyeglasses comfortably and safely. It also steadies the instrument while in use.

ADDITIONAL USES FOR THE COAXIAL OPHTHALMOSCOPE

In addition to examination of the fundus, the ophthalmoscope is a useful diagnostic aid in studying other ocular structures. The light beam can be used to illuminate the cornea and the iris for detecting foreign bodies in the cornea and irregularities of the pupil.

Refer to pages 10 and 11 to learn how to conduct an ophthalmic examination with the Coaxial ophthalmoscope.

When used correctly and regularly, the Welch Allyn ophthalmoscope is one of the most effective diagnostic instruments available.

*U.S. PATENT NOS. 4,998,818; 4,526,449



Micro Spot Aperture: Allows easy entry into very small, undilated pupils.



Half-Moon Aperture (PanOptic Model 11810 only): Provides a combination of depth perception and field of view.



Slit Aperture: Helpful in determining various elevations of lesions, particularly tumors and edematous discs.



Fixation Aperture (Coaxial Model only): The pattern of an open center and thin lines permits easy observation of eccentric fixation without masking the macula.



Cobalt Blue Filter: Blue filter used with fluorescein dye permits easy viewing of small lesions, abrasions, and foreign objects.



Red-Free Filter: Excludes red rays from examination field for easy identification of veins, arteries, and nerve fibers.