

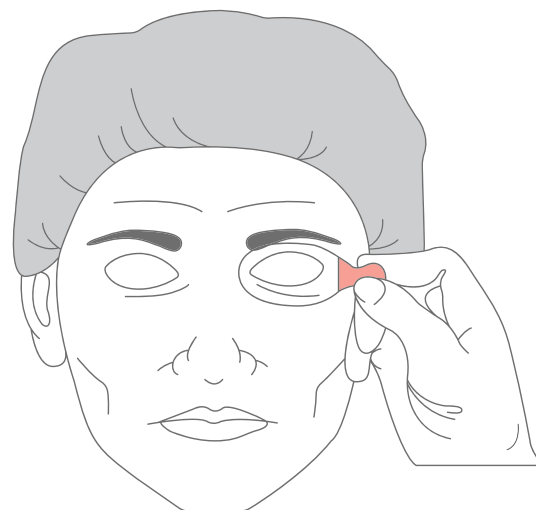
ANESTHESIA - OPERATING ROOM

Intended Use

Eye Safety Tape is used to cover the eyes during surgeries while a patient is under anesthesia. If the eyes are left open during anesthesia, it can result in dry eyes and corneal abrasions.

Currently, various gels and medical tape are used to avoid drying of the eyes and nurses have to repeatedly check to make sure the eyes are not dried out. This method can harm skin, eyebrows, and eyelashes. Additionally, medical tape does not fit the eye anatomy properly and is not transparent, which makes it difficult for practitioners to see the position of the eyes.

According to various studies, the eyes are left open during operations 59% of the time. It's recommended to close and protect the eyes while the patient is under anesthesia.*



Key Features

- Ergonomic nonstick handles
- Designed to suit the eye's anatomy
- Transparent, medical grade materials
- Not made with natural rubber latex
- Patented design
- Available in adult, pediatric, and sensitive skin formats

Advantages of Eye Safety Tape for Patients

- Minimizes harm to the skin, eyebrows, and eyelashes during removal
- Protects eyes from external splashes during the operation
- Keeps eyes from drying out, even during long procedures
- Medical grade material prevents irritation, even on sensitive skin
- Reduces the risk of corneal abrasions

Advantages of Eye Safety Tape for Healthcare Professionals

- Transparent structure provides visibility of the eyelids to help ensure that patients' eyes are closed without removing the Eye Safety Tape
- Colored nonstick handles allow for fast and easy application and removal, reducing operational risk and saving application time

Ordering Information

Order Number	Description	Color	Units/Case
PER05TD0012	Eye Safety Tape Adult	Clear, Red	50 Pairs
PER05TD0020	Eye Safety Tape Pediatric	Clear, Red	50 Pairs
PER05TD0019	Eye Safety Tape Adult, Sensitive	Clear, Blue	50 Pairs
PER05TD1196	Eye Safety Tape Dispenser	Clear	1

"Batra, Y.K. and I.M. Bali. "Corneal abrasions during general anesthesia." Anesthesia and Analgesia, no. 56.3 (1977): 363-5; White, E. and M.M. Crosse. "The aetiology and prevention of peri-operative corneal abrasions." Anaesthesia, no. 53.2 (1998): 157-161; Kocaturk, O., T. Kocaturk, N. Kaan, and V. Dayanir. "The Comparison of Four Different Methods of Perioperative Eye Protection under General Anesthesia in Prone Position." Journal of Clinical and Analytical Medicine, no. 3.2 (2012): 163-5; Contractor, S. and J.G. Hardman. "Injury During Anaesthesia." Continuing Education in Anaesthesia Critical Care & Pain, no. 6.2 (2006): 67-70.

For more information, visit us online at www.typenex.com or call us at 866-897-3639.



300 East Randolph Street
Suite 40.100
Chicago, IL 60601



866-897-3639
866-897-3630 (fax)



sales@typenex.com



www.typenex.com