

ARCEOLE

COMPOSITION : ARCEOLE est un dispositif médical implantable. Chaque réservoir undose contient un des 3 gaz suivants (pureté > 99,9%): SF₆ (hexafluore de soufre), C₂F₆ (hexafluoroéthane), C₃F₈ (octafluoropropane).
INDICATIONS : Produit de tamponnement interne de la rétine.
DESCRIPTION : ARCEOLE est composé :
● d'un blister stérile contenant :
● un réservoir undose contenant 30 ml d'un gaz non stérile pour usage ophtalmique
● une seringue en plastique stérile et graduée en ml, de 50 mL, sur laquelle est monté un filtre stérilisé à 0,22 µm et un accessoire permettant la connexion avec le réservoir. La tolérance de la mesure de la seringue de 50 ml est de 4% du volume mesuré.
● une aiguille 30G, destinée à l'injection intraculaire
● d'un bracelet patient permettant d'identifier le porteur de gaz ;
● d'un jeu de 5 étiquettes patient permettant la traçabilité sur les dossiers opératoires ;
● d'une notice comportant une partie découpable qui explique l'utilisation du produit. La carte est à compléter à l'emplacement adéquat. L'ensemble ne contient ni conservateur, ni latex naturel. [LTEX]

MODE D'ACTION : Les gaz ophtalmiques remplissent et maintiennent mécaniquement la membrane rétinienne après le traitement chirurgical du décollement de rétine. L'effet de tamponnement mécanique n'est pas dépendant du type de décollement de la rétine.

Le choix du gaz est fonction de la durée de tamponnement souhaitée par le chirurgien selon le tableau suivant :
Taux d'expansion et de réabsorption basés sur les données de la littérature :

Gaz	Taux d'expansion	Délai d'expansion en jours	Durée moyenne de tamponnement en jours	Concentration non expansive en %
Sf ₆	1,9-2	2	10-15	20
Cf ₂	3,3	3	30-35	16
Cf ₄	4	3	55-65	12

Les gaz contenus dans le réservoir ARCEOLE sont des composés non toxiques, inertes et inflammables, incolores et inodores. Une fois implantés, ils ne sont pas métabolisés et sont graduellement éliminés par voie sanguine puis respiratoire.

La valeur théorique de l'indice de refraction est de 1,001 pour le SF₆, 1,202 pour C₂F₆ et 1,221 pour C₃F₈. Pour les 3 gaz, la transmission spectrale entre 300 et 1100 nm est de 100%.

CONTRÉ INDICATIONS : L'anesthésie par inhalation de protoxyde d'azote doit impérativement être arrêtée 15 minutes avant l'injection du gaz dans l'œil.
Le patient implanté avec une bulle de gaz doit impérativement éviter pendant la durée de présence de la bulle et au minimum pendant 3 mois suivant la date d'implantation :
- une anesthésie au protoxyde d'azote. Des complications otolaryngologiques graves pouvant aller jusqu'à la cécité peuvent survenir en rapport avec l'augmentation de la pression intraculaire.
Les variations de pression intra-oculaire, voyager en avion, faire de la plongée avec ou sans caisson hyperbare, traitement par caisson hyperbare, prendre un ascenseur grande vitesse). L'augmentation de pression peut mener à des cas de cécité.

Afin de rappeler ces précautions, il est recommandé que le patient porte le bracelet proposé dans la boîte ARCEOLE pendant au minimum 3 mois.
PRÉCAUTIONS ET MISE EN GARDE : Les gaz pour chirurgie vitreo-rétinienne sont réservés à l'usage exclusif des ophtalmologistes formés à l'utilisation de ces produits.
Bien que non toxiques, ces gaz sont des compétiteurs de l'oxygène lorsqu'ils sont inhalés. Éviter donc toute inhalation intentionnelle.

Comme la revue de la littérature n'identifie aucun risque lié à l'utilisation de gaz ophtalmique chez la femme enceinte et l'enfant, le praticien doit être informé qu'ARCEOLE n'a pas été évalué chez ce type de patient. La marge de sécurité d'ARCEOLE étant en lien avec le poids du patient, il est recommandé au praticien d'effectuer une analyse bénéfice/risque avant décision d'utilisation de ce dispositif chirurgical. L'enfant de moins de 10 kg.

Une gonioscopie préopératoire est recommandée. Une surveillance de l'artère centrale de la rétine pendant et après l'injection est nécessaire.
Il est préconisé de placer une suture en fin de vitrectomie trans-conjonctivale réalisée avec une incision 23 G afin de maintenir l'hémichambre nécessaire à l'action du gaz.

Après implantation, il est recommandé d'instaurer un traitement prophylactique anti-hypertenseur oculaire et de surveiller la PIO.
Une surveillance particulière sera portée aux patients atteints de glaucome ou d'hypertension intraculaire (HTI), aux personnes âgées et diabétiques, aux patients avec des déchirures intraoculaires exposés à une augmentation du risque de déchirure secondaire, aux patients avec un risque d'hémorragie op-ératoire et aux patients porteurs d'indentation sclérale.

De manière générale, le praticien vérifiera au préalable la capacité du patient à maintenir sa tête dans la position requise par le traitement. L'obligation de maintenir la tête du patient dans la position requise peut être assouplie lorsque la chambre postérieure de l'œil est remplie à 70 % de son volume dans le cas des vitrectomies.

Le risque d'apparition de cataracte iatrogène est à prendre en compte.
ARCEOLE est destiné à l'injection de gaz ophtalmiques mélangés à l'air.
La décision d'injecter le gaz pur relève de la responsabilité du praticien. Le praticien doit alors prendre en compte l'augmentation du volume de gaz pur injecté dans l'œil par rapport à l'injection d'un mélange non expansif. Il est recommandé de suivre la pression intraculaire pendant la période d'expansion du gaz. L'utilisation de gaz pur en cas d'angle indo-corneen étroit est à éviter. Par ailleurs, il a été montré que le lapin une toxicité du gaz pur en relation avec l'effet dose et de la durée du tamponnement.

COMPLICATIONS ET EFFETS SECONDAIRES : Comme toute intervention chirurgicale, la chirurgie de la rétine présente des risques inhérents qu'il appartient au chirurgien d'évaluer. Les complications potentielles liées au traitement chirurgical de la rétine peuvent être :
- Inflammation oculaire, interne ou externe, incluant conjonctivites, kératites, uveïtes, vitrites, rétinites et CME,
- Infection oculaire, interne ou externe incluant conjonctivites, kératites, uveïtes, vitrites, rétinites et CME,
- Infection des structures oculaires internes ou externes
- Saignement des structures oculaires incluant hémorragies palébrales, sous-conjonctivales, hyphéma, iriennes, vitréennes, rétinéennes, ou des annexes oculaires
- Traumatisme chirurgical pouvant affecter toutes les structures oculaires (déchirure, décollement, perforation, dislocation, blessures lors de l'injection par l'aiguille, etc.)

- Fibrose et/ou perte de transparence des structures oculaires (opacification cornéenne, cataracte, PVR, etc.)
- Aggravation du décollement de rétine
- Perturbation de la pression intra-oculaire (hypertension, transbore ou prolongée)
- Perte d'acute visuelle partielle ou complète, transiente, prolongée ou permanente
- Gêne et/ou douleur oculaire
Les éventuelles complications accompagnant la chirurgie du décollement rétinien potentiellement liées à l'implantation d'un gaz ophtalmique peuvent être, mais ne sont pas limitées à :
- Migration du gaz (passage du gaz sous la rétine, dans la chambre antérieure (patient aphake), en sous-conjonctival)
- Fragmentation du gaz ou sa capture entre les plans plans et cristallin
- Kératopathe, inflammation, endophthalmité
- Hémorragie, hématoème, décollement choroidien
- Changement de la réflexion oculaire, modification de l'acuité visuelle incluant une myopie importante liée à la différence d'indice de réfraction
- Diminution précoce de la bulle de gaz, plus particulièrement dans les cas d'incision auto étanche non efficace, diminuant l'efficacité escomptée du tamponnement

Hypertension oculaire liée à une expansion du gaz, à un aplatissement de la chambre antérieure, à une fermeture de l'angle indo-corneen, glaucome
- Occlusion de l'artère centrale
- Aggravation de la déchirure, extension à la macula, trou maculaire
- Position inadéquate de la bulle de gaz par rapport à l'efficacité de tamponnement (importance du respect de la position préconisée du patient pendant et après l'injection)
- Modification du vitré (fibrose), du cristallin (cataracte)
- Inconfort lié à la position du corps pendant la chirurgie

Ces éventuelles complications doivent être prises en compte par le praticien et mises en regard des bénéfices attendus.
INTERACTION : Compatible IRM : ARCEOLE est constitué de composés perfluorés caractérisés par une absence d'hydrogène, ils ne génèrent donc aucun signal.
Il a été reporté dans la littérature qu'après l'usage de gaz intra-oculaires sont utilisés chez des patients implantés avec des lentilles intra-oculaires (LIO) en acrylique hydrophobes des cas d'opacification ou des cas de condensation pour celles en silicone.
MODE D'EMPLOI

Attention : Le gaz n'étant pas stérile, il doit être stérilisé extemporanément en passant au travers du filtre stérilisant fourni. Le mélange avec l'air doit être réalisé extemporanément.
Le tableau ci-dessous est donné à titre indicatif pour évaluer les concentrations :

Gaz	Concentrations non expansives en %	Volume de gaz pur pour une seringue remplie à 50 ml	Volume d'air
Sf ₆	20	10 ml	40 ml
Cf ₂	16	8 ml	42 ml
Cf ₄	12	6 ml	44 ml

- Ouvrir le blister (manipuler non stérile) et prélever les éléments aseptiquement (manipuler stérile).
- Récupérer l'aiguille 30G placée dans le corps de la seringue et la placer à l'air sur le plateau stérile (manipuler stérile)
- Puis contrôler la mobilité du piston de la seringue que le piston bouge sur un centimètre au minimum. Bien prendre soin de repousser très doucement le piston pour éviter tout volume d'air résiduel (manipuler stérile).
- Placer la seringue munie de son filtre et du connecteur dans la valve et enfoncez l'extrémité du connecteur dans la valve en appuyant sur la seringue jusqu'à obtenir au moins 10 ml de gaz pur stérilisé par passage sur le filtre 0,22 µm (manipuler stérile).
- Se déconnecter en tirant légèrement sur le corps de la seringue (manipuler stérile), le manipulateur maintenant le réservoir sur la table de travail. Le filtre et le connecteur doivent rester connectés à la seringue.

Attention : L'extrémité du connecteur n'est plus stérile ; afin d'éviter tout risque de contamination, ne pas manipuler au-dessus du plateau stérile.
- Ramener le piston à la quantité de gaz souhaitée en suivant des graduations de la seringue.
- Aspirer de l'air dans la seringue pour obtenir le mélange dans les proportions désirées (voir tableau ci-dessous). L'air aspiré est stérilisé en passant à travers le filtre de la seringue.
- Le manipulateur stérile retire le filtre de la seringue en le saisissant par les bords, en prenant garde de ne pas toucher le connecteur et le laisse tomber dans la poubelle.
- Le manipulateur stérile monte rapidement l'aiguille d'injection 30G en conservant son capuchon.
- Poser la seringue sur le plateau stérile, le mélange est prêt pour une injection intraculaire.
- Injecter le gaz le plus rapidement possible après cette préparation.

CONDITIONS DE STOCKAGE : Stocker le produit à une température <25 °C, dans un endroit correctement ventilé et à l'abri de l'humidité.
ARCEOLE est un dispositif médical à usage unique :
- Ne pas utiliser si l'emballage protecteur de stérilité est endommagé car le maintien de la stérilité du dispositif ne sera plus assuré.
- Ne pas utiliser après la date de péremption. Ne pas stériliser. La stérilité et les performances d'ARCEOLE ne sont garanties que pour un usage unique dans le respect de ces conditions d'utilisation.

ELIMINATION DES DÉCHETS :
L'élimination possible dans les ordures ménagères
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MODE DE STÉRILISATION : Le gaz composant ARCEOLE est fourni non stérile.
Le blister contenant le réservoir de gaz et les accessoires sont stériles à l'oxyde d'éthylène.
Année du premier marquage CE ARCEOLE : 2003

COMPOSITION : ARCEOLE est un implantable medical device. Each single-dose reservoir contains one of the following 3 gases (purity > 99.9%): SF₆ (hexafluoro de soufre), C₂F₆ (hexafluoroéthane), C₃F₈ (octafluoropropane).
INDICATIONS : Internal retinal tamponment product.
DESCRIPTION : ARCEOLE contains:
● One sterile blister pack with:
● a single-dose reservoir containing 30 ml of a non-sterile gas for ophthalmic use
● a 50 mL plastic syringe graduated in ml, to which a 0.22 µm sterilizing filter is attached, as well as an accessory that allows connecting to the reservoir. The measurement tolerance of the 50 ml syringe is 4% of the measured volume.
● one 30G needle for intracocular injection
● a patient wristband to identify the gas carrier;
● a set of 5 patient labels for traceability in operating records;
● instructions with a cut-out portion to be used as a patient card. The card must be completed and provided to the patient.

The various ARCEOLE accessories have been validated for the use described below. Substitution by other accessories may adversely affect product safety and performance.
The set contains no preservatives or natural latex. [LTEX]
MODE OF ACTION : Ophthalmic gases rapidly and mechanically maintain the retinal membrane after surgical treatment for retinal detachment. The mechanical tamponade effect is not dependent on the type of retinal detachment.

The choice of gas depends on the duration desired by the surgeon according to the following table:
Expansion and reabsorption rates based on data from the literature:

Gas	Expansion rate	Expansion time in days	Average tamponade duration in days	Non expansive concentration in %
Sf ₆	1.9-2	2	10-15	20
Cf ₂	3.3	3	30-35	16
Cf ₄	4	3	55-65	12

The gases contained in the ARCEOLE reservoir are non-toxic, inert and non-flammable, colourless and odourless compounds. Once implanted, they are not metabolised and are gradually eliminated by blood and then by the respiratory system.

The theoretical value of the refractive index is 1.001 for SF₆, 1.202 for C₂F₆ and 1.221 for C₃F₈. Spectral transmission between 300 and 1100 nm is 100% for the 3 gases.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Kneadsch by intraocular inflation should be stopped 15 minutes before injecting the gas into the eye. The patient implanted with a gas bubble must avoid the following throughout the presence of the bubble and for at least 3 months following the date of retinal detachment:

- nitrous oxide anaesthesia. Serious postoperative complications, including blindness, may occur in connection with increased intraocular pressure.
Precautions: Patients in altitude, travel by plane, diving with or without a hyperbaric chamber, hyperbaric chamber treatment, high speed elevators). Increased pressure can lead to blindness.
In order to remember these precautions, it is recommended that the patient wear the wristband provided in the ARCEOLE kit.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS: Gases for vitreoretinal surgery are reserved for the exclusive use of ophthalmologists trained in the use of these products.
Although non-toxic, these gases are competitors of oxygen when inhaled. Therefore, avoid any intentional inhalation. Although the review of the literature does not identify any risk associated with the use of ophthalmic gases in pregnant women and children, the practitioner should be informed that ARCEOLE has not been tested in this type of patient. As ARCEOLE's safety margin is related to the patient's weight, it is recommended that the practitioner perform a risk/benefit analysis before deciding to use this device in children weighing less than 10 kg.

A preoperative gonioscopy is recommended. Monitoring of the central retinal artery during and after injection is required. It is recommended that a suture be placed after a transconjunctival vitrectomy performed with a 23 G incision in order to maintain the sealing necessary for the action of the gas.

After implantation, initiation of prophylactic anti-hypertensive ocular treatment and monitoring of IOP are recommended. Strict monitoring should be provided to patients with glaucoma or intraocular hypertension (IHT), the presence of diabetes, patients with lower trunks exposed to an increased risk of secondary trauma, patients with a risk of intraoperative atelectasis and patients with scleral indentation.

In general, the practitioner will previously verify the patient's ability to maintain his head in the position required for the treatment. The obligation to keep the patient's head in the required position can be relaxed when the posterior chamber of the eye is filled to 70% of its volume in the case of vitrectomies.

The risk of iatrogenic cataract is to be taken into account.
ARCEOLE is intended for the injection of ophthalmic gas mixed with air.
The decision to inject pure gas is the responsibility of the practitioner. The practitioner must then take into account the increase in the volume of pure gas injected into the eye compared to the injection of a non-expansive mixture. It is recommended to monitor intraocular pressure during the gas expansion period. The use of pure gas in the event of a narrow iridocorneal angle should be avoided. Furthermore, the toxicity of pure gas has been shown in rabbits in relation to the dose and effect and the duration of tamponade.

COMPLICATIONS AND SIDE EFFECTS: As with any surgical procedure, retinal surgery has inherent risks that should be assessed by the surgeon. The potential complications of retinal surgical treatment include, but are not limited to:
- internal or external ocular inflammation, including conjunctivitis, keratitis, uveitis, vitritis, retinitis, and CME,
- internal or external infection, including conjunctivitis, keratitis, uveitis, vitritis, and endophthalmitis
- inflammation of internal or external ocular structures
- bleeding of ocular structures including palpebral and subconjunctival hemorrhages, hyphema, iris, vitreous and retinal hemorrhage, or hemorrhage of the ocular tissues (tearing, detachment, perforation, dislocation, injuries during surgery, needle injury, etc.)
- occlusion of the central artery
- fibrosis and/or loss of structural integrity of ocular structures (corneal clouding, cataract, PVR, etc.)
- worsening of retinal detachment,
- alteration of intraocular pressure (hypertension/hypotonia, transient or prolonged)
- partial or complete loss of visual acuity, transient, prolonged or permanent
- ocular discomfort and/or pain

The possible complications of retinal detachment surgery potentially linked to the implantation of an ophthalmic gas include, but are not limited to:
- migration of the gas (passage of gas under the retina, in the anterior chamber (aphakic patient), subconjunctival)
- fragmentation or trapping between the pars plana and the lens
- keratopathy, inflammation, endophthalmitis
- hemorrhage, hematoma, choroidal detachment
- change in ocular refraction, change in visual acuity, including significant myopia related to the difference in the refractive index
- early reduction of the gas bubble, particularly in the case of an ineffective self-sealing incision, reducing the expected effectiveness of the tamponade
- ocular hypertension related to gas expansion, flattening of the anterior chamber, narrowing of the iridocorneal angle, glaucoma

occlusion of the central artery
- worsening of the tear, extension to the macula, macular hole
- inadequate position of the gas bubble reducing its efficacy as a tamponade (importance of complying with the recommended patient position during and after the injection)
- alteration of the vitreous (fibrosis), of the crystalline (cataract)
- discomfort related to the position of the body during surgery
These possible complications must be taken into account by the practitioner and weighed against the expected benefits. [LTEX]
INTERACTION : MRI compatibility: ARCEOLE consists of perfluorinated compounds characterized by the absence of hydrogen, they therefore generate no signal.
It has been reported in the literature that after the use of intra-ocular gases, some patients implanted with silicone intra-ocular lenses (IOL) have experienced cases of opacification or cases of condensation for those in silicone.

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Expansion and reabsorption rates based on data from the literature:

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The gases contained in the ARCEOLE reservoir are non-toxic, inert and non-inflammable, colorless and odorless. Once implanted, they are not metabolized and are gradually eliminated: first, through the eye and then, afterwards, through the respiratory system.

The theoretical value of the refractive index is 1.001 for SF₆, 1.202 for C₂F₆ and 1.221 for C₃F₈. For the 3 gases, the spectral transmission between 300 and 1100 nm is 100%.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Kneadsch by intraocular inflation of the eye should be stopped 15 minutes before the gas is injected into the eye. The patient implanted with a gas bubble must avoid the following throughout the presence of the bubble and for at least 3 months following the date of retinal detachment:

- nitrous oxide anesthesia. Serious postoperative complications, including blindness, may occur in connection with increased intraocular pressure.
Precautions: Patients in altitude, travel by plane, diving with or without a hyperbaric chamber, hyperbaric chamber treatment, high speed elevators). Increased pressure can lead to blindness.
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In general, the practitioner will previously verify the patient's ability to maintain his head in the position required for the treatment. The obligation to keep the patient's head in the required position can be relaxed when the posterior chamber of the eye is filled to 70% of its volume in the case of vitrectomies.

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- occlusion of the central artery
- fibrosis and/or loss of structural integrity of ocular structures (corneal clouding, cataract, PVR, etc.)
- worsening of retinal detachment,
- alteration of intraocular pressure (hypertension/hypotonia, transient or prolonged)
- partial or complete loss of visual acuity, transient, prolonged or permanent
- ocular discomfort and/or pain

The possible complications of retinal detachment surgery potentially linked to the implantation of an ophthalmic gas include, but are not limited to:
- migration of the gas (passage of gas under the retina, in the anterior chamber (aphakic patient), subconjunctival)
- fragmentation or trapping between the pars plana and the lens
- keratopathy, inflammation, endophthalmitis
- hemorrhage, hematoma, choroidal detachment
- change in ocular refraction, change in visual acuity, including significant myopia related to the difference in the refractive index
- early reduction of the gas bubble, particularly in the case of an ineffective self-sealing incision, reducing the expected effectiveness of the tamponade
- ocular hypertension related to gas expansion, flattening of the anterior chamber, narrowing of the iridocorneal angle, glaucoma

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- early reduction of the gas bubble, particularly in the case of an ineffective self-sealing incision, reducing the expected effectiveness of the tamponade
- ocular hypertension related to gas expansion, flattening of the anterior chamber, narrowing of the iridocorneal angle, glaucoma

occlusion of the central artery
- fibrosis and/or loss of structural integrity of ocular structures (corneal clouding, cataract, PVR, etc.)
- worsening of retinal detachment,
- alteration of intraocular pressure (hypertension/hypotonia, transient or prolonged)
- partial or complete loss of visual acuity, transient, prolonged or permanent
- ocular discomfort and/or pain

The possible complications of retinal detachment surgery potentially linked to the implantation of an ophthalmic gas include, but are not limited to:
- migration of the gas (passage of gas under the retina, in the anterior chamber (aphakic patient), subconjunctival)
- fragmentation or trapping between the pars plana and the lens
- keratopathy, inflammation, endophthalmitis
- hemorrhage, hematoma, choroidal detachment
- change in ocular refraction, change in visual acuity, including significant myopia related to the difference in the refractive index
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