Ocular tolerance and efficacy of short-term tamponade with double filling of polydimethylsiloxane and perfluoro-n-octane
Zenoni S., Romano M. R., Palmieri S., Comi N., Fiorentini E., Fontana P.
Clinical Ophthalmology 2011; 5: 443-449

Pars plana vitrectomy alone for the management of pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment with only inferior breaks
Martinez-Castillo V. J., Garcia-Arumi J., Boixadera A.
Ophthalmology 2016; 123: 1563-1569
HPF8 AND HPF10 ARE HIGHLY SAFE MEDICAL DEVICES CONTROLLED BY MEANS OF SOPHISTICATED CHEMICAL METHODS AND WHOSE SAFETY IS CONFIRMED BY CYTOTOXICITY TEST ON TWO CELL LINES.

AFTER HPF8, LONG-TERM TAMPONADE WITH OPHTHALMIC GAS IS INDICATED. AFTER HPF10, LONG-TERM TAMPONADE WITH SILICONE OIL IS INDICATED.

THE SAFETY OF OUR PERFLUOROCARBONS IS GUARANTEED BY THE ACCURATE CHECKS CARRIED OUT DURING ALL THE MANUFACTURING STEPS AND CONFIRMED BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSES (PURITY), NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (HVALUE) AND CYTOTOXICITY TEST (DIRECT CONTACT ON BALB 3T3 AND ARPE-19 CELLS).

The Hvalue is not a parameter evidencing the product safety.

PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid), one of the contaminants found in the "ALAOCTA" PERFLUORO-N-OCTANE by Alamedics, which caused loss of vision in over 100 Spanish patients, was cytotoxic in the cytotoxicity test by direct contact on ARPE-19 cells at a concentration of 30 PPM corresponding to an Hvalue lower than 10 PPM.

Therefore, the Hvalue is not a parameter evidencing the product safety.