

## INDICACIONES

- ◆ Ojo seco leve, moderado y severo.
- ◆ Blefaritis.
- ◆ Pre y Post Cirugía ocular.
- ◆ Otras alteraciones de la superficie ocular.
- ◆ Alivio de los síntomas causados por uso de dispositivos electrónicos.
- ◆ Alivio de los síntomas causados por uso de lentes de contacto.

## PRESENTACIONES DISPONIBLES



**relys®**



Multidosis CN-212022.8



Monodosis CN-212023.5

Solución Oftálmica Estéril

Multidosis de 10 ml  
Monodosis de 0,35 ml, 20 uds.

**relys®** Es un dispositivo médico clase IIb con **CE** 0373

### REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

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2. Barabino S, De Servi B, Aragona S, Manenti D, Meloni M. Efficacy of a New Ocular Surface Modulator in Restoring Epithelial Changes in an In Vitro Model of Dry Eye Syndrome. *Curr Eye Res.* 2017 Mar;42(3):358-363. doi: 10.1080/02713683.2016.1184282. Epub 2016 May 10. PMID: 27163340.
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Material informativo solo para uso profesional.



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**Farmamix**  
VISION

**relys®**

EL PRIMER Y ÚNICO  
MODULADOR DE  
LA SUPERFICIE OCULAR

Recupera la Homeostasis

Modula la inflamación

Reinicia la regeneración



»»» SEQUEDAD OCULAR

## EL PROCESO INFLAMATORIO

relys®

Recupera la Homeostasis

Homeostasis de la Superficie Ocular

Modula la inflamación

Para-Inflamación<sup>1</sup>

Reinicia la regeneración

Agentes externos y factores de riesgo

Persistencia de los factores de estrés + Deshidratación

Inflamación crónica

Daño en la Superficie Ocular

## ¿QUÉ ES UN MODULADOR DE LA SUPERFICIE OCULAR?

Son polímeros con capacidad científicamente demostrada de interactuar e influir en los componentes de la superficie ocular promoviendo la homeostasis, el buen funcionamiento y modulando el proceso inflamatorio.

Tear Substitutes

- (i) Generation of ideas
- (ii) Collection of ideas
- (iii) Discussion of ideas
- (iv) Prioritization/ ranking of ideas

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G  
T**

Formal Voting

Wetting Agents

molecules than can lubricate the ocular surface and have a limited residence time.

Multiple-action tear substitutes

molecules or combination of molecules that can improve the quality of the tear film components with limited capabilities to interact with ocular surface epithelia.

Ocular surface modulators

polymers with scientifically demonstrated capability to interact with and influence the ocular surface components with particular regard to epithelial cells, promoting homeostasis and cellular well-functioning, and eventually modulating the inflammatory process.

relys®

ES EL PRIMER Y ÚNICO MODULADOR DE LA SUPERFICIE OCULAR

Contiene **T-LYSYAL<sup>®</sup>** un agregado supramolecular formado por ácido hialurónico, timina y lisina.

Gracias a las propiedades hidrodinámicas de su estructura tridimensional permite llevar a la superficie ocular el agua, los solutos y moléculas que las células necesitan para recuperar la homeostasis perdida.<sup>2,3</sup>

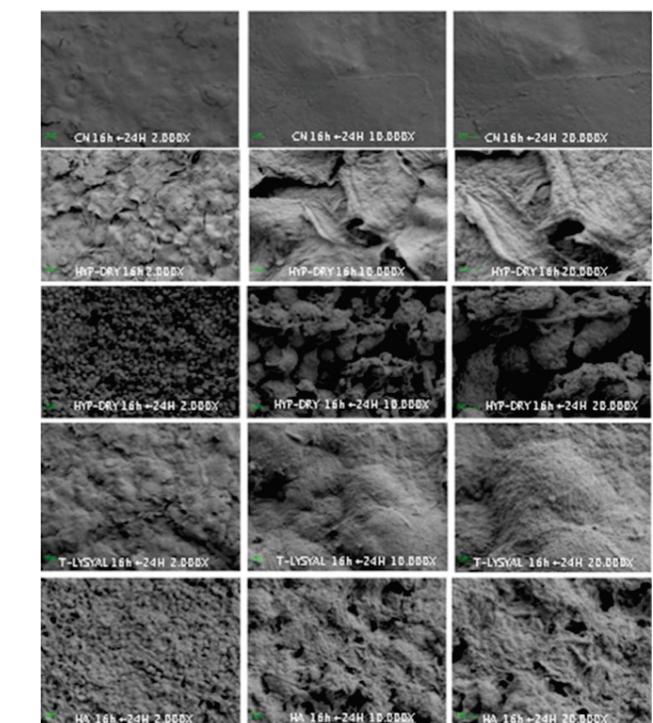


Figura 2. Scanning electron microscopy images of human corneal epithelium in standard, HYP-DRY condition and after treatment with T-LysYal and hyaluronic acid (HA). Magnification: 2000-1000-20000x. (a) Human corneal epithelium in standard conditions: the cell surface appears smooth and covered by microvilli. (b) After 16h in HYP-DRY condition the surface of human corneal cells appears irregular with visible dehydration and reduction of cell-to-cell connections. A similar picture was visible after 24h recovery post stress (c). (d) After 24h of treatment with T-LysYal the cell surface appears restructured with an ultrastructure similar to cells in standard conditions. (e) Cells treated with HA for 24h show a limited recovery compared to cells with T-LysYal.

"The model was used to assess the potential effects of a new molecule, T-LysYal, a supramolecular system containing lysine hyaluronate, thymine, and sodium chloride that forms longer chains than hyaluronic acid, and a 3D structure with nanotubes."

"The study showed that after 24 hours of treatment, T-LysYal was superior to hyaluronic acid in improving the ultrastructural morphological organization of 3D corneal epithelium and in increasing the expression of integrin β1 (ITG-β1)"

"...the T-Lysyal molecule was able to partially control the immunological response of the ocular surface..."

Figure 1. Main steps of the nominal group technique meeting and final proposed terminology for tear substitutes.

Barabino S, Benitez-Del-Castillo JM, Fuchsluger T, Labetoulle M, Malachkova N, Meloni M, Utheim TP, Rolando M. Dry eye disease treatment: the role of tear substitutes, their future, and an updated classification. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2020 Sep;24(17): 8642- 8652. doi: 10.26355/eurrev\_202009\_22801. PMID: 32964952.

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