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**FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT *ADVANCED CUSTOMVUE* LASER
ASSISTED IN-SITU KERATOMILEUSIS (LASIK) LASER TREATMENT**

Patient Information Booklet

**For Farsightedness (Hyperopia) up to 4 Diopters (D) with Astigmatism
between 0 and 2 D**

**Please read this entire booklet. Discuss its contents with your
doctor so that all your questions are answered to your
satisfaction. Ask any questions you may have before you
agree to the surgery.**

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GLOSSARY

This section contains definitions of terms used in this information booklet. Please discuss with your doctor any questions you may have about these terms.

Astigmatism: The cornea and lens focus light rays from horizontal and vertical lines at different distances from the retina. The multiple focal distances result in blurred vision. Astigmatism may occur alone or along with nearsightedness and other refractive errors.

Automated Lamellar Keratectomy (ALK): a type of surgery used to correct vision by removing a flap or small piece of cornea using a microkeratome (an automated instrument), reshaping or flattening the cornea, and then replacing the flap on the corneal bed.

Cataract: an opacity or clouding of the lens inside the eye that can cause a loss of vision.

Collagen Vascular Disease: a condition that may result in inflammation or swelling of parts of the body, such as muscles, joints, and blood vessels. Examples of this type of disease are lupus and rheumatoid arthritis.

Contraindications: any special condition that results in the treatment being inadvisable.

Cornea: the clear front surface of the eye. Surgery such as PRK and LASIK reshape or flatten this surface to correct vision.

Diopter (D): a unit used to measure the amount of myopia, hyperopia, or astigmatism of any eye.

Farsightedness: a refractive error in which the cornea and lens focus light rays from objects behind the retina, causing images of near and distant objects to appear blurry. Hyperopia is another term for farsightedness.

Femtosecond Laser: a laser that cuts a flap of tissue from the front surface of the eye.

Glaucoma: a condition usually associated with high eye pressure. This condition results in damage to the nerve at the back of the eye and possible loss of vision.

Halos: circular flares or rings of light that may appear around a headlight or other lighted object.

Herpes Simplex: a type of infection caused by a virus that can recur. This virus typically causes cold sores and/or small, fluid-filled sacs/cysts that can appear on the face or other parts of the body.

Herpes Zoster: a type of infection caused by a virus that can recur. Vesicles typically appear on only one side of the body.

Hyperopia: a refractive error in which the cornea and lens focus light rays from objects behind the retina, causing images of near and distant objects to appear blurry. Hyperopia is another term for farsightedness.

iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio System: the **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio** System is a diagnostic instrument to objectively measure the refractive errors of the eye.

Immunodeficiency Disease: a condition that alters the body's ability to fight infection. An example is AIDS.

Intraocular Pressure (IOP): fluid pressure inside the eye. Your doctor measures the pressure inside the eye with a tonometer.

Irregular Astigmatism: Astigmatism that cannot be fully corrected by glasses.

Keratoconus: a condition of the cornea that results in a thinning of the cornea. A change in corneal shape like a cone typically occurs.

LASIK: a type of surgery used to correct vision by creating a flap in the cornea using a femtosecond laser or a microkeratome (an automated instrument), then reshaping the cornea underneath using an excimer laser, and then replacing the flap on the corneal bed.

Lens: a structure inside the eye that helps to focus light onto the back of the eye, or an optical instrument for forming an image by focusing rays of light.

Microkeratome: an automated surgical tool that cuts a flap of tissue from the front surface of the eye with a blade.

Myopia: a refractive error in which the cornea and lens focus light rays from distant objects in front of the retina, causing images of distant objects to appear blurry. Nearsightedness is another term for myopia.

Nearsightedness: a refractive error in which the cornea and lens focus light rays from distant objects in front of the retina, causing images of distant objects to appear blurry. Myopia is another term for nearsightedness.

Ocular Hypertension: an increase in the pressure inside the eye.

Photorefractive Keratectomy (PRK): a type of surgery used to correct vision by reshaping the top surface of the cornea using an excimer laser.

Radial Keratotomy (RK): a type of surgery used to correct vision by flattening the cornea with a scalpel.

Refract: to bend or focus rays of light.

Refractive Error: a focusing error of the eye, in which parallel light rays are not brought to a sharp focus precisely on the retina, producing a blurred image. Refractive errors can be myopic, astigmatic, or hyperopic.

Retina: the back surface of the eye. The retina senses focused light and transfers signals to the brain.

Visual Acuity: measures the sharpness of vision using an eye chart or other appropriate charts. A visual acuity of 20/20 is considered normal vision and 20/16 and 20/12.5 are considered better than normal vision. A visual acuity of 20/40 or better usually allows you to drive without any glasses or contact lenses.

Wavefront: a surface representing the cross-section of the paths that light rays follow as they travel through the eye.

Wavefront error: simple and complex focusing errors in the eye that are revealed by differences in the paths of light rays as they are bent by the eye.

Wavefront Error Maps: a color map that displays wavefront errors measured by the *iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio* System.

INTRODUCTION

Your doctor and **AMO** provide the information in this booklet to help you decide whether to have an **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK treatment. **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK (laser assisted *in situ* keratomileusis) may be used to correct, or partly correct farsightedness (hyperopia) with or without astigmatism.

Alternative treatments exist and include conventional LASIK, photorefractive keratectomy (PRK), implants, glasses or contact lenses.

Please read this booklet completely. Discuss any questions with your doctor before you decide if **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK is right for you. Only an eye care professional trained in laser vision correction can determine whether you are a suitable candidate.

How Refractive (Wavefront) Errors Affect Your Vision

The cornea and lens of the eye focus rays of light by bending (or refracting) them to focus an image on the retina at the back of the eye, much like a camera focuses images onto film.

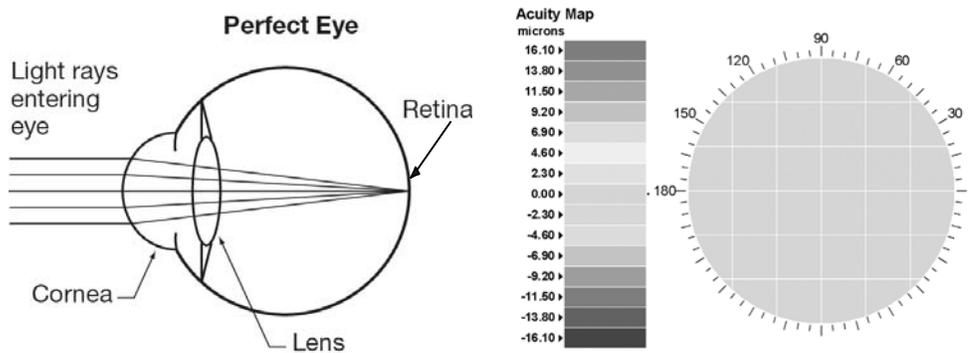


Figure 1: Perfect Eye

On the left in **Figure 1** is a diagram showing how the eye focuses light rays to create a sharp image on the retina. The corresponding wavefront map of an ideal eye is displayed on the right with no focusing imperfections. All of the rays of light traveling through the eye focus to a single point on the retina at the back of the eye.

In reality, all eyes have some degree of imperfections. One way to measure the focusing errors of an eye is to measure the *wavefront* of the eye. This can be done with an instrument like the **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio** System. The wavefront map shows the imperfections of the eye. The **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio** System measures the wavefront errors by measuring light as it reflects out of the eye with a camera sensor.

The wavefront of a perfect eye has a flat surface because all of the light rays travel uniformly through the eye, as shown in **Figure 1**. The wavefront of an eye with imperfections is curved or wavy because some light rays reach the retina before others, and some rays strike different locations on the retina than others. Wavefront errors include both simple and complex focusing errors. The simple wavefront errors,

which can be corrected with curved lenses (e.g., glasses or contact lenses,) are also called *refractive errors* and include farsightedness and astigmatism.

Farsightedness usually becomes a problem later in life. Most people with farsightedness do not need correction until they reach their forties or fifties. Hyperopic eyes do not bend light enough so that light rays focus to a single spot behind the retina. Things look blurry because the rays are spread apart instead of focused when they strike the retina.

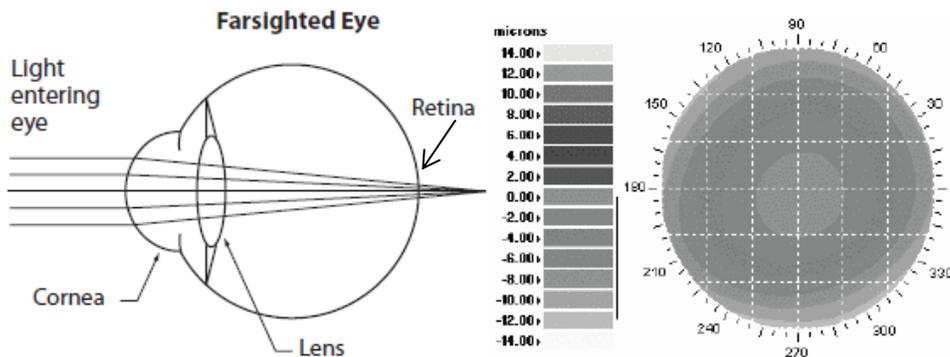


Figure 2: Farsighted Eye

On the left in **Figure 2** is a diagram of a farsighted eye showing the light rays focusing behind the retina. The corresponding wavefront of a hyperopic eye shows a curved wavefront surface. The height difference between center and edge is indicated by the change in grayscale.

Astigmatism causes the rays of light entering through different parts of the eye to focus unequally so that they do not ever form a single spot. Some rays may focus on the retina, but other rays focus behind the retina. Things look blurry because images are not ever focused clearly on the retina.

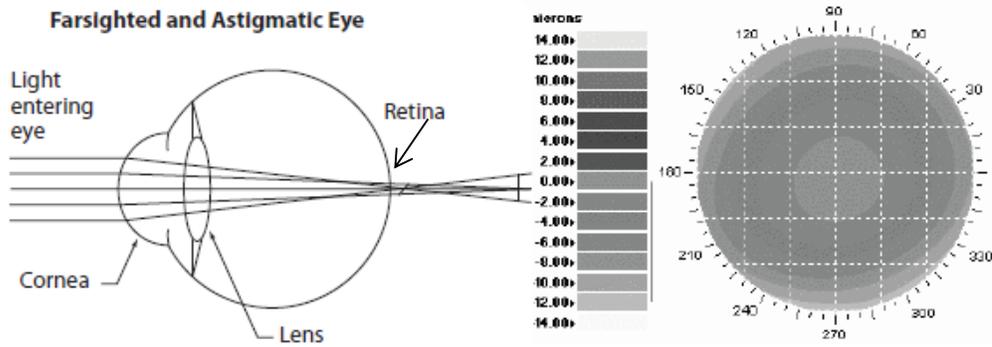


Figure 3: Astigmatic Eye

On the left in **Figure 3** is a diagram of an astigmatic eye showing light rays that do not ever come to a focus at one point. The corresponding wavefront map for this eye shows a surface that is curved more in one direction than the other.

The *iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio* System can also measure complex focusing errors. In **Figure 4** is a map of all wavefront errors and on the right is a map showing just the complex errors. The combination of simple and complex wavefront errors in any eye is unique. The *Advanced CustomVue* treatment is “custom” because it includes information from the *iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio* System that is more individualized than what a doctor uses to program a non-custom treatment.

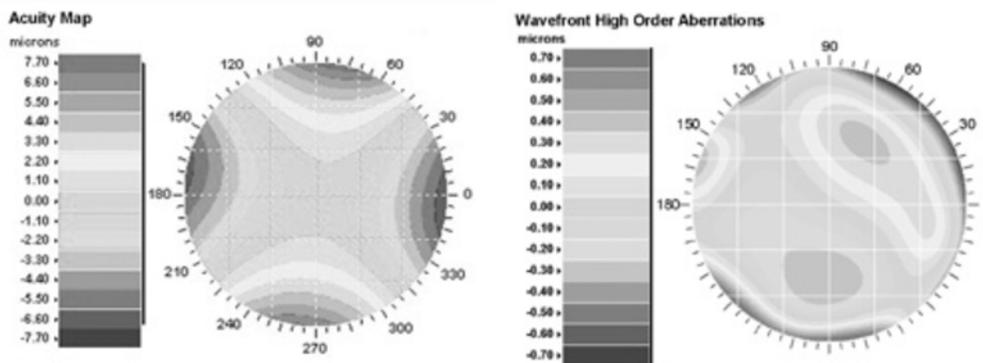


Figure 4: Wavefront Errors

The **AMO STAR S4 IR®** Excimer Laser

The excimer laser system produces a beam of cool ultraviolet light. The doctor transfers the information from the **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio** System into a computer that controls the laser. The laser produces a series of rapid pulses that remove small and precise amounts of corneal tissue. Excimer laser light does not penetrate into the eye and leaves other eye structures (iris, lens, retina) untouched.

The laser system also contains an auto-centering eye tracking system which will align the treatment and automatically compensate for many of your eye movements during the **Advanced CustomVue** treatment. And the Iris Registration feature of the **STAR S4 IR® Excimer Laser System** adjusts for rotation (twisting) of your eye between time of wavefront measurement and start of the treatment.

How the **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK Procedure Works

LASIK is a laser surgery technique used to correct refractive errors of the eye including farsightedness and astigmatism. Before starting the laser, the doctor creates a flap on your cornea using either a different type of laser or an automatic cutting device that uses a blade (microkeratome). A suction ring is placed on the eye and then a circular flap of tissue is created from the surface of the cornea. After the flap is cut, the doctor lifts the flap and folds it out of the way of the laser. After the laser finishes, the doctor repositions the flap.

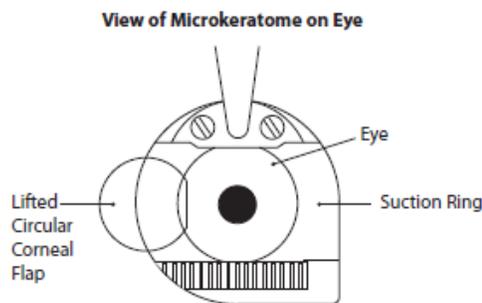


Figure 5: View (from above) of microkeratome on the eye.

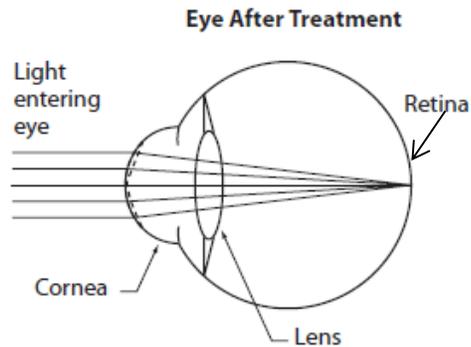


Figure 6: Diagram of any eye after treatment showing where tissue is removed.

To correct farsightedness, the central part of the cornea is steepened when the laser removes tissue from the periphery rather than the center. When there is astigmatism,

the cornea is flattened more along one direction (e.g., vertical) than in the other direction (e.g., horizontal). The doctor creates a unique treatment plan from the **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio** to guide the laser. The laser removes tissue from the eye according to the treatment plan.

The iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio System

Before your **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK treatment is programmed into the laser, you must have one or more measurements taken by the **iDESIGN® Advanced WaveScan Studio (AWS)** System. The **iDESIGN® AWS** System is a tabletop system that measures your eyes with specialized cameras. You will sit in front of the **iDESIGN® AWS** System and look at a light through an opening in the system while it scans your eye. Your doctor may take more than one measurement and then choose the most appropriate measurement to use as the basis for the **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK treatment. The doctor will also take other routine measurements of your vision to help design your treatment.

BENEFITS

Advanced CustomVue LASIK can correct up to 4 diopters (D) of farsightedness with up to 2 diopters of astigmatism. If you have farsightedness within this range, **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK treatment may help you to see clearly without eyeglasses or contact lenses or with reduced prescription.

Clinical Study to Evaluate Benefits

A clinical study was conducted to evaluate the benefits and risks of **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK for farsightedness with and without astigmatism. This study involved 135 treated eyes of 69 patients. This study was conducted at 8 U.S. centers, starting in December 2012. The study results shown in this booklet include all the available reported outcomes on these patients through March 2016. Each table lists the number of eyes or study patients (n) for which data was available at the reported time point.

STUDY PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1 lists the age, gender, race, and contact lens history of patients in this study.

Table 1: Demographics of 69 Patients

Age	Average	42.7 ± 11.8 years	
	Range	19 to 62 years	
Gender	Male	34	49.3%
	Female	35	50.7%
Race	Caucasian	58	84.1%
	Black African/Descent	4	5.8%
	Other*	6	8.7%
	Asian	1	1.4%
	Native American/Inuit	0	0%
	Pacific Islander	0	0%
Contact Lens History	None	50	72.5%
	Soft	14	20.3%
	Rigid/ Toric	5	7.2%
*“Other” classifications of race include: Hispanic and Indian.			

VISUAL ACUITY WITHOUT GLASSES AFTER TREATMENT

Visual acuity measures the sharpness of vision using an eye chart or other appropriate charts. **Table 2** shows that twelve months after the treatment, 66% of study patients saw 20/20 or better *without* glasses while 94% of study patients saw 20/40 or better. A visual acuity of 20/20 is considered normal vision and 20/16 and 20/12.5 are considered better than normal vision.

A visual acuity of 20/40 or better usually allows you to drive without any glasses or contact lenses.

Table 2: Visual Acuity without Glasses after Treatment

Time After Treatment	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months	24 Months
	(n=134)	(n=135)	(n=134)	(n=130)	(n=131)	(n=88)
20/12.5 or better	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%	8%
20/16 or better	18%	26%	28%	31%	33%	32%
20/20 or better	46%	53%	55%	57%	66%	65%
20/25 or better	75%	79%	76%	79%	79%	83%
20/32 or better	85%	85%	88%	88%	90%	92%
20/40 or better	93%	93%	96%	95%	94%	97%

VISUAL ACUITY WITHOUT GLASSES AFTER TREATMENT AND WITH GLASSES BEFORE TREATMENT

Table 3 shows the number of lines on the eye chart that patients could see before and after surgery. At twelve months, 48% of the eyes saw as well as or better *without* glasses after *Advanced CustomVue* LASIK treatment as *with* glasses before treatment.

Table 3: Visual Acuity without Glasses after Treatment Compared to with Glasses before Treatment, N = 135 Eyes

Change in Lines of Vision	1 Month (N=134)	3 Months (N=135)	6 Months (N=134)	9 Months (N=130)	12 Months (N=131)	24 Months (N=88)
2 lines better	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
1 line better	8%	10%	10%	10%	13%	11%
No change	17%	25%	28%	28%	34%	34%
1 lines worse	29%	24%	24%	26%	23%	25%
2 lines worse	23%	18%	15%	15%	12%	14%
≥ 3 lines worse	22%	21%	22%	19%	18%	13%

ACCURACY OF TREATMENT

Table 4 shows the the percentage of eyes that were within one half and one full diopter of the expected outcome for both the farsightedness and astigmatism parts of the treatment. The expected outcome was zero diopters for both farsightedness and astigmatism.

Table 4: Accuracy of Treatment Over Time, N = 135 Eyes

Time after Treatment	1 Month (N=134)	3 Months (N=135)	6 Months (N=134)	9 Months (N=130)	12 Months (N=131)	24 Months (N=88)
farsightedness within 0.50 D	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
farsightedness within 1.00 D	8%	10%	10%	10%	13%	11%
astigmatism within 0.50 D	17%	25%	28%	28%	34%	34%
astigmatism within 1.00 D	29%	24%	24%	26%	23%	25%

Note: In this study, women had more accurate results than men.

RISKS

As with any surgical procedure there are risks associated with **Advanced CustomVue** treatments. It is important to discuss these risks with your doctor before you make the decision to have the surgery. If the results of the surgery are not satisfactory, you may need to have additional laser treatment in the same eye. Your doctor may perform **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK for both eyes. However, sometimes it is better to have this procedure done on only one eye.

Talk with your doctor about whether it would be better to treat one or both of your eyes.

Some risks are related to the creation of the corneal flap. Corneal flap complications include but are not limited to: cutting an incomplete, irregular flap or free flap; misalignment of the flap; and perforation of the cornea. Corneal flap complications range in severity from those that simply require the treatment to be postponed for several months, to those that create corneal irregularities resulting in permanently blurred vision.

IMPORTANT:

You may need reading glasses after laser surgery even if you did not wear them before. Your vision may not be perfect, and you may need to wear glasses or contact lenses for some activities even after laser vision correction.

CONTRAINDICATIONS — When Can't You Have LASIK?

If you have any of the following situations or conditions you should not have LASIK because the risk is greater than the benefit:

- You are pregnant or nursing, because these conditions may cause temporary and unpredictable changes in your cornea and a LASIK treatment may improperly change the shape of your cornea.
- You have collagen vascular (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis), autoimmune (e.g., lupus), or immunodeficiency diseases (e.g., AIDS), because these conditions affect the body's ability to heal.
- You show signs of corneal abnormalities including keratoconus, abnormal corneal topography, epithelial basement membrane disease (EBMD) or degenerations of the structure of the cornea. This condition can lead to serious corneal problems during and after LASIK surgery. It may result in need for additional surgery and may result in poor vision after LASIK.
- Your corneas are thin. If your corneas are too thin to allow your doctor to cut a proper flap in the LASIK procedure, you can't have LASIK because it is necessary to have a flap.
- You have symptoms of significant dry eye. If you have severely dry eyes, LASIK may increase the dryness. This may or may not go away. Severe eye dryness may delay healing of the flap or interfere with the surface of the eye after surgery. It may result in poor vision after LASIK.
- You have advanced glaucoma or uncontrolled diabetes. Talk to your eye care doctor before considering LASIK.

What Warnings and Other Information Do You Need to Know About?

WARNINGS

If you have any of the following conditions, you may have LASIK if your doctor evaluates the seriousness of your condition and believes the benefit of having LASIK is greater than the risk.

- Taking isotretinoin (Accutane¹) treatment because this medication may affect the accuracy of the LASIK treatment or the way your cornea heals after LASIK. This may result in poor vision after LASIK.
- Diabetes. If you have diabetes, LASIK may be risky for you because your diabetes may interfere with the healing of your eyes.
- History of *Herpes simplex* or *Herpes zoster* infection that has affected your eyes. If you have had a *Herpes simplex* or a *Herpes zoster* infection that affected your eyes LASIK is more risky for you.
- Glaucoma, increased pressure inside your eye, ocular hypertension or being followed by your doctor as a possible case of glaucoma (i.e., glaucoma suspect)
- Conditions or taking medications that affects your immune system
- Taking antimetabolites for any medical conditions.
- Autoimmune connective tissue disease (e.g., scleroderma)
- Severe allergies. If you have severe allergies and take medicines for them, LASIK is more risky for you. In addition, please discuss with your surgeon if you rub your eyes often in association with an allergy as this may cause problems with the healing of the flap created during LASIK procedure.
- An eyeglass or contact lens prescription that has changed by more than 1.0 diopter in the last 12-months. If your refractive error is unstable, the right amount of treatment cannot be determined. This may result in poor vision after LASIK or the need for retreatment.

PRECAUTIONS

The safety and effectiveness of wavefront-guided LASIK with the **STAR S4 IR**[®] Laser for farsightedness with and without astigmatism has not been established in the following patients:

- With the systemic use of amiodarone hydrochloride (Cordarone² - used for

¹ Accutane is a trademark of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

² Cordarone is a trademark of Sanofi-Synthelabo, Inc.

normalizing heart rhythm) because it may affect the accuracy of the LASIK treatment or the way your cornea heals after LASIK. This may result in poor vision after LASIK.

- With history of any eye diseases or abnormalities such as:
 - Corneal scars may affect the accuracy of the LASIK treatment or the way your cornea heals after LASIK resulting in poor vision outcomes.
 - If your eyes have an active disease, it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective under this condition.
 - History of glaucoma or have had pressure greater than 21 mmHg inside your eyes, because it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for you.
- With history of injury or surgery to the center of the cornea (for example, surgery to correct vision such as RK, PRK, LASIK), or other surgery on the eye. If your eyes are injured or you have had surgery, it is unknown whether LASIK will weaken the cornea too much. This may result in poor vision after LASIK.
- Who use medicines that might make it harder for wounds to heal, such as Sumatriptan (Imitrex³) used for migraine headaches, because it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for this condition.
- Who take other medications. Let your doctor know if you are taking any prescription medicines or any medicines you bought without a prescription as some of these medications (even over-the-counter medications) can affect the eye and the ability to accurately measure the refraction of your eye.
- Who take any medications that could affect the eye's ability to heal (e.g., steroids either orally, injected or inhaled).
- Who take medications and have medical conditions that were excluded from the clinical trial on LASIK (such as diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus and other autoimmune diseases).
- Who are not within the studied age groups: Patients who are younger than 18 years of age, because it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for you.

³ Imitrex is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline, Inc.

- Who have farsightedness greater than 4 diopters or astigmatism greater than 2 diopters , because it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for you.
- Over the long term (more than 2 years), because it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for periods longer than 2 years.
- Prior LASIK or Refractive Surgery: it is unknown whether LASIK is safe and effective for repeating the LASIK procedure on the same eye.
- With undiagnosed dry eyes. Your doctor should also evaluate you for dry eyes before surgery. You may have dry eyes after LASIK surgery even if you did not have dry eyes before surgery.
- Who have a family history of degenerative corneal disease.
- Who have a history of inflammation of the iris or other structures in the eye (i.e., iritis, uveitis, or chronic inflammation the eye).
- Who have a history of crossed eyes (strabismus) or surgery for crossed eyes.
- Future measurements of your eye pressure can be affected by **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK. Tell your future eye doctor you've had LASIK surgery.
- Future cataract surgery can be affected by **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK. Tell your future eye doctor you've had LASIK surgery.
- Who engage in activities that could potentially damage the LASIK flap such as contact sports (e.g., football, soccer, boxing) or any sport involving a projectile (e.g., baseball, tennis, volleyball) for at least two weeks.
- Who have naturally occurring pupils smaller than 4.0 mm, as they are not eligible for treatment with **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK. The maximum pupil size allowed for treatment is 9.5 mm and there are no safety or effectiveness data for eyes with pupils larger than 8.4 mm.

Clinical Study Results to Evaluate Risks

In the clinical study on **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK for farsightedness with and without astigmatism, visual acuity *with* glasses was 20/20 or better for 97% of eyes treated at 12 months.

VISUAL ACUITY WITH GLASSES AFTER TREATMENT

Table 5 shows that 97% of patients in the clinical study saw 20/20 or better *with* glasses at 12 months after treatment.

Table 5: Visual Acuity with Glasses (Best Vision) after Treatment

Visual Acuity	1 Month (n=134)	3 Months (n=135)	6 Months (n=134)	9 Months (n=130)	12 Months (n=131)	24 Months (n=88)
20/12.5 or better	10%	13%	13%	15%	11%	13%
20/16 or better	50%	56%	57%	62%	58%	53%
20/20 or better	88%	91%	96%	99%	97%	98%
20/25 or better	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%

CHANGE IN VISUAL ACUITY WITH GLASSES AFTER TREATMENT

Table 6 shows visual acuity (the change in the number of lines in the eye chart) *with* glasses at 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 24 months after treatment for the patients in the clinical study.

Table 6: Change in Lines of Visual Acuity with Glasses after Treatment Compared to Before Treatment

Change in lines of Vision	1 Month (n=134)	3 Months (n=135)	6 Months (n=134)	9 Months (n=130)	12 Months (n=131)	24 Months (n=88)
Decrease =4 lines	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Decrease =3 lines	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Decrease =2 lines	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Decrease =1 line	32%	27%	17%	17%	18%	21%
No Change	50%	49%	58%	53%	57%	55%
Increase =1 line	14%	21%	20%	26%	21%	22%
Increase =2 lines	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Increase =3 lines	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Contrast Sensitivity

Unlike normal vision tests that measure the ability to see a black and white eye chart, contrast sensitivity measures how well one sees in low contrast conditions such as driving in rain or fog. Most eyes in the study had the same or improved contrast sensitivity 12 months after surgery as they did before surgery. However some eyes had a significant loss in contrast sensitivity after surgery.

Table 7 shows the change in contrast sensitivity 12 months after treatment.

Table 7: Change in Contrast Sensitivity 12 Months after Treatment

N = 135 Eyes

Condition	% of Eyes with a loss	% of Eyes with no change	% of Eyes with a gain
Bright conditions with no glare	31%	54%	15%
Dim conditions with no glare	28%	43%	29%
Dim conditions with glare	30%	49%	21%

PATIENT REPORTED VISUAL WELLBEING

Patients were asked to complete a questionnaire that was designed to assess vision-related functioning and well-being before surgery and 12-months after surgery. Patients did not report poorer vision-related functioning on this questionnaire following surgery.

Adverse Events and Complications

The overall percentage of eyes in the clinical study that experienced adverse events and complications during or after **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK treatment is shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Adverse Events and Complications
N = 135 Eyes

Condition	% of Eyes*
Feeling of something in the eye	35%
Automated iris registration not engaged**	23%
Pain	17%
Severe glare, dry eye, or halos	8%
Cells growing under the flap	6%
Cells growing under the flap that caused loss of vision by 2 lines or more of visual acuity (Vision tested with glasses)	2%
Clumping and stickiness of eyelashes requiring treatment	2%
Reddening of the eyelid	2%
Procedure to remove cells under the flap	2%
Inflammation of cornea under the flap	2%
Cataracts	2%
Gas bubbles under the flap during the cutting of the flap	2%
Interrupted procedure/Pause in treatment	2%
Epithelial defects in hinge	2%
Decrease in corrected visual acuity of more than or equal to 2 lines not due to irregular astigmatism***	1%
Development of tissue on or near the back of the retina	1%
Difficulty with flap lift	1%
Flap not centered	1%

*Some eyes experienced more than one event

**Procedures completed with manual registration.

***Six additional eyes had decrease in corrected visual acuity of more than or equal to 2 lines; one eye with loss of 2 lines of vision and two eyes with loss of 3 lines of vision showed improvement using special visual examination procedures (looking through a small pinhole or a hard contact lens). Three eyes with loss of 2 or 3 lines of vision were not evaluated with the special procedures since their vision was 20/20 or better 6 months after surgery.

PATIENT SYMPTOMS AFTER *ADVANCED CUSTOMVUE* TREATMENT

Patients were asked to rank the severity of their symptoms both before and after the ***Advanced CustomVue*** treatment. **Table 9** lists the patient symptoms reported as *None, Mild, and Moderate, Marked or Severe* before treatment (Preop) on 131 eyes and at 12 months after treatment on 131 eyes.

**Table 9: Severity of Eye Symptoms before and 12-Months after Surgery
Treatment N = 131 Eyes**

Symptom	Visit	None	Mild	Moderate	Marked	Severe
Pain	Before Surgery	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	92%	6%	0%	2%	0%
Tearing	Before Surgery	93%	6%	1%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	93%	6%	0%	1%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	86%	13%	2%	0%	0%
Photophobia (light sensitivity)	Before Surgery	94%	4%	1%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	81%	15%	3%	1%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	86%	9%	5%	0%	0%
Foreign Body Sensation (Feeling that some-thing is in your eye)	Before Surgery	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	91%	6%	1%	0%	1%
	12-Months After Surgery	97%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Dryness	Before Surgery	61%	30%	7%	1%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	37%	49%	12%	1%	1%
	12-Months After Surgery	47%	37%	11%	5%	2%
Fluctuation of Vision (changes in clarity)	Before Surgery	86%	13%	1%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	52%	34%	12%	1%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	63%	31%	3%	2%	1%
Day Glare (harsh bright light at day)	Before Surgery	87%	10%	1%	0%	1%
	6-Months After Surgery	84%	12%	3%	0%	1%
	12-Months After Surgery	86%	9%	3%	2%	0%
Night Glare (harsh bright light at night)	Before Surgery	68%	24%	6%	0%	1%
	6-Months After Surgery	62%	27%	10%	0%	1%
	12-Months After Surgery	72%	22%	5%	2%	0%

Symptom	Visit	None	Mild	Moderate	Marked	Severe
Binocular Diplopia (double vision both eyes)	Before Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	93%	4%	3%	0%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	95%	4%	2%	0%	0%
Monocular Diplopia (double vision one eye)	Before Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	96%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Ghosting (Faint second image)	Before Surgery	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	88%	5%	5%	0%	1%
	12-Months After Surgery	89%	7%	4%	0%	0%
Halos (Hazy ring around lights)	Before Surgery	53%	33%	11%	3%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	54%	32%	10%	1%	3%
	12-Months After Surgery	55%	38%	5%	2%	0%
Driving at night	Before Surgery	53%	30%	13%	4%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	62%	28%	9%	1%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	66%	24%	8%	2%	0%
*Other Symptoms						
Other Sensations (tiredness or pressure)	Before Surgery	99%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Blurry Vision	Before Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	98%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Itchy	Before Surgery	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%
	6-Months After Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	12-Months After Surgery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: The wording in parentheses () were not part of the questionnaire. These terms were added to the table to clarify the meaning of the terms.

*The “Other Symptoms” were reported under the “other” category of the questionnaire for the time points listed in the table (Before Surgery, 6 and 12 months after surgery).

- Are You A Good Candidate For **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK?

If you are considering **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK, you must:

- Be at least 18 years of age and have farsightedness with or without astigmatism.
- Have healthy eyes that are free from eye disease or corneal abnormality (e.g., scar, infection, significant dry eyes, etc.).
- Have documented evidence that your vision did not change by more than 1.0 diopter during the year before your preoperative examination.
- Be informed of LASIK risks and benefits as compared to other available treatments for farsightedness.
- Be able to lie flat without difficulty.
- Be able to tolerate local or topical anesthesia.
- Be willing to sign an informed consent form as provided by your eye care professional.
- Be able to keep your eye accurately on the fixation light for the entire laser surgical procedure.

If you are considering **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK, you must NOT:

- Have advanced glaucoma, uncontrolled diabetes, collagen vascular, autoimmune or immunodeficiency diseases as the surgery may lead to poor outcomes and possible vision loss.
- Be pregnant or nursing as your refraction is unstable and could result in a poor outcome.

What to Expect:

Before Surgery

If you are interested in having laser vision correction, you will need to have a pre-surgical examination to determine if your eye is healthy and suitable for surgery. This will include a complete medical and eye history, and thorough examination of both eyes, including wavefront-based refractive errors and computerized mapping of your cornea.

WARNING:

If you wear contact lenses, it is very important to stop wearing them 2 – 4 weeks before examination and treatment for the doctor to obtain a stable eye measurement. Failure to do this might produce poor surgical results.

Before the surgery, please tell your doctor whether you take any medications or have any allergies. Also, talk with your doctor about eating or drinking immediately before the surgery. You should also arrange for transportation, since you must not drive immediately after the surgery. You may resume driving only after receiving permission from your doctor.

The Day of Surgery

Before the surgery, local anesthetic (numbing) drops will be placed into the eye to be treated and you will be escorted into the room with the laser. You will lie on your back in a reclining chair and look up. An instrument will be placed between your eyelids to hold them open during the surgery. There will also be a temporary shield covering the eye not having surgery. You will be asked to listen to the sounds of the treatment so that you will be prepared for the noise the laser makes during the surgery.

The surgery begins with the placement of a suction ring that elevates the pressure in the eye. The vision in the eye will go black as the suction increases the pressure in the eye. The femtosecond laser or microkeratome creates a circular corneal flap. Vision will return to the eye after the suction is released.

The doctor will then reposition your head in the chair and refocus the microscope.

The doctor will lift this flap of tissue. You will be asked to look directly at a blinking light while the laser is running. It is important to fix your gaze on the light for the entire laser procedure. Try to keep both eyes open without squinting, as this makes it easier to keep looking at the light. Small amounts of tissue will then be removed from your cornea using the **STAR S4 IR**® Excimer Laser system.

PRECAUTION:

It is very important that you keep looking at the flashing fixation light during the procedure, even if the light fades or becomes dim. You need to concentrate on looking at this light throughout the treatment to ensure the best results possible.

Typically, the laser beam will be applied to your eye less than 3 minutes and, overall, the surgery may last about 10 minutes.

After the laser surgery is complete, some eye drops may be placed on your eye. The surgery is painless because of the anesthetic drop. When the anesthetic drops wear off (about 30 to 60 minutes), your eye may hurt moderately for 1 to 2 days. The discomfort is typically described as “a sandy sensation.” Your doctor can prescribe pain medication to make you more comfortable during this time after the surgery. To promote healing and lessen the risk of infection, do **NOT** rub your eye after surgery.

After Surgery

You may experience mild to moderate pain, discomfort, blurred vision, tearing and sensitivity to light during the first week following surgery.

The First Week:

- Mild to moderate pain and discomfort may last for up to 3 days after surgery.
- Blurred vision and tearing will occur as the cornea heals.
- You will be sensitive to bright lights.

Two To Six Months

- Your vision may fluctuate during this time period. You may also experience

some dryness.

IMPORTANT:

Use the lubricants and eye medications as directed by your doctor. Your results depend upon you following your doctor's instructions.

WARNING:

Your doctor will monitor you for any side effects if you need to use a topical steroid medication. Possible side effects of prolonged topical steroid use are:

- ocular hypertension (an increase in the eye pressure).
- glaucoma (a condition usually associated with high eye pressure that results in damage to the nerve in the eye and possible loss of vision).
- cataract formation (an opacity or clouding of the lens inside the eye that can cause a loss of vision).

Questions to Ask Your Doctor

You may want to ask the following questions to help you decide if **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK is right for you:

- What other options are available for correcting my vision?
- Will I have to limit my activities after surgery, and for how long?
- What are the benefits of **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK for my amount of refractive error?
- What vision can I expect in the first few months after surgery?
- If **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK does not correct my vision, what is the possibility that my glasses will need to be stronger than before? Could my need for glasses increase over time?
- Will I be able to wear contact lenses after laser surgery if I need them?
- How is **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK likely to affect my need to wear glasses or contact lenses as I get older?
- Will my cornea heal differently if injured after having laser surgery?
- Should I have **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK in my other eye?
- How long will I have to wait before I can have surgery on my other eye?
- What vision problems might I experience if I have **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK only on one eye?

Discuss the cost of surgery and follow-up care requirements with your doctor, as **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK is not covered by most health insurance policies.

Self-Test

Are You an Informed and Educated Patient?

Take the test below and see if you can correctly answer these questions after reading this booklet.

Number	Question	TRUE	FALSE
1.	Advanced CustomVue LASIK surgery is risk free.		
2.	It doesn't matter if I wear my contact lenses when my doctor told me not to.		
3.	The laser does all the work; I just have to lie on the chair.		
4.	After the surgery, there is a good chance that I will be less dependent on eyeglasses		
5.	I may need reading glasses after laser surgery.		
6.	There is a risk that I may lose some vision after Advanced CustomVue LASIK surgery.		
7.	It doesn't matter if I am pregnant.		
8.	If I have an autoimmune disease, I am still a good candidate for laser vision correction.		

Answers to SELF-TEST are found on page 31.

Summary of Important Information

- **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK is a permanent operation to the cornea and is irreversible.
- **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK may not eliminate the need for reading glasses, even if you never have worn them before.
- Your vision must be stable for at least one year before **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK. You will need written evidence that your farsightedness has changed less than 1.0 diopter.
- Pregnant and nursing women should wait until they are not nursing and not pregnant to have the surgery.
- You are not a good candidate if you have degenerative or autoimmune diseases, or have a condition that makes wound healing difficult.
- **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK may result in some discomfort. The surgery is not risk-free. Please read this entire booklet, especially the sections on Benefits and Risks before you agree to the surgery.
- Alternatives to **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK include, but are not limited to, glasses, contact lenses, non-custom LASIK and PRK, RK, and Automated Lamellar Keratectomy (ALK).
- Some people have job-related vision requirements that cannot be met by having **Advanced CustomVue** LASIK.
- Before considering laser vision correction you should:
 - a. Have a complete eye examination.
 - b. Talk with one or more eye care professionals about the potential benefits of laser refractive surgery, and the complications, risks, and time required for healing.

Answers to Self-Test Questions

1. False (see <u>Risks</u> on page 13);
2. False (see <u>Before Surgery</u> on page 24);
3. False (see <u>The Day of Surgery</u> on page 25);
4. True (see <u>Benefits</u> on page 10);
5. True (see <u>Risks</u> on page 13);
6. True (see <u>Risks</u> on page 13);
7. False (see <u>Contraindications</u> on page 15);
8. False (see <u>Contraindications</u> on page 15).

Patient Assistance Information

PRIMARY EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

LASER VISION CORRECTION DOCTOR

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

TREATMENT LOCATION

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

LASER MANUFACTURER:

AMO Manufacturing USA, LLC
510 Cottonwood Drive
Milpitas, CA, USA 95035 USA
1-877-AMO-4-LIFE (U Product
of USA