

Awaken to a new view

Your vision and the
AcrySof® Phakic Lens



You've always wanted freedom from eyeglasses or contact lenses. For you to achieve the vision you desire, you may need a lens implant. Many people have had this procedure, discovering a new view of the once-blurry world around them. To help you better discuss this exciting option with your doctor, here are some things you should know about the AcrySof® Phakic Lens from Alcon.

Why might you be a candidate for this procedure?

In a normal eye, the lens sees images, then focuses them on the retina in the back of the eye, which sends them to the brain. But



for people with myopia, or nearsightedness, the shape of your eye prevents you from seeing properly without some correction. This abnormal shape causes the light that enters your eye to focus in front of your retina, instead of directly on it. As a result, objects in the distance appear blurry. This condition can be frustrating in so many ways.

For individuals with moderate to high nearsightedness, seeing things clearly, in the distance or even up close, is a challenge. People with this level of nearsightedness often say that their vision is so bad that they cannot see the alarm clock when they wake up. You probably experience this and other difficulties as well when you are without your glasses or contacts. The diagrams to the right show what happens with nearsighted vision.

What options do you have?

You may have already been told that LASIK (laser-assisted *in situ* keratomileusis) is not appropriate for you. Besides glasses and contacts, another option to correct your vision is the implantation of a lens like the AcrySof® Phakic Lens. For people who want to experience a new view of life without dependency on eyeglasses or contacts, the AcrySof® Phakic Lens can help.



With normal vision, objects appear clear because light focuses directly on the retina.



In moderate to high nearsightedness, objects appear blurry because the eye is longer than normal or the cornea is too steep, causing light to focus in front of the retina.

What can you look forward to with an AcrySof® Phakic Lens?

How about mornings without searching for a pair of glasses in order to see the alarm clock? Or no more need for contact lens solutions and cleaning?

A life free from glasses or contacts can possibly be yours with an AcrySof® Phakic Lens.



Ninety-six percent of patients reported that their distance vision was 20/25 or better without glasses or contacts after an AcrySof® Phakic Lens was implanted.¹

And 97% of patients reported they would have the same lens implanted again.²

Your results may vary, but the AcrySof® Phakic Lens is designed to reduce or eliminate moderate to high nearsightedness in adults. If your prescription is between -6.0 diopters and -16.5 diopters, you may be a candidate. A new view of the world could be yours.

Is the AcrySof® Phakic Lens right for you?

You might consider an AcrySof® Phakic Lens if:

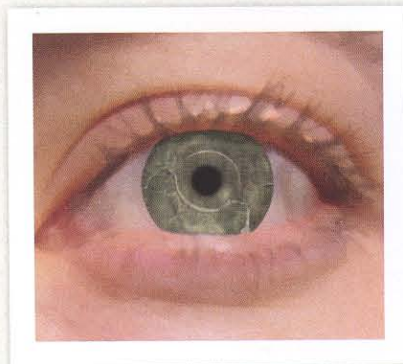
- You have moderate to high nearsightedness
- You are frustrated with your vision
- You want to see the world without glasses or contacts

Your doctor can examine your eyes to easily determine if the AcrySof® Phakic Lens is right for you.

How does the AcrySof® Phakic Lens help?

The AcrySof® Phakic Lens is designed to improve your vision by working with your existing natural lens. It sits in the front (anterior) chamber of your eye, between your iris and your cornea. The drawing below shows how it looks in place.

With this lens, images that used to be blurry are now clear.



A nearsighted eye implanted with the AcrySof® Phakic Lens.

What's so unique about the AcrySof® Phakic Lens?

The AcrySof® Phakic Lens has several features that make it appealing to eye surgeons and patients alike. It's made of a soft, flexible material designed specifically for the eye, which allows it to be folded and inserted through a small incision. Once implanted, it unfolds and is held in place by tiny supports. Eye doctors have a great deal of experience with the trusted material of the AcrySof® Phakic Lens.



AcrySof® Phakic Lens.

Is there anything else you should know about an AcrySof® Phakic Lens implant?

When considering a lens implant, it is important your doctor determines that you have enough cells in your eye to protect your cornea. After your surgery, you should have the health of your cells monitored at least once a year, since the long-term effects of phakic lenses on cells in the eye have not been established. If the cell loss is too great, you may need to have the lens removed.

Planning for your new view.

Lens implantation is an outpatient procedure. Most patients are awake during the procedure, but may be given something to relax. A local anesthetic is applied, and your eye and the area around it are cleaned.

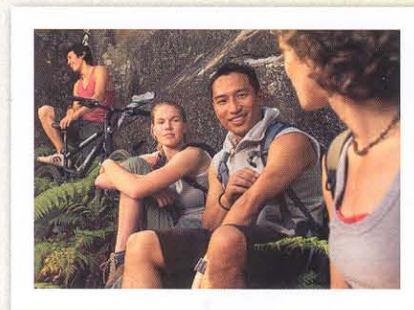
During the surgery, the doctor makes a tiny incision in your eye, and the lens is inserted with a special injector that allows it to unfold gently. Typically only one eye is implanted with a lens at one time. The surgery for your other eye will usually be scheduled within a few weeks.

Your recovery.

After the procedure, you'll have some time to rest before you leave the doctor's office.

The doctor will

ask you to return to the office 2 to 6 hours following the procedure to check your progress.



What happens next?

The day after your surgery there may be a follow-up exam with your doctor. If you were asked to wear an eye patch, the doctor will remove it and show you how to administer any eye drops to help the healing process.

It's very important to follow your doctor's instructions for your eye care after surgery. Your doctor will ask you to come for regular examinations to monitor the condition of the lens in your eye.

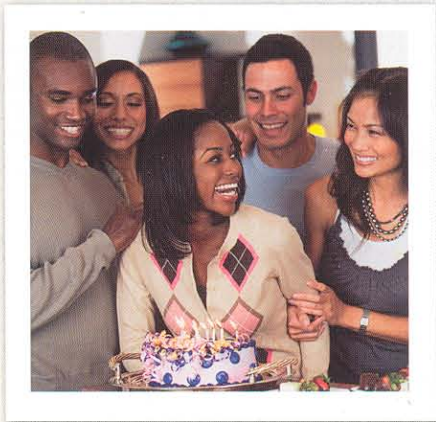
With your new lens in place, you'll be surprised how much of the world now looks sharp and in focus. It's a whole new view of life!

Your new view.

Following the implantation of the AcrySof® Phakic Lens, you can start enjoying a new view of the world. And there's so much to see!

Like any surgery, implantation of an AcrySof® Phakic Lens is an important matter that you should thoroughly evaluate along with your doctor.

Together, you and your doctor should discuss the potential benefits and risks, and determine if the implantation of an AcrySof® Phakic Lens is right for you.



CAUTION: Restricted by law to sale by or on the order of a physician.

DESCRIPTION: The ACRYSOF® Phakic Intraocular Lens (IOL) is intended for the reduction or elimination of moderate to high myopia in adult patients 21 years of age or older. The lens is surgically positioned into the space in front of the iris (colored part of eye) to provide refractive correction.

WARNINGS: You may not get the best results if you have more than a small amount of astigmatism (irregularity in shape of the eye) either before surgery or after the surgery. Since this lens is placed into the space in the front of the eye, regular visits to your implanting physician (at least once per year) are required to closely monitor the health of the cells lining the inside of your eye (corneal endothelial cells). More frequent monitoring may be necessary if elevated rates of cell loss are observed. High rates of cell loss over time may also require the lens to be removed.

PRECAUTIONS: A thorough and careful preoperative evaluation, sound clinical judgment and the Physicians Directions for Use provided with the lens should be used by your implanting physician to decide the risk/benefit ratio before implanting this lens. Some adverse reactions that have been encountered with the implantation of this type of lens include raised pressure in the eye (intraocular pressure) requiring treatment and/or hospitalization, clouding of the natural lens behind the pupil of the eye (cataract formation), additional surgery to your eye (surgical reintervention), removal of the lens, adhesion of structures in the eye (synechiae), loss of vision, clouding of the covering of the eye (corneal haze), infection, inability of the outer covering of the eye to maintain its general shape (corneal decompensation), swelling of the eye as a result of excess fluid (edema), blockage of fluid flow from behind the iris (pupillary block), and separation of sensory structures in the back of the eye from their underlying tissue (retinal detachment). Always consult with your physician if you have any questions or concerns prior to or as a result of this surgery.

References:

1. Data on file. Alcon, Inc.
2. Patient Reported Outcomes. Physician Labeling, 4/08. Alcon, Inc.

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