



vision restoration
with the crystalens[®]
accommodating
intraocular lens.



crystalens™

see all the possibilities

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what is a cataract?

Cataracts are a natural part of the aging process. More than 40 million people have cataracts.

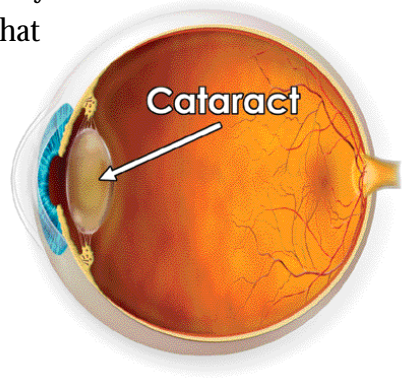
This brochure is designed to help you to better understand:

- What a cataract is
- How cataracts are treated
- The effectiveness of cataract surgery
- The different types of intraocular lenses that are available
- How the crystalens® accommodating intraocular lens works for you

There are many factors to consider when determining the best way of treating your cataracts, including age, lifestyle and the health of the eye. Share with your surgeon the goals you have for improving your vision through cataract surgery. Also, share any concerns you might have for surgery and what it entails. Your surgeon is an expert in cataract surgery and will recommend the intraocular lens that is right for you. If you have questions that are not answered in this brochure or by your surgeon, you may want to visit www.crystalens.com.

What is a cataract?

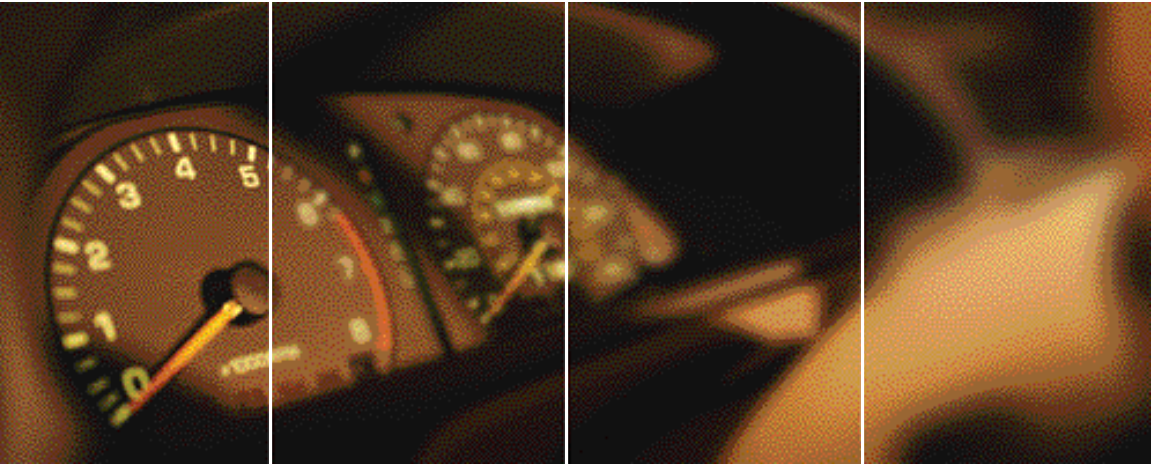
An opacity of the lens or its capsule is termed a cataract. A cataract is not a "new" growth in the eye or lens. The term cataract merely implies that the lens is not clear anymore. The lens has to be clear for good vision. Vision through a "cloudy" lens produces blurry vision similar to looking through a frosted glass.



how cataracts are treated

For an early cataract, vision may improve by using different eyeglasses, magnifying lenses or stronger lighting. If these don't help, surgery is the only effective treatment.

Your vision becomes less clear as your cataract gradually thickens and hardens.



Is cataract surgery effective?

Cataract removal is one of the most common operations performed in the world today. It is also one of the safest and most effective. In about 90% of cases, people who have cataract surgery have better vision afterward. The most common method for improving vision after cataract surgery is to replace the cataract with a permanent implant called an intraocular lens, or IOL.

how different IOLs affect your vision

Three types of IOLs are currently available:

Standard Monofocal Intraocular Lens

This type of lens provides clear vision at a single fixed focus, usually distance vision. Patients with this type of IOL may still require glasses for the correction of their near vision, intermediate vision, or, in many instances, both.

Multifocal Intraocular Lens

This type of IOL utilizes different fixed visual zones built into the optic of the lens.

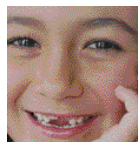
Accommodating Intraocular Lens

The crystalens® IOL is the only FDA approved lens available in the U.S. that is designed to provide a continuous range of vision for distance, intermediate, near and everything in between.

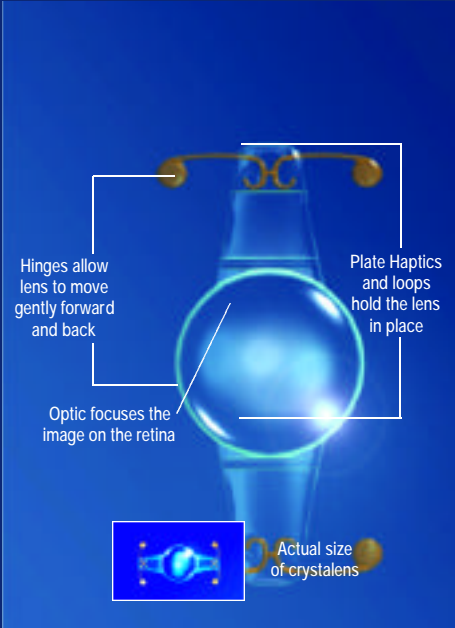
To achieve the maximum benefit of this lens, it is important to follow an easy program of rehabilitation after surgery. For example, you will be asked to read every day, beginning two weeks after surgery. And, as with natural vision, it is important to have good lighting when reading.



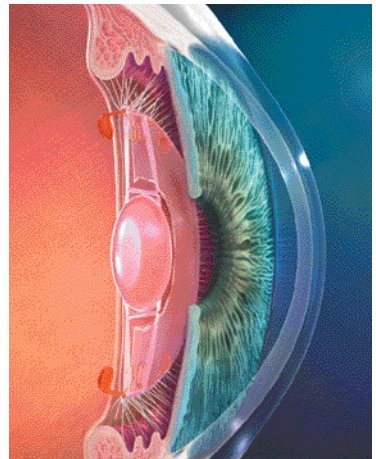
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how does the crystalens[®] accommodating IOL work?



Crystalens is designed



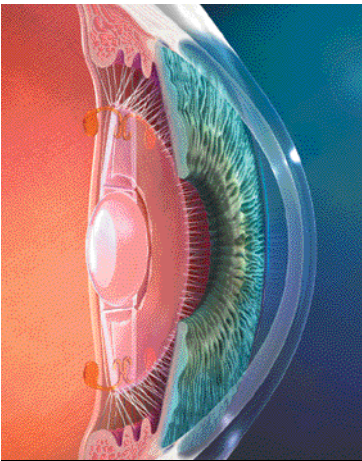
Your ciliary muscle contracts, causing the lens to gently move forward and to focus on images that are NEAR.

Crystalens® is the first and only FDA approved accommodating IOL.

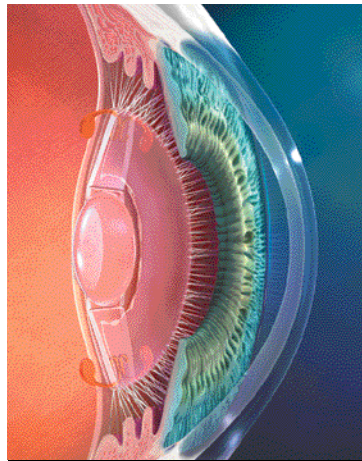
Description and mechanism of action

Near and intermediate vision result from the action of the focusing muscle in the eye, called the ciliary muscle. This muscle changes the power and thus the focus of the natural lens. The exact mechanism of the crystalens has not yet been confirmed, but the lens is designed to move backward and forward inside the eye using the same muscle as your natural lens. This enables the eye to automatically focus to provide distance, intermediate and near vision and reduce your need for glasses or contact lenses after surgery.

to mimic the eye's natural process of accommodation



To go from NEAR to INTERMEDIATE vision, your ciliary muscle must slightly relax, allowing the lens to gently reshape.



When your ciliary muscle is totally relaxed, your lens is back and you are able to focus on images within your DISTANCE field of vision.

The movement of the crystalens is facilitated by a flexible hinge within the lens. This hinge was tested extensively and demonstrated no fatigue after a million cycles. Hinge movement greater than a million cycles and the long-term safety and effectiveness of crystalens are unknown.

clinical study results

The crystalens® clinical study approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration involved 497 eyes in 324 adult patients over 50 years of age.



The results indicated that most of the patients implanted with crystalens in both eyes had vision which was good enough to pass a driver's licensure exam after surgery. (they could see 20/32 or better at distance)

All patients had good intermediate vision (24" to 30"), which means they could see their computer screen or items at arm's length without glasses.



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98.4% could read print the size of the stock quotes in the newspaper or read the phone numbers in the white pages of a telephone book without glasses.

In addition, patient questionnaires have shown that 93.8% of patients state that they can perform most daily activities such as shopping or applying makeup without glasses after bilateral implantation of the crystalens®.



- More than twice the number of patients implanted with a crystalens could see at all distances compared to a standard IOL.
- Of those patients who had only one eye implanted with a crystalens, about 1 in 10 had their near and/or far vision worse than 20/40 after the surgery. And 2 in 100 had their intermediate vision become worse than 20/40 after the surgery.
- In contrast, of those patients implanted with a standard IOL, about 6 in 10 had their near and/or far vision worse than 20/40 after the surgery. Six in 100 had their intermediate vision become worse than 20/40 after the surgery.
- Some patients still require glasses for particular tasks after implantation with the crystalens.

Risks

The complications and side effects experienced during the clinical study were comparable to those experienced with other intraocular lenses and with routine cataract surgery. Complications may occur as a result of the removal of your cataract whether or not an intraocular lens is implanted. The risks of implantation with the crystalens® are the same risks that exist for all intraocular lenses. Because the crystalens has a smaller optic compared to a standard IOL, glare or other visual disturbances may occur under certain lighting conditions, including at night when the pupil widely dilates. However, clinical studies showed that the amount of glare experienced by patients implanted with a crystalens was comparable to a standard IOL.

In the clinical study, more than 85% of patients were able to drive with mild to no difficulty at night. In addition, nearly 85% of patients did not wear spectacles to see at night.

Are you a candidate for the crystalens?

Your doctor will perform a thorough examination and advise you of the most appropriate option for correcting your vision. From the standpoint of general health, virtually everyone is a candidate for implant surgery, but persons with chronic infections, uncontrolled diabetes, or other health problems may have to wait for surgery until these conditions are managed. People who have had prior corneal refractive surgery (for example, LASIK) are acceptable candidates for crystalens implantation as long as their eye is in good health. If you have already had cataract surgery, you are not a candidate for crystalens implantation. If you are a candidate, your doctor will explain to you how you should prepare for surgery and what you can expect during the surgery and recovery period.

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