TIRED OF WEARING GLASSES OR CONTACTS?

GET TO KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

WHAT IS **EVO?**

The EVO ICL is a biocompatible lens used in the eye to correct nearsightedness and nearsightedness with astigmatism.

HOW DOES THE **PROCEDURE** WORK?

During the EVO procedure a lens is positioned inside the eye, between the iris (the colored part of the eye) and the natural lens.

The lens functions in harmony with the eye to direct light rays effectively onto the retina, providing sharp and clear distance vision.[1] The procedure is additive. EVO can permanently correct vision without removing corneal tissue and is removable, if desired, by a doctor for added peace of mind.

WHAT ARE THE **ADVANTAGES**?

- Sharp & clear vision.[1]
- No dry eye syndrome.[2]
- Great option for people with thin corneas.[3]
- Protection from UV rays.
- Quick outpatient procedure.

WHAT IS **LASIK?**

Laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis (LASIK) is a procedure aimed at correcting nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism.

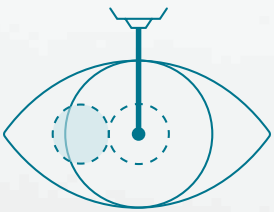
HOW DOES THE **PROCEDURE** WORK?

During the procedure a laser is used to reshape the cornea so that the light entering the eye focuses properly onto the retina.

The surgeon makes a thin circular flap in the cornea and then the flap is folded back to access the underlying cornea. Using laser pulses, the surgeon removes the prescribed amount of tissue to change the shape of the cornea.

WHAT ARE THE **ADVANTAGES**?

- A commonly performed laser eye surgery.
- Sharp & clear vision.
- Quick outpatient procedure.



WHAT IS **PRK?**

Photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) is a procedure aimed at correcting nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism.

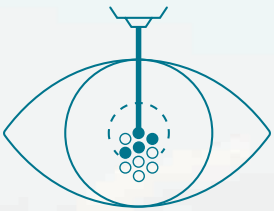
HOW DOES THE **PROCEDURE** WORK?

Like LASIK, the PRK procedure uses a laser to correct the shape of the cornea to improve how light enters the eye and focuses onto the retina. What sets PRK apart is how the surgeon reaches the cornea.

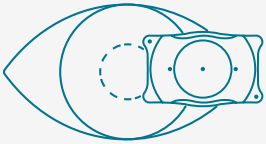
During a LASIK procedure, the surgeon cuts a thin hinged flap on the outer surface. With PRK a portion of the outer surface is removed, giving the surgeon access to the entire thickness of the underlying cornea. The surface naturally grows back in a few weeks.

WHAT ARE THE **ADVANTAGES**?

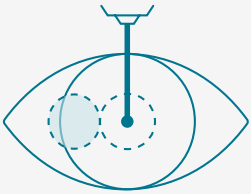
- Suitable for patients with a thin cornea.[4]
- Sharp & clear vision.
- No risk of LASIK corneal flap complications.[5]
- Quick outpatient procedure.



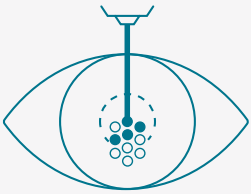
DISCOVER HOW THE LATEST ADVANCES IN VISION CORRECTION CAN IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT



EVO



LASIK



PRK

Today, you can choose from among several vision correction procedures that include **PRK, LASIK** and **EVO**.

Understand the different options and see how they compare, so you can make the choice that is right for you.

SEE HOW THEY COMPARE

Learn the differences between vision correction procedures, and ask your eye care professional for more details.

	EVO	LASIK	PRK
VISION QUALITY			
Sharp, clear vision	Yes[1]	Yes	Yes
PATIENT EXPERIENCE			
Outpatient procedure	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quick procedure	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contributes to dry eye syndrome	No[2]	Occasional[6]	Occasional[7]
Long-term history	Yes	Yes	Yes
SAFETY FEATURES			
Removable	Yes	No	No
Flexibility for future procedures	Yes	Limited*	Limited*
Biocompatible lens	Yes	NA, laser-based	NA, laser-based
UV protection	Yes	No	No
PATIENT TYPES			
Nearsightedness (myopia)	Moderate-to-severe	Mild-to-moderate	Mild-to-moderate
Farsightedness (hyperopia)	No	Yes	Yes
Astigmatism	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thin corneas	Yes[3]	Limited	Limited

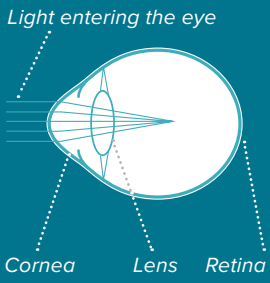
NA: not applicable; **UV**: ultraviolet.

* There is limited flexibility if future procedures involve the cornea.

LEARN MORE ABOUT
YOUR VISION CONDITION

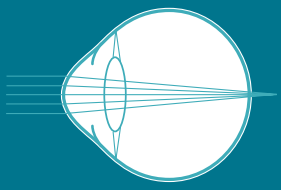
> **NEARSIGHTEDNESS** (MYOPIA)

- If you are nearsighted, you can see things clearly when they are close to you, but things farther away are typically blurry.
- Myopia occurs when your eyeball is too long, causing the image to focus at a point in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface.



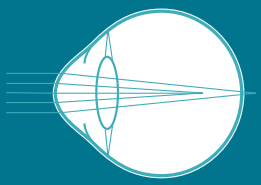
> **FARSIGHTEDNESS** (HYPEROPIA)

- If you are farsighted, you see objects at a distance clearly, but closer things are typically blurry.
- Hyperopia occurs when the eyeball is too short, causing the image to focus behind the retina rather than directly on it.



> **ASTIGMATISM**

- If you suffer astigmatism, your vision is blurred or distorted at all distances.
- Astigmatism is usually caused by an irregularly shaped cornea: instead of the cornea being symmetrically round, it becomes more oblong.
- In an astigmatic eye, the image fails to come to a single focus point on the retina to produce clear vision.



NOW THAT YOU KNOW ALL THE OPTIONS... **WHY WAIT TO ENJOY SHARP AND CLEAR VISION?**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR EVO ICL, LASIK AND PRK

Before considering LASIK or PRK, you should have a complete eye examination. Talk with your eye care professional about the procedure, especially the potential benefits, the risks, and the possible complications. Finally, discuss the time needed for healing after the procedure.

The EVO Visian ICL lens is intended to correct/reduce nearsightedness between -3.0 up to -20.0 D and treat astigmatism from 1.0 D to 4.0 D. If you have nearsightedness within these ranges, EVO Visian ICL surgery may improve your distance vision without eyeglasses or contact lenses. Because the EVO Visian ICL corrects for distance vision, it does not eliminate the need for reading glasses, you may require them at some point, even if you have never worn them before. Since implantation of the EVO Visian ICL is a surgical procedure, before considering EVO Visian ICL surgery you should have a complete eye examination and talk with your eye care professional about EVO Visian ICL surgery, especially the potential benefits, risks, and complications. You should discuss the time needed for healing after surgery. Complications, although rare, may include need for additional surgical procedures, inflammation, loss of cells from the back surface of the cornea, increase in eye pressure, and cataracts. You should NOT have EVO Visian ICL surgery if your doctor determines that 1) the shape of your eye is not appropriate, 2) you do not meet the minimum endothelial cell density for your age at the time of implantation, 3) you have moderate to severe glaucoma, 4) your vision is not stable; or 5) if you are pregnant or nursing. For additional information about potential benefits, risks and complications, please visit DiscoverICL.com

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