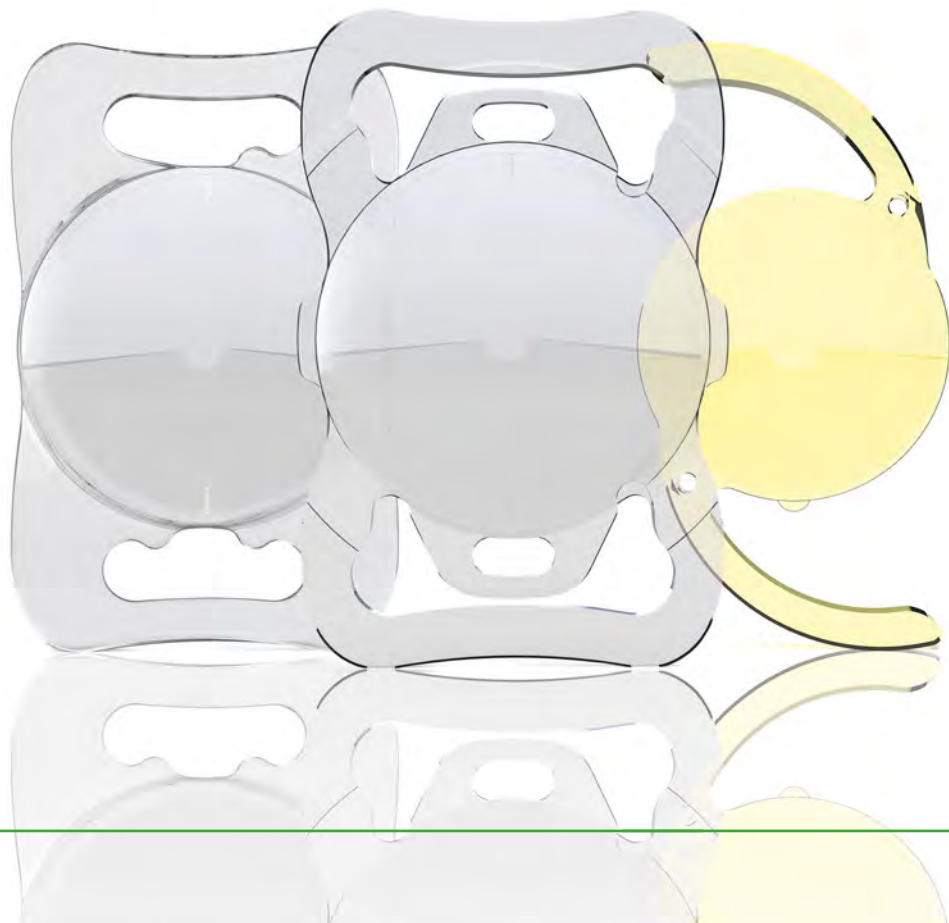


IOL Patient Advice - Booklet for Refractive Advisors



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Image of a spherical intraocular lens

Spherical aberrations are optical aberrations that reduce the quality of our vision. These cause the outer rays of light to refract more than the more central rays (see illustration). This means that not all of the rays are focused on the macula (yellow spot or „point of sharpest vision“) and this leads to a low-contrast visual acuity. Spherical intraocular lenses cannot correct this aberration.

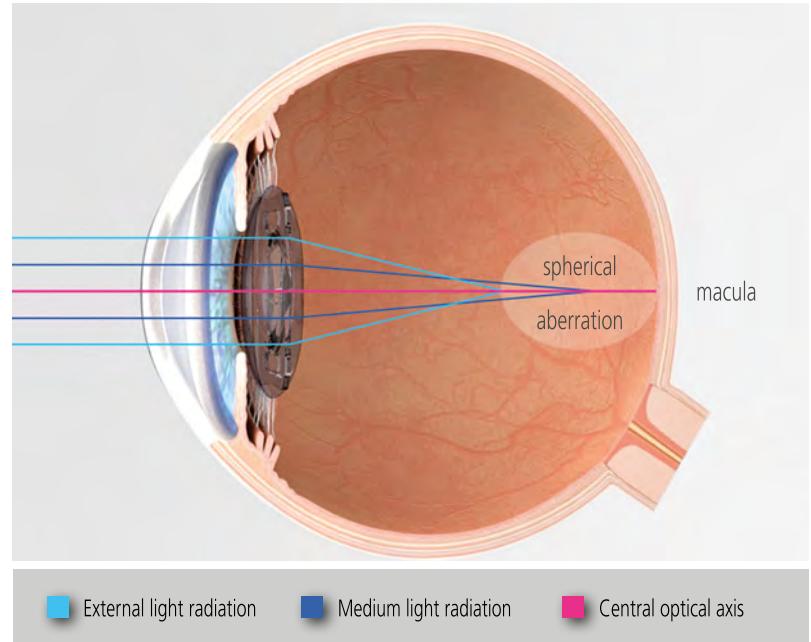
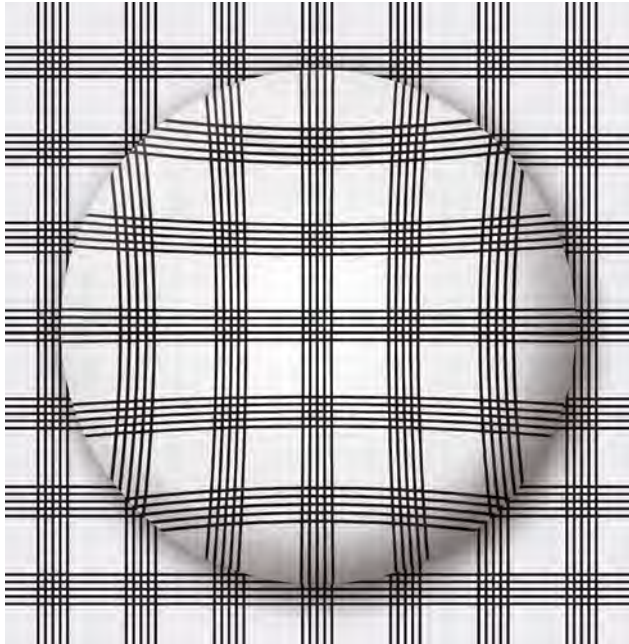
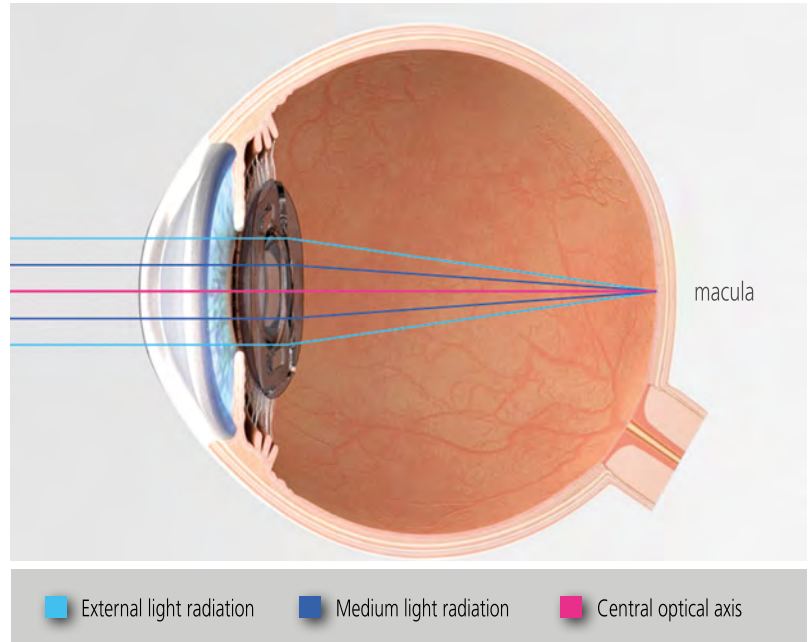
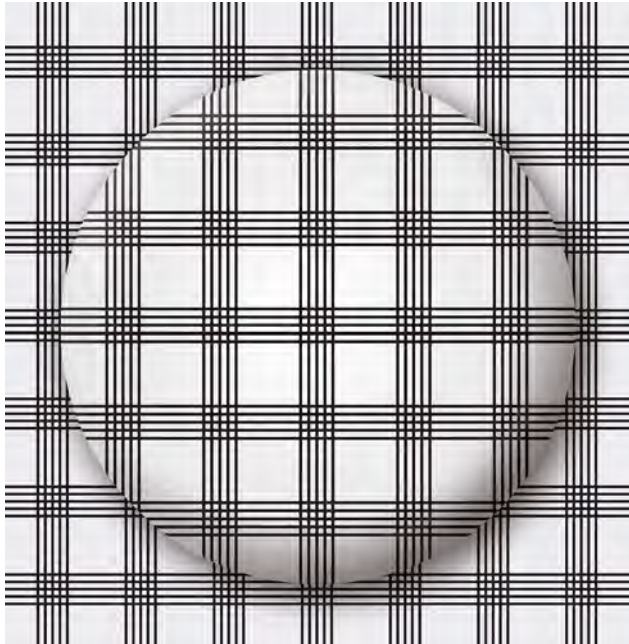


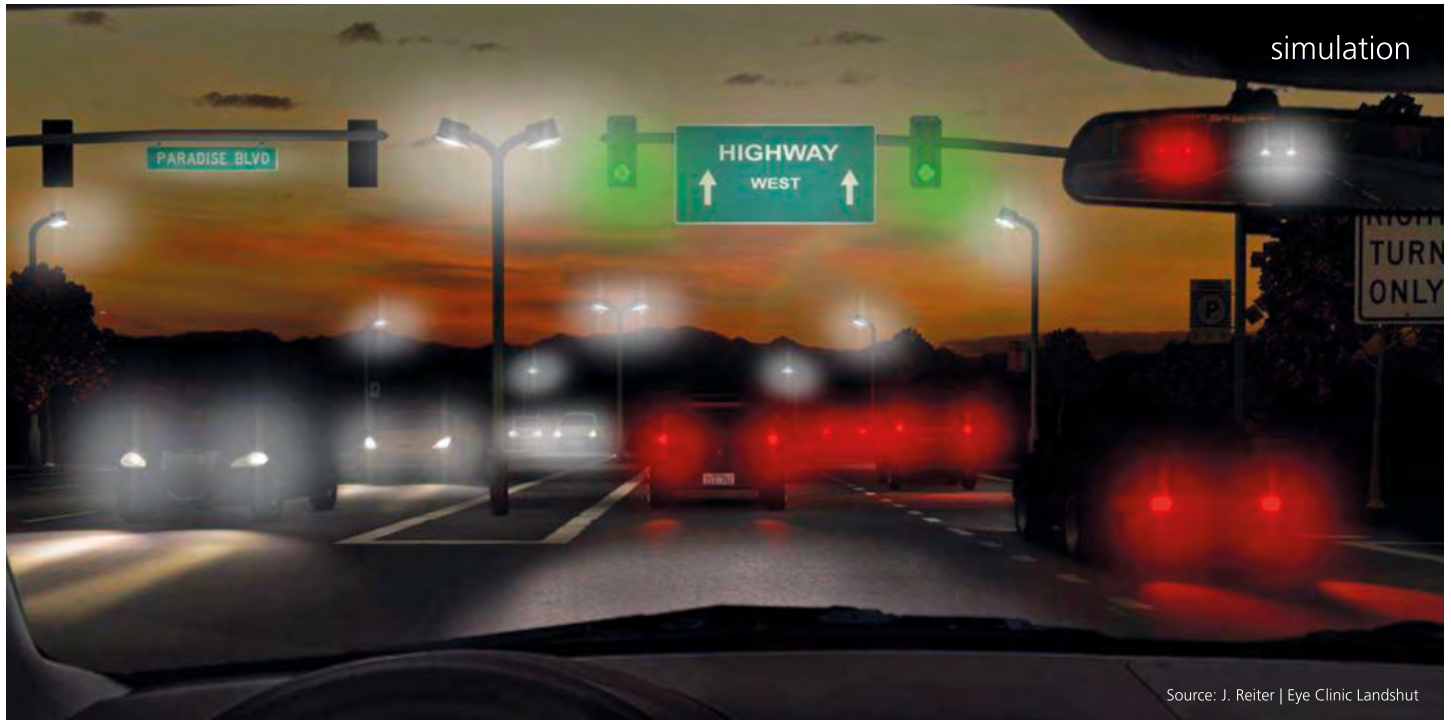
Image of an aspherical intraocular lens

All aspherical LENTIS® intraocular lenses correct spherical aberrations. The aspherical lens surface focus the light to a focal point directly on the macula. As a result, aspheric LENTIS intraocular lenses produce not only optimal imaging on the retina but also very good contrast vision. In addition, aspherical optics offer improved night vision and optimized color perception.



Visual acuity at night in terms of halo and glare

Spherical monofocal and multifocal supply



simulation

Source: J. Reiter | Eye Clinic Landshut

Visual acuity at night in terms of halo and glare

Aspherical monofocal and intermediate treatment with segment optics

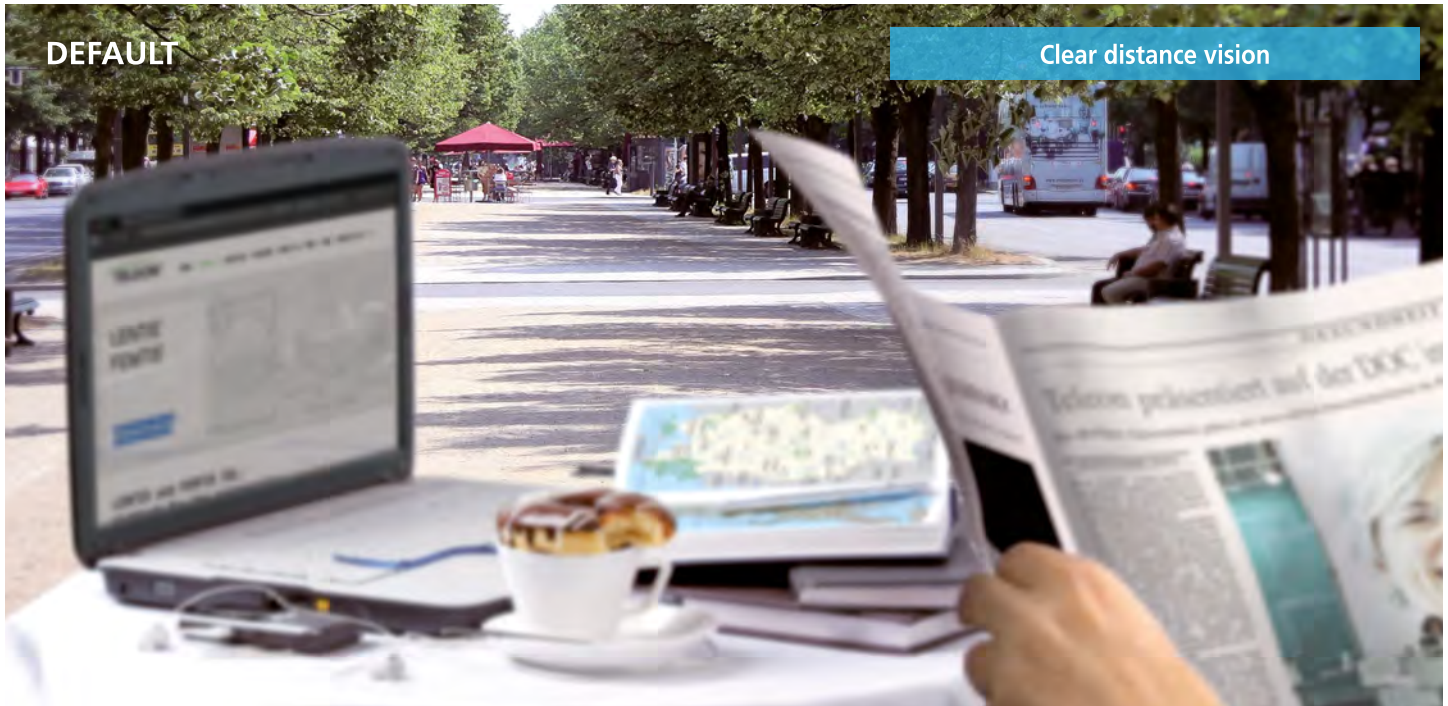


simulation

Source: J. Reiter | Eye Clinic Landshut

Visual acuity during the day with a monofocal intraocular lens

Glasses are required for reading, or varifocal glasses to see clearly at all distances.



— Visual acuity during the day with an intermediate intraocular lens —

Lens with increased depth of field (EDOF). Glasses may also be required for reading below 60cm reading distance.



Visual acuity during the day with a multifocal intraocular lens

Glasses are no longer required for reading. Comfortable vision at all distances.
Side effects at night and backlight are occasionally possible.



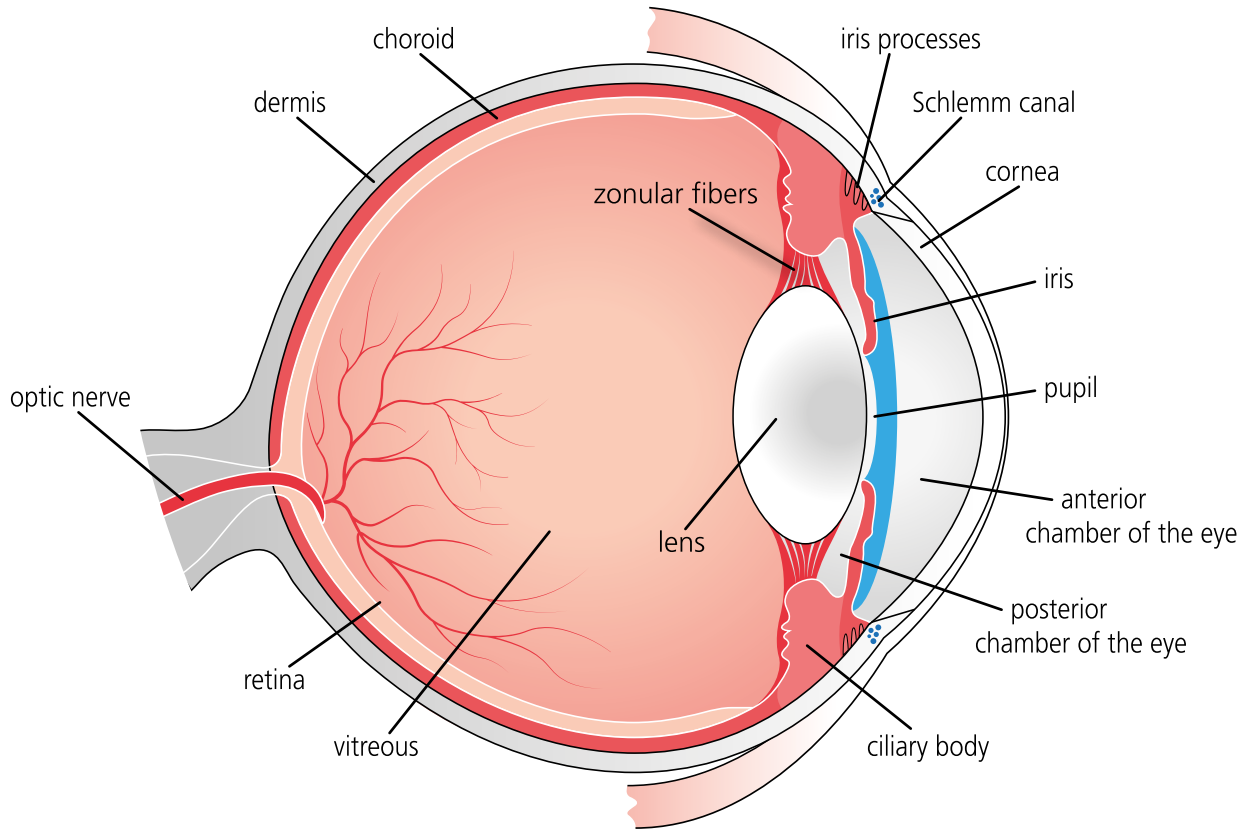
What is the desired reading goal

multifocal care

intermediary care

E	1	20/100
F P	2	20/100
T O Z	3	20/70
L P E D	4	20/50
P E C F D	5	20/40
E D F C Z P	6	20/30
.....		
F E L O P Z D	7	20/25
D E F P O T E C	8	20/20
.....		
L E F O D P C T	9	
F D P L T C E O	10	
P E Z O L C F T D	11	

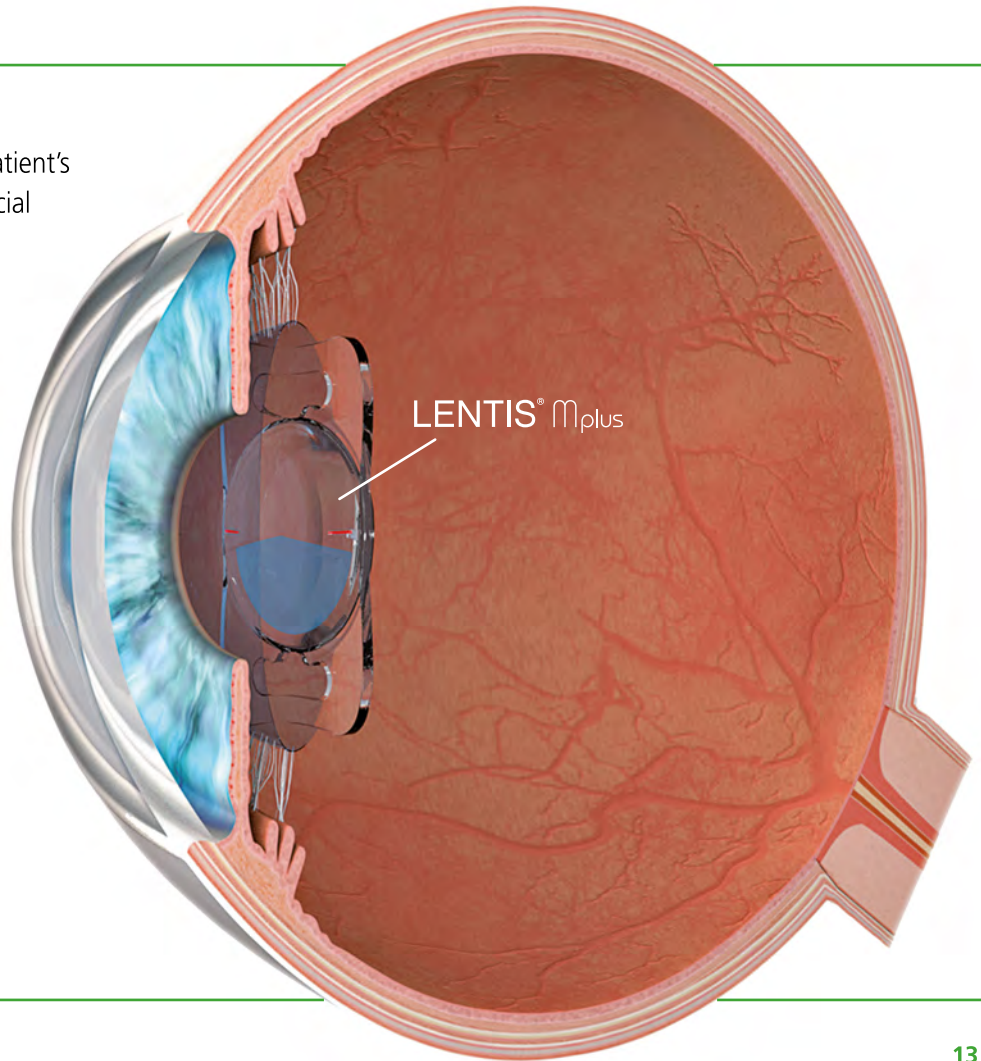
Exchange of the crystalline lens



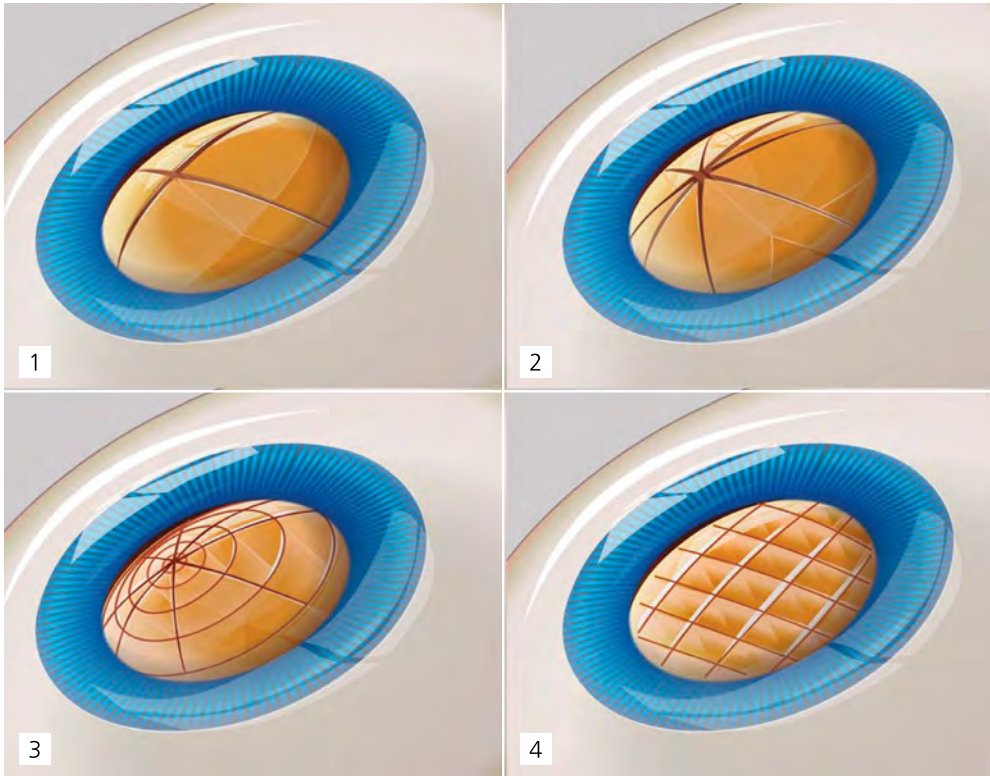
With the refractive lens exchange, the patient's natural eye lens is replaced with an artificial lens.

This is a surgical procedure where the natural lens is gently and painlessly broken using ultrasound, and then suctioned off. The natural covering of the lens and the capsular bag is retained and will serve as a holder for the artificial lens.

The artificial lens is inserted into the eye through a small incision using an injector. The lens will then unfold in the eye in a controlled manner. The surgeon will then move the lens into the correct position to be precisely fitted.

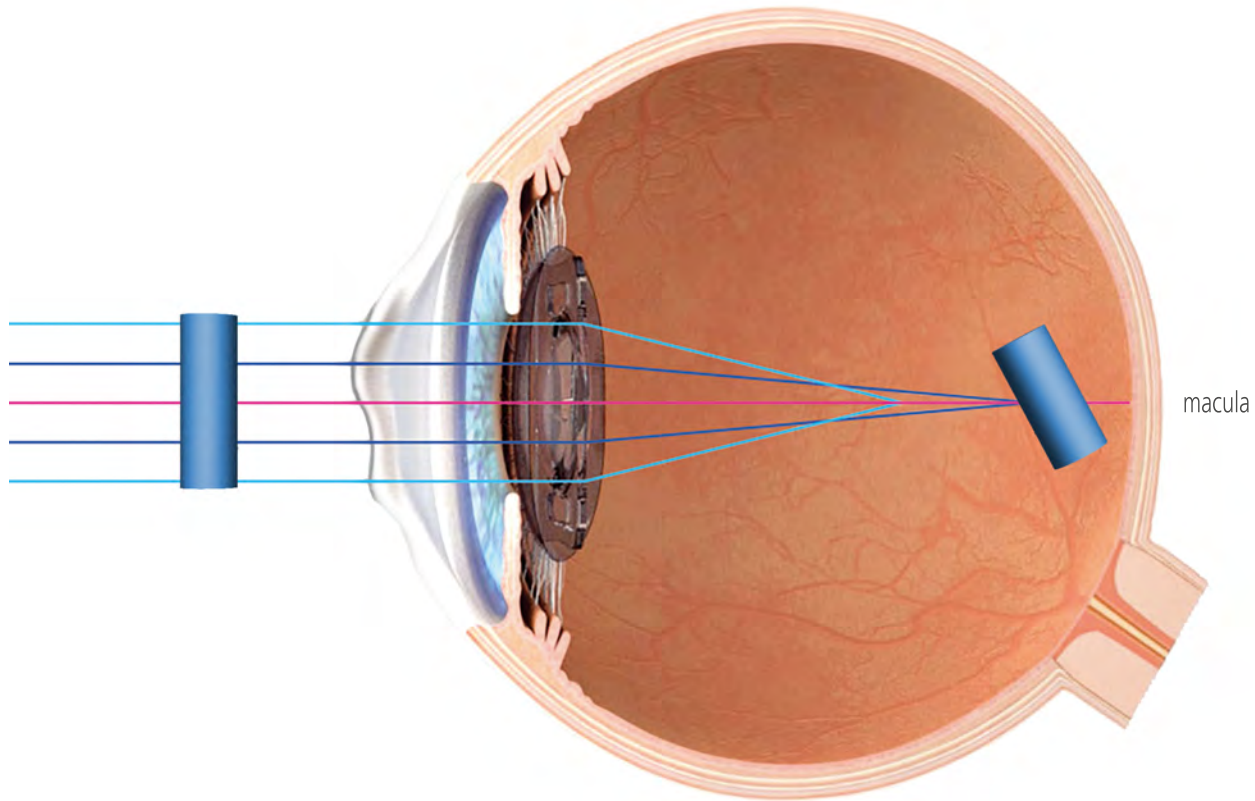


Femto-Phaco Laser



The femto-phaco laser revolutionizes lens exchange by providing a treatment that is more precise and gentle. The laser enables the surgeon to perform the finest precision work in the micrometer range. This protects the structures inside the eye and minimizes possible inflammation and irritation.

Astigmatism





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