

INTACS CORNEAL IMPLANTS

A Guide For Patients With Keratoconus



KERATOCONIC CORNEA

WHAT ARE INTACS CORNEAL IMPLANTS?



Two micro thin corneal implants designed to treat Myopia and Astigmatism associated with keratoconus by reshaping the cornea to a flatter, more natural shape.

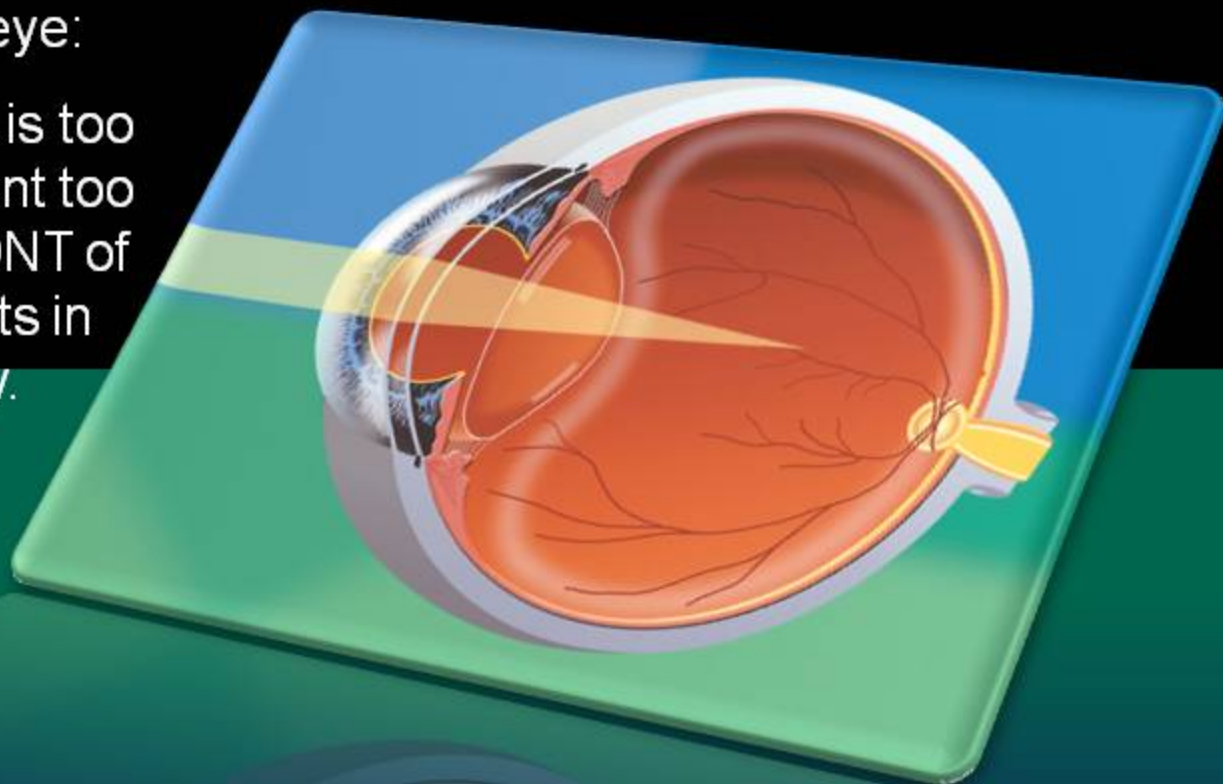
Intacs corneal implants are smaller than a soft contact lens, but work within the cornea.



YOUR GOAL: NORMALIZING VISION

In the NEARSIGHTED eye:

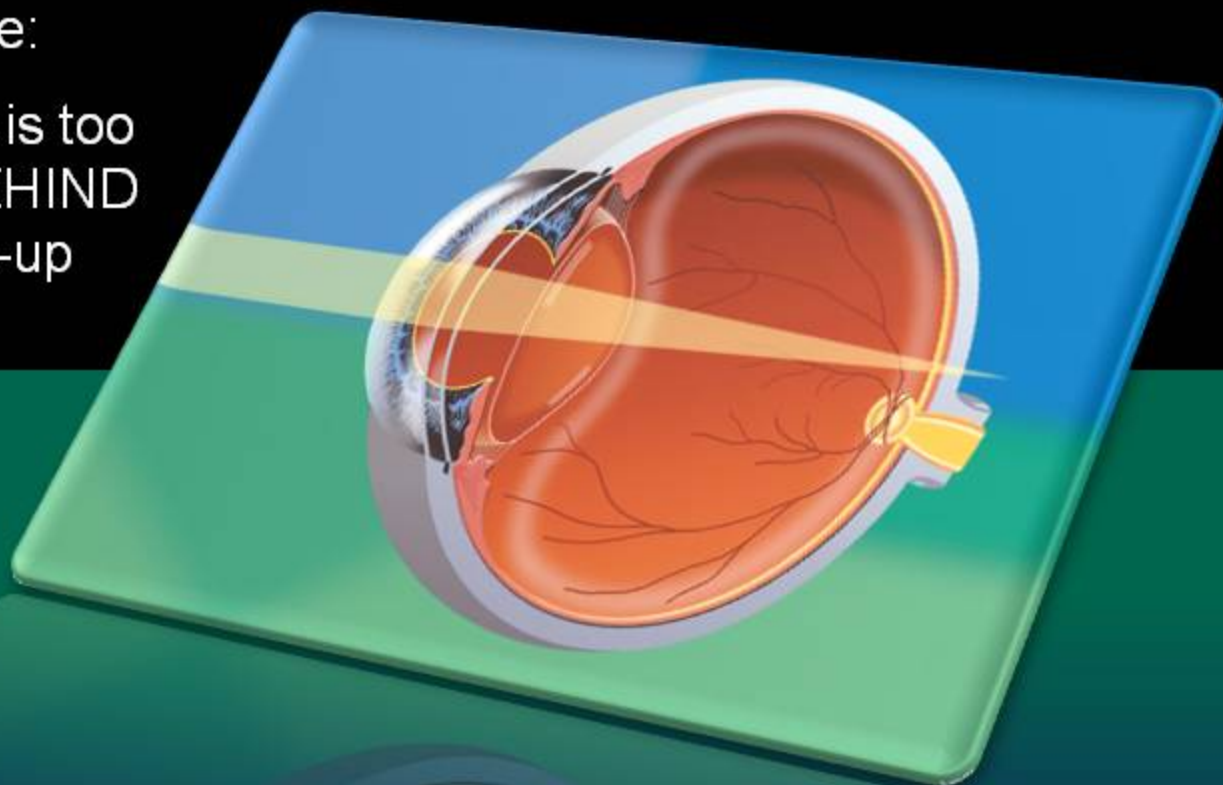
The curve of the cornea is too steep. Light rays are bent too much and focus IN FRONT of the retina, making objects in the distance seem blurry.



YOUR GOAL: NORMALIZING VISION

In the FARSIGHTED eye:

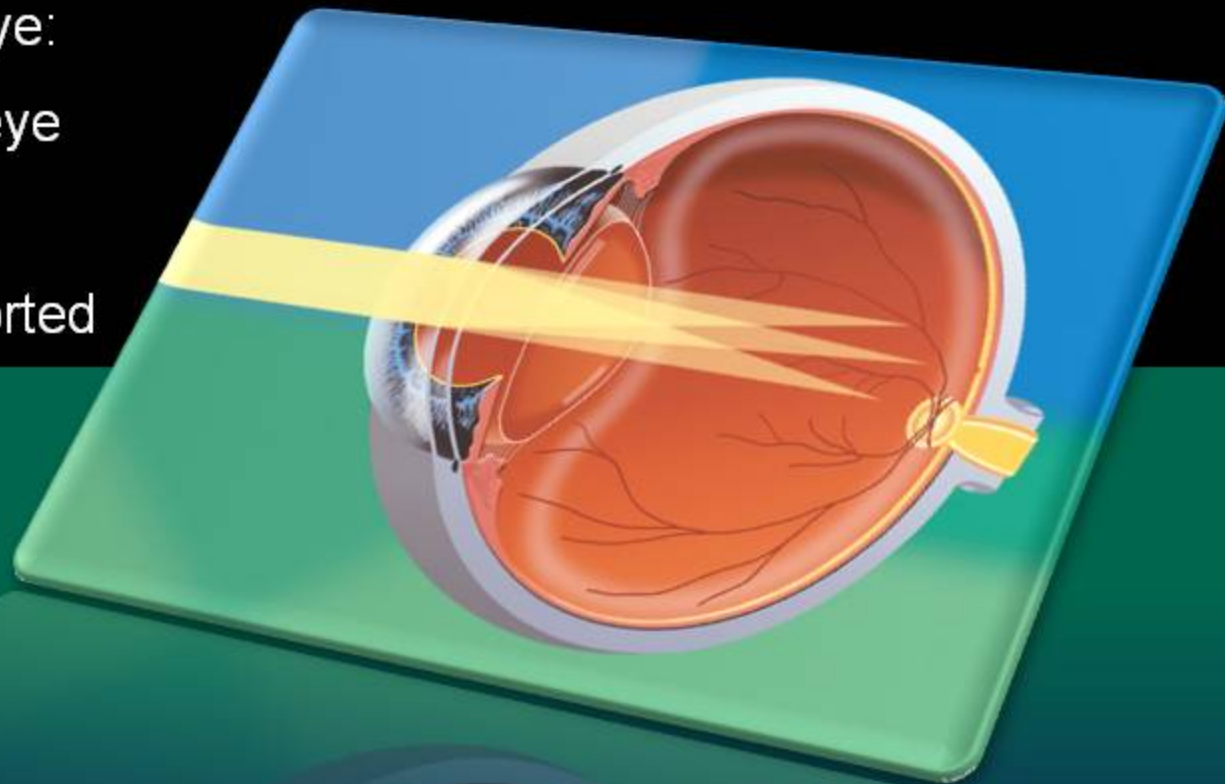
The curve of the cornea is too flat. Light rays focus **BEHIND** the retina, making close-up objects seem blurry.



YOUR GOAL: NORMALIZING VISION

In the ASTIGMATISM eye:

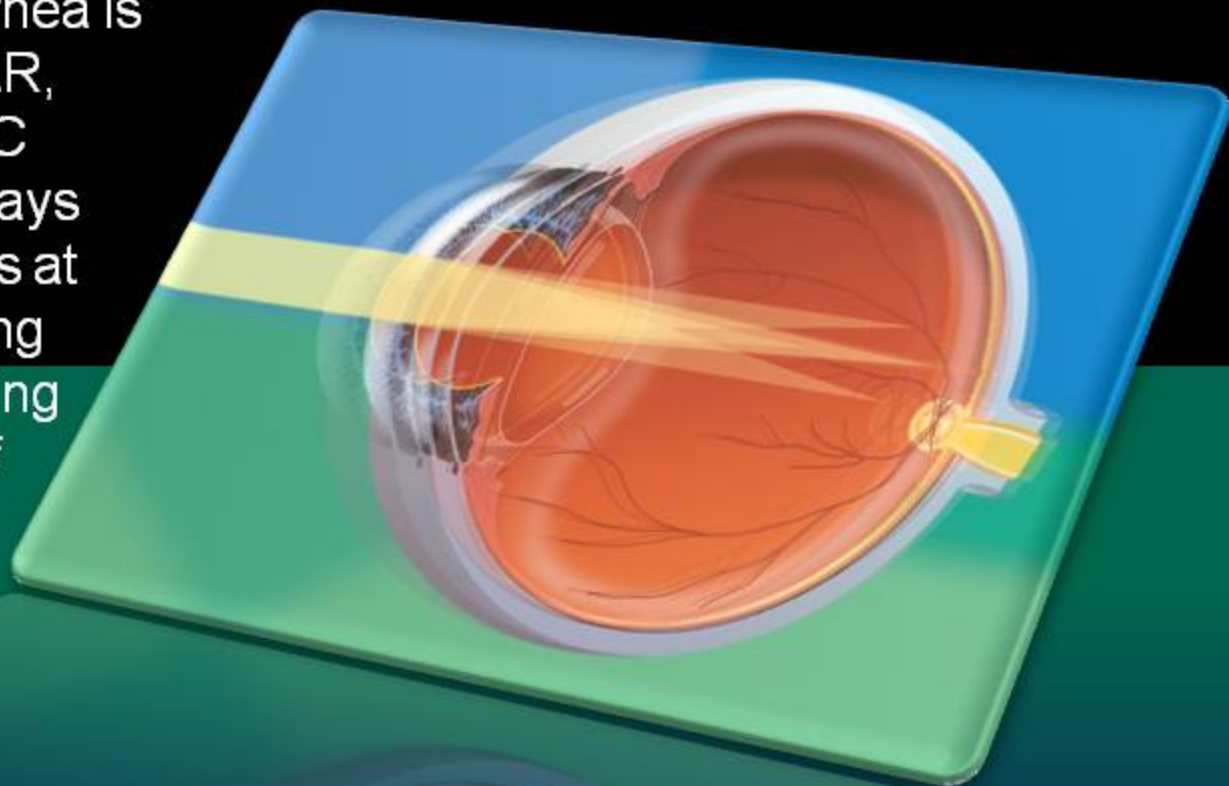
Light rays entering the eye through the cornea are focused at two different distances, causing distorted vision.



YOUR GOAL: NORMALIZING VISION

In the KERATOCONUS eye:

The curvature of the cornea is like a combination of FAR, NEAR and ASTIGMATIC distortion causing light rays entering the eye to focus at multiple points, producing visual distortions including halos, glare, ghosting of images.



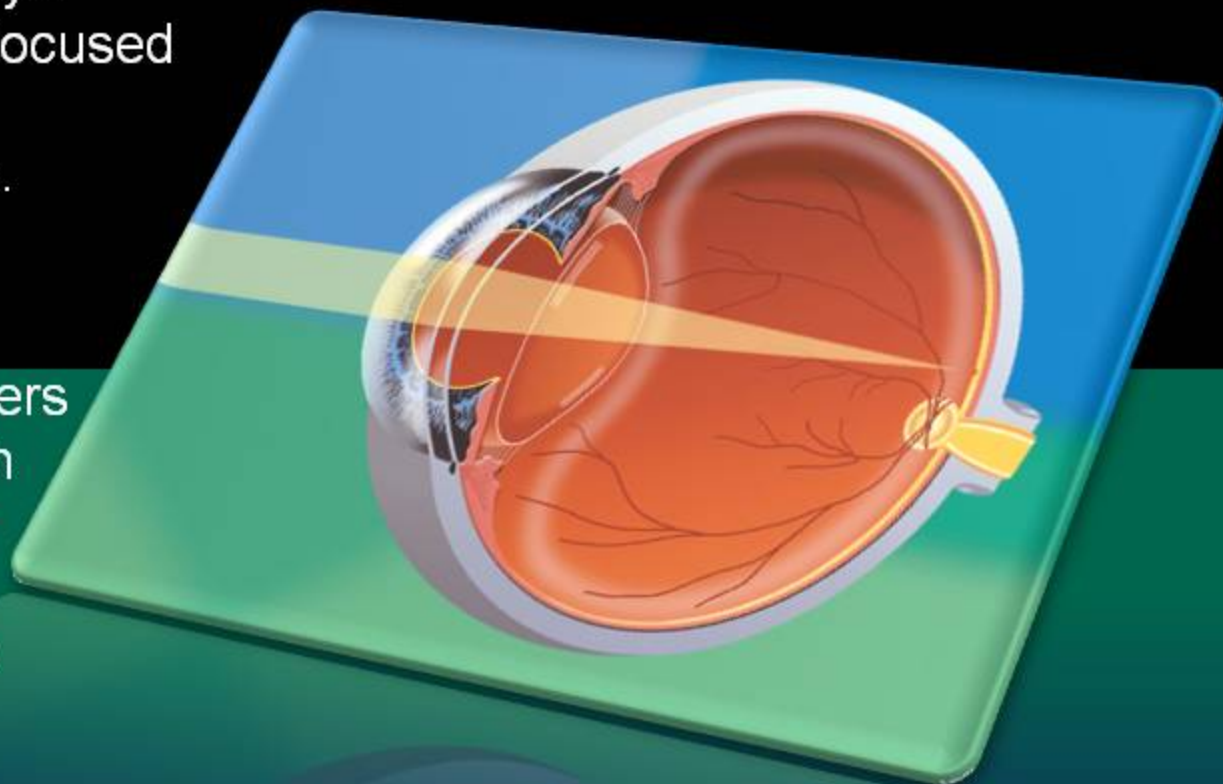
YOUR GOAL: NORMALIZING VISION

In the NORMAL eye:

Light rays entering the eye through the cornea are focused precisely on the retina, producing a clear image.

Central Optical Zone

Virtually all light that enters your eye passes through the central cornea to be focused. This central optical zone is crucial to clear vision.



WHY ARE INTACS DIFFERENT?

Intacs:

Do not remove tissue from the central optical zone – the area of the cornea most critical for clear vision.

Can be removed or replaced with Intacs of a different size, providing flexibility for the future as eyesight changes naturally with age.

Central Optical Zone

Intacs are placed outside the central optical zone.



HOW DO INTACS WORK?

Imagine a tent with a curved top, a shape similar to the curve of your cornea

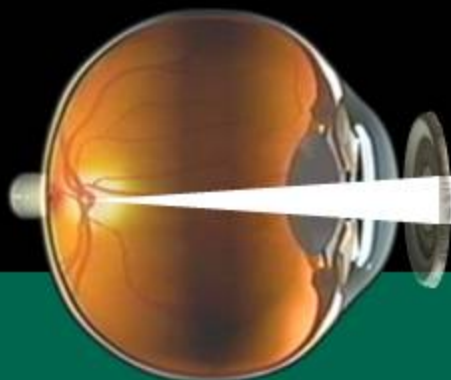
If the sides of the tent are pushed out, the top flattens slightly.



HOW DO INTACS WORK?

Placing Intacs in the periphery of the cornea flattens the cornea to a more spherical shape allowing for a better contact lens fit images to come into focus more clearly.

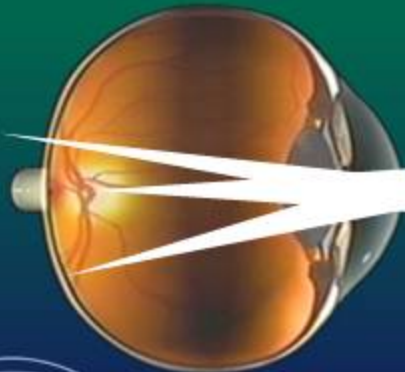
Normal Eye



Contact lens tolerance may be restored helping to achieve functional vision.



Keratoconus Eye



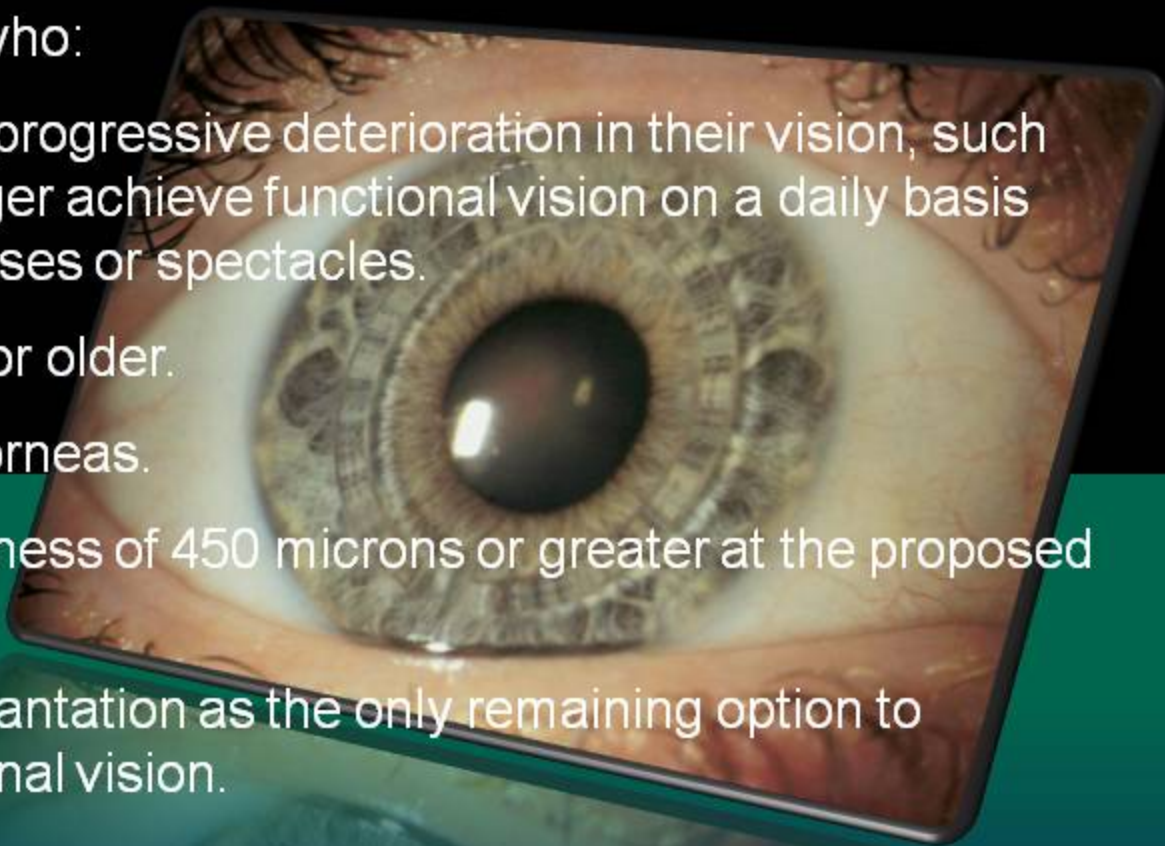
The cornea of an eye with keratoconus bulges outward, creating a cone-like shape and distorted vision.



WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR INTACS?

Keratoconus patients who:

- have experienced a progressive deterioration in their vision, such that they can no longer achieve functional vision on a daily basis with their contact lenses or spectacles.
- are 21 years of age or older.
- have clear central corneas.
- have a corneal thickness of 450 microns or greater at the proposed incision site.
- have corneal transplantation as the only remaining option to improve their functional vision.



Please see important additional information provided at the end of this booklet.

THE GOAL IS NORMALIZING VISION

Old Treatment Continuum

Contact
Lenses

Successful
CL Fits

Contact Lens Intolerance

Corneal
Transplant

In the Past:

- Patient told they have Keratoconus or are Suspect
- Fit with Glasses or Contact Lenses
- Fit with Gas Perm or Specialty Contact Lenses
- Re-Fit with Specialty Contact Lenses
- **Becomes Contact Lens Intolerant or scarring occurs**
- Educated about Corneal Transplants

THE GOAL IS NORMALIZING VISION

New Treatment Continuum



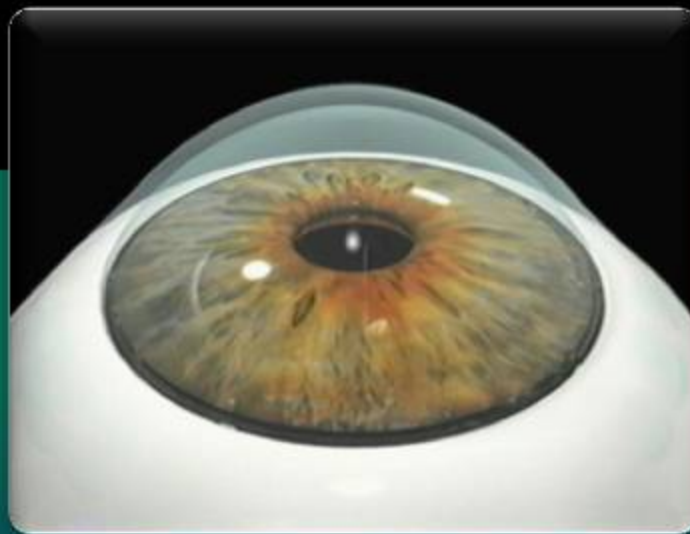
Today:

- Patient told they have Keratoconus or are Suspect
- **Patient Educated on Current and Future Options to Treat their Condition (Including Intacs)**
- Fit with Glasses or Contact Lenses
- Fit with Gas Perm or Specialty Contact Lenses **and told about Intacs**
- Re-Fit with Specialty Contact Lenses
- Becomes Contact Lens Intolerant
- Get Intacs
- **Potentially Defers a Corneal Transplant**

THE INTACS PROCEDURE

Step 1: A single, small opening is made in the cornea.

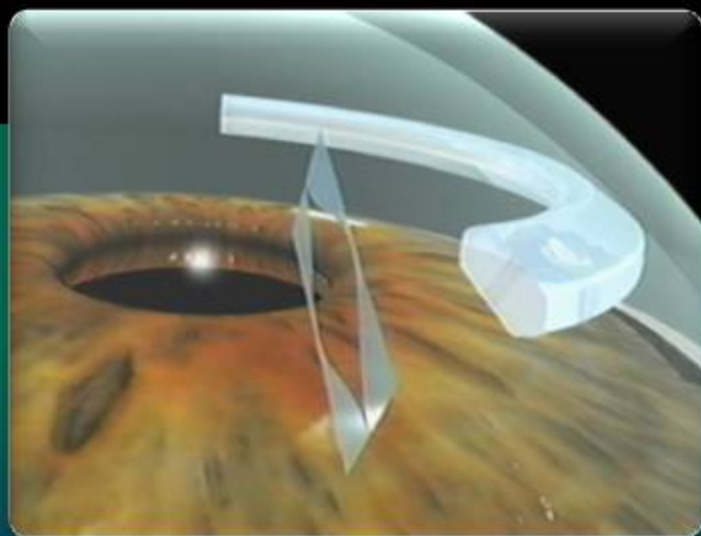
Anesthetic drops are used to numb the eye, which is held open throughout the procedure to prevent blinking.



THE INTACS PROCEDURE

Step 2: The eye is prepared for Intacs placement.

The eye is stabilized for one to two minutes. During this time, two semicircular tunnels are made in the cornea. The Intacs will be placed in these tunnels.



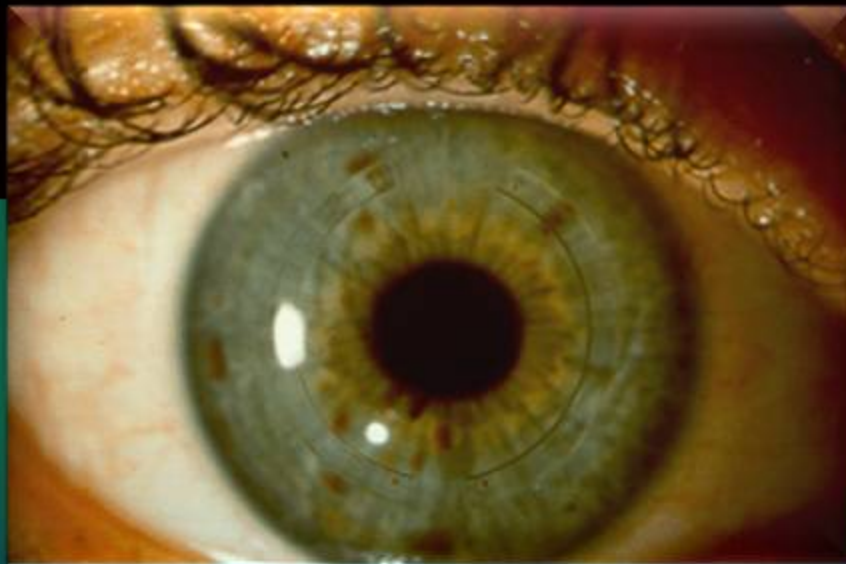
The cornea has several layers, like a pad of paper. Making a place for the Intacs is like separating two pages just enough to create a space.



THE INTACS PROCEDURE

Step 3: The Intacs corneal implants are placed.

After the second Intacs corneal implant is placed, the small opening in the cornea is closed.



INTACS® FOR KERATOCONUS

Normalize your vision – Maintain your future options

Intacs can be removed or exchanged leaving your options open as future needs arise.

Work with your doctor to develop the best plan for taking care of your vision care needs now and in the future.

