THE *iFS* LASER REVOLUTIONIZES LASIK

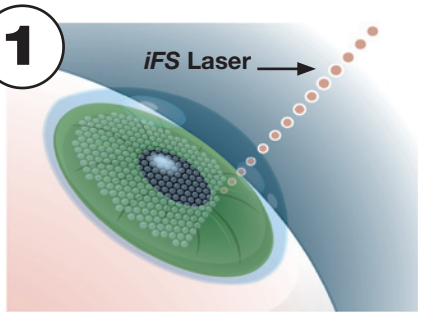
There are two steps in the LASIK procedure. First, the surgeon creates a micro-thin LASIK flap, which is lifted to expose the inner cornea for step two, vision correction, by an excimer laser. ***IntraLase*** revolutionized the first step of LASIK by making the procedure 100% blade-free.

The ***iFS*** (femtosecond) laser is the only FDA-cleared femtosecond laser proven with more than 10 years of clinical research improving both the safety and precision of LASIK. Nearly four million procedures have been performed with the ***IntraLase Method*** worldwide, accounting for more than 60 percent of all LASIK procedures in the U.S.*

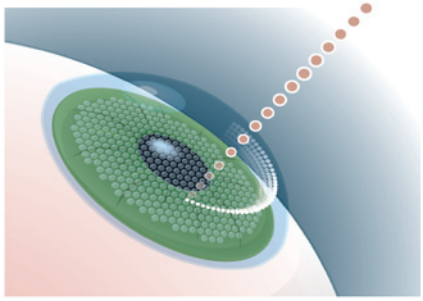
THE 5th GENERATION *iFS* LASER

The ultra-fast laser uses an infrared light beam, generating up to 60,000 pulses per second, to prepare an optimal corneal architecture below the flap.

1

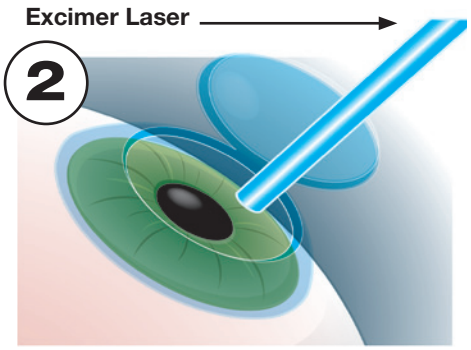


Using an "inside-out" process, the ***iFS*** laser is precisely focused to a point within the cornea, where thousands of microscopic bubbles are formed to define the architecture of the intracorneal surface and the resulting flap.



The surgeon controls flap diameter, depth, hinge location and width, and side-cut architecture — factors that can be varied per patient. Bubbles are then stacked along the edge up to the corneal surface to complete step one.

2



The physician then exposes the prepared corneal bed for excimer laser treatment by lifting the flap. The LASIK procedure is complete when the flap is securely repositioned on its beveled edge.

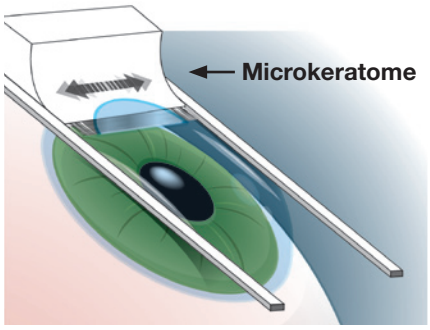
LASIK WITH THE *INTRALASE METHOD* EMERGING AS THE GOLD STANDARD

For the majority of top U.S. ophthalmic surgeons and teaching institutions, the ***iFS*** laser is the technology of choice. Many of tomorrow's LASIK surgeons are training exclusively using the ***IntraLase Method***, signifying the potential end of microkeratome use in the procedure. In addition to LASIK, the ***iFS*** laser is the first femtosecond laser cleared for use in a variety of corneal incisions, including advanced corneal transplants.

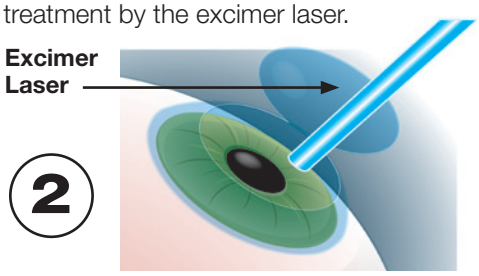
THE BLADE: TECHNOLOGY FROM A BYGONE ERA?

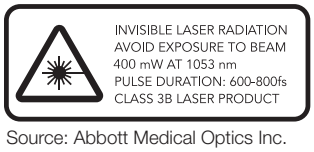
1

Prior to the ***iFS*** femtosecond laser, LASIK's first step was done manually with an oscillating razor blade, called a microkeratome. This device causes the majority of LASIK complications and can be unpredictable even in skilled hands.



The flap is then lifted to expose the inner cornea for the second step: vision treatment by the excimer laser.





Source: Abbott Medical Optics Inc.

To find a qualified ophthalmologist and schedule a consultation, visit www.ilasik.com

Important Safety Information

The iFS Laser Systems are ophthalmic surgical lasers indicated for use in patients undergoing surgery or treatment requiring the initial lamellar resection of the cornea. Contraindications may include corneal edema, glaucoma, and keratoconus. Risks and complications may include corneal pain, flap tearing, and epithelial ingrowth. Patients are requested to consult with their eye care professional for a complete listing of contraindications and risks. U.S. Federal law restricts this device to sale, distribution, and use by or on the order of a physician or other licensed eye care practitioner.

References

* Marketscope data Q4 2010