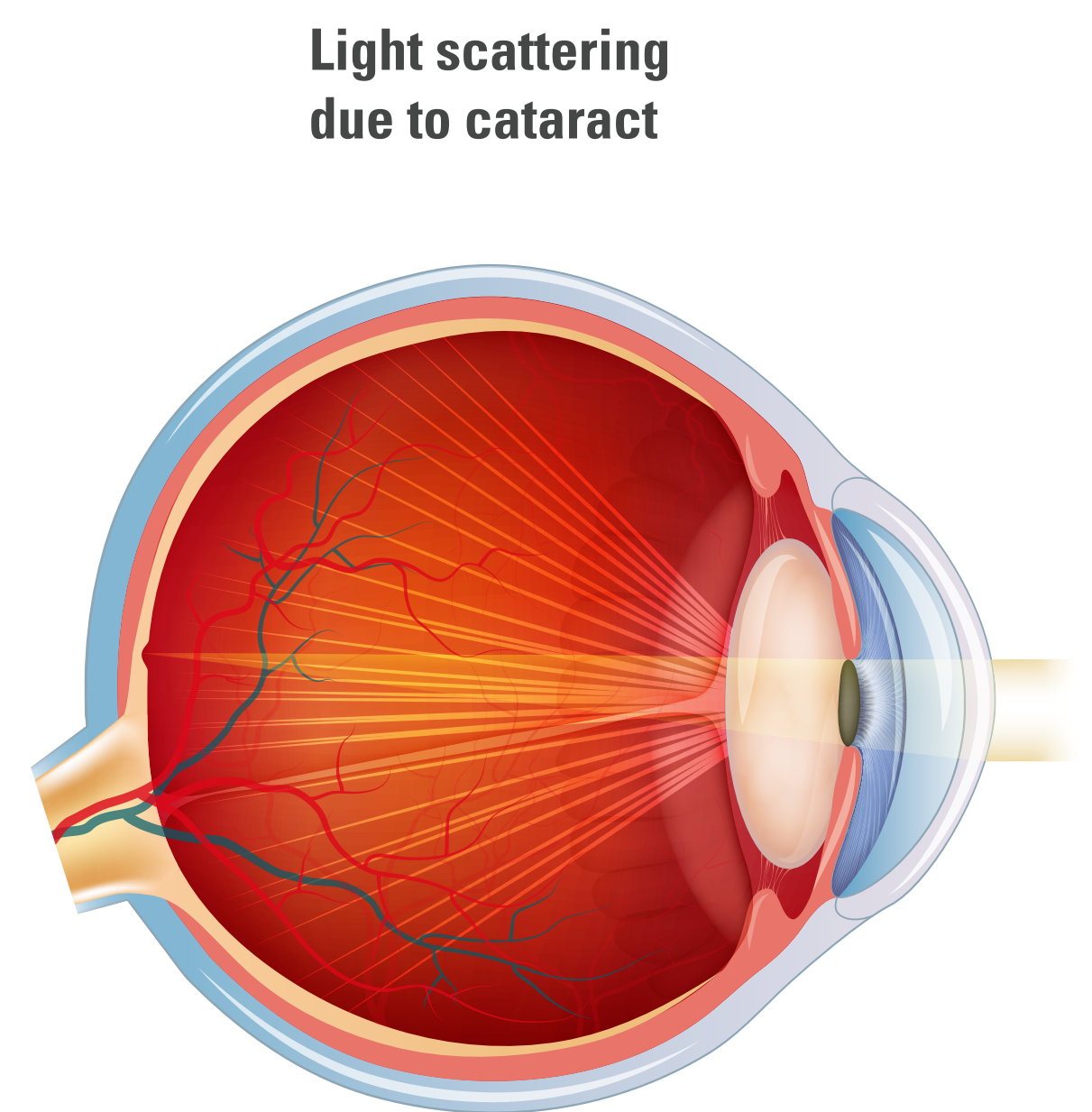
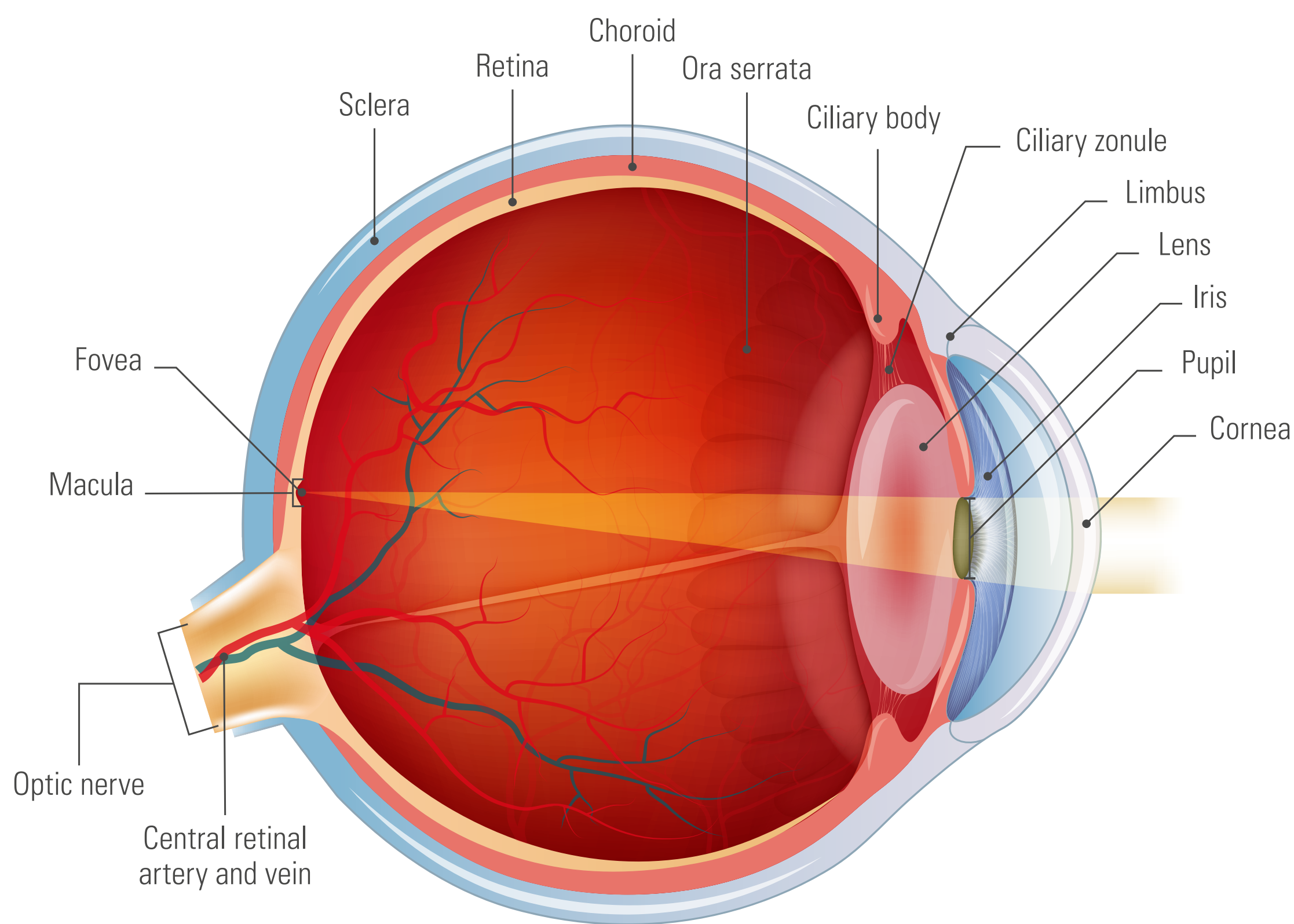
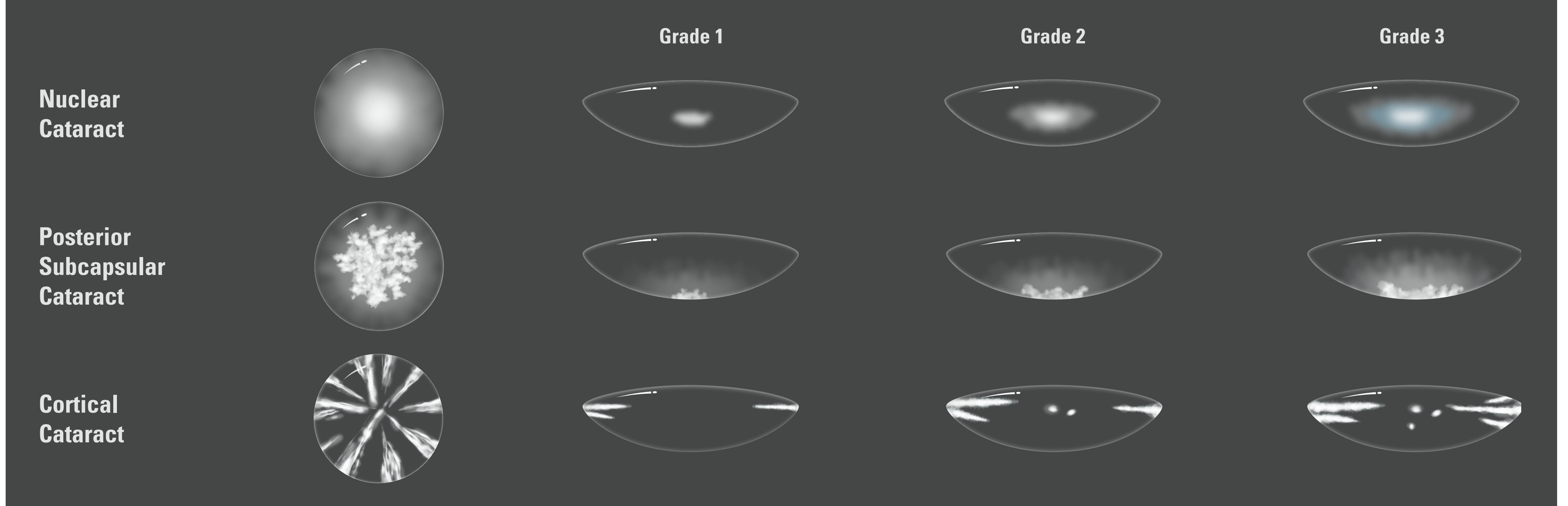


THE HUMAN EYE AND CATARACT

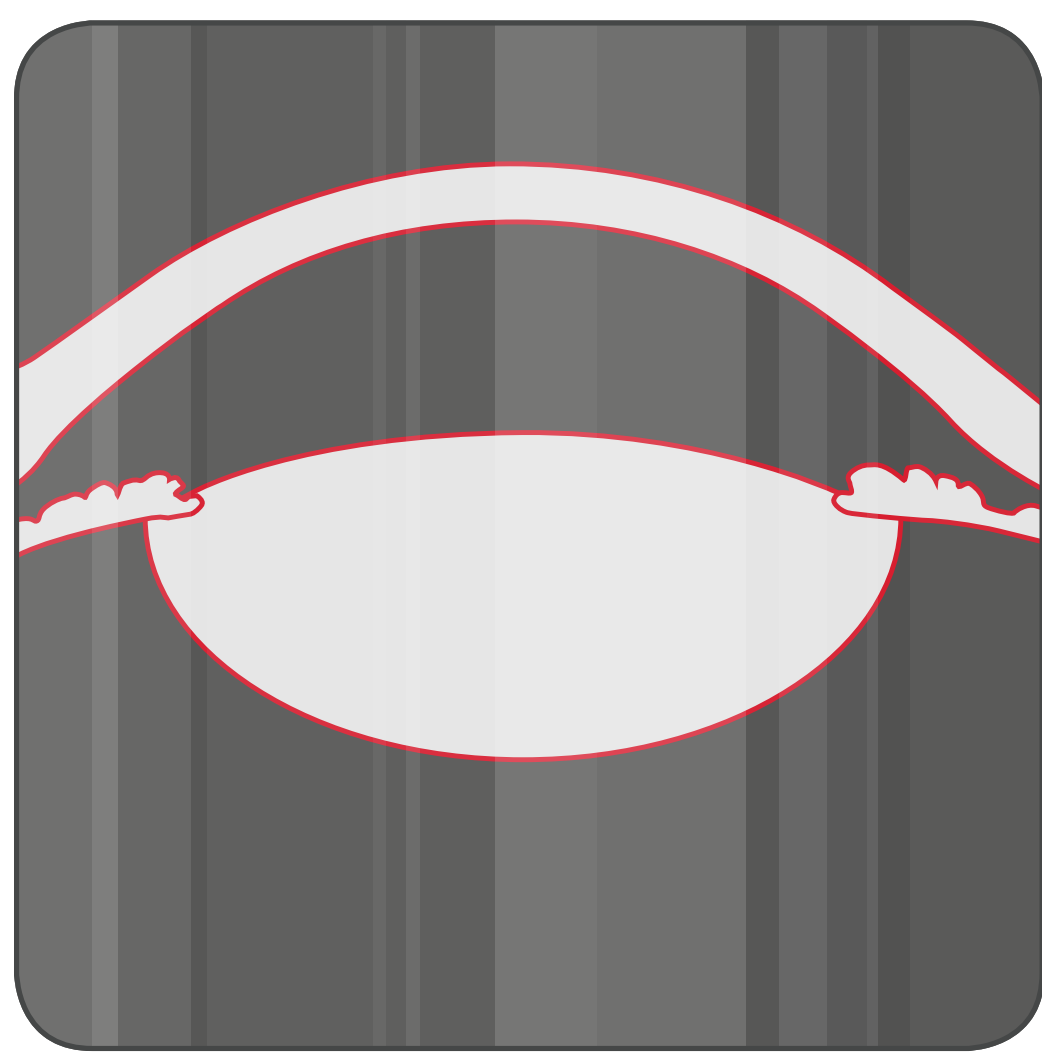


LENS OPACITIES CLASSIFICATION SCALE III (LOCS III)



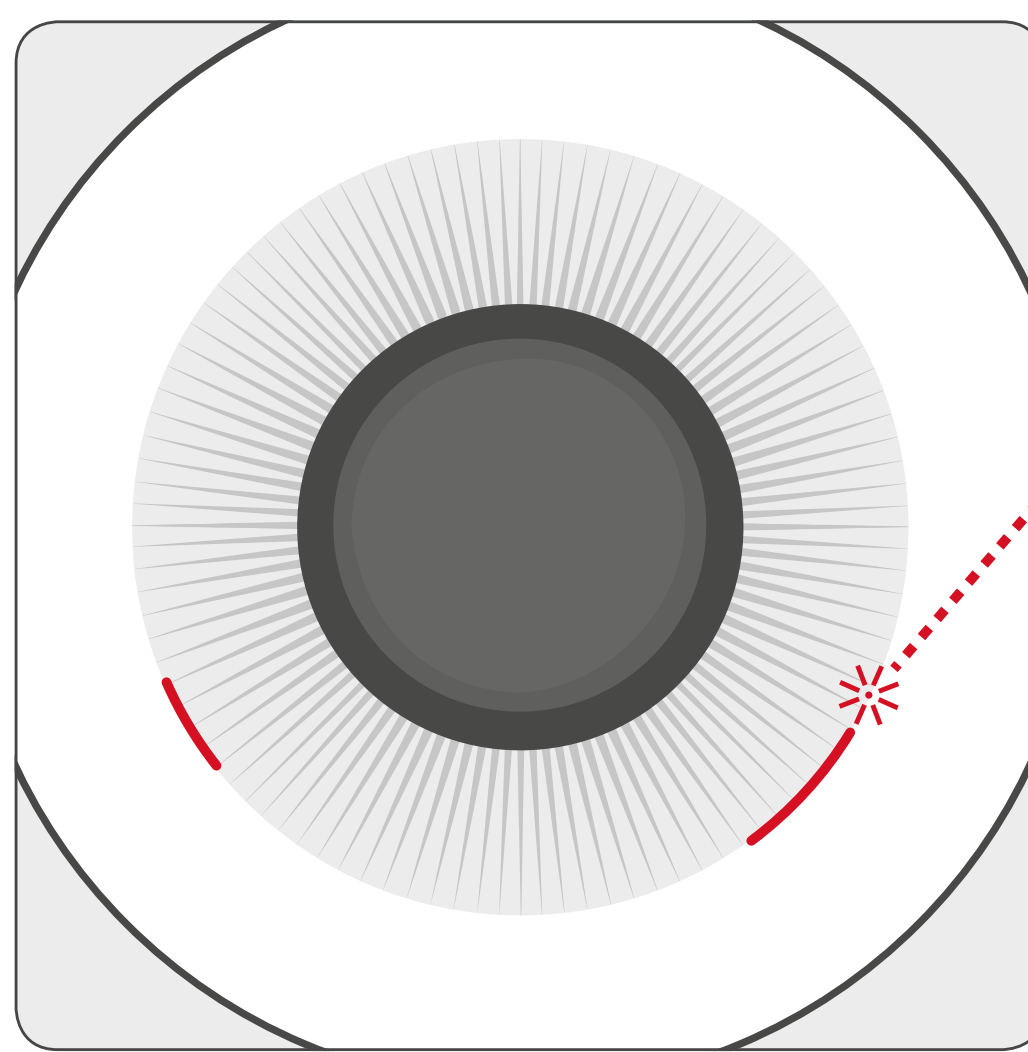
THE 6 STEPS TO LASER-ASSISTED CATARACT SURGERY

Items in red indicate the Surgical Step that is being discussed



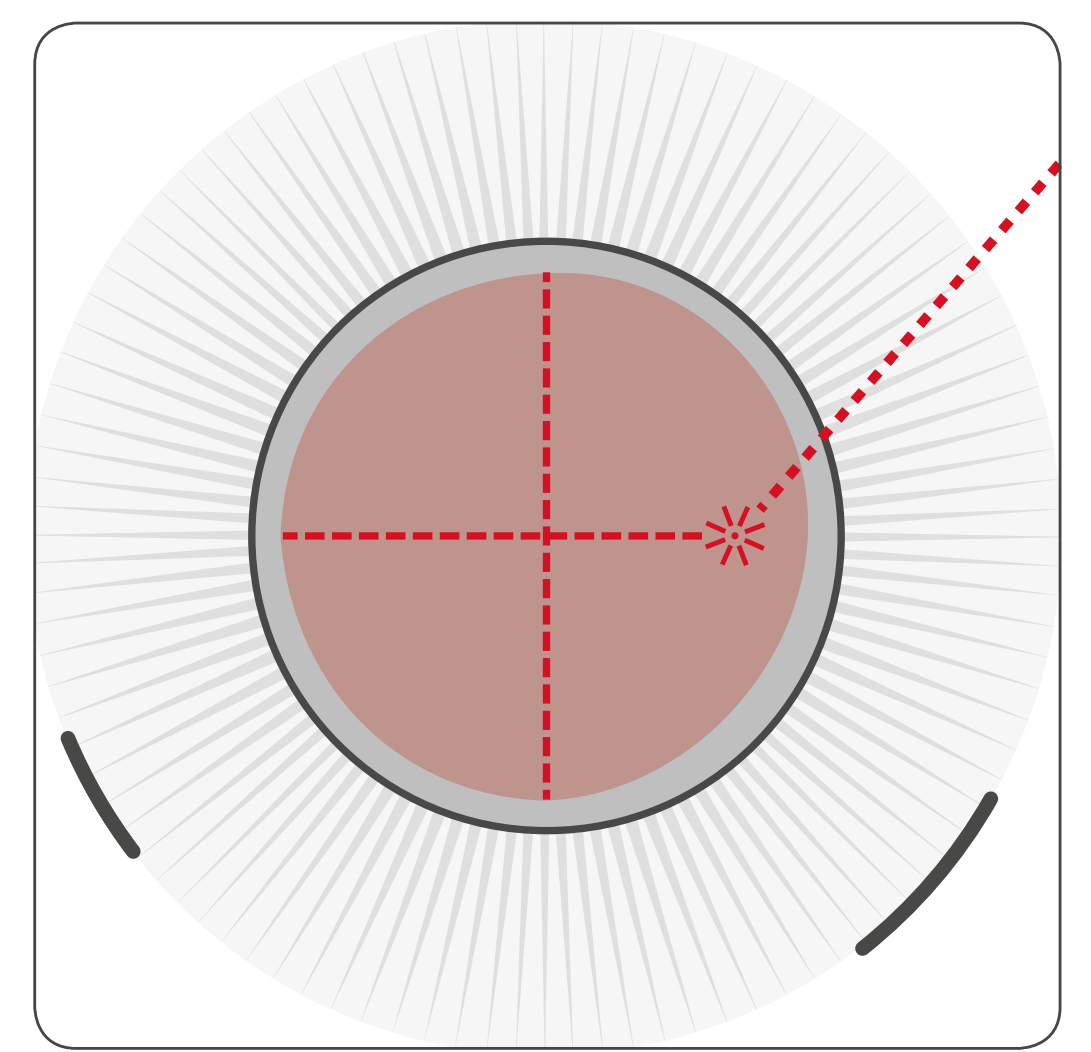
OCT

The internal structures of the eye are viewed with an imaging technique known as optical coherence tomography (OCT). Imaging with OCT allows the creation of a custom surgical plan as the surgeon can map the eye before beginning surgery.



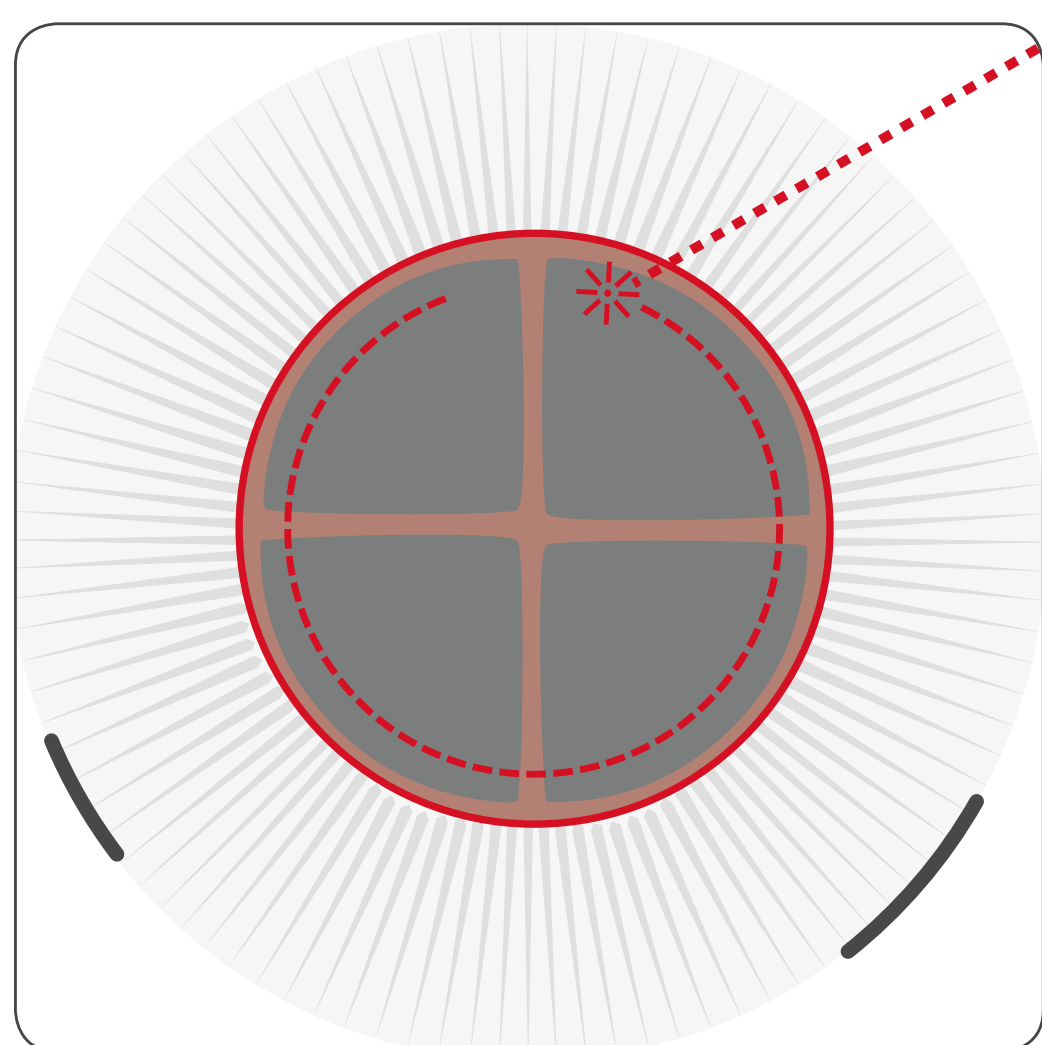
Incisions

Bladeless, self-sealing incisions which allow minimally invasive entry into the eye are planned by the surgeon at a specific location, depth and length. Incision placement with OCT guidance ensures the highest precision in surgical planning.



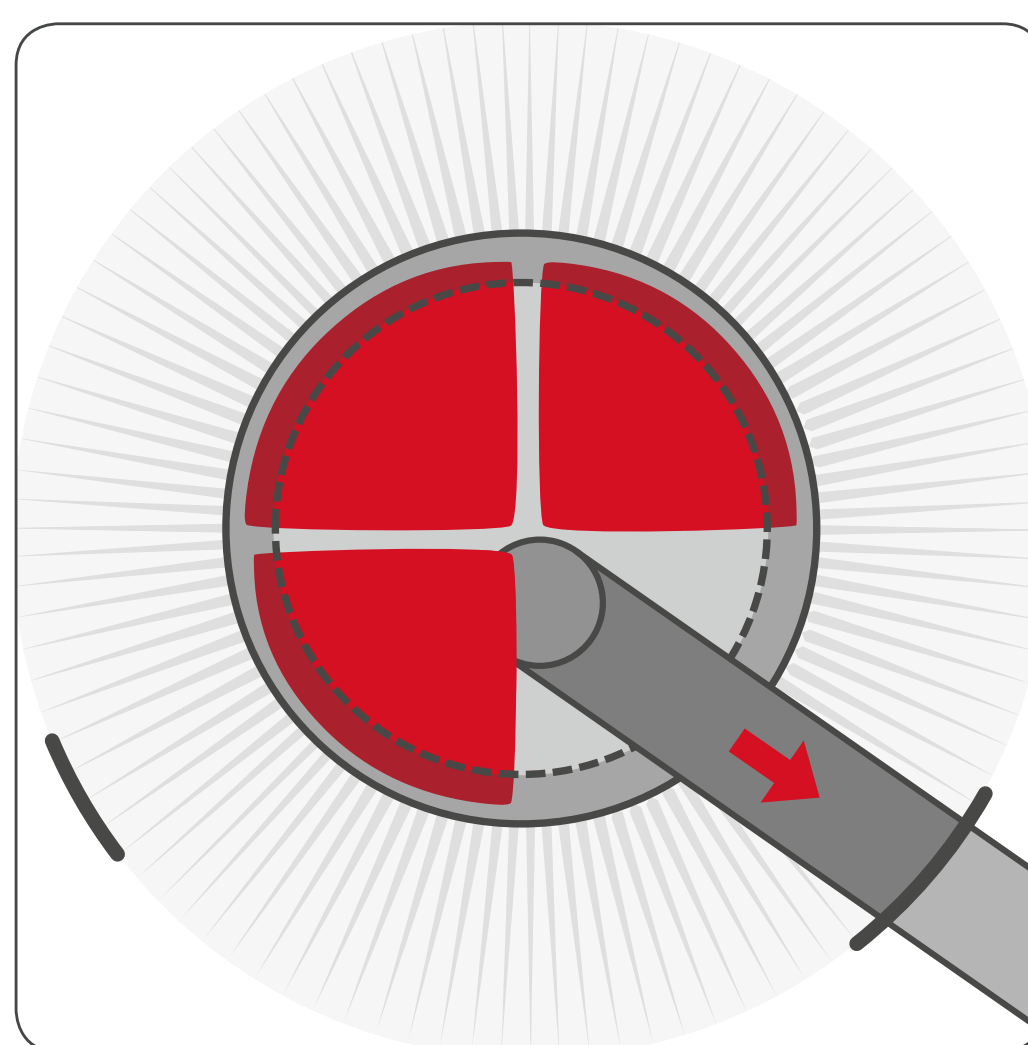
Cataract softening

The laser softens the cataract through a fragmentation process which breaks it up into smaller pieces. This process is performed by an ultra-low energy laser beam which lasts only a few seconds.



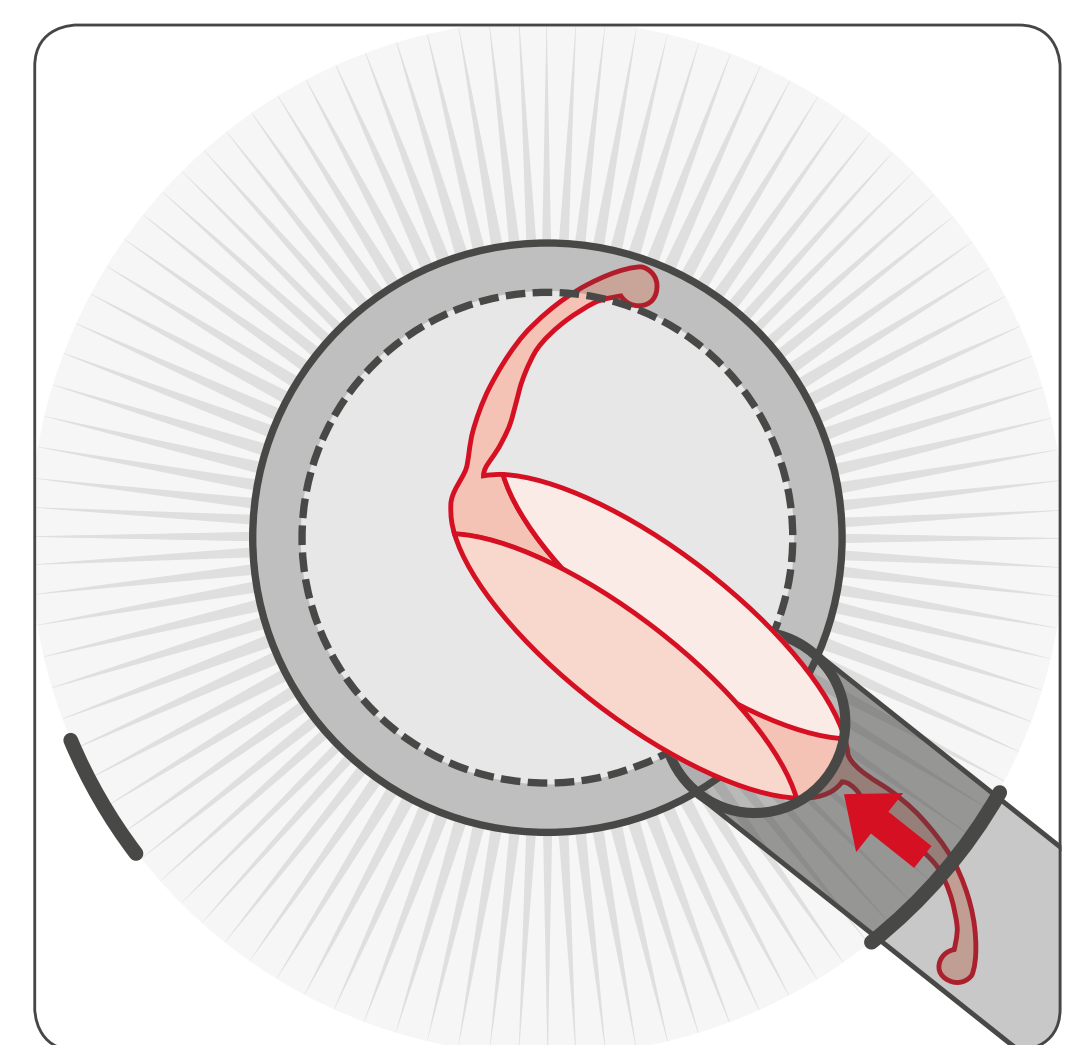
Capsulotomy

Low energy laser pulses perform the custom capsulotomy which allows the cataract to be removed. The dimensions of the capsulotomy are tailored to each individual as well as to the new lens that will be put in.



Cataract removal

If required, the cataract is broken down further with ultrasound energy. The pieces are then removed by irrigating inside the capsule and aspirating the contents. With laser cataract removal this step is much faster than in conventional surgery.



Lens placement

The new replacement lens is folded into a thin tube and inserted into the empty capsule where it then unfolds into its final shape. The lens is then positioned and the procedure completed. Sutures are generally not needed.