



# CUSTOMIZING VISION WITH THE **LIGHT** **ADJUSTABLE LENS**

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Erdey Searcy Eye Group  
Columbus, Ohio



The World's First **Adjustable** Intraocular Lens

Better **clinical outcomes** for cataract patients

**Glare / halo** profile of **monofocal** lens

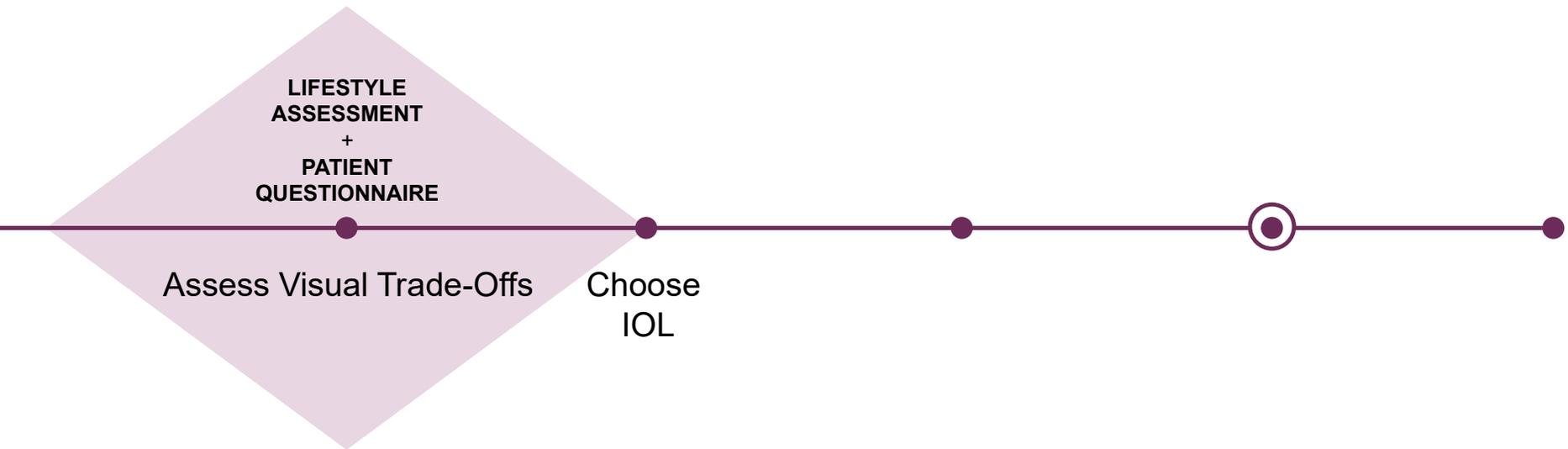


Premium **customized blended vision**

**ActivShield UV protection**  
Reduces concern of patient compliance

CURRENT PREMIUM CATARACT SURGERY

# High Stakes Decisions



# CURRENT PREMIUM CATARACT SURGERY

LIFESTYLE ASSESSMENT  
+  
PATIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Assess Visual Trade-Offs

Choose IOL

LENS OPTIONS			
Design	STANDARD LENS	TORIC LENS	LIFESTYLE LENS (Symfony)
DISTANCE improvement	+++	+++	+++
"HIGH DEFINITION"		+++	+++
COMPUTER without glasses			+++
NEAR without glasses			++
GLARE improvement	++	+++	++
ASTIGMATISM improvement		+++	+++
Benefits	Bifocals typically required afterward	Corrects astigmatism Readers are typically required Bifocals are possible	Greater range of vision Low power readers possible for fine print Subtle glare at night (pilots, truck drivers)

CURRENT PREMIUM CATARACT SURGERY

# High Stakes Decisions

LIFESTYLE ASSESSMENT  
+  
PATIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Assess Visual Trade-Offs

Choose IOL

Predict IOL power

OD

Right eye  
Phakic

LS900 Aug 19, 2023 - J

AL [mm]	23.99	R1 [mm/D°]	7.94 / 42.50 @ 75
CCT [µm]	582	R2 [mm/D°]	7.87 / 42.88 @ 165
AD [mm]	2.74	R [mm/D]	7.91 / 42.69
ACD [mm]	3.32	+AST [D°]	0.38 @ 165
LT [mm]	4.54	n	1.3375
		WTW [mm]	12.41

Target Refraction: -0.50

Softec 1

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.50	-0.15
20.75	-0.34
<b>21.00</b>	<b>-0.52</b>
21.25	-0.71
21.50	-0.89

Barrett  
LF=1.59

Tecnis Z9002 -0.27

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.50	0.10
21.00	-0.26
<b>21.50</b>	<b>-0.62</b>
22.00	-0.99
22.50	-1.36

Barrett  
LF=1.78

PanOptix

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.50	0.31
21.00	-0.04
<b>21.50</b>	<b>-0.40</b>
22.00	-0.76
22.50	-1.12

Barrett  
LF=1.94

AMO Family

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
21.00	0.09
21.50	-0.26
<b>22.00</b>	<b>-0.62</b>
22.50	-0.98
23.00	-1.34

Barrett  
LF=2.04

No appropriate lens model found

OS

Left eye  
Phakic

LS900 Aug 19, 2023 - J

AL [mm]	24.04	R1 [mm/D°]	7.97 / 42.36 @ 114
CCT [µm]	588	R2 [mm/D°]	7.85 / 43.00 @ 24
AD [mm]	2.70	R [mm/D]	7.91 / 42.68
ACD [mm]	3.29	+AST [D°]	0.64 @ 24
LT [mm]	4.56	n	1.3375
		WTW [mm]	12.49

Target Refraction: -0.50

Softec 1

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.25	-0.07
20.50	-0.25
<b>20.75</b>	<b>-0.44</b>
21.00	-0.62
21.25	-0.81

Barrett  
LF=1.59

Tecnis Z9002 -0.27

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.00	0.35
20.50	-0.00
<b>21.00</b>	<b>-0.36</b>
21.50	-0.72
22.00	-1.09

Barrett  
LF=1.78

PanOptix

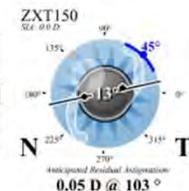
IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.50	0.21
21.00	-0.14
<b>21.50</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
22.00	-0.86
22.50	-1.23

Barrett  
LF=1.94

AMO Family

IOL [D]	Eye [D]
20.50	0.34
21.00	-0.01
<b>21.50</b>	<b>-0.36</b>
22.00	-0.72
22.50	-1.08

Barrett  
LF=2.04



# IOL FORMULAS

- 1970s
- Refraction based
  
- Myopia                      15 D
- Emmetropia                21 D
- Hyperopia                  25 D
  
- Large errors commonplace



# IOL FORMULAS

- 1970s
- Refraction based
- 1977
- Add 19.0 D to pre-cataract Rx
- Large errors commonplace



# IOL FORMULAS

- 1980s
- **2 variable formulas**
- SRK formula (1981)  
(Sanders, Retzlaff, and Kraff)



# IOL FORMULAS

- 1980s
- **2 variable formulas**

$$P = A - (2.5 L) - (0.9 K)$$

P = IOL power (diopters)

A = A constant (specific to IOL)

L = axial **L**ength (mm)

K = average **K** reading (diopters)



# CURRENT IOL CALCULATIONS

## THEORETICAL FORMULAS, OPTICAL BIOMETRY



IOLMaster 700



LENSTAR LS 900

# CURRENT IOL CALCULATIONS

## THEORETICAL FORMULAS, OPTICAL BIOMETRY

### Now ... 5 variable formulas

Right eye  
Phakic

LS900, Aug 19, 2023 - 1

 AL [mm] 23.99  
CCT [ $\mu$ m] 582  
AD [mm] 2.74  
ACD [mm] 3.32  
LT [mm] 4.54

 R1 [mm/D<sup>0.5</sup>] 7.94 / 42.50 @ 75  
R2 [mm/D<sup>0.5</sup>] 7.87 / 42.88 @ 165  
R [mm/D] 7.91 / 42.69  
+AST [D<sup>0.5</sup>] 0.38 @ 165  
n 1.3375  
WTW [mm] 12.41

Left eye  
Phakic

LS900, Aug 19, 2023 - 1

 AL [mm] 24.04  
CCT [ $\mu$ m] 588  
AD [mm] 2.70  
ACD [mm] 3.29  
LT [mm] 4.56

 R1 [mm/D<sup>0.5</sup>] 7.97 / 42.36 @ 114  
R2 [mm/D<sup>0.5</sup>] 7.85 / 43.00 @ 24  
R [mm/D] 7.91 / 42.68  
+AST [D<sup>0.5</sup>] 0.64 @ 24  
n 1.3375  
WTW [mm] 12.49

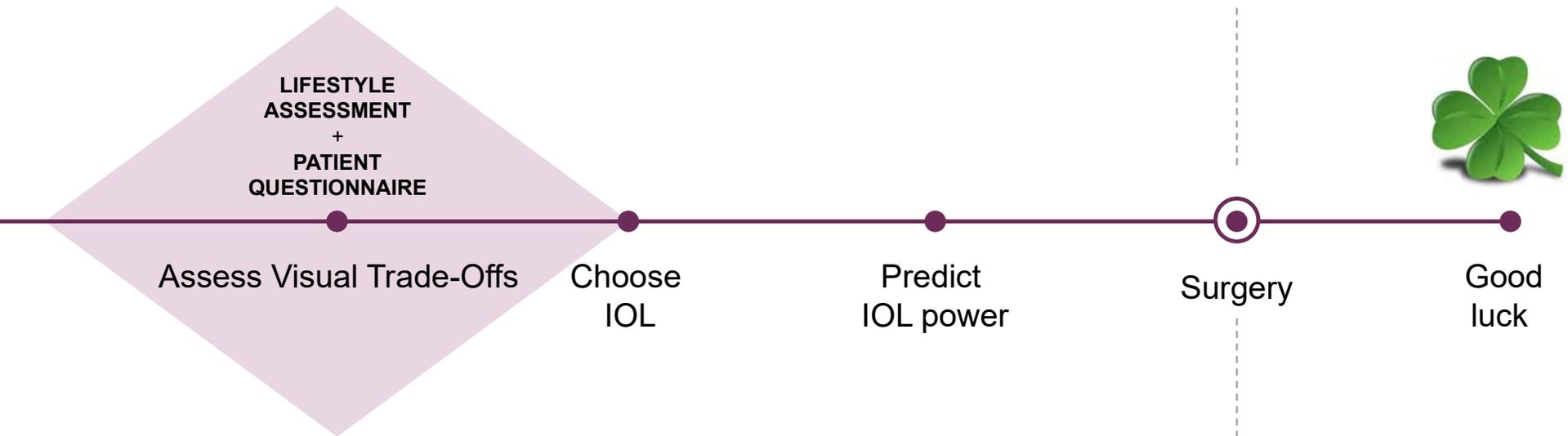
- Axial length, AC Depth, Lens Thickness, Ks, WTW

Patients +/- 0.5 diopters of intended target

- Old 2 variable formulas 70%
- Current 5 variable formulas **90%**

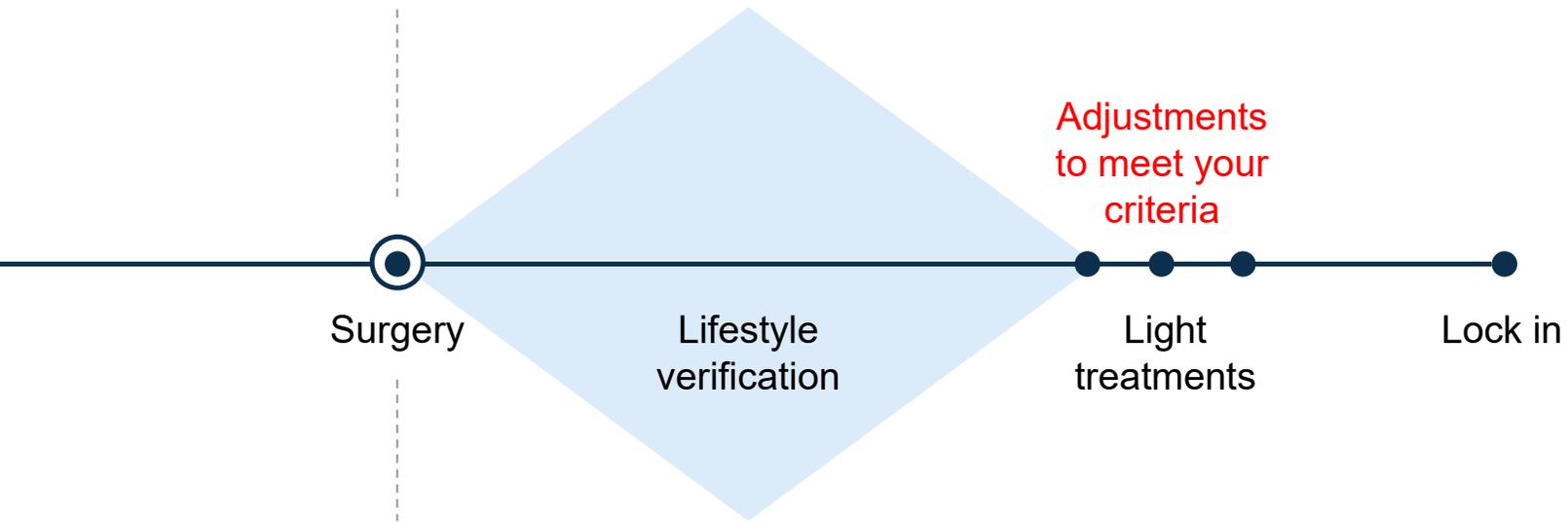
CURRENT PREMIUM CATARACT SURGERY

# High Stakes Decisions



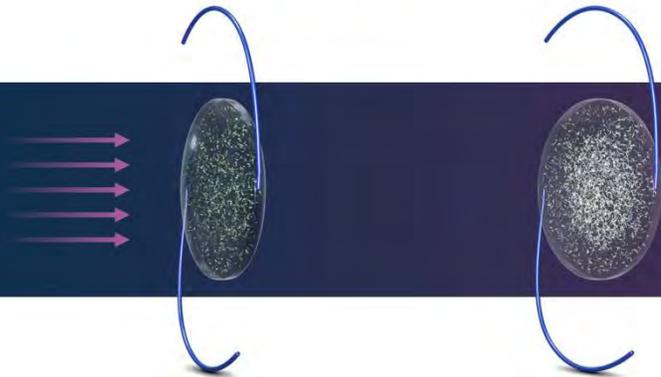
A BETTER WAY TO DELIVER PREMIUM CATARACT SURGERY

# LASIK-Level Precision



DIGITAL CORRECTION OF VISION

# Light Treatment After LAL Implantation



## Adjustment Beam

Light from LDD  
directed to LAL

(365 nm)

## Photopolymerization

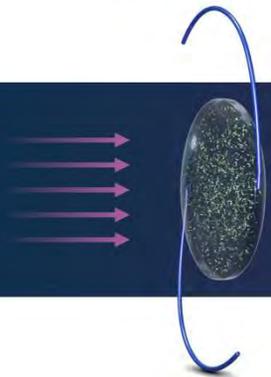
Macromers in light path  
are photopolymerized

## Macromer

Relatively high molecular weight molecule  
with one end which permits linking together

DIGITAL CORRECTION OF VISION

# Light Treatment After LAL Implantation



## Adjustment Beam

Light from LDD directed to LAL

(365 nm)



## Photopolymerization

Macromers in light path are photopolymerized



## Power Change

Unpolymerized macromers move into exposed area  
=  
precise shape and power change



## Lock-In Beam

Entire lens exposed to light  
=  
polymerizing all remaining macromers

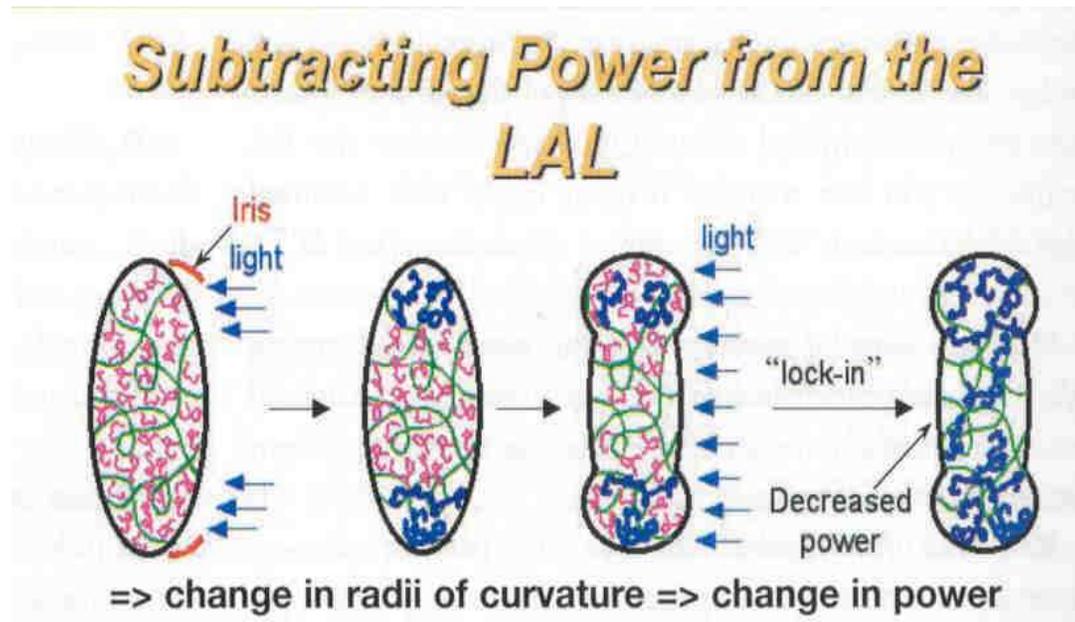
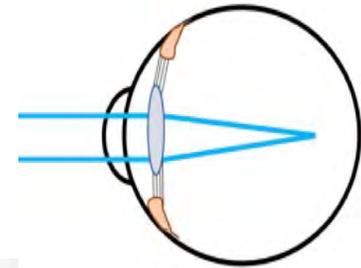


## Final Result

Precise change in LAL power  
=  
match individual's desired prescription

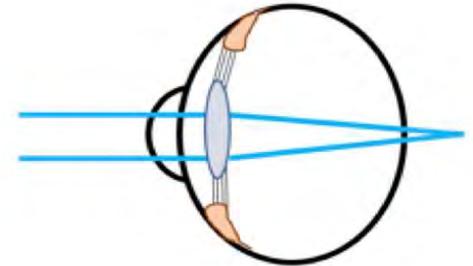
# ADJUSTMENT (TOO MYOPIC)

- IOL power is **too high**
- **Light pattern** delivered more intensely to the LAL's **periphery**  
= flattening of central IOL = decreased overall IOL power

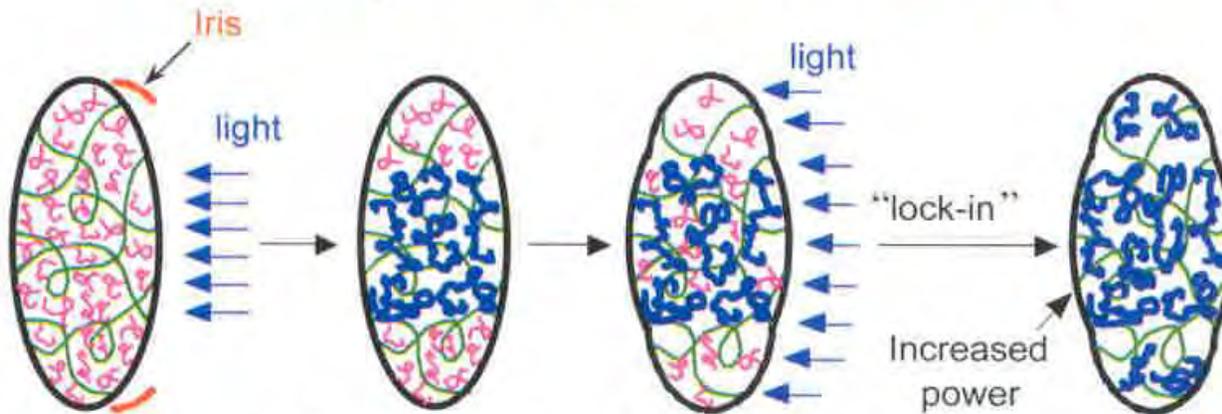


# ADJUSTMENT (TOO HYPEROPIC)

- IOL power is **too low**
- **Light pattern** delivered more intensely to the LAL's **center**  
= thickening of central IOL = increasing overall IOL power



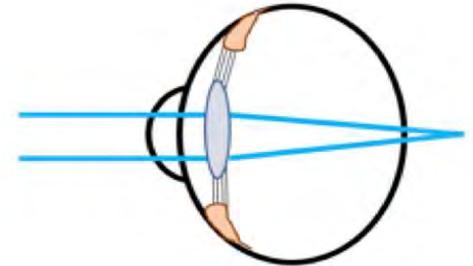
## *Adding Power to the LAL*



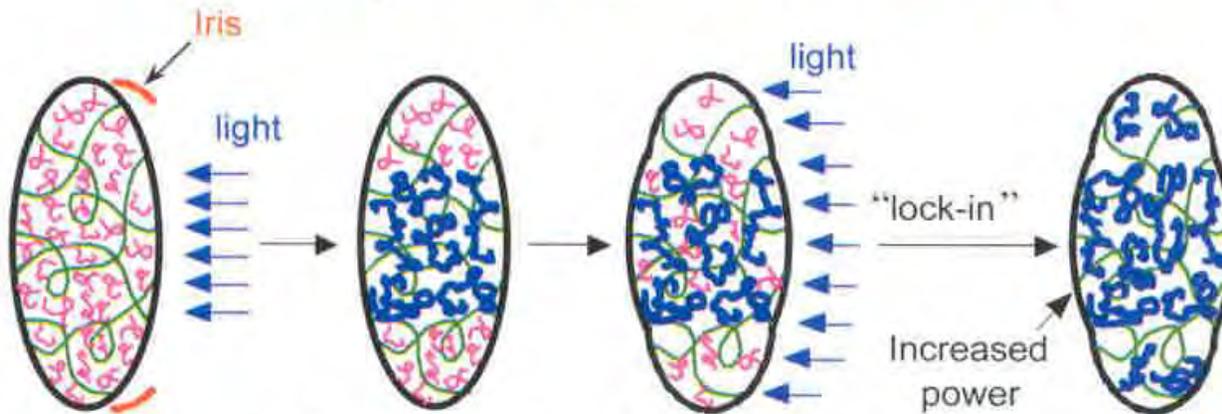
=> change in radii of curvature => change in power

# ADJUSTMENT (TOO HYPEROPIC)

- IOL power is **too low**
- **Light pattern** delivered more intensely to the LAL's **center**  
= **INDUCES POSITIVE SPHERICAL ABERRATION**

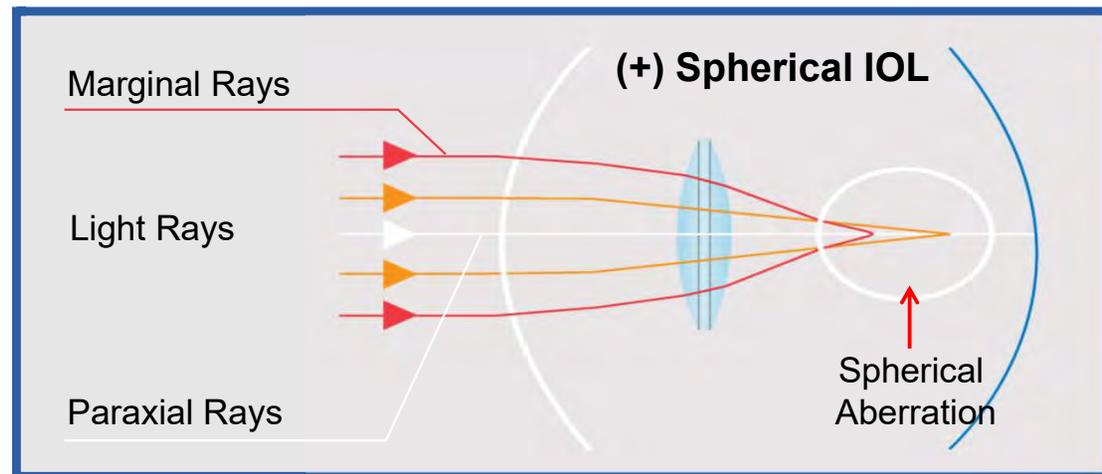


## *Adding Power to the LAL*



=> change in radii of curvature => change in power

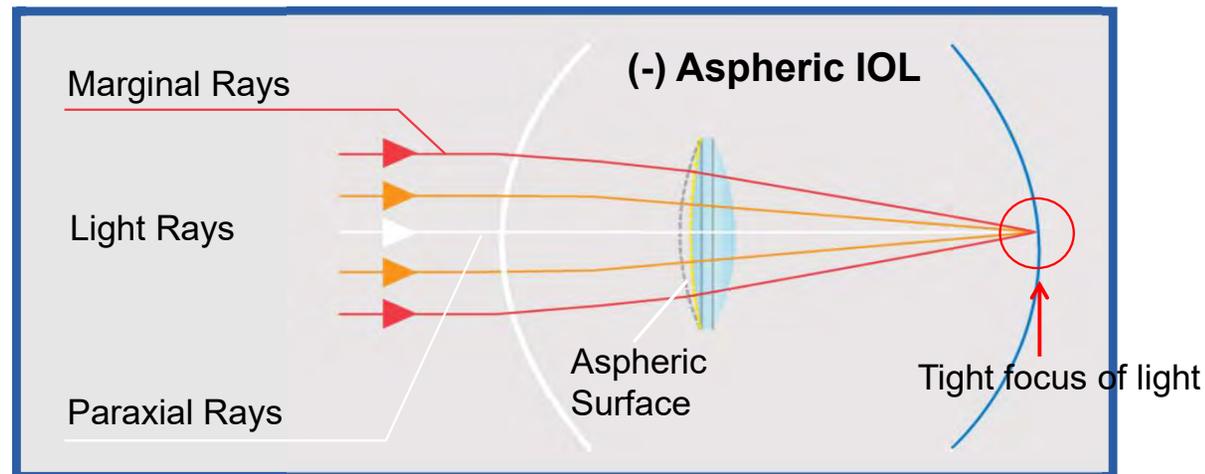
# POSITIVE SPHERICAL ABERRATION



Light rays are over-refracted at periphery of a lens system

= **increases depth of focus**

# NEGATIVE SPHERICAL ABERRATION



Flatter central aspheric optic (by comparison)

= tighter focus of light

= **decreases depth of focus**

## LIGHT TREATMENTS

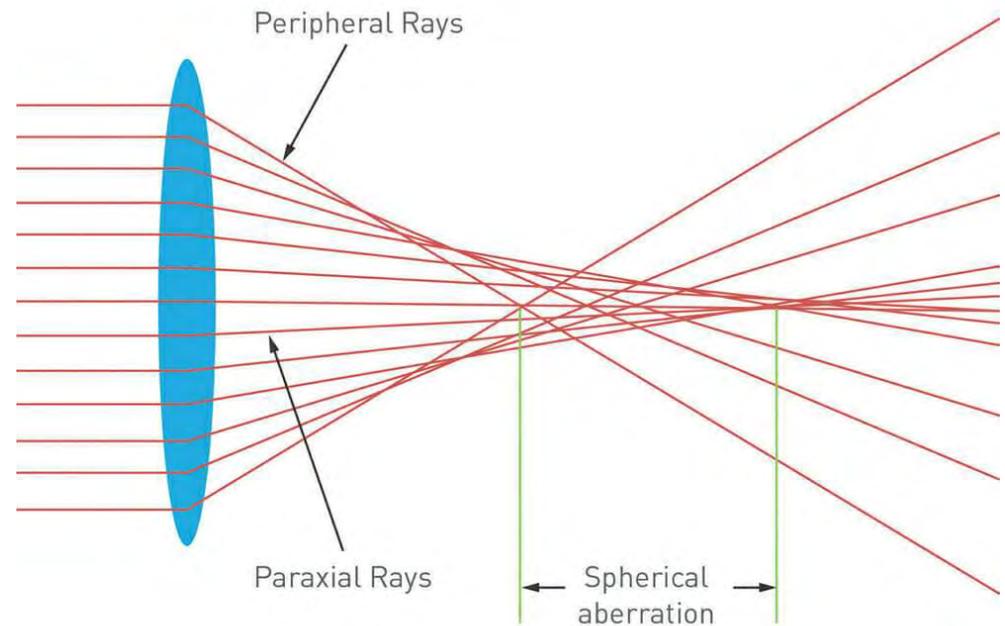
- Target slight hyperopia each eye (20/25)

= myopic treatment is needed  
= steepens the center of the IOL

increased depth of focus  
(positive spherical aberration)

- LAL -0.50 ~ monofocal -1.50

\*\* without the loss of stereopsis \*\*



## LIGHT TREATMENTS

# Painless, non-invasive Take approximately 90 seconds

### Initial Light Treatment

At least 17 days after surgery

Single exposure consumes  
up to 20% free monomers

Shape change occurs  
over 12-15 hours

### Secondary Light Treatment

At least 3 days after initial treatment

### Additional Light Treatments

PRN

At least 3 days after  
each prior light treatment

# First ever “patient trial” of final cataract outcome



## Optimized Refraction

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After healing is complete  
and ocular media is clear

## Initial Light Treatment

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MYOPIC treatment to plano  
(to increase depth of focus)

## Patients Select Their Final Rx

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~ 80% of LAL patients  
select some myopia

Can demonstrate some  
myopia to every patient

# Every patient who dilates can be upgraded to LAL



Patients who want the best quality of vision



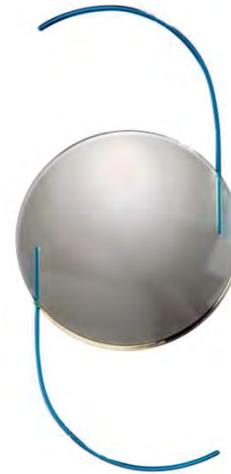
Toric patients become "Custom Toric"



Patients who want vision at all distances



Post-LASIK patients



## FROM 2004 ....

- Clinical trials began in Mexico 9/2002
- 3-month data to be submitted for US/European approval to begin clinical trials
- Anticipated LAL commercial availability
  - Europe 2004
  - United States 2007



ACTIVSHIELD  
UV PROTECTION BUILT INTO THE LAL



# CUSTOM BLENDED VISION



# LASIK-LIKE REFRACTIVE PRECISION AND ACCURACY

## Adjustments 0.25 D increments of sphere and cylinder

More Patients with Excellent Results	Comparison IOL	LAL (121 eyes)
Within 0.50 diopter of sphere	74%	93.4%
Within 0.50 diopter of cylinder	62 - 64%	90.6%
Eyes <b>UCVA 20/20</b> or better	38 - 41%	<b>80.2%</b>

1. Lundstrom M. Changing Practice Patterns in Europe J Cataract Refract Surg 2021; 47:373-378  
2. Tecnis® Toric PMA P980040/S039: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. 2013.

3. AcrySof® Toric P930014/S15: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. 2011  
4. RxSight PMCS-002 Clinical Outcomes of Patients Bilaterally Implanted with LAL.

# LASIK-LIKE REFRACTIVE PRECISION AND ACCURACY

## Toric Correction

Patient Satisfaction is Highly Correlated with Residual Astigmatism

Dissatisfaction rate twice as high in subjects with 1.0 D residual astigmatism

	Toric IOL (17,386 eyes)	LAL (All Study Eyes)	
Mean post-op MR cylinder	0.43 D	0.20 D	> 2x Reduction
% within 0.50 D cylinder	73.0%	90.6%	
% more than 1.00 D cylinder	5.2%	1.3%	4x Reduction

**2x Reduction in Mean Residual Cylinder**  
**1/4 of Eyes with > 1.0 D of Residual Cylinder**

\*Subjects in "Conventional Astigmatism Management" group received monofocal IOLs, surgical incisions or toric IOLs appropriate to their pre-operative astigmatism

1. <https://crstoday.com/articles/2020-jan/the-importance-of-astigmatism-in-premium-iols>
2. RxSight PMCS-002 Clinical Outcomes of Patients Bilaterally Implanted with LAL

## LASIK-LIKE REFRACTIVE PRECISION AND ACCURACY

Fewer Patients with Poorer Results	Comparison IOL	LAL
More than 1.0 D of sphere	6%	0.8%
More than 1.0 D of cylinder	10-11%	1.3%
Eyes <b>20/40 or worse</b>	11-17%	<b>0.8%</b>

**10X**

**LAL Patients 10x Less Likely to See 20/40 or Worse**

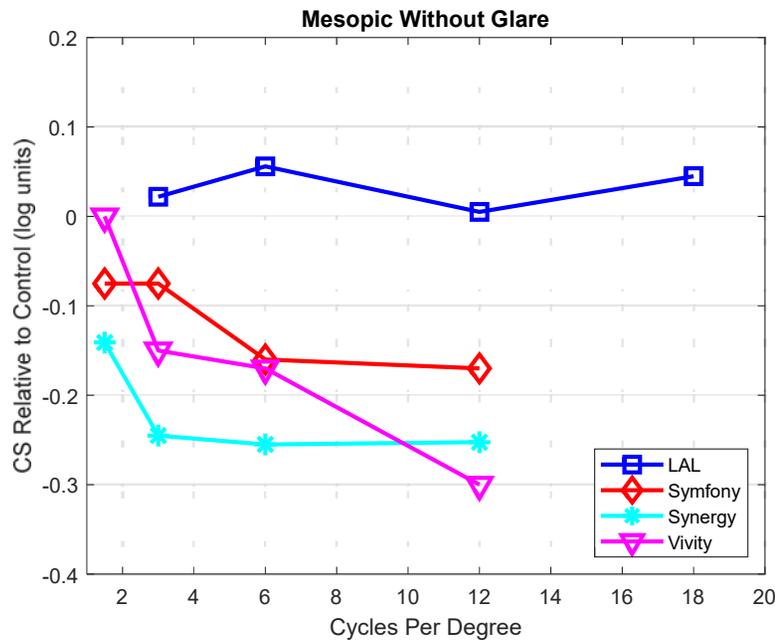
1. RxSight PMCS-002 Clinical Outcomes of Patients Bilaterally Implanted with LAL.  
2. Lundstrom M. Changing Practice Patterns in Europe J Cataract Refract Surg 2021; 47:373-378

3. Tecnis® Toric PMA P980040/S039: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. 2013.  
4. AcrySof® Toric P930014/S15: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. 2011.

# CONTRAST SENSITIVITY

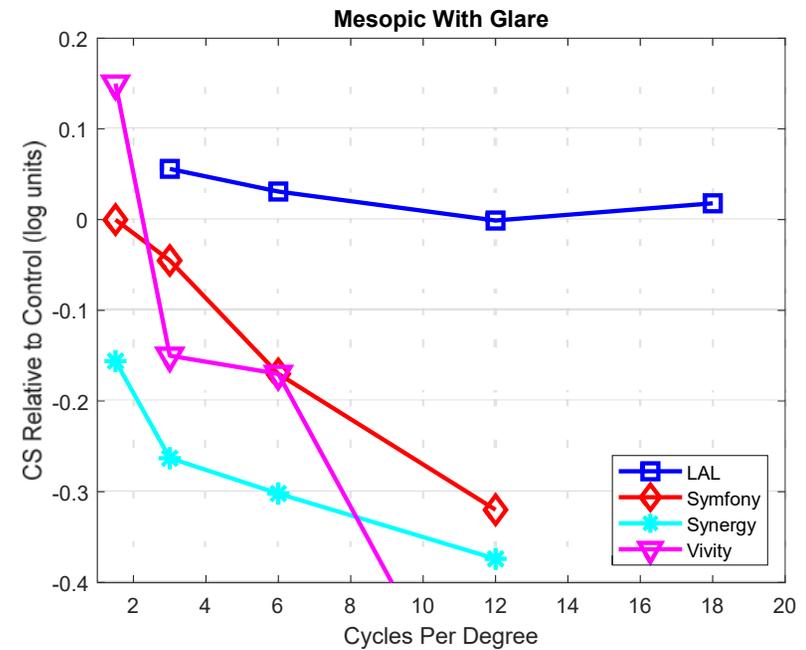
## LAL

**Slightly superior** contrast sensitivity compared to control at all frequencies and test conditions



## Vivity, Symphony, Synergy

**Dramatic drop** in contrast sensitivity compared to control and to LAL

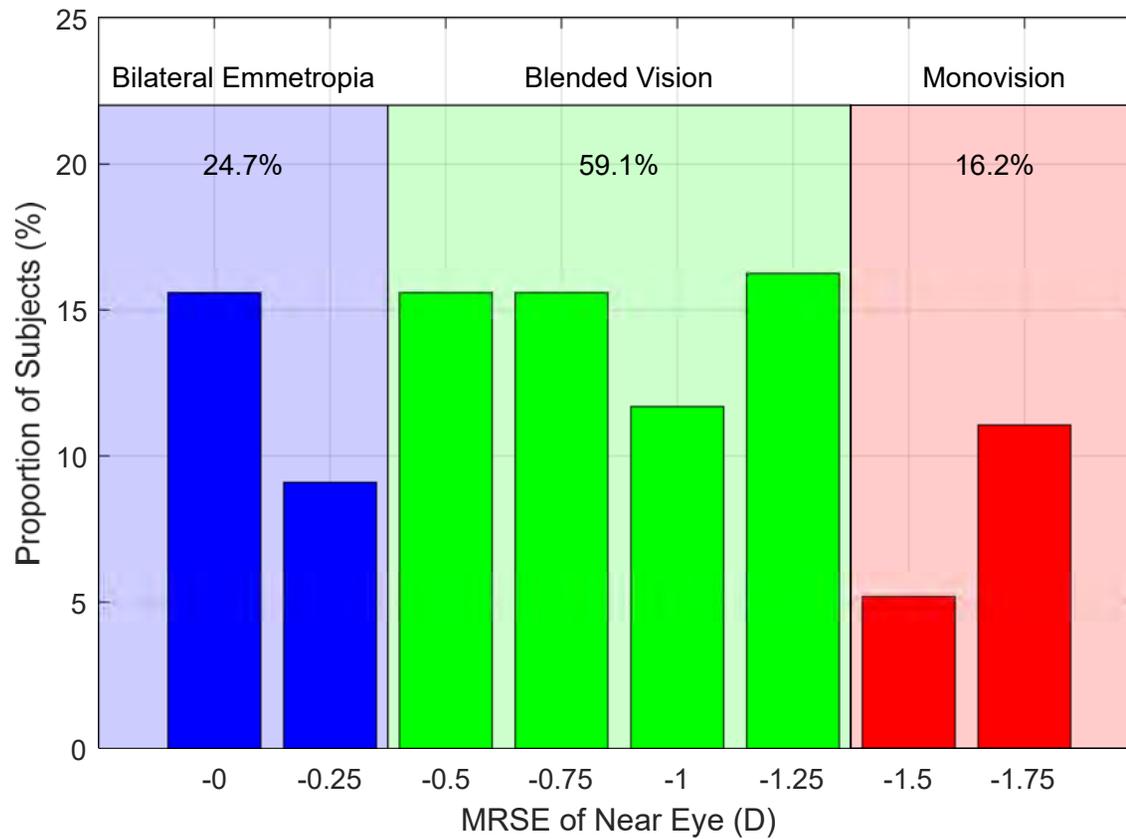


1. RxSight P160055: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data
2. Symphony (P980040/S065)
3. Vivity (P930014/S126)
4. Synergy (P980040/S124)

CPD = how many lines able to distinguish in a degree of visual field

# OPTIMIZED VISION AT ALL DISTANCES

## 75% of Patients are Selecting Blended or Monovision



1. RxSight PMCS-002 Clinical Outcomes of Patients Bilaterally Implanted with LAL

## OPTIMIZED VISION AT ALL DISTANCES

- Single surgeon, multi-center study
- 86 patients (172 eyes)
- Emmetropia targeted in both eyes during cataract surgery
- After wound healing, distance eye fine-tuned for plano, and near eye for myopia in order to optimize blended vision

RESULTS	LAL Series <sup>1</sup>
Number of Subjects	<b>86</b>
Difference between eyes	<b>Custom (1.3 D Mean)</b>
Percent <b>20/20 at distance</b> & <b>J1 near</b> (binocular vision)	<b>80%</b>

1. Newsom, H. Data Submitted for Presentation at AAO

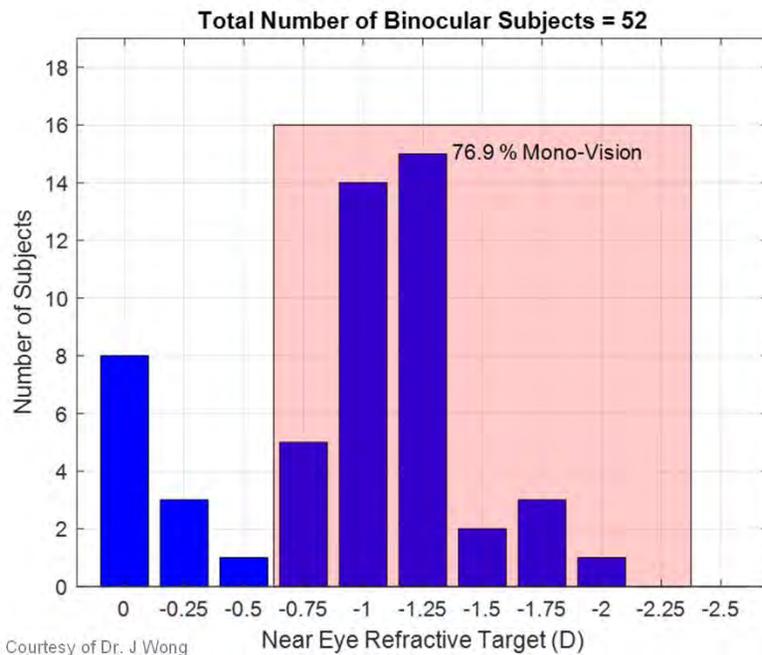
2. Panoptix PMA P040020/S087. FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data. 2019 ([https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\\_docs/pdf4/P040020S087B.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf4/P040020S087B.pdf))

# SINGLE SITE BINOCULAR OUTCOMES

At Summit Eye Care, over 10 surgeons refer patients to a central location for post-operative adjustment

Over 75% of subjects select some form of blended/monovision

**100% see 20/20 at distance and J2 at near unaided**



Binocular Uncorrected Visual Acuity (N = 37)

	20/15	20/20	20/25
J2	54.1%	100.0%	100.0%
J1	35.1%	62.2%	62.2%
J1+	16.2%	21.6%	21.6%
Distance			

1. Data on Courtesy of Dr. J Wong

## SUMMARY

### LASIK-like Refractive Precision & Accuracy

- 1.5% have UCDVA worse than 20/30 with both eyes open
- 93.4% within 0.5 D MRSE, 90.6% within 0.5 D Cylinder

### Quality of Vision

- Minimized residual refractive error
- Monofocal = no increased glare or halo, no loss of contrast

### Optimized Vision at all Distances

- Patients select preferred trade-off between distance, intermediate, and near visual acuity
- 80% are 20/20 (distance) and J1 (near) ... and 100% are 20/20 J2 (recent 52 patient study)

1. RxSight PMCS-002 Clinical Outcomes of Patients Bilaterally Implanted with LAL
2. RxSight P160055: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data.
3. Newsom, H. Data Submitted for Presentation at AAO

# INTEGRATING THE LAL TECHNOLOGY



## LAL SIMPLIFIES PREMIUM OFFERING

### **Prior to LAL**

- Lifestyle, psychology considerations
- Premium fees = high expectations
- Confusion over terminology

### **LAL completely changes the game**

- No guessing who will be bothered most by glare/halos
- Simply implant lens and patient trials ideal lens 'type' postop without cataract



## LAL SIMPLIFIES PREMIUM OFFERING

### **With LAL**

- Prior “10 Units” of IOL discussion
- Now “1-2 Units” of LAL discussion
- Already 5% of the IOL market



### **LAL completely changes the game**

- No guessing who will be bothered most by glare/halos
- Simply implant lens and patient trials ideal lens ‘type’ postop without cataract

# SUMMARY

LENS OPTIONS			
Design	STANDARD LENS	TORIC LENS	LIFESTYLE LENS (Symfony)
DISTANCE improvement	+++	+++	+++
"HIGH DEFINITION"		+++	+++
COMPUTER without glasses			+++
NEAR without glasses			++
GLARE improvement	++	+++	++
ASTIGMATISM improvement		+++	+++
Benefits	Bifocals typically required afterward	Corrects astigmatism Readers are typically required Bifocals are possible	Greater range of vision Low power readers possible for fine print Subtle glare at night (pilots, truck drivers)

# PREDICTION

## Choose Optics of IOL Before Surgery

Increasing Range Of Vision  
Decreases Quality Of Vision



Distance



High Quality



Distance/Intermediate



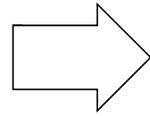
Medium Quality



Distance/Intermediate/Near

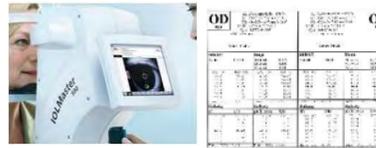


Lower Quality



## Predict Powers of IOL Before Surgery

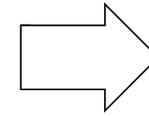
### Sphere



### Astigmatism



### Anisometropia



## Manage Dissatisfaction After Surgery

Residual  
Refractive  
Error



Reduced  
Contrast  
Vision



Secondary  
Surgical  
Procedure

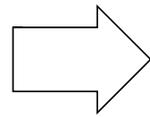


# SUMMARY

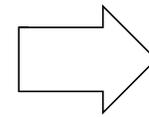
LENS OPTIONS			
Design	STANDARD LENS	TORIC LENS	LIGHT ADJUSTABLE LENS
DISTANCE improvement	+++	+++	+++
"HIGH DEFINITION"		+++	+++
COMPUTER without glasses			+++
NEAR without glasses			++ / +++
GLARE improvement	++	+++	+++
ASTIGMATISM improvement		+++	+++
Benefits	Bifocals typically required afterward	Corrects astigmatism Readers are typically required Bifocals are possible	Adjusted to your desired prescription after surgery May have some degree of myopia in one eye

# ADJUSTABILITY

Choose Monofocal  
Optic & Power IOL  
*Before* Surgery



Optimize Vision with  
Light Treatments  
*After* Surgery

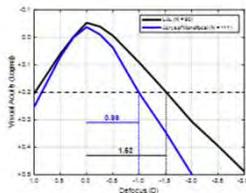


Patient Verifies  
Satisfaction *After*  
Light Treatments

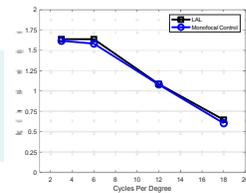
Light  
Adjustable  
Lens



Broadened  
& Elevated  
Defocus Curve



No  
Reduction  
in Contrast



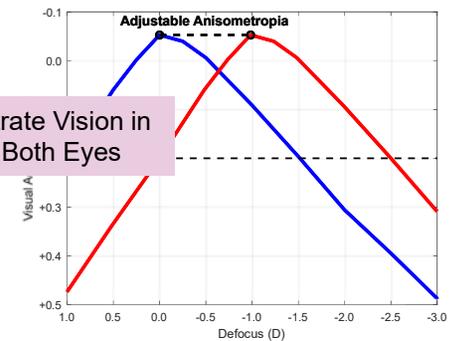
Standard  
Postoperative  
Refraction



Light Treatment  
to Modify LAL



Titrate Vision in  
Both Eyes

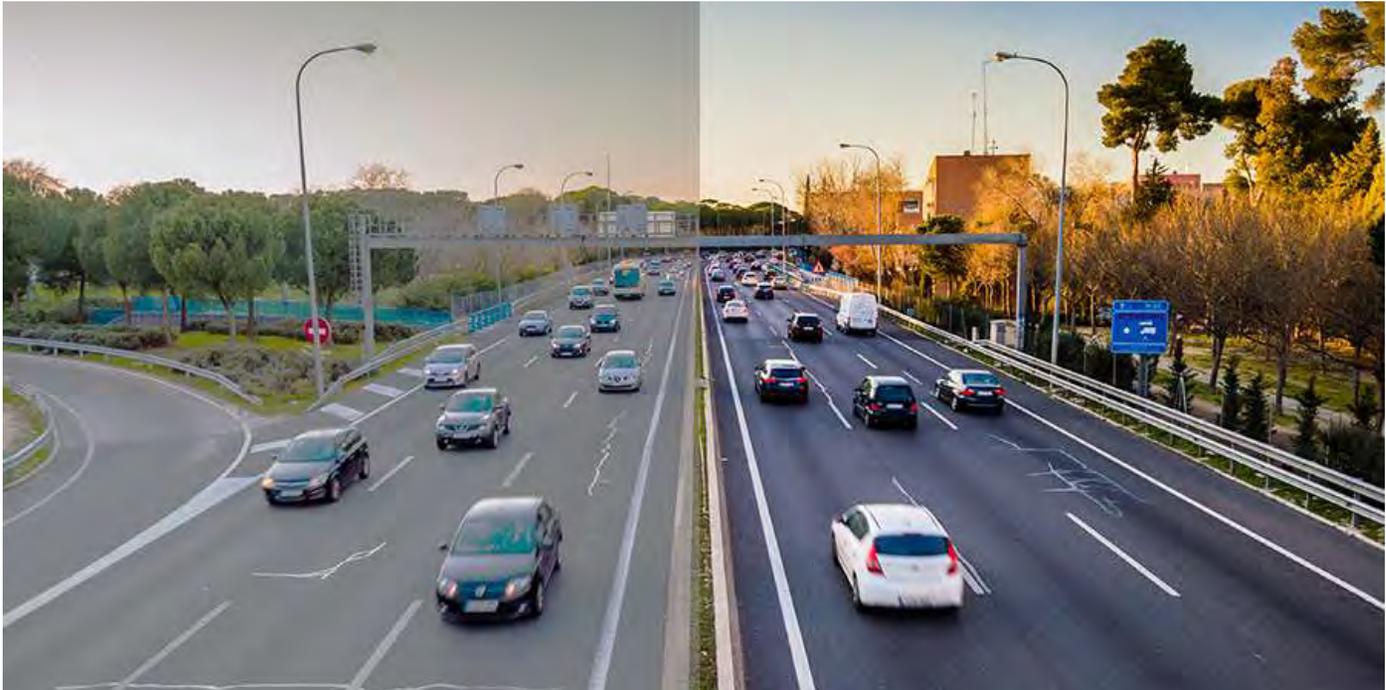


1. RxSight Data on File.
2. Chayet, A. Single Center Study (Data on File).
3. RxSight P160055: FDA Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data.

4. Newsome, AAO 2021 presentation on file.

# ADJUSTABILITY

Thank you !!!



Patient Verifies Satisfaction After Light Treatments

