



Introducing
the LenSx[®] Laser

Putting the Future in Motion



With the LenSx[®] Laser, Cataract Surgery Will Change in a Femtosecond

Laser Refractive Cataract Surgery Has Arrived

Designed to deliver the precision of a femtosecond laser to Refractive Cataract Surgery, the LenSx[®] Laser is Putting the Future in Motion:

- Automates some of the most challenging aspects of traditional cataract surgery
- Provides image-guided surgeon control to perform capsulotomy, lens fragmentation and all corneal incisions with consummate accuracy
- Offers a truly premium laser experience for Refractive Cataract Surgery patients



A Closer Look at a Breakthrough Innovation

Alcon's LenSx® Laser, the first femtosecond laser cleared for use in cataract surgery, represents a breakthrough for image-guided Laser Refractive Cataract Surgery. Now, many of the most challenging, manually executed steps can be accurately and predictably performed with computer precision and reproducibility.

True image-guided surgical planning

Enables the surgeon to precisely program the size, shape and location of each incision

Real-time video imaging with integrated OCT

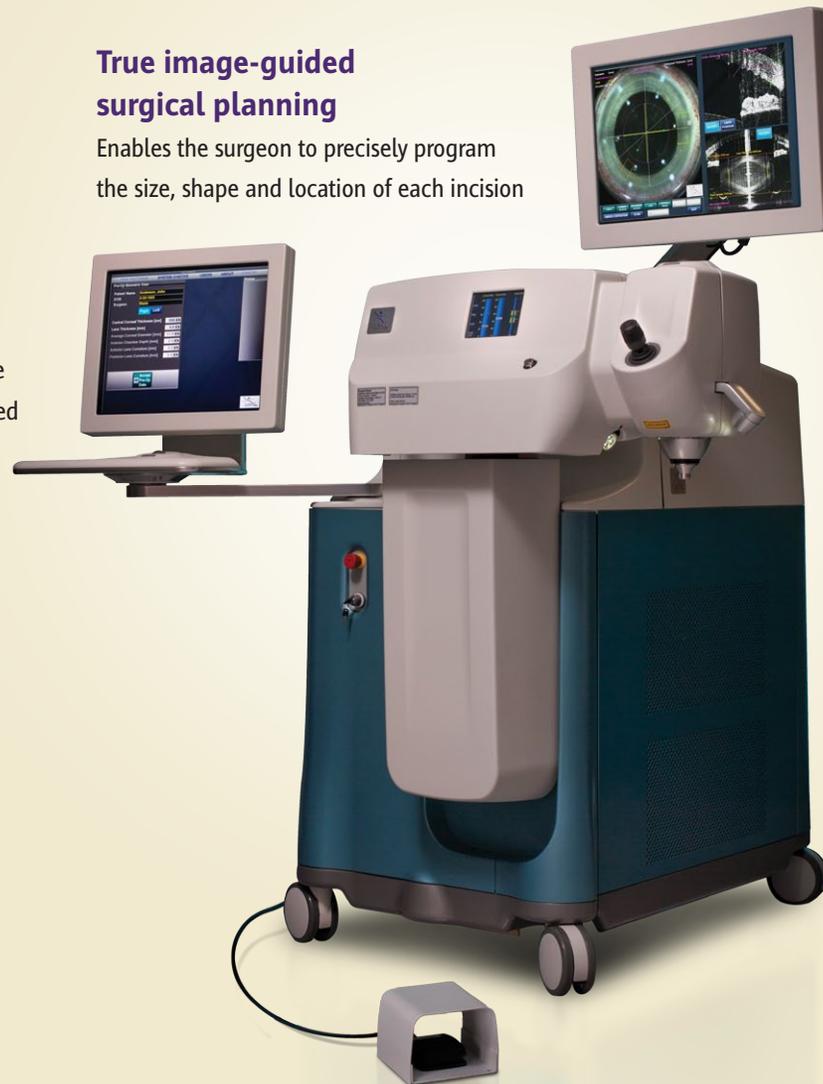
Provides three-dimensional visualization of the entire anterior segment during docking, planning and procedure

Intuitive touch screen graphic user interface

Allows each step of the procedure to be easily planned, customized and executed

Curved patient interface

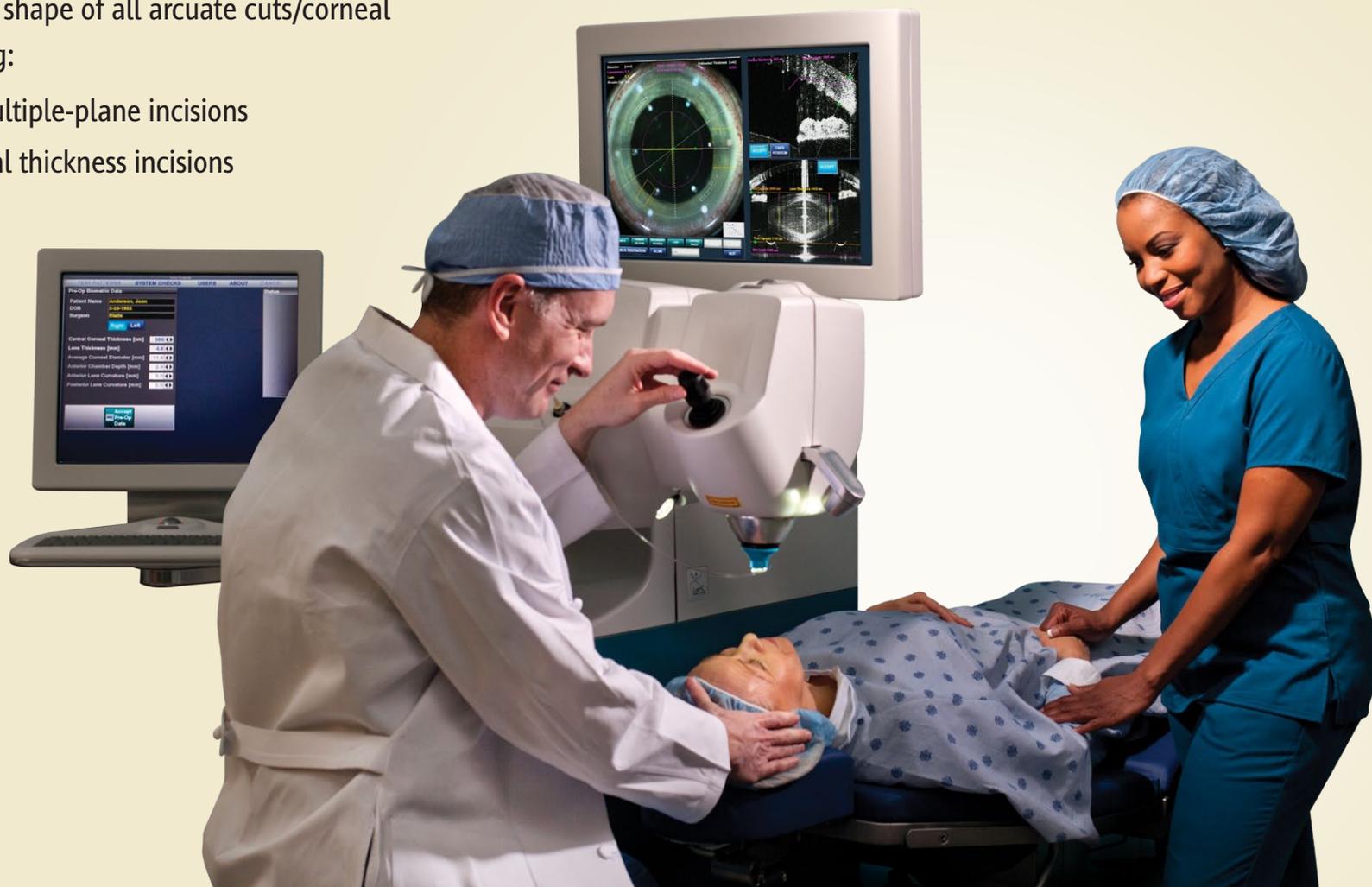
Designed for patient comfort, ease of use and optimal laser performance



Customized Precision

Bringing a new level of customization to cataract surgery, the LenSx® Laser allows the surgeon to confirm all surgical parameters and quickly and easily make any required adjustments before proceeding with the laser treatment:

- Size and location of the capsulotomy
- Lens fragmentation pattern, shape and location
- Size, location and shape of all arcuate cuts/corneal incisions including:
 - Single and multiple-plane incisions
 - Full and partial thickness incisions



Advanced Imaging

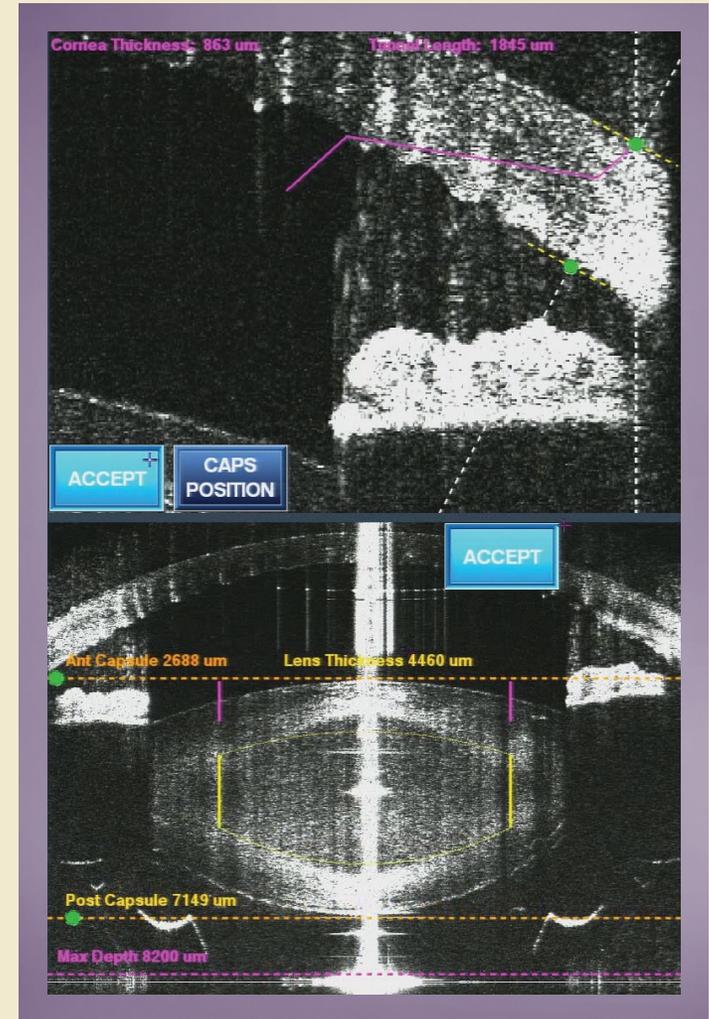
With the LenSx® Laser, surgeons can monitor the entire anterior segment throughout the procedure using:

- A high-resolution video microscope for real-time imaging
- An integrated, large-range Optical Coherence Tomographer (OCT) for three-dimensional visualization

Image-Guided Planning

The LenSx® Laser allows the surgeon to precisely program key surgical steps:

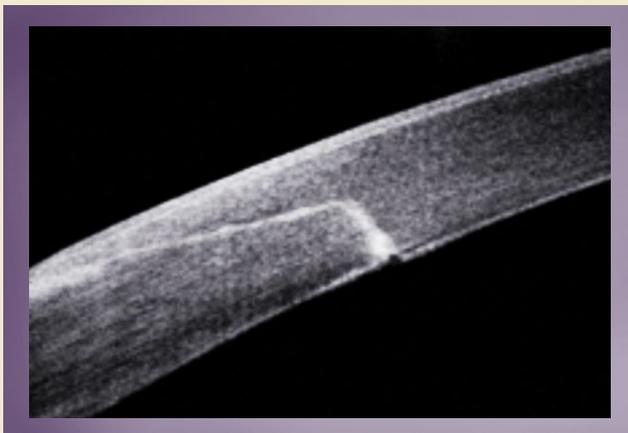
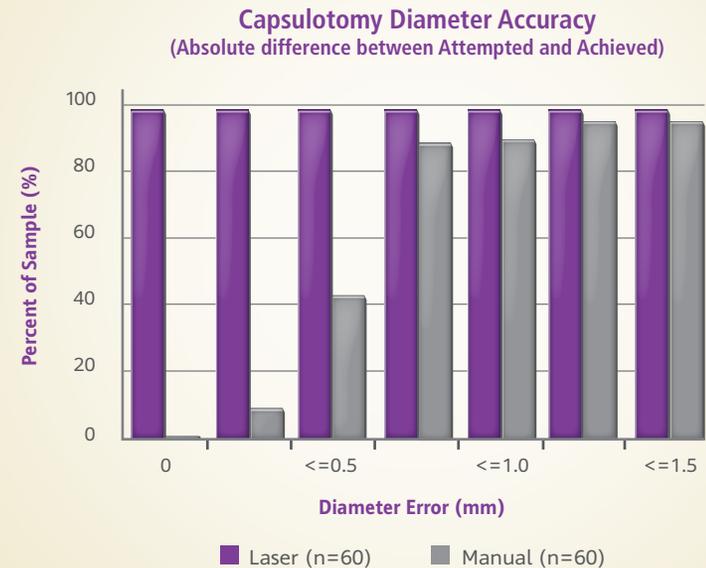
- Scans of the anterior capsule are efficiently captured and presented for precise placement of the anterior capsulotomy
- Next, the surgeon programs the precise location and shape of the fragmentation pattern with OCT visualization of the entire lens thickness
- Finally, corneal OCT images are used to program precise single or multiple-plane arcuate cuts/incisions at the required corneal thickness



3D OCT images give a complete picture of the anterior chamber.

Anterior Capsulotomy Diameter

Anterior capsulotomy size has been shown to impact the effective lens position post-operatively,¹ a key parameter in IOL power calculations.² Anterior capsulotomy with the Alcon LenSx[®] Laser provides accurate and reproducible capsulotomy diameters not routinely achievable with manual techniques.



Femtosecond Laser Corneal Incisions

Incisions with the Alcon LenSx[®] Laser provide accurate and reproducible corneal incisions with complete flexibility. This allows the surgeon to customize incision width and architecture for enhanced surgical performance.

Post-operative OCT image of bi-plane corneal incisions made with the Alcon LenSx[®] Laser.

**The Next Era of Innovation
is Now in Motion**



The next era of innovation is now in motion – an era that will lead to further advancements in technology and techniques surgeons can use for the benefit of their patients. Alcon's LenSx® Laser is Putting the Future in Motion.

To learn more about LenSx® technology and other Alcon innovations for Laser Refractive Cataract Surgery, visit www.lensxlasers.com.



1. Cekiç O, Batman C. The relationship between capsulorhexis size and anterior chamber depth relation. *Ophthalmic Surg Lasers*. 1999;30(3):185-90. Erratum in: *Ophthalmic Surg Lasers*. 1999;30(9):714.
2. Norrby S. Sources of error in intraocular lens power calculation. *J Cataract Refract Surg*. 2008;34(3):368-76.

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