A LASIK is a type of refractive surgery that offers patients a permanent solution to the need of wearing glasses or contact lenses. It has been performed all over the world and has been acclaimed as one of the most successful procedures in the medical world.

The procedure is all laser and 100 per cent bloodless. A very thin layer of the cornea is temporarily peeled away, and then an excimer laser reshapes the cornea. This allows the surgeon to correct short-sight (myopia), astigmatism and long-sightedness (presbyopia). 

Advanced and safer technology

Traditionally, LASIK is a great but patient satisfaction is on an all-time high, and studies have documented exceptional safety outcomes.

With careful patient selection and ultra-thin flaps, LASIK is a procedure that is usually without complications and is done on an outpatient basis in most patients, while ocular safety concerns are now very minimal.

Post-operative vision back the next day and can quickly return to normal daily activities. In addition, the formation of a new laser-safe wall of the eye allows for a faster recovery and a flatter, normal curvature of the eye, which is essential for proper vision generation.

Moreover, LASIK procedures are no longer associated with any sort of pain, a very minimal risk of complications, and the majority of adverse events can be managed and prevented.

Suitable age group

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved LASIK for those aged 16 and above, with no upper age limit.

Although the majority of LASIK patients are in their early 30s, there are also others who are in their sixties and seventies. The procedure is equally suitable for patients who have already undergone prior refractive procedures corrected by LASIK if they did not have the opportunity to get their pseudophakos corrected during their previous cataract surgeries.

The FDA-approved treatment strategy includes up to 1.00 dioptre (D) of myopia, up to 0.50 dioptre of hyperopia, up to 0.50 dioptre of astigmatism and up to 4.00 dioptre of astigmatism.

Demand for better visual quality

Patients today not only expect 20/20 vision after their LASIK surgery, they also demand better quality of vision than what they have with spectacles and contact lenses.

For example, a 20-year-old patient with the presence of astigmatism who has worn glasses at night and is generally messy in daytime vision.

These are visual quality issues rather than visual acuity, which means that many patients like to dilute their own eyes, enjoy or just try out their own vision correction techniques.

SMILE procedure

Smallest incision (2mm) and shortest recovery time (4 to 7 days) make the most sense for busy individuals.

Wavefront-guided LASIK

The most advanced form of LASIK correction is wavefront-guided LASIK. The surgery originated from the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and was pioneered with the use of sophisticated devices that can automatically characterize the dark, complex structure of each eye right down to the eye’s inner structures.

Wavefront-guided LASIK is performed by a technology developed to create lenses that are automatically designed by an eye surgeon. This involves using a high-powered laser to create a high-precision, custom-shaped corneal reshaping.

Corneal reshaping is done by removing tissue, matching the curvature of the eye to the patient’s prescription for better vision.

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Implantable Collamer Lenses

Implantable Collamer Lenses (ICLs) are the ideal solution for patients with poor vision who are unsuitable for laser eye surgery.

The ICLs are placed in the eye’s natural lens pocket, ensuring the best visual outcomes. The surgery is performed on an outpatient basis and takes just minutes. The lens is designed to meet the patient’s unique visual requirements and is removed at any time if desired.

PRESBYOPIA FOR ALL AGES

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