

HOYA-PS AF-1 Lenses – Model PC-60AD

Patient Information

Introduction

Your ophthalmologist has diagnosed you with a cataract. This means your eye's natural lens has become cloudy, reducing the quality of your vision to a point where you may notice that you are not seeing as clearly as you used to. Cataracts are part of the natural aging process of the eye and are very common.

The first signs of this change include blurred vision, sensitivity to bright lights and feeling like you are looking through a frosted window. Colors lose their intensity, contrast is reduced and there is a decline in the ability to read the charts that eye doctors use to measure how well you can see. As a result, everyday tasks may become more difficult.

How are cataracts treated?

Surgery is the only option for removing a cataract and helping you see better in the long term. It's one of the most common surgical procedures in the world and done through a minimally invasive operation. During the surgery, your ophthalmologist will replace the clouded lens in your eye with an artificial lens. It is usually possible to see clearly again just a few days after the operation.

Technical details of your lens

PC-60AD is a monofocal intraocular lens for placement in the capsular bag of your eye. This lens is a clear lens and consists of 97% soft acrylic and 3% PMMA. The lens is available in different diopters. Your eye doctor has given you the Patient Implant Card which includes all details about your eye implant.

Expected lifetime and necessary follow-up

The expected lifetime for the intraocular lens in your eye is 20 years. This lifetime information is based on the time this IOL has been on the market. HOYA Surgical Optics is not aware of any other data in this regard. This does not mean that the lens must be replaced after this time, if there is no reason to do so. In case you have any questions, please ask your doctor. Any necessary follow-up will also be discussed with your doctor.

Warnings and Precautions

There are no known contraindications for adults to the implantation of monofocal IOLs. However, for patients suffering from certain medical conditions or combinations of conditions below, your surgeon will carefully evaluate the pre- and peri-operative situation and will discuss your clinical situation with you.

Some adverse events related to IOL implantation may occur (please see below). If you have any side effects, please contact your doctor immediately.

The following adverse events related to IOL implantation may occur:

- Wound leak
- Dry eyes syndrome
- Conjunctival hyperemia
- Opacification of posterior or anterior capsule
- Striae in posterior capsule
- Vitreous prolapse

- Foreign body sensation
- Acute corneal decompensation
- Corneal endothelial damage or stromal edema
- Striae in Descemet's membrane
- Abnormal pupil shape or size (e.g. block, capture, dyscoria, fixed mydriasis)
- Iris damage, adhesion or prolapse
- Bleeding (e.g. subconjunctival hemorrhage, hyphema)
- Infection or inflammatory reactions (e.g. uveitis/iritis, endophthalmitis, TASS, keratitis, conjunctivitis, hypopyon, hyalitis)
- Adhesion of cells or foreign bodies onto the lens surface
- Capsular or zonular dehiscence
- Posterior hyaloid detachment with floaters
- Retinal detachment
- Macular degeneration
- Cystoid macular edema
- Transient or persistent changes of intraocular pressure (hyper-, hypotony)
- Impaired visual function (e.g. suboptimal visual acuity, reduced contrast sensitivity, dysphotopsia, induced astigmatism, monocular diplopia)
- Allergy to a component of the lens
- Secondary surgical intervention
- Lens explantation

Your doctor has documented the details of the lens which was implanted into your eye in your Patient Implant Card given to you after the surgery. Should you have further questions about the lens implanted into your eye, please ask your eye doctor.