Personalised vision correction for everyone

Refractive surgery is a safe, uncomplicated and effective treatment method for common vision problems that people face daily, according to Dr Julian Theng of Eagle Eye Centre.

Depending on the needs of the patient, refractive surgery can be used to treat myopia (short-sightedness), hyperopia (long-sightedness), astigmatism, and even presbyopia (‘lao hua yan’).

What does LASIK, Epi-LASIK, ReLEX SMILE do for you?
Refractive surgical procedures are generally fast, precise, and pain-free. For the majority of patients, this surgery greatly improves vision and reduces the need for corrective eyewear (spectacles and contact lenses). Refractive surgery is performed on the delicate part of the eye, and it is imperative that every potential candidate fully appreciates the benefits and risks of the procedure.

Is LASIK suitable for everyone?
While many individuals may be considered good candidates for refractive surgery, some do not meet the generally accepted medical criteria. It is important for your ophthalmologist to make it their responsibility to help the patients find the solution that best fits their vision-related problems. Below are the ideal and unsuitable patients for the procedure. **

IDEAL
- Stable vision
- Good eye health
- Over 18 years of age
- Well-informed and having realistic expectations

POOR
- Pregnant
- Thin corneas
- Keratoconus
- Other complicating eye diseases

**Based on general criteria. Further assessment is required.

Refractive surgery as performed by ophthalmologists to date are as follows:

ReLEX SMILE (Small Incision Lenticule Extraction)
An internal flap (called the lenticule) is cut within the cornea body using a femtosecond laser and an additional cut is made on the side of the cornea to remove it. The empty space created after extracting the lenticule reshapes the cornea as it collapses, thus correcting the refractive power.

Bladeless LASIK
An external corneal flap is cut using a femtosecond laser. After creating the flap, it is lifted up and an excimer laser is used to reshape the cornea curvature. The flap is then realigned and replaced.

Advanced Surface Ablation (Epi-LASIK, PRK, Trans PRK)
A single excimer lens is used to reshape the corneal curvature from the front and a high-oxygen permeable contact lens is then placed over the treated surface to promote corneal healing. The contact lens is removed within one week after the epithelium cells have grown back (regenerated).

Implantable Collamer (contact) Lens (ICL) Surgery
A small incision is made in the cornea and a foldable (biocompatible) lens is inserted between the iris and the natural crystalline lens. As with any type of procedure, the combination of an experienced surgeon and state-of-art technology will greatly enhance the success rate of any surgical operation.

Visit Eagle Eye Centre to find out more about the above procedures or visit www.eagleeyecentre.com.sg