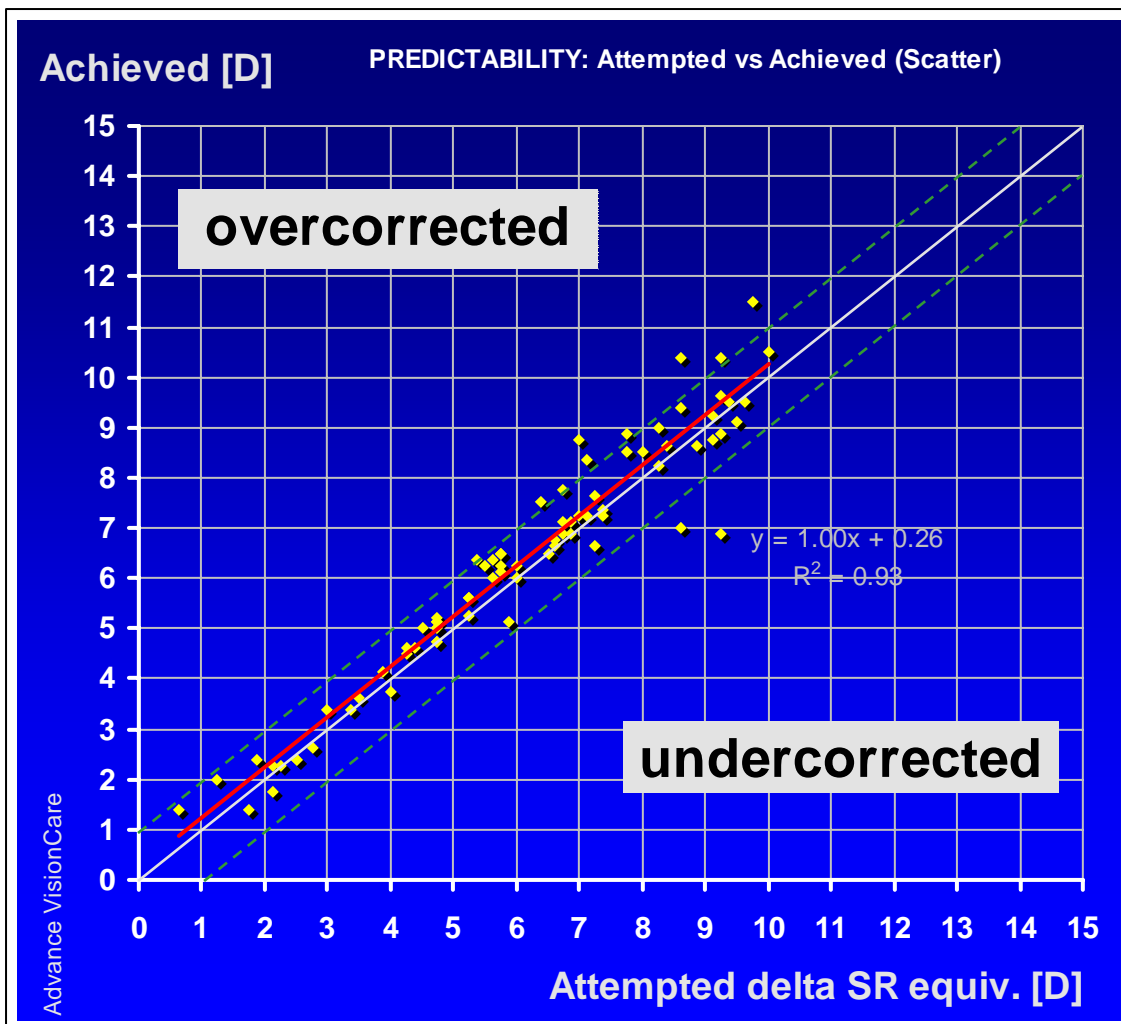


LASEK (Mostly for myopia or short sightedness but some times for Hyperopia)

The results of 133 patients who had LASEK surgery in one year were analysed. The mean age is 36 years old. 60.9% are females and 39.1% males. All 133 patients had a 1 day, 1 week, 6 weeks, 3 months, 6 months and a one year follow up.

Figure 1 scattergram



The scattergram represents the attempted refractive change versus the achieved refractive change for each eye for 6 months post op. Only 2 eyes has been undercorrected and 5 have been overcorrected. That means that in total 5.2% have been mildly over and undercorrected.

Figure 2 is the uncorrected visual acuity bar graph for 6 months. The bar graph has two components. The pre-operative BCVA (Best Corrected Visual Acuity) and the post op UCVA (Unaided Corrected Visual Acuity). The X axis represents the CVA (Corrected visual acuity) and Y axis represents the percentage of eyes. 86% of the patients had 6/6 vision or better. **The driving standard is 6/12 and 98% of our patients have achieved driving standard vision.**

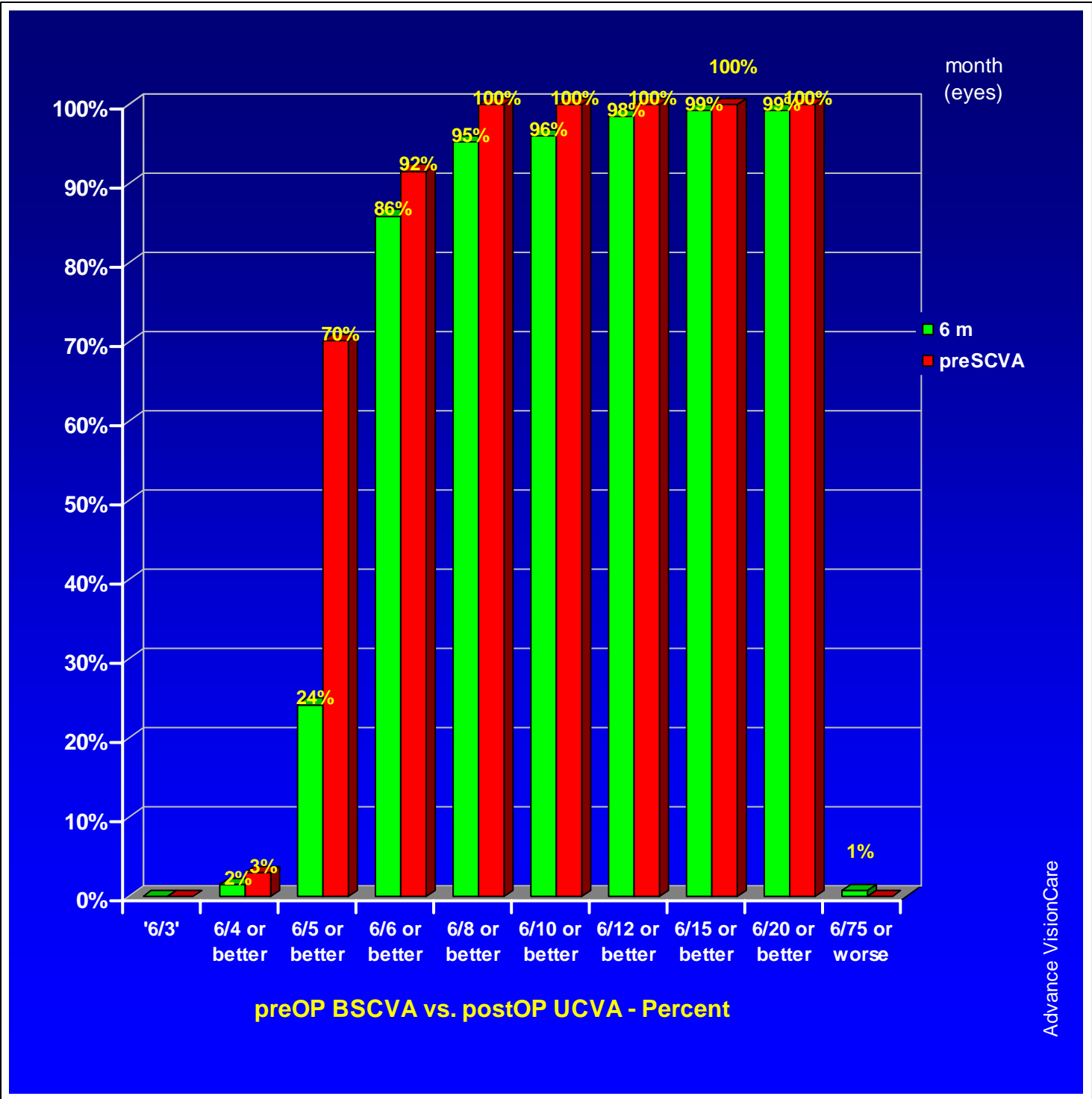


Figure 3 is a spherical equivalent refractive outcome bar graph. It represents the postoperative spherical equivalent refraction for 6 months after the refractive surgery. The gold standard for refractive outcome is to be within $\pm 1.00D$ of the desired result. The percentage of our patients who fall in the category of the gold standard is **89%**.

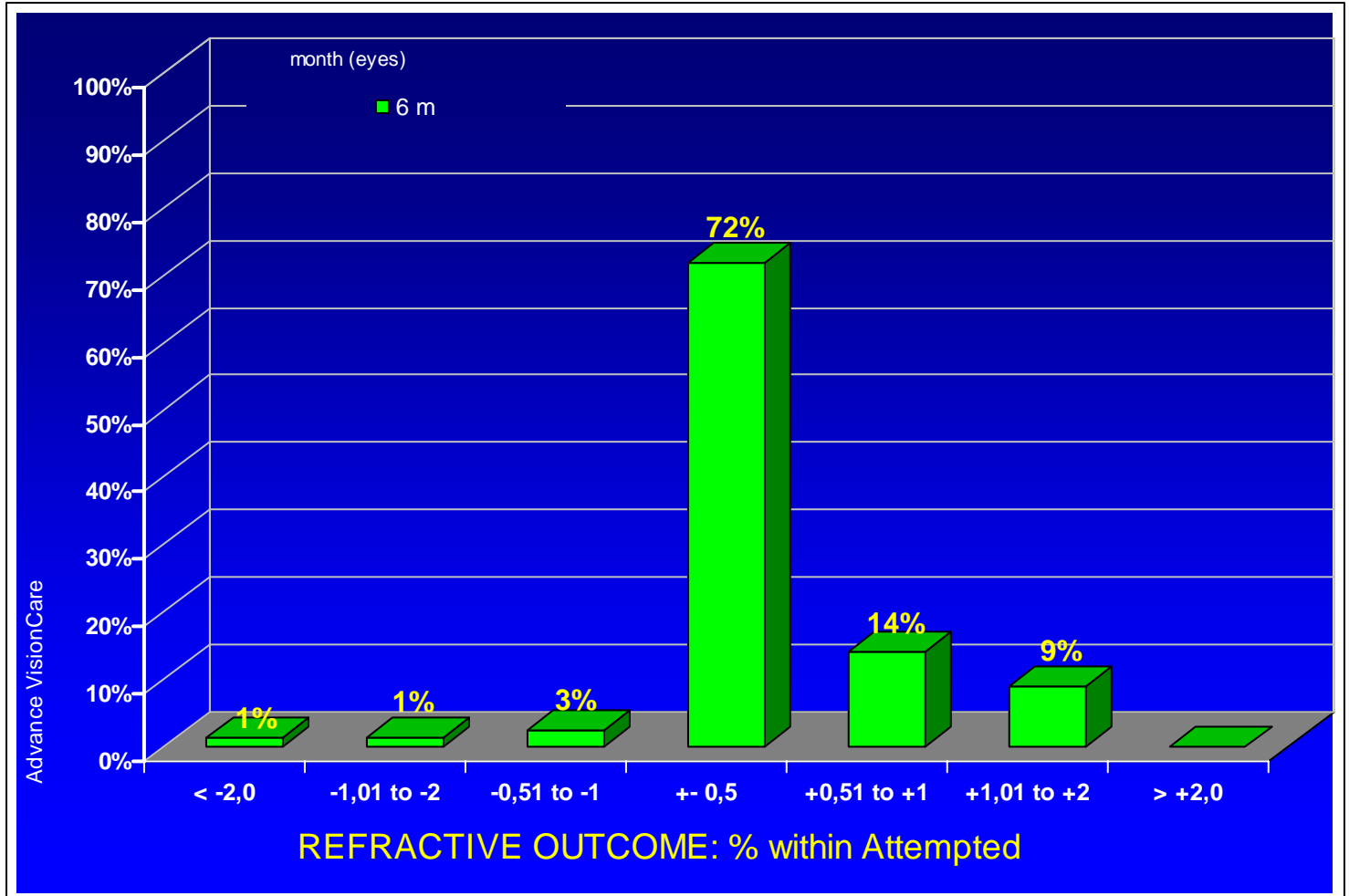


Figure 4 represents the changes in BCVA bar graph. In the graph there are three bars, each for post operative appointment, i.e 3 months, 6 months and 1 year. The X axis represents the change in lines of visual acuity and the Y axis the percentage of eyes. The gain or loss of a line of BSCVA indicates the safety of the procedure. ***Our results show a high degree of safety, since 98% of our patients are within 1 line change.***

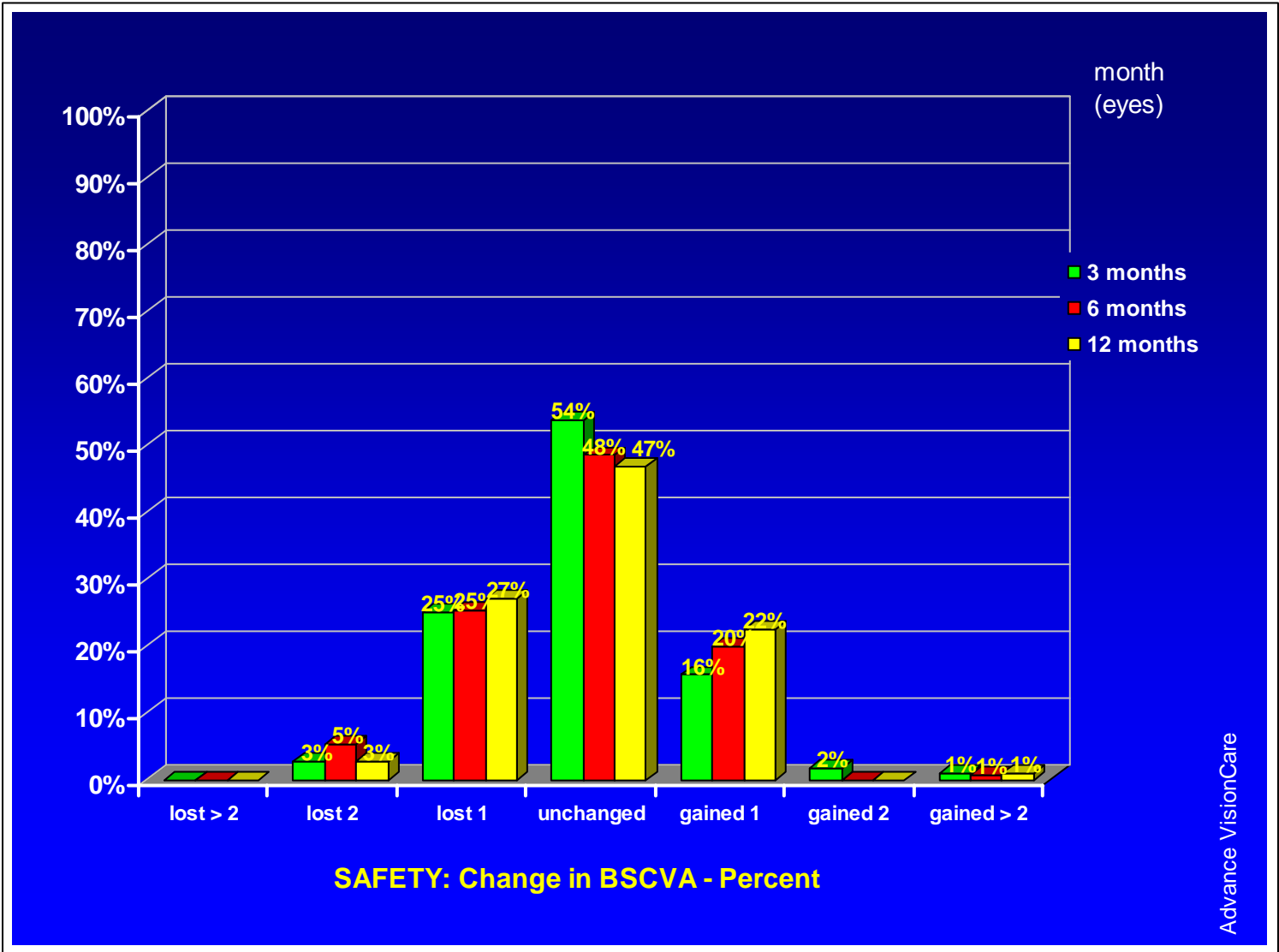


Figure 5

This graph represents the stability of refraction after 1 year. The refraction after the surgery remains stable without any major fluctuations.

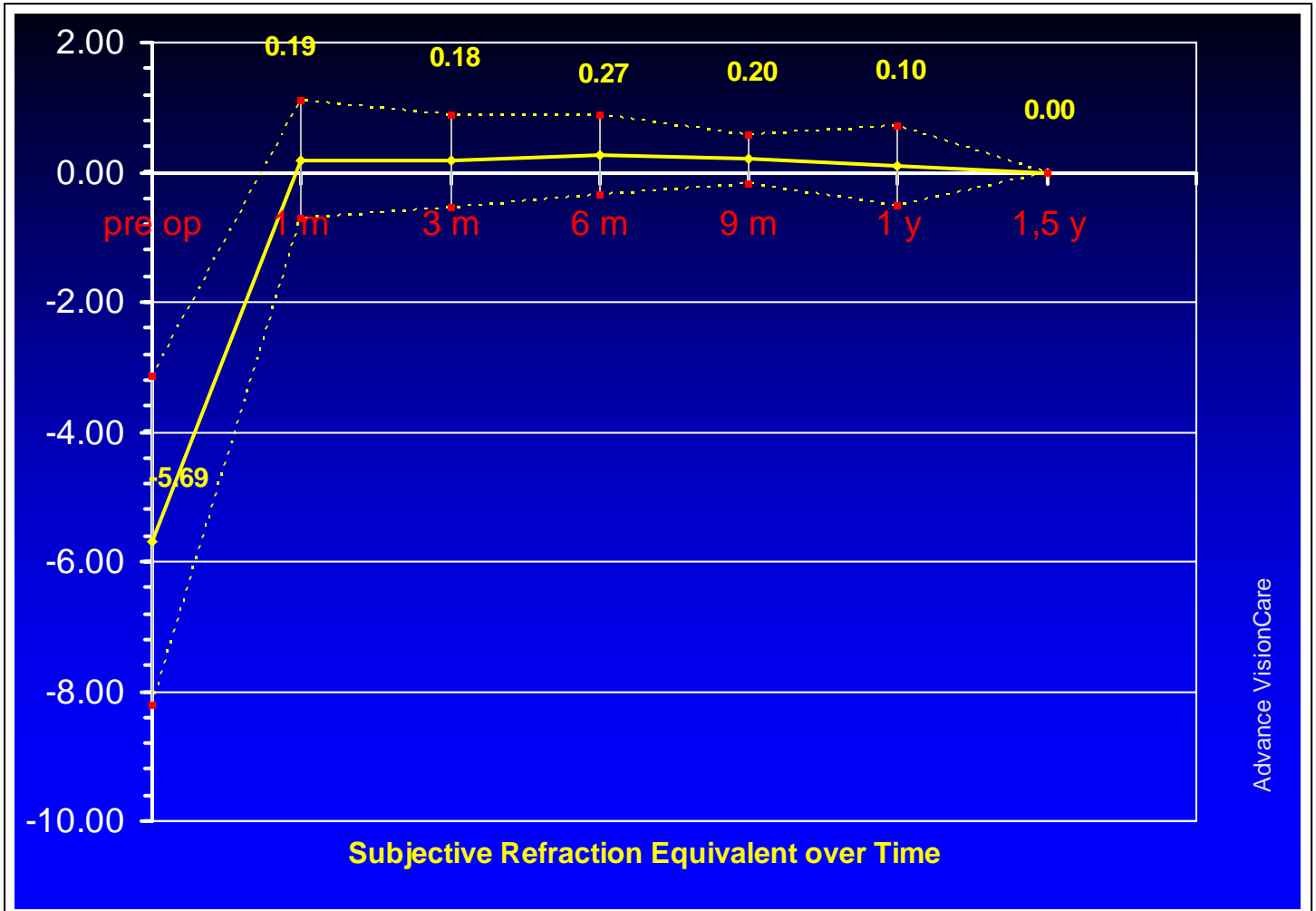


Figure 6 represent the defocus equivalent bar graph. The defocus equivalent bar graph is presented with the postoperative defocus refraction on the X axis and with the percentage of eyes on the Y axis. The defocus equivalent refraction is used according to Dr George Warring because its values represent more accurately the reality of the refractive state of the eye.

