

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear

IMPORTANT:

The following basic information about contact lens wear and JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear is provided for you. If you are interested in JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear, please see a licensed eye care professional trained and certified in fitting the product. Based on your individual needs, your certified professional will determine if JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear are right for you.

What are JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear?

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear are a unique rigid gas permeable contact lens design that temporarily corrects myopia (nearsightedness) by gently reshaping your cornea while you sleep. You may then be able to go throughout the day without any lenses. JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear is made from an approved extended wear contact lens material in a special design intended for this purpose.

Can everyone wear JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear?

Not everyone can wear JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear. These lenses are intended for individuals with low to moderate myopia (nearsightedness up to -5 diopters) and moderate astigmatism (1.50 diopters or less).

How likely is it that JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear will work for me?

Of the 210 eyes that completed the study with complete efficacy data (core cohort), 73% obtained 20/20 or better without other correction and 95% obtained 20/40 or better at 9 months. Visual acuity of 20/40 is required in most states to drive without glasses. One hundred and ten out of 374 enrolled eyes were discontinued, primarily due to unacceptable vision, loss to follow-up, or unacceptable comfort (in decreasing order).

Is orthokeratology treatment permanent?

No, it is temporary. If you stop wearing the lenses regularly, your lens-free vision will decline.

Who should not wear JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear?

Persons who exhibit any of the following conditions:

- Inflammation or infection of the eye
- Any eye disease, injury, or abnormality that affects the cornea or surrounding tissue
- Any systemic disease that may affect the eye or be worsened by wearing contact lenses

- Allergic reactions of eye which may be caused or exaggerated by wearing contact lenses or use of contact lens solutions
- Eyes that are red or irritated, or suffer severe dryness
- The JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses have not been clinically studied in adolescent and pediatric subjects.

What are the risks of wearing JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear?

There is a small risk involved when any contact lens is worn. It is not expected that the JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear will provide a risk that is greater than other overnight wear rigid gas permeable contact lenses. Because this procedure is temporary, some patients may notice changes in their vision late in the day. The most common patient symptoms concerned poor distance vision and flare/ghosting (visual disturbances). The incidence of these symptoms tends to decrease over time in orthokeratology treatment, and they will go away if lens wear is discontinued.

The two most common side effects that occur in general rigid contact lens wearers are corneal edema and corneal staining. It is anticipated that the same side effects will also occur in some wearers of JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear. Other side effects that sometimes occur in all contact lens wearers are pain, redness, tearing, irritation, discharge, or abrasion of the eye. These are usually temporary conditions if the contact lenses are removed promptly.

In very rare instances, infections of the eye, corneal ulcer, inflammation within the eye (iritis), new blood vessel growth into the cornea (neovascularization), and corneal scarring, and resulting permanent decreases in vision may occur. The risk of serious problems (such as corneal ulcers and vision loss) is greater when lenses are worn overnight. In addition, studies have shown that smoking increases the risk of corneal ulcers, for those who wear lenses overnight. You should carefully discuss the benefits and risks of overnight wear lenses with your eye care professional.

How do I care for my lenses?

Your lenses should be chemically disinfected after every use (not heat). Your eye care practitioner will instruct you about what care system is best for you. Your lenses should be replaced as your eye care practitioner sees fit.

How long does it take to reach good vision?

Most patients have rapid improvement in the first few days of treatment and have achieved nearly their optimum vision within about 1 month. Most eyes seem to be stable by 3 to 9 months. A small percentage of patients will not improve enough to function under all conditions without additional correction (glasses or daytime contact lens wear).

What do I do in the period of time between when I start orthokeratology treatment and when I achieve good vision?

It is important to understand that for a time after you have begun treatment but before sufficient visual change is realized, your old glasses will no longer be the appropriate prescription. Your eye care professional will discuss what your options are for visual correction during that period of time.

What are some important things for me to remember?

If you feel like you are having a problem with your vision or contact lenses, immediately remove your lenses and call your eye care professional. Always follow the instructions your eye care professional has given you about lens wear, follow-up and care systems.

What if I have questions about JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear?

It is essential that you discuss any issues you may have about your eye health or contact lens wear with your eye care professional. If you need any further information about JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear, please contact your eye care professional.

For more information, please call 1-800-645-0996.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear are:

Manufactured for
Szabocsik and Associates
203 N. Wabash Ave, Ste 1200
Chicago, IL 60601
800-645-0996 (phone)
800-827-0602 (fax)

and

Manufactured by
Euclid Systems Corporation
2810 Towerview Rd
Herndon, Virginia 20171

PATIENT INFORMATION BOOKLET
FOR POTENTIAL USERS OF

JSZ Orthokeratology
(oprifocon A)

Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of a licensed practitioner.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses should be fitted only by a contact lens fitter trained and certified in the fitting of conventional (non-reverse geometry) and reverse geometry contact lenses.

Nonsterile. Clean and condition lenses prior to use.

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Introduction

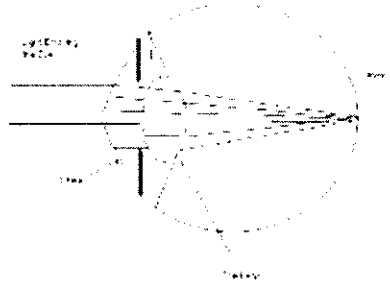
The information in this booklet is to help you decide whether or not to be fitted with the JSZ Orthokeratology lenses for Overnight wear. Orthokeratology is a fitting procedure that temporarily corrects or greatly reduces nearsightedness (known by the medical name, myopia) with or without astigmatism after contact lenses have been removed. By temporary, it is meant that the contact lenses are worn while sleeping (overnight) and then removed upon awakening; whereupon the nearsightedness remains corrected or greatly reduced for all or most of your waking hours. The exact time period over which the myopia remains corrected varies with each patient. Generally, JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses must be worn each night to maintain the effect.

Note: JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses should be fitted only by a contact lens fitter trained and certified in the fitting of reverse geometry contact lenses.

How the Eye Functions

The eye is very much like a camera and must be in good focus to see objects clearly. The focusing power of the eye comes from two eye structures, the cornea and the lens.

Figure 1: Normal Eye



The cornea is the clear, bubble-like structure on the front of the eye, where light

first enters the eye. It provides about two thirds of the eye's focusing power, and the lens inside the eye provides the other third. In a normal eye, light focuses at the retina, at the back of the eye, which acts like the film in a camera. Some eyes focus, or refract, the light too much, so that the images of distant objects are formed in front of the retina, and the image on the retina is blurred, producing myopia.

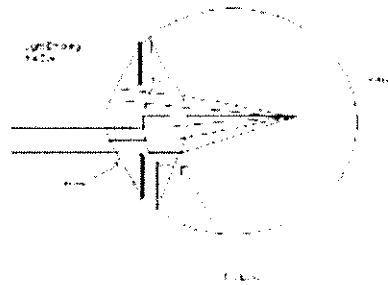


Figure 2: Nearsighted eye

Myopia usually starts in childhood and gets progressively worse through adolescence. It normally stops increasing by the late teens, but it can sometimes continue to get worse into the mid-twenties.

How the JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens Functions

The JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens produces a temporary reduction of myopia by changing the shape (flattening) of the cornea, which is elastic in nature. Contact lenses rest directly on the cornea, separated only by a layer of tears, and can influence the corneal shape. Regular contact lenses are designed to nearly match the shape of the cornea and thereby cause little or no flattening effect.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are designed to purposely not match the shape of the cornea but instead apply slight pressure to the center of the cornea, in a design known as reverse geometry.

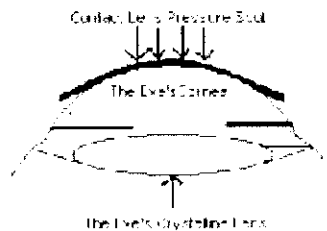


Figure 3: Eye Fitted with JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens

Pressure is produced when the lens is less curved than the cornea, which places more of the lens weight on the center of the cornea. If the cornea is flattened, this reduces the focusing power of the eye, and if the amount of corneal flattening is sufficient, it is possible to bring the eye into correct focus and compensate for myopia.

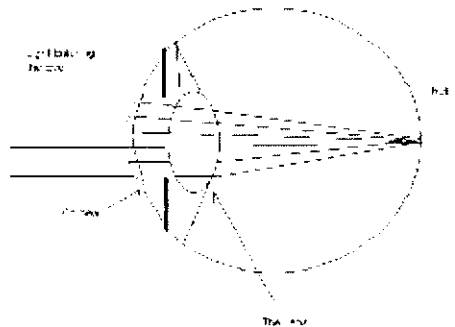


Figure 4: Nearsighted Eye after Orthokeratology

After the lens is removed, the cornea retains its altered shape for all or part of the remainder of the day.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are indicated for patients who desire to have time periods during the day in which they do not need to wear their contact lenses, but still be able to see clearly. Some patients are content to wear their contact lenses for normal activities during part of the day and remove them for evening activities.

These contact lenses for Orthokeratology produce a temporary reduction of all or part of your myopia. The amount of reduction will depend on many factors, including the amount of your initial myopia, the elastic characteristics of your eye and the way that the contact lens fits your eye.

Alternative ways to Correct Myopia

Myopia can be corrected by any method that reduces the focusing power of the eye. The most common methods of reduction are by glasses or regular daily wear or extended wear contact lenses. These represent a means of correcting myopia only during the time that the glasses or regular contact lenses are worn, with no lasting effect on the myopia. Other methods of correcting myopia involve various surgical procedures such as LASIK.

Risk Analysis

There is a small risk involved when any contact lens is worn. It is not expected that the JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) lens will provide a risk that is greater than other overnight wear rigid gas permeable contact lenses. The most common patient symptoms concerned poor distance vision and flare/ghosting (visual disturbances). The incidence of these symptoms tends to decrease over time in orthokeratology treatment, and they will go away if lens wear is discontinued.

The two most common side effects which occur in general rigid contact lens wearers are corneal edema and corneal staining. It is anticipated that these two side effects will also occur in some wearers of JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses. Other side effects, which sometimes occur in all hard lens wearers, are pain, redness, tearing, irritation, discharge, or abrasion of the eye. These are usually temporary conditions if the contact lenses are removed promptly and professional care is obtained. When overnight orthokeratology lenses dislocate during sleep, transient distorted vision may occur the following morning after removal of the lenses. This distortion may not be immediately corrected with spectacle lenses. The duration of the distorted vision would rarely be greater than the duration of the daily visual improvement normally achieved with the lenses.

In rare instances, there may occur permanent corneal scarring, and resulting permanent decreases in vision may occur. The risk of serious problems (such as corneal ulcers and vision loss) is greater when lenses are worn overnight. In addition, studies have shown that smoking increases the risk of corneal ulcers, for those who wear lenses overnight. You should carefully discuss the benefits and risks of overnight wear lenses with your eye care professional. You should remove your contact lenses if any abnormal signs are present.

Indications

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses for Overnight Wear are indicated for use in the reduction of myopic refractive error in non-diseased eyes. The lenses are indicated for overnight wear for the temporary reduction of myopia up to 5.00 diopters with eyes having astigmatism up to 1.50 diopters. The lenses may only be disinfected using a chemical disinfection system.

Note: To maintain the Orthokeratology effect of myopia reduction, overnight lens wear must be continued on a prescribed schedule. Failure to do so can affect daily activities (e.g., night driving), visual fluctuations and changes in intended correction.

Precautions

General

Clinical studies have demonstrated that JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are safe and effective for their intended use. However, the clinical studies may not have included all design configurations or lens parameters that are presently available in the material. Consequently, when selecting an appropriate lens design and parameters, the eye care practitioner should consider all factors that affect lens performance and the patient's ocular health; including oxygen permeability, wettability, central and peripheral thickness, and optic zone diameter.

The safety and effectiveness of the JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses **have not** been clinically studied in adolescent and pediatric subjects.

The potential impact of these factors on the your ocular health should be weighed against the need for refractive reduction; therefore, your continuing ocular health, and lens performance on the eye should be carefully monitored by the prescribing eye care practitioner.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are supplied non-sterile in an individual plastic case. The lens is shipped dry and must be cleaned and conditioned prior to use.

Patient

You should be aware of the following precautions

Solution Precautions

- Different solutions cannot always be used together, and not all solutions are safe for use with all lenses. Use only recommended solutions with the contact lenses.
- Do not heat the wetting/soaking solution and lenses.
- Always use fresh unexpired lens care solutions.
- Always follow directions in the package inserts of the contact lens solutions used.
- Use only a chemical lens care system. Use of a heat (thermal) lens care system can cause damage by warping JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses.
- Sterile unpreserved solutions, when used, should be discarded after the time specified in the labeling directions.
- Do not use saliva or anything other than the recommended solutions for lubricating or wetting lenses.
- Always keep the lenses completely immersed in the recommended storage solution when the lenses are not being worn (stored).

Handling Precautions

- Always wash and rinse hands before handling lenses. Do not get cosmetics, lotions, soaps, creams, deodorants, or sprays in the eyes or on the lenses. It is best to put on lenses before putting on makeup. Water-base cosmetics are less likely to damage lenses than oil-base products.
- Be certain that your fingers or hands are free of foreign material before touching your contact lenses. Microscopic scratches of the lenses may occur, causing distorted vision and/or injury to the eye.
- Carefully follow the handling, insertion, removal, cleaning, disinfecting, storing and wearing instructions in this booklet and those prescribed by your eyecare practitioner.
- Always handle your lenses carefully and avoid dropping them.
- Never use tweezers or other tools to remove your lenses from the lens container unless specifically indicated for that use. Pour your lens into your hand.
- Do not touch the lens with your fingernails.

- To minimize lens warpage during cleaning, the lenses should be cleaned in the palm of the hand rather than between the thumb and fingers.

Lens Wearing Precautions

- CAUTION: Nonsterile. Clean and condition lenses prior to use.
- If the lens sticks (stops moving) on the eye, follow the recommended directions on Care for a Sticking Lens in the *Instructions for Wearers Booklet*. The lens should move freely on the eye for the continued health of the eye. If non-movement of the lens continues, you should immediately consult your eye care practitioner.
- Never wear your contact lenses beyond the period recommended by your eye care practitioner.
- Avoid, if possible, all harmful or irritating vapors and fumes when wearing lenses.
- If aerosol products such as sprays are used while wearing lenses, exercise caution and keep eyes closed until the spray has settled.

Lens Case Precautions

- Contact lens cases can be a source of bacterial growth. To prevent contamination and to help avoid serious eye injury, always empty and rinse the lens case with fresh, sterile rinsing solution and allow to air dry.
- Lens cases should be replaced at regular intervals as recommended by the lens case manufacturer or eyecare practitioner.

Discuss these topics with your eye care practitioner:

- During initial weeks of treatment, some patients may experience changes in vision that may require temporary alternate corrective eyewear. This should be discussed with your eye care practitioner.
- Wear of contact lenses during sporting activities
- Use of any medication in your eye(s).
- Importance of adhering to the recommended follow-up schedule to assure the continuing health of your eyes.
- Informing your doctor (health care practitioner) about being a contact lens wearer

- Informing your employer of being a contact lens wearer. Some jobs may require the use of eye protection equipment or may require that you not wear contact lenses during work hours.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (REASONS NOT TO USE)

DO NOT USE your JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses when any of the following conditions exist:

- Acute and sub-acute inflammations or infection of the anterior chamber of the eye.
- Any eye disease, injury, or abnormality that affects the cornea, conjunctiva or eyelids.
- Severe insufficiency of tears (dry eyes).
- Corneal hypoesthesia (reduced corneal sensitivity).
- Any systemic disease which may affect the eye or be exacerbated by wearing contact lenses.
- Allergic reactions of ocular surfaces or adnexa which may be induced or exaggerated by wearing contact lenses or use of contact lens solutions.
- Allergy to any ingredient, such as mercury or thimerosal, in a solution which is to be used to care for your JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens.
- Any active corneal infection (bacterial, fungal or viral).
- If eyes become red or irritated.

Warnings

Incorrect use of contact lenses and lens care products can result in serious injury to the eye. It is essential that you follow the eye care practitioner's directions and all labeling instructions for proper use of contact lenses and lens care products. Eye problems, including corneal ulcers, can develop rapidly and lead to loss of vision. If you experience eye discomfort, excessive tearing, vision changes, or redness of the eye, immediately remove the lenses and do not wear them until instructed to do so by the eye care practitioner. All contact lens wearers must see their eye care practitioner according to the schedule given to them.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) contact lenses are to be worn overnight with removal during all or part of each following day. Wearing the lenses continuously (extended wear) presents increased risk, which increases with the number of consecutive days that the lenses are worn between removals. Although JSZ overnight orthokeratology prescribes only overnight wear with removal during waking hours, and although the safety risks of overnight wear with removal upon awakening may not be as great as with uninterrupted extended wear, there is still increased risk beginning with the first overnight period.

WARNING

The risk of ulcerative keratitis has been shown to be greater among wearers of extended wear lenses than among wearers of daily wear lenses. The risk among extended wear lens wearers increases with the number of consecutive days that lenses are worn between removals, beginning with the first overnight use. This risk can be reduced by carefully following directions for routine lens care, including cleaning the storage case. Additionally, smoking increases the risk of ulcerative keratitis for contact lens wearers. It is recommended that contact lens wearers see their eye care practitioners twice each year or, if directed, more frequently.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

You should be informed that the following problems might occur:

- Eyes stinging, burning, itching (irritation), or other eye pains.
- Comfort is less than when lens was first placed on eye.
- Feeling of something in the eye, such as a foreign body or scratched area.
- Excessive watering (tearing) of the eyes
- Unusual eye secretions
- Redness of the eyes
- Reduced sharpness of vision (poor visual acuity)
- Blurred vision, rainbows, or halos around objects
- Sensitivity to light (photophobia)
- Dry eyes

If you notice any of the above, **IMMEDIATELY REMOVE YOUR LENSES.**

- If the discomfort or problem stops, then look closely at the lens.
- If the lens is in any way damaged, **DO NOT** put the lens back on your eye. Place the lens in the storage case and contact your eye care practitioner.
- If the lens has dirt, an eyelash, or other foreign objects on it, or the problem stops and the lens appears undamaged, you should thoroughly clean, rinse and disinfect the lens; then reinsert it.
- If the problem continues, you should **IMMEDIATELY** remove the contact lenses and consult your eye care practitioner.

When any of the above problems occur, a serious condition such as infection, corneal ulcer, neovascularization, iritis, persistent stromal edema or GPC (giant papillary conjunctivitis) may be present. You should be instructed to keep the lens off the eye and seek immediate professional identification of the problem and prompt treatment to avoid serious eye damage.

CLINICAL STUDY DATA*

Introduction

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses may produce a temporary reduction of all or part of your myopia. The amount of reduction will depend on many factors, including the amount of your initial myopia, the elastic characteristics of your eye and the way that your contact lens fits on your eye.

Demographic Information

A total of 378 eyes (191 patients) were enrolled in the clinical study with 264 eyes (134 patients) completing a minimum of 9 months of contact lens wear. Data on 210 eyes (eyes with more complete effectiveness data) were analyzed for safety and effectiveness after 9 months of wear (the “core” group). In addition to this core group, 54 eyes were analyzed for safety data (the “adjunct” group). The entire population consisted of 128 females and 63 males, ranging in age from 17 to 64.

Effectiveness Outcomes

The average amount of myopia that can be expected to be corrected is shown in the following table. These values are only averages and some patients can be expected to achieve more or less than these averages.

Average Reduction in Myopia (Diopters)
(210 Core Eyes)

Initial Myopia	Mean Reduction (D)	Mean Residual (D)
0 to -1.00	1.15	0.21
>-1.00 to -2.00	1.52	-0.15
>-2.00 to -3.00	2.39	-0.13
>-3.00 to -4.00	3.29	-0.22
>-4.00 to -5.00	3.85	-0.57
>-5.00 to -6.00	4.67	-0.68
>-6.00	4.88	-1.25

Uncorrected Visual Acuity (UCVA)

Post-treatment visual acuity was assessed on the 210 analyzed eyes. 73% achieved 20/20 or better and 95% achieved 20/40 or better. 110 out of 374 enrolled eyes were discontinued, primarily due to unacceptable vision, loss-to-follow-up, or unacceptable comfort (in decreasing order).

*Data based on Euclid Systems Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens for overnight wear 9 month clinical study.

Accuracy

At 9 months, 80% of the core eyes achieved a reduction of myopia to within 0.50 D of target and 93% achieved a reduction to within 1.00 D of target. The accuracy of the temporary reduction in myopia is given in the following table, which also shows the final acuity without lenses. However, accuracy of correction is less with correction higher than 4.00D than with those less than 4.00D.

VISUAL OUTCOME ACCURACY OF THE TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF MYOPIA, FINAL ACUITY WITHOUT CONTACT LENSES (Core Eyes at 9-Months)

Initial Myopia**	% Within 0.50 D of Target	% Within 1.00 D of Target	Final VA 20/20 or better	Final VA 20/40 or better
<0.00 to -1.00D	100%*	100%	100%	100%
-1.25 to -2.00D	81%	93%	82%	94%
-2.25 to -3.00D	87%	96%	77%	94%
-3.25 to -4.00D	79%	94%	71%	100%
-4.25 to -5.00D	60%	88%	64%	95%

*100x# reported/# in category

** Manifest Refraction Spherical Equivalent

Wearing Time

The lenses were intended for overnight wear only. The average wear time was reported to be between 8 and 10 hours per night, and there was no apparent relationship between the number of hours of wear and the visual outcome, for any amount of pretreatment myopia.

Analysis of Post Lens Removal Uncorrected Visual Acuity (UCVA) Regression

The effects of wearing your lenses at night are not permanent and slowly diminish after you remove your lenses. While this does not present a problem for most wearers, it is important to realize for some patients their vision at the end of the day may not be fully satisfactory for highly demanding visual tasks. Although this may not be an issue for most wearers, you should consider your own late in the day circumstance to decide if it is a concern.

The data collected during the clinical study for the regression of UCVA following lens removal were incomplete. A postapproval study to evaluate the stability of treatment post lens removal will be conducted.

Effects on Astigmatism

Either increases or decreases in astigmatism may occur following orthokeratology. Of the 210 analyzed eyes, 35% showed no change in refractive astigmatism, 41% showed a decrease of one diopter or less, 2% showed a decrease greater than one diopter, 20% showed an increase of one diopter or less, and 2% showed an increase greater than one diopter.

OVERNIGHT WEAR SAFETY SUMMARY

In this trial all eyes were evaluated for safety and effectiveness of overnight wear for orthokeratology to treat myopia and myopia with astigmatism. There were 264 eyes of 134 subjects followed for 9 months and the data on best corrected acuity, adverse events, slit lamp findings and symptoms provide reliable indications of the safety of oprifocon A in this treatment modality.

Best Spectacle Corrected Visual Acuity (BSCVA)

The majority of core eyes, 73% had no change in BSCVA from baseline. Concurrently, 8% had a loss of >1 line as compared to baseline. No core eyes had a loss of ≥ 2 lines of BSCVA.

41% of the 54 completed adjunct eyes had no change in BSCVA from baseline to the 9-month post-treatment interval and 4% of eyes had a loss of 1 line of BSCVA. Data were not reported for 29 eyes.

When considering all eyes entered into the study, there were a total of 42 incidents (in 34 eyes) of at least a temporary reduction of ≥ 2 lines of BSCVA during the course of the study. Only 12 of the 42 incidents occurred after 3 months. Duration of the vision loss was not accurately determined in all cases, but for incidents in which there is some documentation and recovery was demonstrated, length of time to documented recovery varied from 1 day to 9 months. Thirty-three eyes had a duration of reduced vision of >7 days

Four eyes in 3 patients showed a reduction of ≥ 2 lines of best corrected acuity from initial visit to last study visit. One of these eyes was subsequently documented to return to normal acuity. No significant ocular abnormalities were observed in these eyes with biomicroscopy at the time of study exit.

Biomicroscope Exam

For 2,907 eye exams, there were 14 exams showing slit lamp findings greater than grade 2 (moderate or severe) which were reported as follows:

- moderate staining (3 incidents);
- severe staining (2 incidents);
- moderate injection (2 incidents);
- “other” (4 incidents); and,
- ungraded (3 incidents: 2 staining and 1 tarsal abnormality).

All findings greater than grade 2 resolved without further complications. There were 5 moderate, severe or ungraded findings, in the Core, and 9 in the adjunct. The most significant findings were 3 moderate Corneal Staining cases, 2 severe Corneal Staining cases, 1 moderate Corneal Infiltrates case and 2 cases (2 eyes of 1 subject) of trace Iritis.

The overall incidents of biomicroscope examination findings of subject's eyes reported moderate or severe findings for <1% of exams.

Symptoms, Problems and Complaints

Subjects were asked to report symptoms and complaints at each follow-up visit. For core and completed adjunct eyes, poor distance vision was reported at 17 %, flare or ghosting were reported for 10%, and all other symptoms (poor near vision, red eye, excessive lens awareness/pain, excessive discharge, burning/itching, and photophobia) were reported for 8% throughout the study. It appears that the eyes with initial myopia above 3.00D had a higher incidence of these visual disturbances.

Discontinuations

Of the 90 adjunct subjects, 55 subjects (110 eyes) discontinued before completing 9 months of wear, for reasons as listed in the following table.

REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION		
Clinical Reason*	# eyes	% of all eyes
Unacceptable vision	52	14%
Lack of comfort	28	8%
Unacceptable physiology	12	3%
Non-clinical Reasons		
Lost-to-follow-up	38	10%
Other**	10	3%

*Several subjects reported more than 1 reason for discontinuation, without giving any priority to the reasons.

**"Other" included returned to spectacles (2 eyes), night vision bothered (2 eyes), wanted prior uncorrected near vision (2 eyes), financial (2 eyes), and could not maintain visit schedule (2 eyes).

Adverse Events and Complications

There were 12 significant lens-related adverse events reported in 10 subjects. Two eyes had bilateral staining; one eye had corneal staining and a dislodged lens; one eye had corneal distortion and rippling on the cornea; two eyes had iritis and flare; one eye had corneal infiltrates; two eyes had an abrasion; one eye had reduction of vision to 20/50 due to a decentered lens; one eye had reduction of vision to 20/60 due to central staining; and one eye had reduction of vision to 20/60 with no reason given.

All of these eyes that showed acuity reductions were documented as returning to normal vision, except two eyes of one subject with severe corneal staining that showed ≥ 2 lines loss of BSCVA. The return to pretreatment VA was not recorded on the case report form of this subject although the subject returned to soft contact lens wear and verbally

reported that vision was normal. Of the 10 subjects for which adverse events were reported, 4 subjects discontinued the study. All adverse events resolved without further complications.

Summary of Key Safety Variables

A summary of key safety variables is presented in the following table.

SUMMARY OF KEY SAFETY VARIABLES		
Criteria	All Treated Eyes (364)	
	n	%
Significant Adverse Events	12*	3
Loss of ≥ 2 lines BSCVA ^{† ‡}	4	1
BSCVA worse than 20/40 [†]	1	<1
Increase of > 1 D Refractive Cylinder [†]	12	3
Increase of > 1 D Corneal Cylinder [†]	50	14

*Includes 4 discontinued subjects (6 eyes).

[†] from baseline to exit visit

[‡] there were 42 incidents (in 34 eyes) of at least a temporary reduction of ≥ 2 lines of BSCVA during the course of the study. All except 4 discontinued eyes were documented as returning to normal during the study; one eye was documented to return to normal acuity after the study. No significant ocular abnormalities were observed in these eyes with biomicroscopy at the time of study exit.

Maintaining Effects of JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Lenses for Overnight Orthokeratology

The long-term wear of JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses does not eliminate the need to continue wearing contact lenses to produce the reduction in myopia. After the cornea has been changed by wearing these contact lenses, you must continue overnight wear of the lenses to maintain the results. Usually the treatment lenses will continue to be the lenses worn after successful treatment. In unusual circumstances, new lenses may be prescribed that are Myopic Reduction Maintenance Lenses or Retainer Lenses. Such Retainer Lenses would be only a slight modification of the patient's JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lens prescription.

The wearing schedule for JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses or Retainer Lenses may vary from the schedule prescribed during treatment. In cases of low pretreatment myopia, the effect may last for more than one day.

Note: To maintain the JSZ Orthokeratology effect of myopia reduction, overnight lens wear must be continued on a prescribed schedule. Failure to do so can affect daily activities (e.g., night driving), visual fluctuations and changes in intended correction.

Glossary

Adnexa:	Tissues near the eye
Adverse effects:	Undesirable effects
Aphakia:	Eye that does not have a lens structure
Astigmatism:	Eye condition in which one or more surfaces of the cornea or lens has a shape that is not round but more like that of a football
Best Spectacle Corrected Visual Acuity:	Best vision you can achieve wearing glasses in your exact prescription under optimum viewing conditions
Contact Lens Sticking:	Lack of movement of a contact lens on the cornea
Cornea:	The clear, bubble-like structure on the front of the eye, where light first enters the eye.
Corneal abrasion:	Loss of cells on the corneal surface due to mechanical trauma
Corneal edema:	Accumulation of fluid in the cornea
Corneal hypoesthesia:	Partial loss of sensitivity to touch in the cornea
Corneal staining:	Bright areas on the cornea where dye collects. Indicates an abrasion or other disturbance of the cornea
Corneal ulcer:	Small area of tissue loss in the cornea
Disinfection:	Destruction of bacteria and viruses but not some spores
Diopter:	Unit of power for glasses or contact lenses
Enzyming contact lenses:	Placing contact lenses in a solution that contains an enzyme that dissolves proteins on the surface of the lens
Hypoesthesia:	Reduced corneal sensitivity to touch
Iritis:	Infection of the iris or colored portion of the eye
Lacrimal secretion:	Generation of tears
Manifest Refraction Spherical Equivalent:	A measure of vision correction requirements (in diopters), which combines your myopia and your astigmatism
Myopia:	Medical term for nearsightedness
Myopic Reduction Maintenance Lens:	A modification of the orthokeratology contact lens design in which the central portion of the lens applies just enough pressure to the cornea to maintain the corneal flattening achieved but with no additional corneal flattening

Neovascularization:	New vessel growth in the cornea
Orthokeratology:	Contact lens fitting procedure that temporarily reduces myopia after contact lenses have been removed
Refract:	Bending of light in order to make it focus
Refractive anomalies:	Eye conditions leading to blurred vision including myopia (nearsightedness), hyperopia (farsightedness) and astigmatism
Retainer Lenses:	Another name for the Myopic Reduction Maintenance Lens
Retina:	Structure at the back of the eye that receives the light image
Rewetting contact lenses:	Placing a solution in the eye while contact lenses are worn that acts as an artificial tear to wet the lens
Sticking lens:	Lens on the cornea that does not move.

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mm/yy

Manufactured by

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After Your

JSZ Orthokeratology
(oprifocon A)

Contact Lenses for

Overnight Wear

Have Been Fitted

Instructions for Wearers of JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact lenses for
Overnight Wear

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of a
licensed practitioner.

**JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses should be fitted
only by a contact lens fitter trained and certified in the fitting of
conventional (non-reverse geometry) and reverse geometry contact
lenses.**

Nonsterile. Clean and condition lenses prior to use.

Instructions for Wearers of
JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses
For
Overnight Wear

Patient Name _____

Prescribed Lens _____

Doctor _____

Address _____

Phone _____

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Precautions

General

Clinical studies have demonstrated that JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are safe and effective for their intended use. However, the clinical studies may not have included all design configurations or lens parameters that are presently available in the material. Consequently, when selecting an appropriate lens design and parameters, the eye care practitioner should consider all factors that affect lens performance and your ocular health; including oxygen permeability, wettability, central and peripheral thickness, and optic zone diameter.

The JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses **have not** been clinically studied in adolescent and pediatric subjects.

The potential impact of these factors on the patient's ocular health should be weighed against your need for refractive reduction; therefore, your continuing ocular health and lens performance on the eye should be carefully monitored by your prescribing eye care practitioner.

JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses are supplied non-sterile in an individual plastic case. The lens is shipped dry and must be cleaned and conditioned prior to use.

Patient

Solution Precautions

- Different solutions cannot always be used together, and not all solutions are safe for use with all lenses. Use only recommended solutions with the contact lenses.
- Do not heat the wetting/soaking solution and lenses.
- Always use fresh unexpired lens care solutions.
- Always follow directions in the package inserts of the contact lens solutions used.
- Use only a chemical lens care system. Use of a heat (thermal) lens care system can cause damage by warping JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses.
- Sterile unpreserved solutions, when used, should be discarded after the time specified in the labeling directions.
- Do not use saliva or anything other than the recommended solutions for lubricating or wetting lenses.
- Always keep the lenses completely immersed in the recommended storage solution when the lenses are not being worn (stored).

Handling Precautions

- Always wash and rinse hands before handling lenses. Do not get cosmetics, lotions, soaps, creams, deodorants, or sprays in the eyes or on the lenses. It is best to put on lenses before putting on makeup. Water-base cosmetics are less likely to damage lenses than oil-base products.
- Be certain that your fingers or hands are free of foreign material before touching your contact lenses. Microscopic scratches of the lenses may occur, causing distorted vision and/or injury to the eye.
- Carefully follow the handling, insertion, removal, cleaning, disinfecting, storing and wearing instructions in this booklet and those prescribed by your eyecare practitioner.
- Always handle your lenses carefully and avoid dropping them.
- Never use tweezers or other tools to remove your lenses from the lens container unless specifically indicated for that use. Pour your lens into your hand.
- Do not touch the lens with your fingernails.
- To minimize lens warpage during cleaning, the lenses should be cleaned in the palm of the hand rather than between the thumb and fingers.

Lens Wearing Precautions

- CAUTION: Nonsterile. Clean and condition lenses prior to use.
- If the lens sticks (stops moving) on the eye, follow the recommended directions on Care for a Sticking Lens in this booklet. The lens should move freely on the eye for the continued health of the eye. If non-movement of the lens continues, you should immediately consult your eye care practitioner.
- Never wear your contact lenses beyond the period recommended by your eye care practitioner.
- Avoid, if possible, all harmful or irritating vapors and fumes when wearing lenses.
- If aerosol products such as sprays are used while wearing lenses, exercise caution and keep eyes closed until the spray has settled.

Lens Case Precautions

- Contact lens cases can be a source of bacterial growth. To prevent contamination and to help avoid serious eye injury, always empty and rinse the lens case with fresh, sterile rinsing solution and allow to air dry.
- Lens cases should be replaced at regular intervals as recommended by the lens case manufacturer or eyecare practitioner.

Discuss these topics with your eye care practitioner:

- As with any contact lens, follow-up visits are necessary to assure the continuing health of your eyes. You should be instructed as to a recommended follow-up schedule.
- During initial weeks of treatment, some patients may experience changes in vision that may require temporary alternate corrective eyewear. This should be discussed with your eye care practitioner.
- Once your vision is fully corrected, you may experience some hours of fluctuation of vision late in the day. If these are bothersome, discuss with your practitioner the possibility of wearing your contact lenses during those times.
- Ask your eyecare practitioner about wearing contact lenses during sporting activities.
- Ask your eyecare practitioner about use of any medication in your eye.

Who Should Know That You Are Wearing Contact Lenses?

- Inform your doctor (health care practitioner) about being a contact lens wearer.
- If you choose to wear your lenses while at work always inform your employer of being a contact lens wearer. Some jobs may require the use of eye protection equipment or may require that you not wear contact lenses during work hours.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

You should be informed that the following problems might occur:

- Eyes stinging, burning, itching (irritation), or other eye pains.
- Comfort is less than when lens was first placed on eye.
- Feeling of something in the eye, such as a foreign body or scratched area.
- Excessive watering (tearing) of the eyes.
- Unusual eye secretions.
- Redness of the eyes.

- Reduced sharpness of vision (poor visual acuity).
- Blurred vision, rainbows, or halos around objects.
- Sensitivity to light (photophobia) .
- Dry eyes.

If you notice any of the above, **IMMEDIATELY REMOVE YOUR LENSES.**

- If the discomfort or problem stops, then look closely at the lens.
- If the lens is in any way damaged, **DO NOT** put the lens back on your eye. Place the lens in the storage case and contact your eye care practitioner.
- If the lens has dirt, an eyelash, or other foreign objects on it, or the problem stops and the lens appears undamaged, you should thoroughly clean, rinse and disinfect the lens; then reinsert it.
- If the problem continues, you should **IMMEDIATELY** remove the contact lenses and consult your eye care practitioner.

When any of the above problems occur, a serious condition such as infection, corneal ulcer, neovascularization, iritis, persistent stromal edema or GPC (giant papillary conjunctivitis) may be present. You should be instructed to keep the lens off the eye and seek immediate professional identification of the problem and prompt treatment to avoid serious eye damage.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS FOR LENS HANDLING:

Preparing the Lens for Wearing:

It is essential that you learn and use good hygienic methods in the care and handling of your new lenses. Cleanliness is the first and most important aspect of proper contact lens care. In particular, your hands should be clean and free of any foreign substance when you handle your lenses. The procedures are:

- Always wash your hands thoroughly with a mild soap, rinse completely, and dry with a lint-free towel before touching your lenses.
- Avoid the use of soaps containing cold cream, lotion, or oily cosmetics before handling your lenses, since these substances may come into contact with the lenses and interfere with successful wearing.
- To avoid damaging your lenses, handle them with your fingertips, and be careful to avoid contact with your fingernails. It is helpful to keep your fingernails short and smooth.
- Start off correctly by getting into the habit of always using proper hygienic procedures so that they become automatic.

Handling the Lenses:

- Develop the habit of always working with the same lens first to avoid mix-ups.
- Remove the lens from its storage case and examine it to be sure that it is moist, clean, clear, and free of any nicks and tears.

Placing the Lens on the Eye:

- Work over a table, upon which is placed a clean towel.
- Do not place lenses on the eye while working over a sink.

FOR THE RIGHT EYE

- Wet the forefinger of the right hand with a drop of conditioning solution and place the contact lens on the forefinger of the right hand.
- Place the second finger of the left hand on the middle of the upper lid and press upward firmly.
- Place the second finger of the right hand on the lower lid and press downward firmly.
- Stare into a mirror as though looking through the forefinger holding the contact lens. You will later learn to do this without a mirror.
- Slowly move the hand to advance the forefinger with the contact lens towards the cornea until the lens touches the cornea and release the lids.
- Release the lid and close the eye for a few seconds.

REPEAT FOR THE LEFT EYE

There are other methods of lens placement. If the above method is difficult for you, your eyecare practitioner will provide you with an alternate method.

Note: If after placement of the lens your vision is blurred, check for the following:

The lens is not centered on the eye (see "Centering the Lens", next section in this booklet).

If the lens is centered, remove the lens (see "Removing the Lens" section) and check for the following:

- Cosmetics or oils on the lens. Clean, rinse, disinfect, and place on the eye again.
- The lens is on the wrong eye.

If you find that your vision is still blurred after checking the above possibilities remove both lenses and consult your eyecare practitioner.

Centering the Lens:

Very rarely, a lens that is on the cornea will be displaced onto the white part of the eye during lens wear. This can also occur during placement and removal of the lenses if the correct techniques are not performed properly. To center a lens follow the procedure below.

- First, locate the lens by pulling away the lids.
- After the lens is found gently press on the lid over the lens while looking away from the direction of the lens.
- Next, look back towards the lens. The lens should center on the cornea.

Removing the Lens:

- Always remove the same lens first.
- Wash, rinse, and dry your hands thoroughly.
- Work over a table with a clean towel. Do not remove lenses over a sink unless you have first placed a clean towel over the drain.
- Place the right index finger of the right hand at the outer corner of the eye.
- Place the left hand cupped below the eye.
- Open the eyes wide as if to stare.
- Continue to keep the eyes open and pull the lids sideways away from nose.
- Blink quickly and firmly.
- Remove the other lens by following the same procedure.
- Follow the required lens care procedures described under the heading:
CARING FOR YOUR LENSES (CLEANING, RINSING, DISINFECTING,
ENZYMING, STORING AND REWETTING/LUBRICATING).

Note: If this method of removing your lens is difficult for you, your eye care practitioner will provide you with an alternate method.

Caring For Your Lenses

Basic Instructions:

For continued safe and comfortable wearing of your lenses, it is important that you clean and rinse, then disinfect your lenses after each removal using the care regimen recommended by your eyecare practitioner. Cleaning and rinsing are necessary to remove mucus, secretions, films, or deposits that may have accumulated during wearing. The ideal time to clean, rinse, and disinfect your lenses is immediately after wearing them. Disinfecting is necessary to destroy harmful germs.

You should adhere to a recommended care regimen.

Failure to follow the regimen may result in development of serious ocular complications as discussed in the WARNINGS section above.

When you first receive your lenses, practice how to put the lenses on and removing them while you are in your eyecare practitioner's office. At that time you will be provided with a recommended cleaning and disinfection regimen and instructions and warnings for lens care, handling, cleaning, and disinfection. Your eyecare practitioner should instruct you about appropriate and adequate procedures and products for your use.

For safe contact lens wear, you should know and always practice your lens care routine:

- Always wash, rinse, and dry hands before handling contact lenses.
- Always use fresh unexpired lens care solutions.

Use the recommended system of lens care, which is chemical (not heat) and carefully follow instructions on solution labeling. Different solutions cannot always be used together, and not all solutions are safe for use with all lenses. **Do not alternate or mix lens care systems unless indicated on solution labeling.**

Always remove, clean, rinse, enzyme and disinfect your lenses according to the schedule prescribed by your eyecare practitioner. The use of an enzyme or any cleaning solution does not substitute for disinfection.

To avoid contamination, do not use saliva or anything other than the recommended solutions for lubricating or rewetting your lenses. Do not put lenses in your mouth.

The lens care products listed below are recommended by JSZ Corporation for use with your JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses.

Chemical Lens Care System

Two Bottle System:

Boston ADVANCE® Cleaner **or** Boston® Cleaner

Boston ADVANCE® Comfort Formula Conditioning (soaking) Solution **or** Boston® Conditioning Solution

OR

One Bottle System:

Boston SIMPLICITY® Multi-Action Solution (Clean, Condition, Disinfect, Rinse, & cushion)

Boston®, Boston ADVANCE® and Boston SIMPLICITY® are registered trademarks of Polymer Technology Corporation.

Note: Some solutions may have more than one function, which will be indicated, on the label. Read the label on the solution bottle, and follow instructions.

Always wash and rinse your hands thoroughly before handling your contact lenses

Clean

Clean one lens first (always start with the same lens first to avoid mix-ups). Place the lens, front side down, in the palm of the hand and apply several drops of cleaning solution. Using the index finger of the other hand, apply slight pressure in a swirling motion for about 5 seconds. Do not clean the lens by rubbing it between the thumb and index fingers, as this may cause lens warpage.

Rinse

Rinse the lens thoroughly with clean tap water or saline, as directed by your eyecare practitioner, to remove the cleaning solution, mucus, and film from the lens surface. Place that lens into the correct chamber of the lens storage case. Then repeat the procedure for the second lens.

Disinfect

After cleaning and rinsing the lens, disinfect them by using the system recommended by your eye care practitioner and/or the lens manufacturer. Follow the instructions provided in the disinfection solution labeling.

Note: JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses cannot be heat (thermally) disinfected.

Storage

To store lenses, disinfect and leave them in the closed case until ready to wear. If lenses are not to be used immediately following disinfection, you should consult the storage solution package insert or your eyecare practitioner for information on storage of your lenses.

Always keep your lenses completely immersed in a recommended disinfecting / conditioning solution when the lenses are not being worn. If you discontinue wearing your lenses, but plan to begin wearing them again after a few weeks, ask your eyecare practitioner for a recommendation on how to store your lenses.

Care of Your Lens Case

Contact lens cases can be a source of bacteria growth. After removing your lenses from the lens case, empty and rinse the lens storage case with solution(s) recommended by the lens case manufacturer; then allow the lens case to air dry. When the case is used again, refill it with fresh disinfecting solution. Lens cases should be replaced at regular intervals as recommended by the lens case manufacturer or your eye care practitioner.

Lubricating / Re-wetting

Your eye care practitioner will recommend a lubricating / re-wetting solution for your use. Lubricating / Re-wetting solutions can be used to re-wet (lubricate) your lenses while you are wearing them to make them more comfortable.

Lens Deposits and Use of Enzymatic Cleaning Procedure

Enzyme cleaning may be recommended by your eye care practitioner. Enzyme cleaning removes protein deposits on the lens. These deposits cannot be removed with regular cleaners. Removing protein deposits is important for the well being of your lenses and eyes. If these deposits are not removed, they can damage the lenses and cause irritation.

Enzyme cleaning does not replace routine cleaning and disinfecting. For enzyme cleaning, you should carefully follow the instructions in the enzymatic cleaning labeling.

Care for a Sticking (Non-Moving) Lens

If the lens is stuck (stops moving) or cannot be removed, you should apply 5 drops of the recommended lubricating or re-wetting solution directly to the eye. Wait until the lens begins to move freely on the eye before removing it. If non-movement of the lens continues after 30 minutes, you should IMMEDIATELY consult your eye care practitioner.

Emergencies:

If chemicals of any kind (household products, gardening solutions, laboratory chemicals, etc.) are splashed into your eyes, you should:

- FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH TAP WATER
- REMOVE YOUR LENSES
- IMMEDIATELY CONTACT YOUR EYE CARE PRACTITIONER OR VISIT A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM WITHOUT DELAY.

Wearing and Appointment Schedule

Wearing Schedule: On night one lenses should be inserted at a time early enough to achieve 8 to 10 hours of closed eye wearing time (sleep). A well fit lens provides for centration with the eye closed. The effects of lid interaction on blinking and gravity may result in lens decentration during open eye wear. You should place the lens(s) in your

eye 15 to 20 minutes before going to sleep. Your eye care practitioner will advise you if the wearing schedule needs to be changed. Be aware “when in doubt, take it out”. It is important that the new wearer not sleep in a lens that has a significant foreign body sensation. In the event of foreign body sensation, remove the lens, clean and re-wet it; and again place the lens in your eye. If the sensation continues, remove the lens. The lens should not be worn.

Appointment Schedule: Your eye care practitioner will schedule a follow-up evaluation after the first overnight wear. The visit is best scheduled within a few hours of awakening and you should report with your lenses in place. This visit provides an excellent opportunity to evaluate lens centration and potential lens adherence.

Assuming the absence of clinical signs and complications, you will be instructed to continue overnight wear of the lenses until the next scheduled follow-up visit. Keeping these appointments is important to maintain good eye health.

Appointment Dates

The cornea normally changes within five to eight hours of wear. Your practitioner should modulate your wearing time to determine the MINIMUM wear required for myopic reduction. The average wearing time is between 8 and 10 hours. Attempt to maintain wearing time at this minimal level.

Myopic Reduction Maintenance Lens (Retainer Lens) Schedule

The Retainer Lens schedule should be customized for each patient. The Retainer Lens wearing time begins with the same wearing time required for the last fitted JSZ Orthokeratology (oprifocon A) Contact Lenses. After a period of several days, or when the eyecare practitioner is satisfied that the patient has adapted to the Retainer Lenses, the patient may attempt to skip a night of wear to monitor the duration of visual improvement. This may continue as long as the patient can see clearly. When it is found that the patient experiences a visual decrement following lens removal, the schedule of overnight wear must be modulated to maintain visual performance.

Note: To maintain the Orthokeratology effect of myopia reduction, overnight lens wear must be continued on a prescribed schedule. Failure to do so can affect daily activities (e.g., night driving), visual fluctuations and changes in intended correction.

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