

What is Presbyopia?

The eye's natural lens is intended to flex and bend light so we are able to see far to near. Over time, the lens becomes too stiff to focus up close. As a result, words and other nearby objects are blurry. For most, the blurry near vision starts in their 40's and eventually happens to everyone.

Who has Presbyopia?

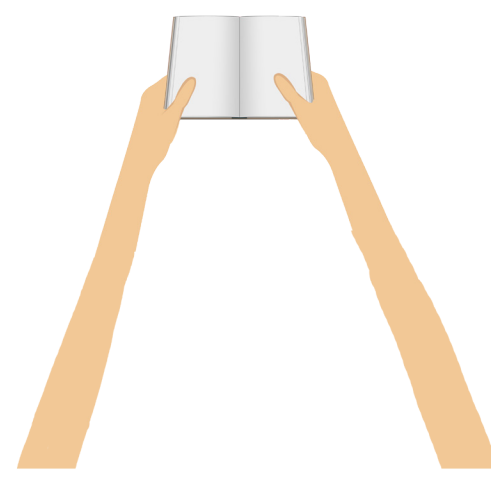
An estimated 114 million people have presbyopia in the U.S.!



Symptoms of Presbyopia:



Noticing blurry vision



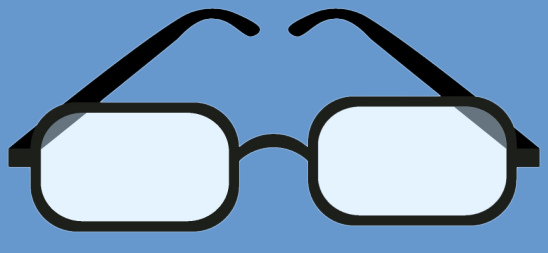
Stretching arms to see



Piles of readers

How is Presbyopia Treated?

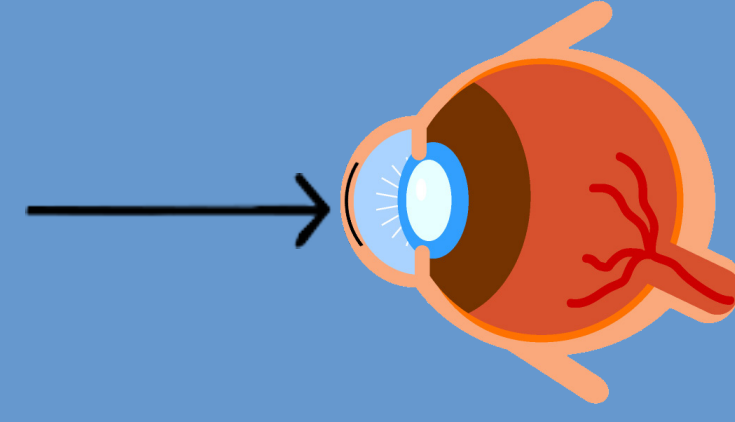
Traditional Solutions



Glasses and contact lenses



Advanced Solution



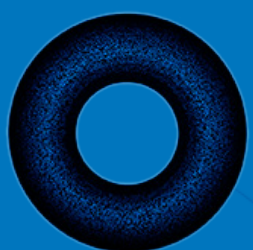
The KAMRA Inlay

What is the KAMRA Inlay?

Contact Lens



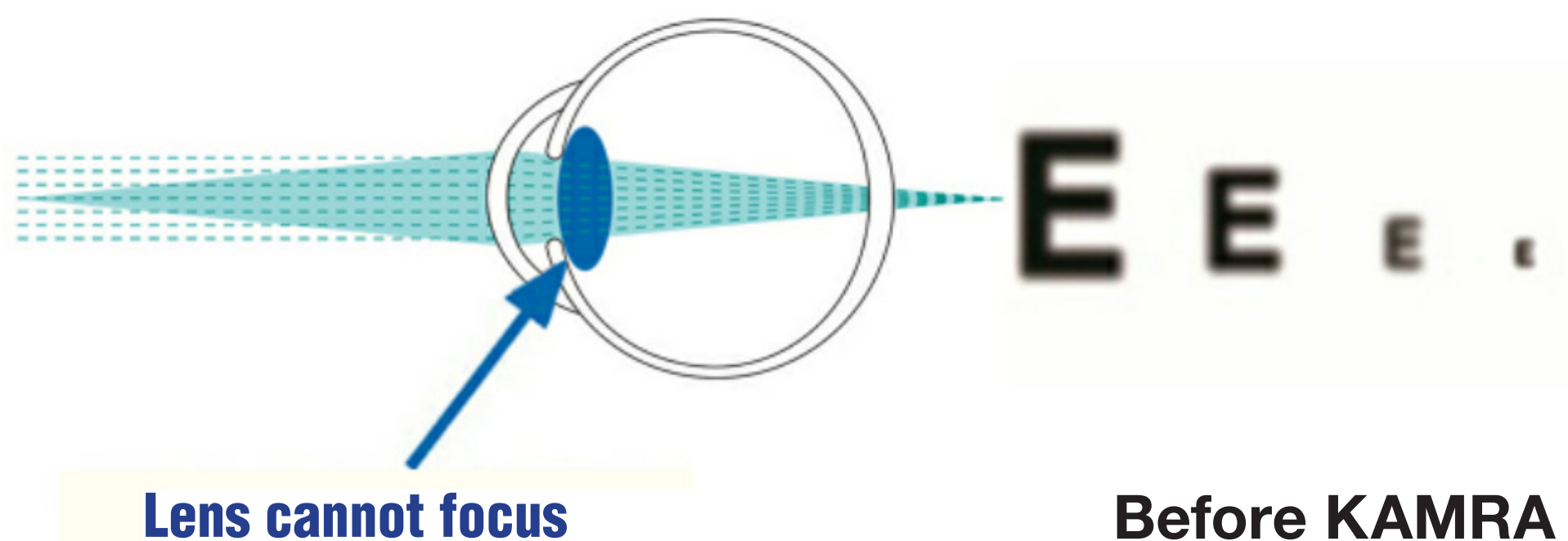
VS.



KAMRA Inlay

Mini-ring shape, smaller and thinner than a contact lens. The inlay is implanted in the first few layers of the eye, known as the cornea.

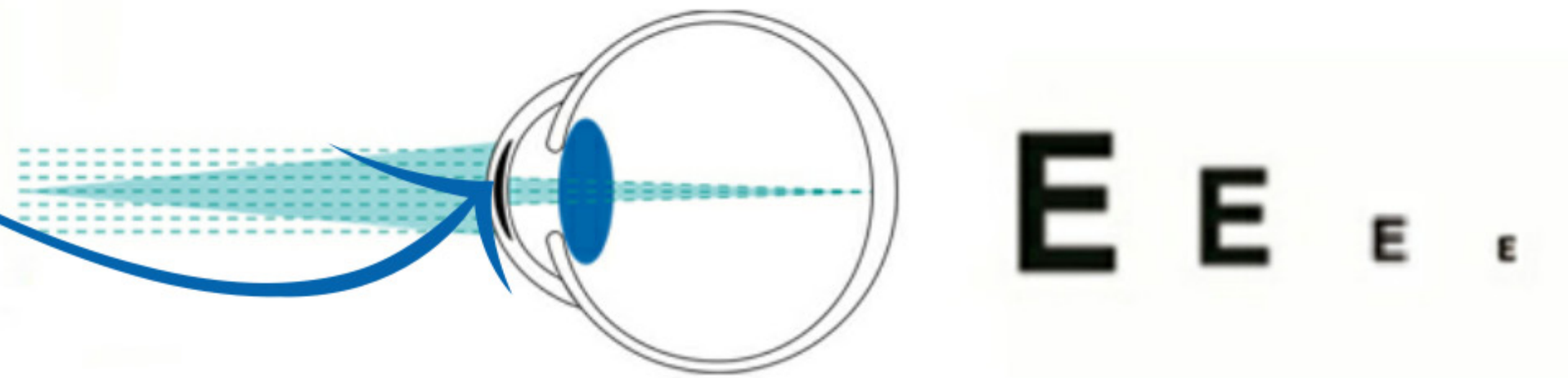
Vision with presbyopia



Lens cannot focus

Before KAMRA

Vision with the KAMRA inlay



Using a pinhole effect, the center of the inlay focuses light.

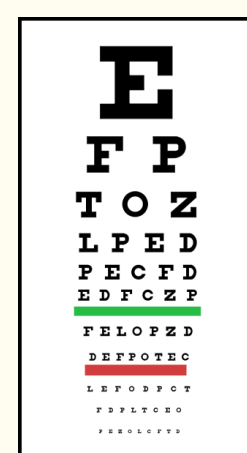
After KAMRA

Get your near vision back, and keep your far vision.

KAMRA Inlay Benefits



Restores everyday vision



Provides a natural range of vision from near to far



Long-term performance for clear near vision over time

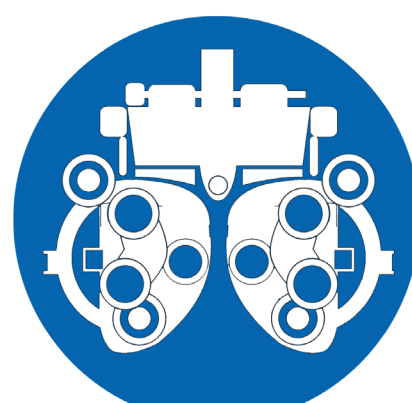
What to Expect

- Quick outpatient procedure—no stitches
- Recovery time varies
- Get back to everyday activities in a day or two
- Magnification may be needed for tiny print or reading in low light

Take the Next Step



Talk to your doctor about your options



Comprehensive eye exam



Discuss your vision goals



Review the risks and benefits

Indications for Use: The KAMRA inlay is intended for placement in the non-dominant eye of patients who are between the ages of 45 and 60 years old, who have not had cataract surgery, who are unable to focus clearly on near objects or small print, who do not need glasses or contact lenses for clear distance vision and who need reading glasses with +1.00 to +2.50 diopters of power.