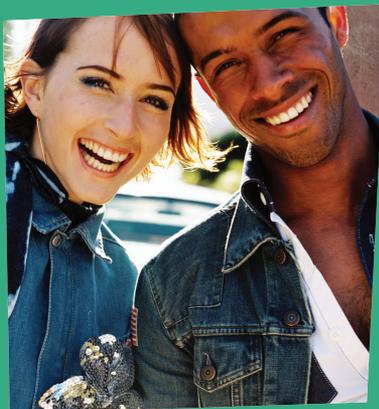




BERG·FEINFIELD
VISION CORRECTION



LASIK

A PATIENT GUIDE TO LASER VISION CORRECTION
AND OTHER SOLUTIONS TO TREAT NEARSIGHTEDNESS,
FARSIGHTEDNESS AND ASTIGMATISM



ALAN M. BERG, M.D.
Chief LASIK Surgeon



This guide to laser vision correction will supply you with much of the information you need to make an intelligent choice as to whether to have laser vision correction as well as where to have it.

On the following pages we hope to give you a better understanding of LASIK and other refractive surgery options. We'll show you how CustomLASIK is revolutionizing the world of laser vision correction. We'll provide you with options on how Berg•Feinfield Vision Correction may make LASIK affordable for almost every patient and the benefits of having LASIK with us. It's the kind of knowledge that patients ask for, and helps thousands of patients, choose Berg•Feinfield Vision Correction.

"A big THANK YOU to all of you at Berg-Feinfield Vision Correction!!! It is amazing to wake up in the middle of the night and to actually be able to read the clock on the night stand!!! I am calling ALL my friends and family to let them know what a wonderful experience I had at your facility. Dr. Berg's level of professionalism and compassion before, during and after the surgery was exceptional!!! I am pushing my sister to consider laser refractive surgery and would not be surprised if she became Dr. Berg's patient within the year. Again, A BIG THANK YOU!!!!" ~ R.A.

"Dr. Berg!!! I can see!!! I can see!!! Thank you!" ~ D.M.

"Thanks to you and your staff, I am able to travel "Light" (without all of my contact solutions) and the hassle of putting them on. It's been such a life changing miracle! Thank you so much! Will definitely be sending my sister and my friends to you!" ~ S.L.

"Thank you for making my daddy see better! You're the best!" ~ M.L.

"Finally came the day, I threw my glasses away. All I wanted was improvement, but I got perfection. I couldn't be more pleased what a great team you are. You run like clockwork. I appreciate that. Thanks for everything!" ~ R.V.

"Thank you for changing my life." ~ A.S.

Patients view point and results/outcomes represent only these particular patients experience.



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Throughout the guide, the words in **bold**, can be found in the Glossary on pages 21-22.



Alan M. Berg, M.D.
Chief LASIK Surgeon
For The Greater Los Angeles Area

Alan M. Berg, M.D., a Board Certified Ophthalmologist, Chief LASIK Surgeon and former Medical Director of NVISION for the Greater Los Angeles Area, has been a pioneer in refractive surgery for the last 37 years, beginning with Radial Keratotomy (RK). He now specializes in laser vision correction such as Laser In-Situ Keratomileusis, known as LASIK and also performs Visian ICL implant surgery, which is now FDA approved to correct myopia in patients who are not laser candidates. He chose to become an ophthalmologist *“to help patients with their most important sense – their sight.”* Dr. Berg was a national consultant for TFT, Alcon and Allergan medical corporations, enabling him to share his expertise in ophthalmology with ophthalmologists all over the world. He has performed over 55,000 primary LASIK procedures and has been chosen as one of only 50 surgeons in the U.S. to be involved with clinical trials of the Implantable Contact Lens (ICL). He was also selected by AcuFocus to be one of 30 surgeons nationwide to implant the KAMRA® Inlay for presbyopia. He has chosen to use only state-of-the-art technology including the VISX Star S4™ with Custom Wavefront technology, and Intralase – all-laser technology creating the ultimate in laser vision correction known as iLASIK™. He has performed tens of thousands of cataract IOL surgeries and now utilizes advanced IOL technology including Multifocal/Accommodating Implants for the correction of presbyopia and astigmatism.

Dr. Berg earned his medical degree and completed a year of residency at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He finished his residency in Ophthalmology at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, where he has been the faculty teacher for the residents in training. He is a medical staff member and former Chief of Ophthalmology of Providence St. Joseph Medical Center and was the Chief of the Department of Ophthalmology at the City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte for 18 years. He was an expert reviewer for the California Medical Review Board.

Dr. Berg was honored as VISX Star Surgeon by VISX, the top refractive company in the world as one of the leading top 5% LASIK surgeons in the U.S.A. and has been featured on UPN (Channel 13) and American Health Journal News regarding advances in LASIK technologies. Dr. Berg was awarded “Best LASIK Surgeon” by the readers of the Los Angeles Daily News from 2008 through 2020 Daily News Readers Choice Awards *Best of L.A.* Dr. Berg has been selected as one of the “Best Doctors in America” from 2005 through 2020 (www.bestdoctors.com). As former Medical Director of Kobe Laser Center in Tokyo and Kobe, Japan, he has taught foreign ophthalmologists the art of LASIK. He has lectured on laser vision correction throughout the United States to other ophthalmologists.

When he is not working, he enjoys spending time with his wife and family.

Your Affiliated Eye Doctor's Role

The Optometrist

Your affiliated optometrist will help you to make an informed decision about LASIK. They will help to:

- Educate you about laser vision correction and other vision correction alternatives.
- Perform your pre-procedure testing and evaluation.
- Provide the surgeon with your eye history, test results and target prescription.
- Prescribe lenses for reading, night driving or any prescription that can't be treated.
- Monitor the health of your eyes at your annual eye exam.



The Surgeon

There is much more to consider when trusting your eyes to a surgeon. Other laser vision correction providers may try several approaches to attract your business. Be wary of steep discounts on LASIK.

The skill of your surgeon and expertise of the support team is critical in achieving the best outcome. All the members of the surgical team have been educated in all aspects of laser vision correction. In addition to updating their knowledge as technology improves and changes, surgeons must pass government-mandated courses for each laser they use.

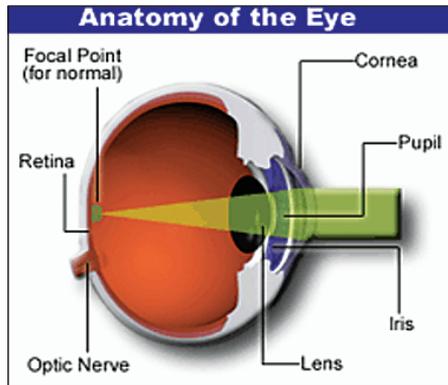


Throw Away Those Glasses?

In most cases, LASIK can treat the most severe degrees of nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism. Candidates must have realistic expectations about their results – LASIK is not right for everyone. If you are considering refractive surgery, it is important that you are aware of the risks and your motivation to undergo treatment is strong enough for you to be willing to accept them. The following material has been prepared to help you better understand refractive surgery and what it can and cannot do for you.



The Eye at Work

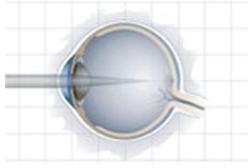


Various parts of the eye work together to catch, focus, and process light to make vision possible. When the eye is open, light first passes through the **cornea**. The cornea takes a wide spectrum of light and bends it through the **pupil**. The light is then fine focused through the eye's natural **lens** directly onto the **retina**. The retina then changes the light to electric impulses and sends them through the optic nerve to the processing center of the brain where vision is interpreted.

Common Focusing Problems

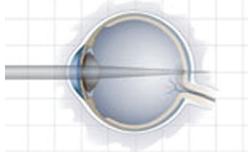
The word "refraction" refers to the way light rays are bent into focus. The shape of the cornea, the power of the lens and the length of the eyeball are three variable refractive elements of the eye. When all three are perfectly coordinated, images are focused into the retina and normal vision is achieved. Unfortunately, due to hereditary factors, many eyes develop imperfectly, resulting in one or more of several common focusing problems.

Nearsightedness



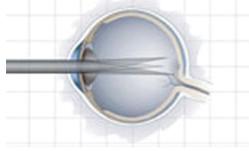
Nearsightedness, or **myopia** (Greek word, meaning to squint), is often one of the most common refractive problems. Distance vision is impaired when the eye is too long in relation to the curvature of the cornea, and light focuses in front of the retina.

Farsightedness



Farsightedness, or **hyperopia**, is usually caused by an eyeball that has developed shorter in size than normal. Close vision, and to some extent distance vision, is impaired when the eye is too short in relation to the curvature of cornea, and light focuses behind the retina. In some cases, a flatly-shaped cornea can also be the cause.

Astigmatism



Astigmatism is a general inability of the eye to focus clearly at any distance because of irregular corneal curvature. In other words, it is shaped more like a football than a basketball. When the cornea is oval, rather than round, light focuses on more than one point of the retina. Astigmatism impairs both distance and close vision and is often combined with nearsightedness and farsightedness.

Treatment Options

Eye surgeons have developed several methods to effectively reduce and eliminate nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism. Since the length of the eyeball cannot be easily changed, surgical techniques involve either changing the refractive power of the cornea or lens of the eye. Laser vision correction, along with several other options, is explained in the following pages.

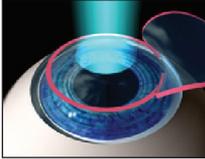


EXPLAINING THE PROCEDURE

LASIK - How It Works

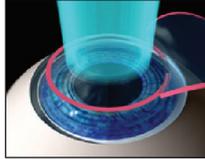
After ten years of study, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the excimer laser for vision correction in 1995. This laser has been used to treat millions of eyes in fifty countries around the world. The procedure used most commonly around the world is LASIK.

Nearsightedness



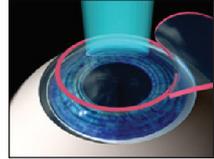
The cornea must be made flatter. The laser removes tissue from the center of the cornea.

Farsightedness



The central cornea must be made steeper. The laser removes tissue from around this area.

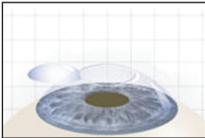
Astigmatism



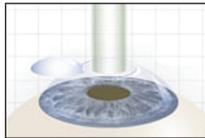
The cornea must be made more spherical. The laser is set to remove tissue in one direction more than the other.

Laser Vision Correction

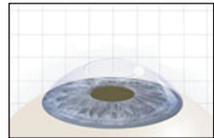
The highly sophisticated **excimer laser** uses light to treat low, moderate and high degrees of nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism. Changing the shape of the cornea with the laser is the most recently developed and technologically advanced method of vision correction surgery. The laser produces a cool beam of ultra-violet light that gently reshapes the front surface (cornea) of your eye.



A thin flap of tissue is created and gently lifted by the surgeon.



The laser then gently reshapes the inner corneal tissue.



The surgeon then replaces the flap and realigns it to its original position.

Laser In-Situ Keratomileusis (LASIK)

Laser In-Situ Keratomileusis, known as LASIK, is a treatment being used to correct all ranges of nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism. In this procedure, a thin flap of tissue on the center of the cornea is lifted back and the laser reshapes the underlying tissue. The flap is then replaced and adheres without the need for sutures. Because of the cornea's remarkable bonding qualities, healing is rapid. This outpatient procedure is performed in approximately 15 minutes.

Several thousand LASIK procedures have been performed at our laser center. It is our surgeons' treatment of choice for most patients.

YOUR PERSONAL BEST VISION...

Technology at Work

ADVANCES IN LASER TECHNOLOGY

In a few short years since the approval of the excimer laser, millions of people have enjoyed enhanced vision through laser vision correction. As is often the case with scientific and medical breakthroughs, the technology used for laser vision correction keeps getting better.

Berg•Feinfeld Vision Correction has the most advanced laser technology, the state-of-the-art VISX STAR S4 Active Trak™ Excimer Laser System with Iris Registration and Intralase IFS 5th Generation Femtosecond Laser. This gives the surgeon precise control more than ever during the procedure.

The VISX STAR S4 WaveScan System with Iris Registration and Custom Corneal Ablation

This technology allows your laser surgeon to correct your vision utilizing the VISX STAR S4 Active Trak™ Excimer Laser System with the WaveScan and iDesign. These systems provide a precise analysis of the way you see the world. The Active Tracker keeps the laser on track throughout the LASIK procedure and can be combined with the WaveScan and iDesign to create custom corneal ablation. This combination of technology enables us to provide our patients the ability to achieve the most precise visual results.

Intralase (All-Laser LASIK)

Berg•Feinfeld Vision Correction is proud to be one of the first to offer the newest level of safety and assurance with advanced technology called IntraLASIK. This approach provides a bladeless alternative to flap creation. The Intralase IFS 5th Generation Femtosecond Laser gives the surgeon maximum control and accuracy during the creation of the corneal flap. Using this advanced technique, the procedure is less invasive and more precise, which adds a very important level of safety to the LASIK procedure.

• We know that patients' main concern in proceeding with laser vision correction is safety. With this advancement in flap creation, patients who were told their corneas were too thin may now be able to have LASIK. We hope that this extra level of technology and safety enables you to proceed with LASIK with peace of mind.



WavePrint System

The advanced WavePrint System from VISX gives our patients a personalized approach to laser vision correction which utilizes a 3-D map unique to the VISX system, providing the highest level of diagnostic information. The WavePrint map uses advanced technology to measure light waves as they travel through your eye. This provides a more detailed analysis of the way you see the world. A WavePrint map should be the first step to determine candidacy for surgery.

Wavefront-Guided Laser

Several types of visual imperfection, referred to as **lower-** and **higher order aberrations**, exist within the eye and may affect your vision (the amount of these aberrations vary from person to person). Previously, only lower-order aberrations (such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism) could be measured and treated. Higher-order aberrations may also have a significant impact on the overall quality of vision and have been linked to halos and glare.

The wavefront device in our laser center uses the same **“aberrometer”** technology used in specialized telescopes to detect distortions in light waves from space allowing researchers to accurately view images of the stars and planets.

Now CustomLASIK may help to further customize your treatment of these higher-order aberrations that, in the past, could not be adequately treated with glasses, contacts or conventional LASIK treatments. With the Wavefront-Guided Laser hundreds of individual points are measured, and each microscopic area is treated in order to maximize your vision. Your doctor will recommend the best procedure for you based on your personal aberrations.

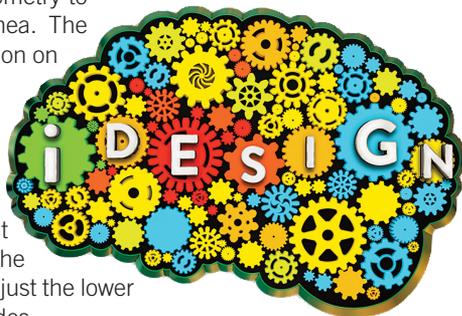
CustomVue™ Laser Vision Procedure

- The FDA approved VISX CustomVue™ and iDesign®, establishing a new standard in laser vision correction.
- As demonstrated in the FDA study, the VISX CustomVue and iDesign procedure can produce vision as good or better than with glasses and contact lenses.
- VISX CustomVue and iDesign laser vision correction is WaveScan driven, which enables the physician to measure and correct unique imperfections in each individual's vision.
- With CustomVue and iDesign procedure, nearsighted, farsighted and astigmatic individuals can achieve a new level of vision—Personal Best Vision.



What Is the iDesign® System?

The iDesign® system utilizes wavefront aberrometry to create an entirely custom map of your cornea. The system scans your cornea to provide information on both the “lower order aberrations” (which make up 90% of your visual imperfections such as myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism) and the “higher order aberrations” (the last 10% of your visual imperfections that cause problems such as halos, glare and poor night vision). This means that your surgeon has the full spectrum of your visual imperfections, not just the lower order aberrations that your prescription provides.



The iDesign system collects over 1,200 data points, which is significantly more than some other wavefront systems. This makes iDesign 25 times more accurate than normal measurements for standard prescriptions.

Working like a computer “brain”, the iDesign system captures more data than ever before to create a detailed picture of the eye’s unique imperfections and accurately plan a treatment, 100% personalized for your eyes. Tiny little imperfections in your cornea create your own distinct visual problems, and all of those abnormalities are impossible to detect without this special equipment. A more accurate system means less risk involved, less recovery time after the surgery, and more time seeing life the way it’s meant to be seen.

Iris Registration

This technology is only available with the VISX STAR S4 Active Trak System™. Iris Registration allows the laser to compensate for any **cyclotorsion** and/or **pupil migration** that occurs when the patient goes from the upright to the operative position. This is the first iris-based, automated, non-contact method of aligning and registering wavefront correction for CustomVue treatment. This technology helps the laser correct your vision to its maximum potential.

Corneal Topography

This test measures the surface of your cornea, including any abnormalities of your corneal curvature, steepness, flatness, and if you have astigmatism. This helps us determine precisely if you are a good candidate for laser vision correction.

Pachymetry

A pachymeter test utilizes an ultrasound device to determine the thickness of the cornea. The thickness of your cornea is very important when determining whether you are a LASIK candidate.



Your LASIK Results

While laser vision correction is overwhelmingly successful in reducing dependence on glasses and contact lenses, the degree of improvement may vary. How well and how quickly your vision improves depends on how well you heal and the severity of your prescription. Although no one can promise patients “perfect” vision, most laser patients with mild to moderate prescriptions do achieve 20/20 vision or are within 1 to 2 lines of 20/20 vision on the eye chart. This means they no longer need glasses or contacts to drive, play sports, watch movies and TV or participate in certain careers requiring excellent vision, such as jobs with police or fire departments.

Possible Side Effects - Certain temporary side effects can be explained as part of the recovery process:

- Dry Eyes
- Undercorrection and Overcorrection
- Fluctuating Vision (during the initial few days)
- Halos and Glares at night (less risk with Custom Wavefront)

Possible Risks - Although LASIK is a relatively safe procedure with a history of few complications, these factors should be considered and post-operative instructions should be closely adhered to.

- Infection
- Inflammation
- Corneal Flap Problems

Vision for Life

At Berg-Feinfeld Vision Correction, we have confidence in our surgeons and in the stability of our patients' long term results. Therefore, we offer the option to stand behind your distance vision for life. Our intention is to help you maintain the best possible vision throughout your life.

The Lifetime Commitment program offered by Vision for Life includes qualified patients who have had laser vision correction by participating surgeons. Clinically qualified patients will receive a re-treatment (**enhancement**) without charge at participating locations across North America. Most nearsighted, farsighted and astigmatic patients are eligible for this program. Since 99% of the myopic population falls into this group, the majority of our patients are able to take advantage of this benefit. Ask a *Counselor* for more details.

The First Year

All patients may be eligible for a re-treatment (enhancement) without charge if it is within the initial 12 months following their procedure and is medically advisable, as determined by your doctor.

MAKING REFRACTIVE SURGERY AFFORDABLE

We are always striving to make Refractive Surgery affordable for every patient. With a variety of ways to pay, there should be nothing standing between you and laser vision correction with one of the top surgeons in the country.

Insurance

Vision benefits vary from one health insurance plan to the next. Some plans may have an arrangement with Laser Eye Centers that could substantially reduce your cost for laser vision correction. Patients should check into their insurance plan benefits.

Pre-Tax Dollars

Many employers or insurance providers offer Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA), Health Spending Accounts (HSA), or health reimbursement arrangements to help offset medical expenses. The accounts may allow you to set aside pre-tax dollars for procedures like LASIK. Ask your employer or insurance provider about deducting pre-tax dollars from your paycheck for potential savings on your laser vision correction.

Tax Benefit

While LASIK can be deemed elective and not covered, it may be tax deductible depending on your filing status. Please contact your accountant. Many patients choose to use their tax refund to pay for LASIK, an investment that can last a lifetime.

Financing

We offer several payments plans to help make laser vision correction affordable for almost everyone. Credit lines with flexible terms may be available to cover the cost of the procedure. These easy finance plans allows you to customize your loan by selecting the amount you need and your repayment terms. When you apply for financing, you usually have a decision in a matter of minutes.



Not A LASIK Candidate

Alternative Vision Correction Procedures For Patients Who are Not Good Candidates For LASIK

PRK/LASEK/(Flapless LASIK)

For those patients who are not candidates for LASIK, an alternative procedure is PRK/LASEK. There is no flap created in this procedure. The **epithelium** (the skin of the cornea) is removed allowing the laser to treat the underlying corneal tissue in the exact same fashion as in the LASIK procedure. The major difference between the LASIK and PRK/LASEK is the longer healing time and some discomfort. This procedure takes 5-7 days for visual recovery to begin but visual results after 3 months are comparable with LASIK. In certain situations your surgeon may recommend PRK/LASEK as a better procedure than LASIK.

VISIAN IMPLANTABLE CONTACT LENS (ICL)

If a patient is not a candidate for LASIK or PRK, a Visian Implantable Contact Lens (ICL) or a Toric ICL represents an alternative for those who cannot tolerate or wish to reduce dependence on contact lenses or glasses. This technology has been approved by the FDA for the correction of myopia and astigmatism. These ICLs have been used for many years and represent a safe and effective alternative to laser vision correction.

The procedure is done as an outpatient procedure at our state-of-the-art surgery center. An implant is surgically placed inside your eye over the natural lens. ICLs are made from material similar to the type used in cataract surgery and considered an attractive procedure based in large part on the phenomenal acceptance of intraocular lenses for cataract patients.

With implant surgery, the lens is inserted in addition to your natural lens and allows the eye to see without the aid of thick nearsighted glasses or contacts. Using the technology already widely used for placement of cataract intraocular lenses, we are able to inject the lens through a small corneal incision. The procedure is done under local anesthesia and takes about 30 minutes.

After the procedure, patients go home to rest for the day and then return for follow-up the next day to check the operative eye. Patients will use drops for about 3-4 weeks, to help the eye heal.

idate?



CLEAR LENS EXTRACTION WITH INTRAOCULAR LENS IMPLANT

In patients who are not laser vision correction candidates and still want to see without the aid of contact lenses or glasses, clear lens extraction may be the answer. Patients who may be a candidate for this procedure may be too nearsighted or farsighted to be corrected with laser vision correction or Visian ICL.

When a clear lens extraction procedure is performed at our state-of-the-art outpatient center, the procedure is done under local anesthesia and takes 15-20 minutes to complete. During the procedure the clear lens of your eye is removed and replaced with an artificial lens implant. The new implant will attempt to eliminate most of your refractive error. The procedure has minimal discomfort and patients are able to see the next day without the need for their strong contact lenses or glasses. As with any refractive procedure, patients may still need glasses or weaker contact lenses to completely correct their vision.

For patients having clear lens extraction, a pseudoaccommodative, toric or multifocal IOL may be used to correct both distance and near vision at the same time. This may eliminate the need for distance and near glasses or limit their dependence on glasses.

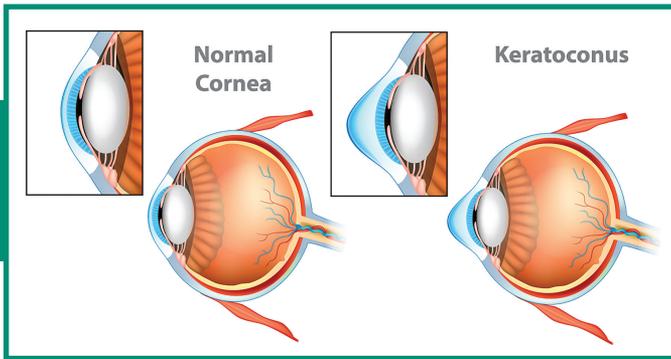
MULTIFOCAL/ACCOMMODATING IOL IMPLANTS

Previously when performing cataract or clear lens extraction the only choice was to replace your natural lens with a Monofocal (one fixed focal point) implant. Now we can offer our patients the advanced premium implants which can correct for both distance and near vision. These are referred to as Multifocal/Accommodating Implants. The following five types of implants are currently available: **Crystalens**, **IQ Toric**, **PanOptix**, **Restor**, **Symfony**, **Tecnis Multifocal** and **Vivity IOL Light Adjustable Lens**. Please ask your doctor which implants would be best for you.

KERATOCONUS

Keratoconus is typically a genetic condition. It is characterized by progressive thinning and steepening of the central cornea into a cone-like shape. This shape change causes patients to gradually lose their vision and each eye can be affected differently.

Typically, vision loss can be corrected early by spectacles or soft contact lenses. Later due to abnormal shape of the cornea and the onset of increased myopia and irregular astigmatism, rigid contact lenses are required for optical correction. Approximately 20% of patients with keratoconus eventually can't wear contact lenses and would need a corneal transplant. The new solution for these patients is INTACS.



TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR KERATOCONUS

CROSSLINKING

The goal of Crosslinking is to halt or stabilize the progression of keratoconus in early stages. It will not necessarily correct your vision or eliminate the need of glasses and contact lenses. The Crosslinking procedure is performed on an outpatient basis at our laser surgery center. Crosslinking is a chemical reaction between two polymer chains to strengthen the cornea which inherently is weaker than the normal cornea. Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) eye drops will be placed onto the patient's eye then exposed to ultraviolet (UVA) light which is designed to strengthen the corneal structure and improve the corneal shape.

Patients who undergo Crosslinking may be able to wear contact lenses after the eye is completely healed. They may also proceed with alternative treatments to treat keratoconus such as the INTACS procedure.

We currently use the Avedro KXL System which has been approved by the FDA.

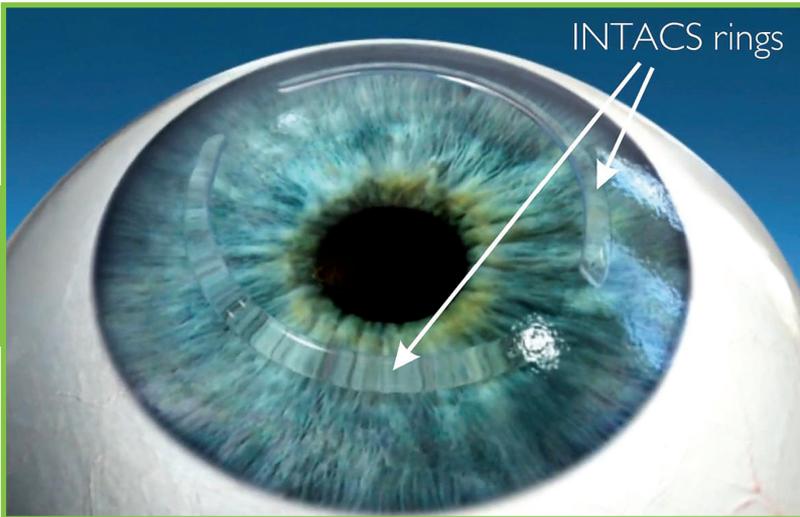
INTACS

Intrastromal corneal ring segments (INTACS) are two semi-circular arches made of PMMA material implanted into channels inside the cornea to strengthen and reshape the cornea, helping to restore it to its natural shape. Successful outcomes result in:

- 1) Patient's ability to return to wearing spectacles or contact lenses for extended periods of time to correct their vision,
- 2) Achieve improved vision in most instances and,
- 3) This procedure is done under local anesthesia in our state-of-the-art laser center.

Additionally, INTACS have shown to defer the need for corneal transplant in many cases and to potentially slow progression of the disease.

In patients who are no longer able to achieve adequate vision with contact lenses or glasses, INTACS have recently been approved for the treatment of Keratoconus by the FDA.



Monovision vs. Reading Glasses

As people approach their mid-forties, it is natural for them to begin losing their ability to focus on both near and distant objects. This age-related change is called **presbyopia**. It is a result of the lens in the eye becoming less elastic and losing its ability to focus.

Presbyopia is usually relieved by reading glasses or bifocal lenses. People with low amounts of nearsightedness can simply remove their glasses to read. Contact lens wearers can use reading glasses over their contacts. Another contact lens option is to wear one lens corrected for near vision in one eye and another corrected for distance vision in the other eye. This is known as monovision. Monovision may also be an option for those considering refractive surgery. People with less than two diopters of nearsightedness might choose to have surgery in only one eye. Those with greater amounts of nearsightedness might choose to have surgery on both eyes, but have one undercorrected for better near vision and the other corrected for distance.

The advantage of monovision is being able to both read and see in the distance without corrective lenses. This option might be particularly helpful for people who frequently shift their vision from near to far distance and want to eliminate their need for reading glasses.

Monovision has possible disadvantages including decreased depth perception and blurred vision in certain instances. Blurred vision may be noticed in situations where vision is blocked in one eye. Some people with monovision elect to wear corrective lenses for activities such as driving.

People considering monovision should ask themselves:

1. Would it bother me to wear reading glasses and carry them wherever I go?
2. Does my lifestyle permit a slight impairment of depth perception?
3. When I require reading glasses, would I need to wear them for the majority of the day?



If the answer is **YES** to at least two of these questions, monovision might be something to consider.



Making the Right Choice

Over the past several years, laser vision correction has gained a lot of public attention. However, as always, the more informed you are the better choices you will make.

The outcome of your refractive surgery will depend on several important factors:

1. The physiology and health of your eyes and how dramatic the refractive error can be corrected.
2. The experience your surgeon has in performing the procedure you are having. Many doctors consider this to be the most important factor. Dr. Berg has performed over 55,000 primary LASIK procedures.
3. The quality, sophistication and variety of the lasers being used. This varies with the investment the surgeon is willing to make in the practice and in the well-being of the patient. In our office, we have invested in the most advanced laser systems, the VISX Star S4 Active Trak™ Excimer Laser System with Iris Registration and iDesign and Intralase IFS 5th Generation Femtosecond Laser.
4. The thoroughness of the optometric examination, pre-operative evaluation, and the quality and timing of the follow-up care post-operatively.
5. And finally, a realistic expectation regarding the degree of vision improvement as well as an understanding of potential risk and side effects

We hope this brochure helps you make the right choice.

Preparing for Laser Vision Correction

If you are interested in having your vision surgically corrected, schedule an evaluation appointment with us. We can discuss the treatment options with you and perform preliminary tests to help determine if you are a good candidate. If you decide to proceed with surgery, we will schedule an appointment. Surgery is conditional on the surgeon's approval and your consent.

As contact lenses tend to modify the shape of the cornea, it is very important that they be left out for some time before the evaluation exam and surgery. Your optometrist/ophthalmologist will let you know how many days are necessary depending on the type of contact lenses you wear.

THE SURGERY EXPERIENCE

The surgical experience is simple. You come dressed in casual clothes and sit in a comfortable reclining chair in our laser suite. The doctor will instill anesthetic drops into the eye(s). The surgery takes 15 to 20 minutes. When the procedure is completed, you will be escorted to the recovery room, where the doctor will tape clear plastic eye shield(s) over the operative eye(s). You then will be released to go home and sleep for a minimum of 5 hours. Please arrange to have someone drive you home.

AFTER LASER CARE

Depending on the type of surgery you have, you may experience some discomfort as the anesthesia wears off. You will be provided with instructions for pain medication in case you find it necessary. There will be a number of follow-up exams for the next several months to monitor your post operative healing and after surgery care. We strongly recommend that you not miss any of these exams.

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

We encourage family involvement in the surgery process. Your friends or family are invited to be with you and may view the entire surgery from an observation area. One of our staff will gladly accompany them and explain the procedure. A video camera attached to the surgeon's microscope gives a close-up view of the surgery on a television monitor.

Glossary

Aberrometer An instrument that has been adapted from technology first used for specialized telescopes. It was developed to correct distortions in light waves from space allowing researchers to accurately view images of stars and planets.

Astigmatism General inability of the eye to focus clearly at any distance because of irregular corneal curvature. In other words, it is shaped more like a football than a basketball.

Bilateral Both eyes.

Cornea The cornea is sometimes referred to as the “window of the eye.” It provides most of the focusing power when light enters the eye. The cornea is composed of five layers of tissue. This is the part of the eye reshaped by laser vision correction.

Cyclotorsion (*Pupil Migration*) Rotation of the eye around its visual axis.

Enhancement Natural changes may occur resulting in a need for an enhancement, such as under or over correction. The more severe your initial prescription, the more correction you will need, the more healing you will require and the greater the chance you will not be fully corrected in just one procedure. Enhancement procedures are usually performed once the patient’s vision has stabilized and only if needed. This will be determined by you and your doctor.

Epithelium The outer layer of the cornea that serves as the eye’s protective layer.

Excimer Laser Uses a charged mixture of argon and fluorine gases to produce a cool beam of ultra-violet light. It is unique because it actually breaks the molecular bonds between cells and vaporizes tissue one microscopic layer at a time.

Higher-Order Aberrations Irregularities, other than refractive errors, that can cause such problems as decreased contrast sensitivity or night vision, glare and halos. Higher-order aberrations do not always affect vision.

Hyperopia Farsightedness, or hyperopia, is usually caused by an eyeball that has developed shorter in size than normal. Close vision, and to some extent distance vision, is impaired when the eye is too short in relation to the curvature of cornea, and light focuses behind the retina. In some cases, a flatly-shaped cornea can also be the cause.

Keratoconus This is a bilateral non-inflammatory, progressive ectasia of the cornea.

Glossary

Lens The lens is the clear structure located behind the pupil. Its primary function is to provide fine-tuning for focusing and reading, which it accomplishes by altering its shape.

Lower-Order Aberrations Also called refractive errors; includes myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism.

Myopia Nearsightedness, or myopia (Greek word, meaning to squint), is often one of the most common refractive problems. Distance vision is impaired when the eye is too long in relation to the curvature of the cornea, and light focuses in front of the retina.

Presbyopia Presbyopia develops as the lens of the eye loses some of the flexibility that characterizes a younger eye. This results in loss of the ability of the eye to focus near. Everyone experiences the effects of presbyopia, typically between the ages of 40 and 50.

Pupil The pupil is the “black circle” in your eye. The primary function of the pupil is to control the amount of light entering your eye. When you are in a bright environment, the pupil becomes smaller to allow less light to pass through. When it is dark, the pupil expands to allow more light to reach the back of your eye.

Pupil Migration (*see Cyclotorsion*) Rotation of the eye around its visual axis.

Retina The retina consists of fine nerve tissue that lines the inside wall of the eye and acts like the film in a camera. Its primary function is to capture and transmit images.

Call Today To Schedule!



LASIK Consultation Appointment

Date: ____/____/____

Time: ____ : ____ am / pm

- Burbank: (818) 980-2020
- Sherman Oaks: (818) 501-3937
- Arcadia: (626) 795-9793
- Greater Los Angeles Area: (866) 273-3327

This Is What Makes Us Unique

Experience: Dr. Berg has performed over 40,000 primary LASIK surgeries and over 45,000 refractive surgeries including PRK, Phakic Intraocular Lenses, Refractive Lens Exchange, Clear Lens Extraction and Radial Keratotomy. His experience qualifies him as an expert to handle vision correction procedures from the mild, to the extreme.

Safety: Dr. Berg was the first surgeon to own the IntraLase™ Femtosecond laser in the San Fernando Valley and the greater Los Angeles area. Therefore, making him one of the most experienced refractive surgeons in the Western United States using this advanced technique. Dr. Berg is one of the few surgeons who use IntraLase to perform the first essential step of LASIK, the flap. The advantages of the IntraLase include making the procedure more precise and safer. Increasing the chance of getting 20/20 vision and decreasing the incidence of dry eye condition following surgery. Our surgical suite has tightly controlled humidity and temperature. This adds substantially to the predictability of the outcomes, since changes in humidity and temperature can decrease the predictability of the procedure. Our lasers are calibrated before each procedure for your individualized treatment.

Confidence: During your consultation several diagnostic tests will be performed utilizing the most advanced technology. You will meet Dr. Berg personally and he will go over your results and confirm your candidacy. You will have the opportunity to ask any questions as well as discuss any concerns you may have about your refractive procedure.

Trust: Dr. Berg has operated on his mother, sister, cousins and colleague Dr. Robert Feinfeld as well as many other friends, employees and co-managing doctors. He truly believes in the procedure. He is the doctor's doctor.

Quality Care: Our fee is an all inclusive fee that covers the surgeons' fee, the facility fee, laser royalties, enhancements (within the first year) pre-operative and post-operative care for one year.

Commitment: Dr. Berg is available to his patients whenever he's needed. He also believes in a strong co-management system, not only for the convenience of his patients, but to give them quality care, pre and post-operatively.

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BERG·FEINFELD

VISION CORRECTION

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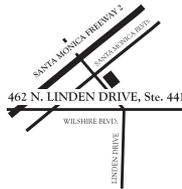
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