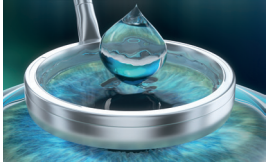
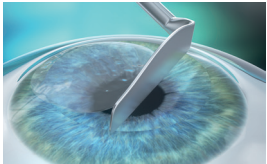


Treatment steps descriptions

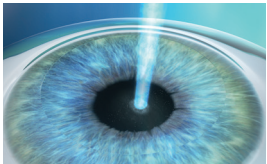
PRK



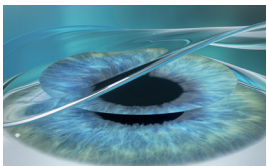
Step 1: Layer preparation
A diluted alcohol solution is applied to the cornea to dissolve the epithelial layer.



Step 2: Layer removal
The epithelial layer is then removed or moved to the side using a manual instrument.

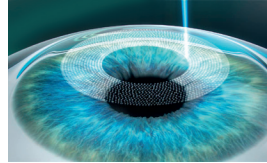


Step 3: Corneal sculpting
An excimer laser sculpts the corneal tissue within a matter of seconds to correct the refractive error.



Step 4: Eye protection
Finally, a protective bandage lens is placed over the eye until the epithelium heals within a few days.

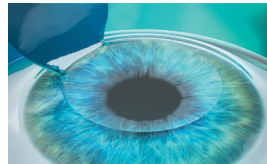
LASIK



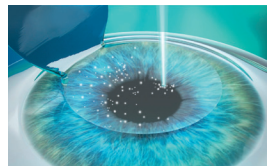
Step 1: Flap creation
The eye is anesthetized with special drops. Femtosecond laser pulses are used to create a flap on the surface of the cornea.



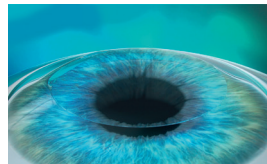
Step 2: Convenient interplay
With setups that have a pivoting patient supporting system, the patient is conveniently moved from the femtosecond laser to the excimer laser.



Step 3: Flap is folded back
The prepared flap is folded back like the page of a book, exposing the inner corneal tissue to be treated.

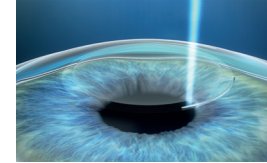


Step 4: Corneal sculpting
The excimer laser removes the corneal tissue point by point within a few seconds, thereby correcting the visual defect.

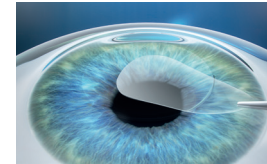


Step 5: Flap is repositioned
Afterward, the flap is returned to its original position, protecting the eye much like a natural bandage.

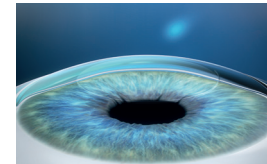
ReLEx® SMILE



Step 1: Lenticule creation
A thin lenticule and small incision are created inside the intact cornea.



Step 2: Lenticule removal
The lenticule is removed through the incision with minimal disruption to the corneal biomechanics.



Step 3: Impairment is corrected
Removing the lenticule changes the shape of the cornea, thereby achieving a refractive correction.