

Keratoconus got your vision out of shape?

New Keratoconus treatment options. New outlook on life.

More common than you think, Keratoconus is a progressive eye disease in which the normally round cornea thins and begins to bulge into a cone-like shape. Traditionally, patients with Keratoconus had few options to treat this disease - either with Rigid Gas permeable contact lenses or corneal transplant.*

The good news is, we offer a suite of new treatments, such as CTAK and Corneal Collagen Crosslinking, giving patients better visual outcomes.**

CTAK. An innovative solution.

For Keratoconus, Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK) is a procedure using corneal tissue segments, laser cut and customized to patients' specific cone severity and location.

CTAK corneal tissue addition offers an excellent option for patients with Keratoconus, providing quick recovery and improved vision without the prolonged healing time or risks associated with corneal transplantation.

Intacs®. A proven treatment for keratoconus.

For Keratoconus, Intacs® work by flattening the steep part of the cornea or cone to reduce visual distortions.

Intacs® are clear, thin inserts called intrastromal corneal ring segments (ICRS) that are a treatment option for Keratoconus patients who can no longer achieve satisfactory vision correction with contact lenses and for whom corneal transplant is the only remaining treatment option.

Corneal Collagen Crosslinking. Minimally invasive and great patient outcomes.

Crosslinking has been performed successfully around the world for the past decade.

Corneal Collagen Crosslinking is a procedure that strengthens a keratoconic cornea, reducing the progressive changes found with Keratoconus patients. This minimally invasive, advanced therapy is a treatment that has been shown to halt the progression of Keratoconus.

Advanced technology is your benefit. Customized solution for you.

Your eyesight affects the way you experience the world.

That's why we're leading the way with advanced laser vision treatment options for a number of disorders and diseases that lead to poor vision including Keratoconus. At nJoy Vision, you have the best of both worlds: Advanced technology and highly experienced surgical skill. Because when it comes to your eyesight, you should expect only the best.

**In severe cases, a corneal transplant may be needed due to scarring, extreme thinning or contact lens intolerance. This is a surgical procedure that replaces the Keratoconus cornea with healthy donor tissue. No matter your situation, we will find the right solution for you.*

***Corneal Collagen Crosslinking is frequently performed worldwide and is FDA approved in the United States when performed with specific equipment and medication. There are also several clinical studies underway in the U.S.*

(405) 842-6060
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Keratoconus FAQs

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What is Keratoconus?

Keratoconus (ker-uh-toh-KOH-nus) is a disease that causes the cornea, or clear front surface of the eye, to thin and gradually bulge outward into a cone shape, leading to poor vision even with corrective lenses. In severe cases, normal everyday activities such as driving and reading can become difficult. The disease usually affects both eyes and typically begins during puberty or late teens. The condition may progress slowly for 10 years or longer.

Who does it affect?

Keratoconus is reported to affect 1 in 2,000 people. The process usually begins in the early teen years and can progress into a patient's 30s and 40s.

Does it affect both eyes?

Keratoconus is normally found in both eyes, although the distortion is usually asymmetrical and is rarely identical between eyes. nJoy Vision offers advanced diagnostic technology, which can aid in the diagnosis of the stage of the disease in each eye.

What are the symptoms?

- + Minor blurring of the vision (early)
- + Light sensitivity
- + Decreasing visual acuity, sometimes rapidly
- + Vision may be worse in one eye
- + Poor night vision
- + Multiple "ghost" images known as monocular polyopia
- + Streaking and/or flaring of vision around light sources
- + Need for frequent changes in eye glass or contact lens prescriptions
- + Headaches and general eye pain

Can it be treated?

Treatment normally begins by fitting the patient with soft toric, specialty contact lenses, or rigid gas permeable contact lenses. At some point, patients may be unable to tolerate these lenses any longer and then require further treatment, such as Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK), Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL)*, or laser corneal transplant.

*Corneal Collagen Crosslinking is frequently performed worldwide and is FDA approved in the United States when performed with specific equipment and medication. There are also several clinical studies underway in the U.S.



Intacs® FAQs

nJoyVision.com // (405) 842-6060

What are Intacs®?

Intacs® are clear, thin inserts placed in the outer edge of the cornea, which reshapes its curvature causing a flattening effect without removing any corneal tissue. They are designed to normalize the shape of the cornea and allow for contact lenses to be worn more comfortably. They are no more visible than a contact lens, and can be removed or replaced if needed, although this is uncommon.

Will Intacs® cure my Keratoconus or Ectasia?

No. Currently, there is not a cure for Keratoconus or Ectasia. Intacs® simply allow us to normalize the curvature of your cornea to potentially allow for contact lens wear, to make contacts more tolerable and prevent or delay the need for corneal transplantation.

Is the Intacs® procedure approved by the FDA?

Yes, Intacs® were approved by the FDA in July 2004 as a humanitarian device for the treatment of Keratoconus. A humanitarian device is a device that is approved by the FDA that is used for fewer than 4,000 patient procedures per year with rare medical conditions.

Who is a candidate for Intacs®?

Patients who are good candidates for Intacs®:

- + Have been diagnosed with Keratoconus or Ectasia
- + Do not have central corneal scarring
- + Do not have too thin or too steep/flat corneas
- + Are not pregnant or breastfeeding
- + 21 years or older
- + Are seeking to avoid corneal transplant surgery to improve functional vision

How are Intacs® placed into the eye?

The Intacs® are inserted into a small channel that is created in the middle of the cornea. There are two different ways to make these channels: manual and laser-assisted. The manual method uses a mechanical device that separates the corneal tissue and relies on the skill of the surgeon. The laser-assisted method used to create the channels is extremely precise, and its settings are customized for each eye. The safety and benefits of the laser are why nJoy Vision only offers access to the laser-assisted method.

How long does the Intacs® procedure take?

The entire procedure should take less than 20 minutes. Plan on being at the center for about 2 hours the day of your procedure and arrange for a driver to take you home.



Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL) FAQs

nJoyVision.com // (405) 842-6060

What is Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL)?

Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL) is a relatively pain free procedure that is performed to slow or stop the progression of Keratoconus. It uses special eye drops called Riboflavin and an advanced form of UV light to strengthen your cornea.

Is CXL a cure for Keratoconus or Ectasia?

Currently, there is not a cure for Keratoconus or Ectasia. CXL slows or halts the progression of the disease to prevent the cornea from becoming more irregular. Often times, a patient will utilize various options for improving vision after CXL such as contact lenses or implanted devices known as Intacs®.

Who is a candidate for CXL?

Patients that are good candidates for CXL:

- + Have been diagnosed with worsening Keratoconus or Ectasia
- + Do not have cornea scarring
- + Do not have too thin, steep or flat corneas
- + Are not pregnant or breastfeeding

How long does the CXL procedure last?

Based on study results of over a decade, it appears that the strengthening effects may be permanent. In rare situations, the procedure can be repeated if advised by your physician.

How long does the CXL procedure take to perform?

The procedure normally takes 45 minutes and you will be in the center for approximately 2 hours on the day of your procedure.

Is CXL FDA approved?

Corneal Collagen Crosslinking is frequently performed worldwide and is FDA approved in the United States when performed with specific equipment and medication. There are also several clinical studies underway in the U.S.



Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK) FAQs

nJoyVision.com // (405) 842-6060

What Is CTAK?

Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK) is a surgical treatment that can be used to treat keratoconus with a clear tissue inlay. It improves vision by changing corneal shape and is less invasive than the traditional surgical treatment of corneal transplantation. It is an alternative for patients who can no longer correct their vision satisfactorily with contact lenses and for whom corneal transplant is the only remaining treatment option. The inlays are designed to normalize the shape of the cornea and allow for contact lenses to be worn more comfortably. They are no more visible than a contact lens and can be removed or replaced if needed, although this rarely occurs.

How Does CTAK Work?

CTAK uses a clear tissue inlay which is an arc-shaped piece of sterilized, donated corneal tissue segment that is laser cut with a femtosecond laser and customized to patients' specific cone severity. It is placed in the outer edge of the cornea and works by reshaping the curvature of the cornea without removing corneal tissue.

The CTAK tissue inlay is inserted outside the central optical zone, at the edge of the cone into a small channel that is created in the middle of the cornea with femtosecond laser assistance. The laser-assisted method is extremely precise and adds safety and benefits of precision to the insertion of the tissue inlay.

Who Can Benefit From CTAK?

Patients who have been diagnosed with keratoconus who can no longer achieve functional vision using contact lenses or eyeglasses can benefit from CTAK. CTAK can restore a satisfactory level of vision without the need for a corneal transplant procedure.

People diagnosed with keratoconus or ectasia are candidates for CTAK tissue inlays when they:

- + Have experienced a progressive deterioration in their vision that contact lenses or glasses can no longer adequately correct
- + Do not have central corneal scarring
- + Do not have too thin or too steep/flat corneas
- + Are not pregnant or breastfeeding
- + Are at least age 21
- + Have a corneal thickness of 450 microns or greater at the proposed incision site
- + Have identified corneal transplantation as the only remaining option to improve their functional vision

Keratoconus is a progressive eye disease that often first occurs in adolescence and gradually gets worse during the next 10 to 20 years.



Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK) FAQs

Will CTAK tissue inlays cure my keratoconus or ectasia?

No. Currently, there is not a cure for keratoconus or ectasia. CTAK simply allows us to normalize the curvature of your cornea to potentially allow for contact lens wear, to make contacts more tolerable, and to prevent or delay the need for corneal transplantation.

Does the CTAK procedure hurt?

No. Numbing drops are placed onto the eye for comfort. Most patients report that there is minimal discomfort during the procedure.

How is the tissue inlay placed into the eye?

The surgeon uses a femtosecond laser to create an arc-shaped channel in the cornea that matches the shape of the tissue inlay that will be used. After the channel has been created, the surgeon will insert the tissue inlay.

How long does the CTAK procedure take?

The entire procedure should take around 30 minutes. Plan on being at the center for about 2 hours the day of your procedure and arrange for a driver to take you home.

What is Recovery Like?

Recovery is generally quick and straightforward. Patients will follow the doctor's prescribed post-operative care which typically includes antibiotic and steroid eye drops. Most patients can resume normal activities after 1 week, with significant improvement noticed as early as the one week post-op and stabilization of the vision around 1 month.

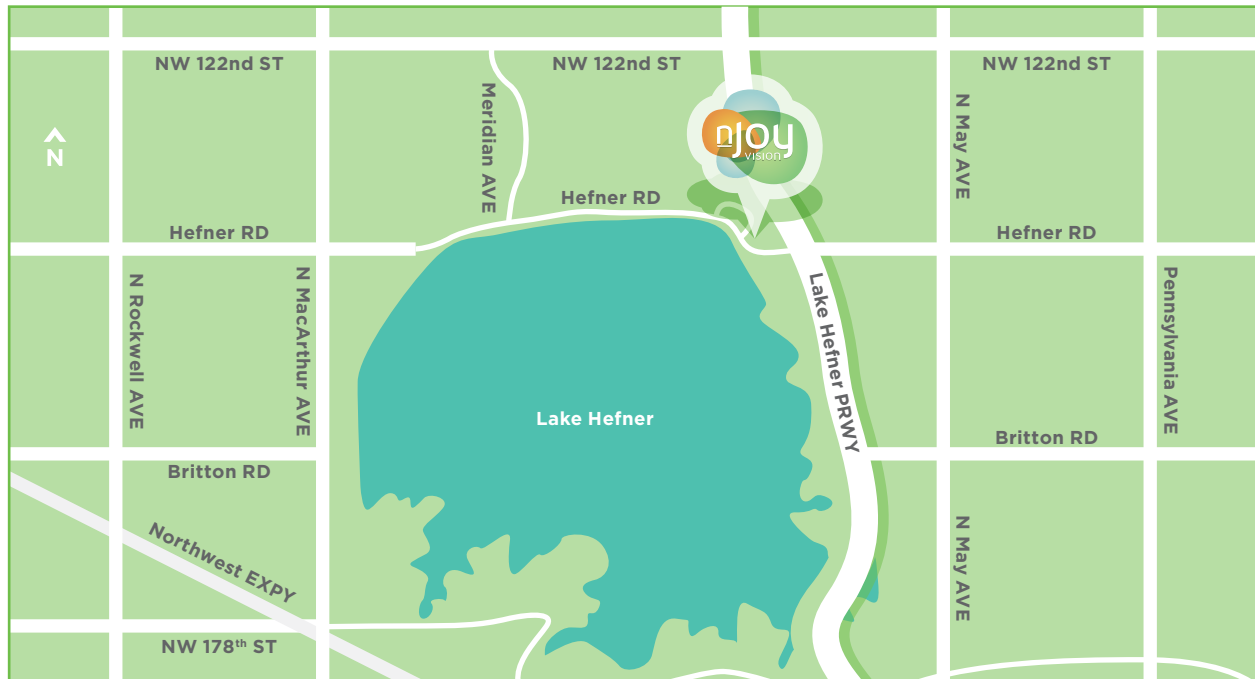
If you think you may be able to benefit from CTAK, request a free consultation with one of our board-certified eye doctors by:

- + Using the online scheduling form at nJoyVision.com/schedule-an-appointment
- + Calling us at (405) 842-6060



Oklahoma City Center Directions

10900 Hefner Pointe Dr. Ste. 101 // Oklahoma City, OK 73120
405.842.6060 // nJoyVision.com



From North / I-35

- + Take exit 138B Kilpatrick Turnpike
- + Take the OK HW 74S/Hefner Parkway exit
- + Merge onto HW 74 South
- + Take the Hefner Rd. exit
- + Turn right onto Hefner Rd.
- + Take the first right onto Hefner Pointe Dr.

From South / I-35

- + Take I-35 North
- + Take exit 126 on the left for I-40 West/Amarillo
- + Take exit 147B to merge onto I-44 E OK 3 W/
Tulsa/Wichita
- + Continue on HW OK 3 W/ OK 74 N/
Lake Hefner Parkway
- + Take the Hefner Rd. exit
- + Turn Left onto Hefner Rd
- + Take the first right onto Hefner Pointe Dr.

From East / I-44

- + Take the exit onto OK 3 W/ OK 74 N/
Lake Hefner Parkway
- + Continue to follow Lake Hefner Parkway
- + Take the Hefner Rd. Exit
- + Turn Left onto Hefner Rd.
- + Take the first right onto Hefner Pointe Dr.

From West / I-40

- + Take exit 147B on the left to merge onto I-44 E/
OK HW 3 W toward Tulsa/Wichita
- + Continue onto OK 74 N/ Lake Hefner Parkway
- + Take the Hefner Rd. exit
- + Turn left onto Hefner Rd.
- + Take the first right onto Hefner Pointe Dr.

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Keratoconus Surgery Pricing

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Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL)*

\$2,495
per eye

Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL) is a procedure that combines Riboflavin and Ultraviolet Light to strengthen the cornea. Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL) is used to halt the progression of Keratoconus.

- + Includes 6 months post-operative visits

Intacs

\$4,395
per eye

CXL Combined

\$4,895
per eye

Intacs are clear, thin inserts called intrastromal corneal ring segments (ICRS) that are a treatment option for Keratoconus patients who can no longer achieve satisfactory vision correction with contact lenses.

- + Includes 6 months post-operative visits
- + Includes corneal segments

CTAK

\$5,395
per eye

CXL Combined

\$5,995
per eye

Corneal Tissue Addition for Keratoplasty (CTAK) is a procedure using corneal tissue segments, laser cut and customized to patients' specific cone severity and location. CTAK is a treatment option for Keratoconus patients who can no longer achieve satisfactory vision correction with contact lenses.

- + Includes 6 months post-operative visits
- + Includes corneal ring

Pricing effective 04/01/2025. Pricing subject to change without notice.

*Corneal Collagen Crosslinking (CXL) is frequently performed worldwide and is FDA approved in the United States when performed with specific equipment and medication. There are also several clinical studies underway in the U.S.