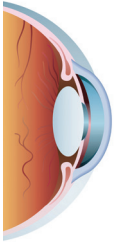


KERATOCONUS

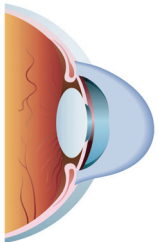
What is keratoconus?

Keratoconus (KC) is a sight-threatening eye disease that causes the cornea to weaken and thin over time, resulting in the formation of a cone-like bulge and blurry or distorted vision.¹

NORMAL



KERATOCONUS



Simulation of keratoconus patient vision. Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. Changes have been made to the original image. 2014 FIFA World Cup, Arena Corinthians, Sao Paulo. Photo by Marcello Casal Jr/ABr (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0)

Signs & Symptoms



A family history of KC



Frequent prescription changes



Excessive eye rubbing



Difficulty seeing at night



Frequent headaches



Vision that cannot be fully corrected with glasses or contact lenses



Mildly blurred vision

The risks of progression

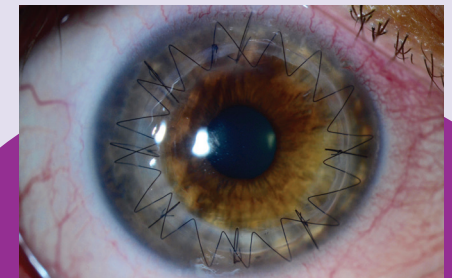
- Significant vision loss
- Frequent glasses prescription changes or contact lens refits
- The need for invasive corneal transplant surgery

Left untreated, 1 in 5 patients may require a corneal transplant.^{2,3}

Many of these patients may require multiple transplants.^{2,3}

Corneal transplants do not always work because the immune system may reject the donor eye.⁴

Vision may decline significantly before a patient is eligible for a corneal transplant.



Corneal Transplant

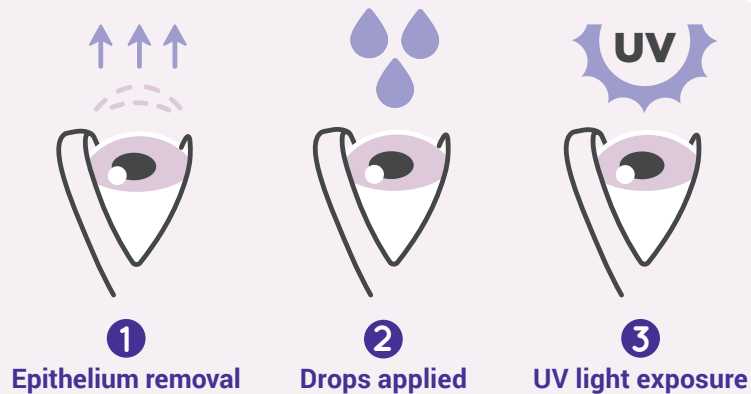
iLink® Corneal Cross-Linking

iLink is the only FDA-approved treatment that slows or halts progressive KC to help preserve vision.

What to expect with iLink

During the iLink procedure, the combination of UV light and eyedrops helps to stiffen and strengthen the collagen fibers of the cornea that have been weakened by keratoconus.

During the procedure



REFERENCES 1. Valdez-Garcia JE, Sepúlveda R, Salazar-Martínez JJ, Lozano-Ramírez JF. Prevalence of keratoconus in an adolescent population. *Rev Mex Ophthalmol.* 2014;88(3):95-98. 2. Pramanik S, Musch DC, Sutphin JE, Farjo AA. Extended long-term outcomes of penetrating keratoplasty for keratoconus. *Ophthalmology.* 2006;113(9):1633-1638. 3. Maharana PK, Agarwal K, Jhanji V, Vajpayee RB. Deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty for keratoconus: a review. *Eye Contact Lens.* 2014;40(6):382-389. 4. Godefrooij DA, Gans R, Imhof SM, Wisse RPL. Nationwide reduction in the number of corneal transplantations for keratoconus following the implementation of cross-linking. *Acta Ophthalmol.* 2016;94(7):675-678. 5. Belin MW, Lim L, Rajpal RK, Hafezi F, Gomes JAP, Cochener B. Corneal cross-linking: Current USA status: Report from the Cornea Society. *Cornea.* 2018;37(10):1218-1225. 6. Godefrooij DA, de Wit GA, Uitterwaal CS, Imhof SM, Wisse RPL. Age-specific incidence and prevalence of keratoconus: a nationwide registration study. *Am J Ophthalmol.* 2017;175:169-172.

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Vision Correction After iLink

- After the iLink procedure, patients will see their eye care providers to monitor recovery and optimize vision health
- Follow-up visits generally include vision assessments and discussing vision correction with contacts or glasses



The standard of care for progressive keratoconus⁵

iLink is the only FDA-approved corneal cross-linking procedure that:

- Slows or halts progressive KC to help preserve vision
- Is widely covered by most commercial insurance plans
- May reduce the need for a corneal transplant⁶

Scan the QR code or visit glaukos-iLink.com to learn more about iLink



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION Ulcerative keratitis, a potentially serious eye infection, can occur. Your doctor should monitor defects in the outermost corneal layer of the eye for resolution.

The most common ocular side effect is haze. Other ocular side effects include inflammation, fine white lines, dry eye, disruption of surface cells, eye pain, light sensitivity, reduced sharpness of vision, and blurred vision. The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more, talk to your healthcare provider.

Go to glaukos-ilink.com to obtain the FDA-approved product labeling.

You are encouraged to report all side effects to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch-fda-safety-information-and-adverse-event-reporting-program, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

APPROVED USES Photrexa® Viscous (riboflavin 5'-phosphate in 20% dextran ophthalmic solution) and Photrexa® (riboflavin 5'-phosphate ophthalmic solution) are used with the KXL® system in corneal cross-linking to treat eyes in which the cornea, the clear dome shaped surface that covers the front of the eye, has been weakened from the progression of the disease keratoconus or following refractive surgery, a method for correcting or improving your vision.

Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

GLAUKOS