

CustomVue™ LASIK

The Technology behind the procedure

WaveScan® Technology: The CustomVue system takes LASIK to an entirely new, personalized level with the addition of WaveScan™ Technology. WaveScan™ technology provides Dr. Matzkin with a unique map of your vision, allowing him to custom tailor your LASIK procedure to the unique characteristics of your vision. WaveScan technology is groundbreaking because it has the potential to improve not only how much you see, but also how well you can see, in terms of contrast sensitivity and fine detail.

WavePrint® Map: The WavePrint Map provides a precise, more detailed analysis of the way your entire optical system operates. With the WavePrint™ Map, Dr. Matzkin can create a

detailed understanding of your vision correction needs for the development of your personalized laser vision plan. This information is then transferred to the VISX STAR S4 Laser, enabling Dr. Matzkin to customize your LASIK procedure. The final result is a treatment as unique as your DNA or your fingerprint.

3D ActiveTrak®: VISX's CustomVue exclusively features 3DActiveTrak, the only system that allows Dr. Matzkin to track eye movement in all three dimensions. The 3D ActiveTrak feature allows for pinpoint accuracy by automatically tracking the tiny motions of your eye in all three directions during the laser procedure. ActiveTrak adds a new level of precision, comfort, and safety not previously available.

DENNIS MATZKIN, M.D. Cataract and Refractive Surgeon



Dennis Matzkin, M.D. graduated from the University of Witwatersrand Medical School in 1980. He completed his internship in medicine and surgery as well as ophthalmology at the Johannesburg Hospital. After completing two years national service as a medical officer in South Africa, he entered residency at the University of Cape Town, Groote Schuur

Hospital. He was awarded the *Fellowship in Ophthalmology* by the college of medicine in South Africa.

After immigrating to the US in 1989, Dr Matzkin spent 5 years undergoing further ophthalmic training at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY, where he was a fellow and surgical instructor in microsurgical eye surgery. He has published articles in peer review journals, and presented papers at national meetings.

Dr Matzkin began general ophthalmic practice in Atlanta in 1995. He established Eye1st Vision & Laser in 2000.

Dr Matzkin is certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology, member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons, American Medical Association and the Georgia Society of Ophthalmology.

He has treated such high profile patients as President Carter's three children, Captain Herb Emory "Eye-in-the-Sky", weather anchor Laura Huckabee, and the three-time world champion archer, Jessie Moorhead from the Outdoor TV Channel.



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LASIK


LASER VISION CORRECTION



Considering LASIK?




Are You A Candidate for LASIK or LASEK?




The criteria for the ideal LASIK (or Laser Assisted In-situ Keratomileusis) patient is someone who is over 18 years of age and has healthy corneas with a relatively stable prescription. People with certain medical conditions or pregnant and nursing women may not be good candidates. Candidates should also have a good understanding of the risks and rewards from LASIK. The best way to find out if you are a good candidate is to schedule a LASIK consultation with our center. You will know in minutes whether this procedure is right for you.

LASEK (or Laser Assisted Sub-Epithelial Keratectomy) is a suitable alternative to LASIK when corneal thickness or concern regarding the corneal flap is an issue. Dr. Matzkin is experienced in performing this procedure for patients who would benefit from it. He will recommend it when it is a viable choice based on each patient's needs.


LASIK



Using an instrument called a microkeratome, the surgeon creates a small protective flap of corneal tissue that is gently lifted back.




The excimer laser applies a cool beam of light, which gently reshapes the cornea allowing images to be more sharply focused by the retina to correct the individual refractive error.




Finally, the protective flap that was created in Step 1 is gently placed back in its original position and begins healing immediately with little to no discomfort.


ASA/PRK/LASEK



The epithelium (the outermost layer of the cornea) is loosened by using an alcohol solution that allows the surgeon to then peel back the tissue.



The excimer laser applies a cool beam of light, which gently reshapes the cornea allowing images to be more sharply focused by the retina to correct the individual refractive error.



After the cornea is reshaped, the epithelium is returned back to its original position. A contact lens is placed on the cornea for a minimum of three days to aid in the healing of the cornea.

What To Expect After LASIK / LASEK

The Day of Your Procedure


Many patients will experience little to no discomfort, although vision will appear blurry immediately after surgery. Patients are encouraged to get plenty of rest.

The Day After Your Procedure

Your vision continues to become significantly clearer. At this point, most patients are ready to drive and go back to work. However, LASEK patients will experience a slightly longer healing period. Recovery times may vary, but patients are urged to give their eyes a good chance to heal, and strictly follow our post-operative care procedures.


Understanding Vision Problems

Nearsightedness (Myopia)




Nearsightedness occurs when the cornea is too curved or the eye is too long. Light passes through the eye but focuses before it reaches the retina, which causes distant objects to appear blurry.

Farsightedness (Hyperopia)




Farsightedness occurs when the cornea is too flat in relation to the length of the eye. Before the light has covered enough distance to focus, it reaches the retina, which causes images that are close at hand and sometimes distant objects to appear blurry.

Astigmatism



Astigmatism occurs when the cornea is oval-shaped like a football. When light passes through the cornea, it focuses in more than one place relative to the retina, which causes images near or far to appear blurred and distorted.

Presbyopia



Most people will experience presbyopia after turning 40, whether they are nearsighted, farsighted, or have never needed glasses before. The lens, situated behind the cornea, becomes less able to focus up close, creating the need for reading glasses.