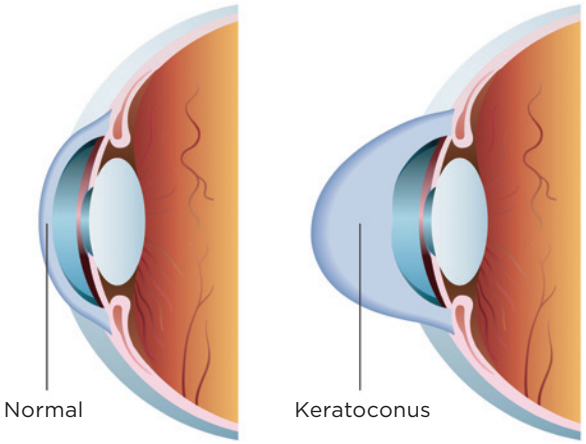
What is keratoconus?



Keratoconus, often referred to as "KC," is an eye condition in which the cornea weakens and thins over time, causing the development of a cone-like bulge and optical irregularity of the cornea.

This rare condition typically first appears in individuals in their teens or early 20s.

Keratoconus:
- Can result in significant visual loss
- May lead to corneal transplant in severe cases

For additional resources, visit:

National Keratoconus Foundation
www.NKCF.org

Living with Keratoconus
www.LivingwithKC.com

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 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.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
Ulcerative keratitis can occur. Patients should be monitored for resolution of epithelial defects.

The most common ocular adverse reaction was corneal opacity (haze). Other ocular side effects include punctate keratitis, corneal striae, dry eye, corneal epithelium defect, eye pain, light sensitivity, reduced visual acuity, and blurred vision. These are not all of the side effects of the corneal collagen cross-linking treatment.

For more information, go to www.livingwithkeratoconus.com to obtain the FDA-approved product labeling.

You are encouraged to report all side effects to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

REFERENCE:
1. Photrexa [package insert]. Waltham, MA: Glaukos, Inc. 2016.

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MA-02009A

Living With Keratoconus (KC)

Learn about the iLink™ cross-linking procedure—the only FDA-approved therapeutic treatment for progressive KC.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR TODAY

NOW WIDELY COVERED BY INSURANCE

Using Photrexa® Viscous (riboflavin 5'-phosphate in 20% dextran ophthalmic solution), Photrexa® (riboflavin 5'-phosphate ophthalmic solution), and the KXL® system, the iLink™ corneal cross-linking procedure from Glaukos is the only FDA-approved therapeutic treatment for patients with progressive keratoconus and corneal ectasia following refractive surgery.*[1]

What does corneal cross-linking mean for me?

In 2016, iLink™ corneal cross-linking became the only FDA-approved cross-linking procedure for the treatment of progressive keratoconus. This minimally invasive outpatient procedure uses Photrexa® and Photrexa® Viscous eye drops, combined with ultraviolet (UV) light to stiffen and strengthen corneas weakened by keratoconus.

Today, iLink™ remains the only FDA-approved corneal cross-linking procedure for progressive keratoconus, offering an effective treatment that can slow or halt the progression of this sight-threatening disease.

iLink™ Corneal Cross-Linking:
A New Standard of Care for Progressive Keratoconus

Does insurance cover iLink™ corneal cross-linking?

The medical necessity of iLink™ corneal cross-linking has become widely recognized. As a result, the procedure is covered by over 95% of commercial insurance providers.

For additional information on insurance coverage and to view the latest list of insurers that are known to have policies that cover cross-linking, visit the Insurance Information page on **LivingwithKeratoconus.com**.

What can I expect during the procedure?

- After numbing drops are applied, the epithelium (the thin layer on the surface of the cornea) is gently removed
- Photrexa® Viscous eye drops will be applied to the cornea for at least 30 minutes
- Depending on the thickness of your cornea, Photrexa® drops may also be required
- The cornea is then exposed to UV light for 30 minutes while additional Photrexa® Viscous drops are applied

What can I expect after the procedure?

- You should not rub your eyes for the first 5 days after the procedure
- You may notice a sensitivity to light and have a foreign body sensation. You may also experience discomfort in the treated eye; sunglasses may help with light sensitivity
- If you experience severe pain in the eye or any sudden decrease in vision, you should contact your physician immediately
- If your bandage contact lens from the day of treatment falls out or becomes dislodged, you should not replace it. Contact your physician immediately