

# Visian ICL™ TORIC

eDFU-0046/1

P h a k i c   T o r i c   I n t r a o c u l a r   L e n s

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## Vision™ Toric Implantable Collamer™ Lens (Vision TICL™)

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Please review this product information completely before performing your initial clinical procedure. All physicians must complete the STAAR Surgical Vision TICL Physician Certification Program, special attention is placed on sizing methodologies for determination of the Vision ICL overall diameter. Improper ICL size may lead to adverse events ranging from mild to severe.

#### DEVICE DESCRIPTION

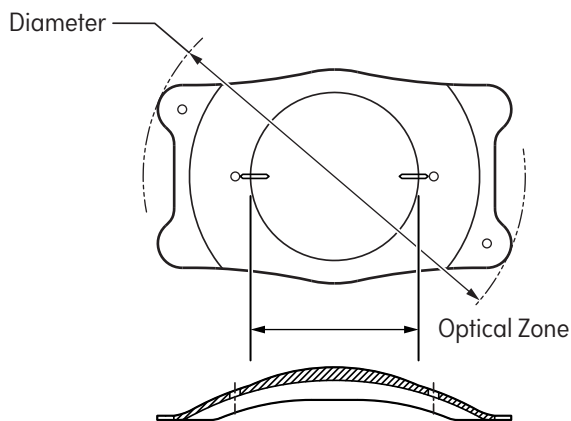
The Vision Toric Implantable Collamer Lens (Vision TICL) features a single piece lens design with a central, concave/convex optical zone of 4.7 to 5.8mm diameter (according to model and diopter). The lens is manufactured in four overall diameters, 11.6, 12.1, 12.6, 13.2mm to accommodate different eye sizes. The lenses are capable of being folded and implanted through an incision of 3.5mm or less.

The lenses are manufactured from a proprietary ultraviolet (UV) radiation absorbing polymer containing hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA) and porcine collagen. The 10% UV cut-offs for STAAR's phakic IOL lens family are:

- 377nm for the thinnest central thickness lens, -5.5D, and
- 388nm for the thickest central thickness lens, +10.0D.

**Table 1: VTICH Models**

Brand Name	Model Name	Dioptic Power (D)	Cylindrical power	Overall Diameter (mm)	Optic Diameter (mm)	Haptic Design
Vision TICL	VTICH 11.6	0.0 to +10.0	+0.5 to +6.0	11.6	4.7 to 5.8	Flat, plate
Vision TICL	VTICH 12.1	0.0 to +10.0	+0.5 to +6.0	12.1	4.7 to 5.8	Flat, plate
Vision TICL	VTICH 12.6	0.0 to +10.0	+0.5 to +6.0	12.6	4.7 to 5.8	Flat, plate
Vision TICL	VTICH 13.2	0.0 to +10.0	+0.5 to +6.0	13.2	4.7 to 5.8	Flat, plate



**VTICH Diagram**

#### INDICATIONS

Vision Toric Implantable Collamer Lenses (Vision TICL) are indicated for use in phakic eye treatment in patients 21-45 years of age for:

- The correction/reduction of hyperopia in patients ranging from +0.5D to +16.0D with less than or equal to 6.0D of astigmatism at the spectacle plane.
- With an anterior chamber depth (ACD) equal to or greater than 3.0mm, as measured from the corneal endothelium to the anterior lens capsule.

#### MODE OF ACTION

Vision TICL is intended to be placed entirely within the posterior chamber directly behind the iris and in front of the anterior capsule of the human crystalline lens. When correctly positioned, the lens functions as a refractive element to optically correct/reduce hyperopia with astigmatism.

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Vision TICL is contraindicated in the presence of any of the following circumstances and/or conditions:

1. Patients with low/abnormal corneal endothelial cell density, Fuchs' dystrophy or other corneal pathology
2. Ocular hypertension in either eye
3. Any cataract in the operative eye or non-traumatic cataract in the fellow eye.
4. Persons under the age of 21 years.
5. Primary Open Angle or Narrow Angle Glaucoma.
6. Narrow anterior chamber angles (i.e. less than Grade III as determined by gonioscopic exam).
7. Pregnant or nursing.
8. Previous or pre-existing ocular disease that would preclude post-operative visual acuity of 0.477 logMAR (20/60 Snellen) or better.
9. Patients who are amblyopic or blind in the fellow eye.
10. Implantation of a lens in an eye with an anterior chamber depth (ACD), as measured from the corneal endothelium to the anterior lens capsule, less than 3.0mm.

#### COMPLICATIONS AND ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions and complications due to, or following surgery and implantation of any Vision TICL may include, but are not limited to: Hyphema, Non-reactive Pupil, Pupillary Block, Additional YAG Iridotomy, Secondary Glaucoma, Cataract, Intraocular Infection, Uveitis/ Iritis, Retinal Detachment, Vitritis, Corneal Edema, Macular Edema, Corneal Decompensation, Over/Under Correction, Significant Glare and/or Halos (under night driving conditions), Hypopyon, Increased Astigmatism, Loss of BSCVA, Rotation/Decentration/ Subluxation, IOP Elevation from Baseline, Corneal Endothelial Cell Loss, Iris Pigment Dispersion, Secondary Surgical Intervention to Remove/ Replace/ Reposition the Lens, Peripheral Anterior Synechia (PAS), Iris Synechia to Implant, Conjunctival Irritation, Vitreous Loss.

## PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not attempt to sterilize.
2. Do not autoclave.
3. The lens should not be exposed to any solutions other than the normally used intraocular irrigating solutions (e.g. isotonic saline, Balanced Salt Solution (BSS), viscoelastic, etc.).
4. The lens should be handled carefully. No attempts should be made to reshape or cut any portion of the lens or to apply undue pressure to the lens optical portion with a sharp object.
5. Do not allow the lens to dry in air. The lens should be stored in sterile BSS solution during surgery.
6. The long-term effect of the lens has not been determined. Therefore, physicians should continue to monitor implant patients postoperatively on a regular basis.
7. Safety and effectiveness of the lens has not been established in patients with: unstable refractive error in either eye, keratoconus, history of clinical signs of iritis/uveitis, synechia, pigment dispersion syndrome, pseudoexfoliation, insulin-dependent diabetes or diabetic retinopathy, history of previous ocular surgery including refractive corneal surgery.
8. Implantation of a lens may result in a decrease in corneal endothelial cell density.

## CALCULATION OF LENS POWER AND SIZING

The lens power and size calculation should be performed by the surgeon using the STAAR Calculation Software. Using the software potentially prevents calculation errors that may result in secondary surgery due to refractive surprise, excessive vaulting, lens rotation, IOP elevation from baseline, etc. During the U.S. FDA trial for the ICM/TICM, the white to white and ACD (from the corneal endothelium to the anterior lens capsule) were used to determine the ICL overall diameter. There are some reports suggesting that white to white corneal measurements do not correlate with sulcus to sulcus measurements. Recent publications indicate that new imaging technologies may provide optimal visualization and measurement of the intraocular dimensions involved in phakic intraocular lens implantation.

## LENS PREPARATION

Verify that the level of the liquid fills at least 2/3 of the vial. The thermoformed tray and vial should be opened in a sterile field. Record serial number on operative report to retain traceability of the lens. Remove the aluminum cap and stopper from the vial. Remove the lens from the vial. The lens should not be exposed to a dry environment (air) for more than one minute.

**CAUTION:** Do not use if package has been opened or damaged.

**CAUTION:** Do not allow the lens to dry after removal from the glass vial.

## ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Implantation of the Visian TICL should only be attempted by a surgeon who is highly skilled in the required surgical technique. The following procedure is recommended for implantation of Visian TICL. Two YAG iridotomies, (0.5 to 0.8mm; placed superiorly, 90 degrees apart) should be performed 1 to 2 weeks prior to surgery with confirmation of patency prior to lens implantation. The patient should be prepared for surgery according to the surgeon's standard operating procedure. Mark the desired axis (TARGET axis) for alignment of Visian TICL. A clear scleral or corneal tunnel wound incision of 3.5mm or less should be used, followed by filling of the anterior and posterior chamber with an appropriate viscoelastic. The lens is then folded using a MICROSTAAR™ injector MSI-PF or MSI-TF with SFC-45 cartridge and injected into the anterior chamber of the eye. Please refer to the product insert or loading guide provided with the injector for instructions regarding proper loading and injection of the lens using the MICROSTAAR injection system. Verify correct orientation of the lens in the eye and that the lens is not inverted. If the pupil remains sufficiently dilated, the lens should be well centered and positioned under the iris in front of the natural lens, so that the footplates are placed in the sulcus. Verify the Visian TICL alignment

marks are in the required axis (TARGET axis) according to the Implantation Orientation Diagram (IOD). Complete removal of the viscoelastic material from the eye must be performed after completion of the surgical procedure and before the eye is closed (without sutures). From this point the operation can proceed according to the surgeon's standard procedure. Dispose of any single use accessories that may have become contaminated with bodily fluids during the procedure as biohazardous waste according to standard surgical biohazard waste disposal procedure. Postoperative medical care of the patient should also follow the surgeon's standard procedure.

## WARNINGS

1. Check the label of the lens package for proper lens model and power.
2. Open the package to verify the dioptric power of the lens.
3. Handle the lens by the haptic portion. Do not grasp the optic with forceps and never touch the center of the optic once the lens is placed inside the eye.
4. Complete removal of viscoelastic from the eye after completion of the surgical procedure is essential. STAAR Surgical recommends a low molecular weight 2% hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) or dispersive, low viscosity ophthalmic viscosurgical device.
5. STAAR Surgical recommends using the MICROSTAAR MSI-PF or MSI-TF with SFC-45 cartridge injection systems to insert the lens in the folded state.

**NOTE:** The primary viscoelastic used during the US FDA clinical trial was a low molecular weight 2% hydroxypropyl methylcellulose preparation.

## SUMMARY OF SAFETY AND CLINICAL PERFORMANCE

A Summary of Safety and Clinical Performance (SSCP) for the ICL family of lenses can be found in the European database on medical devices (Eudamed) at <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed>. The Basic UDI-DI (BUDI-DI) used to search for the for the ICL family of lenses on the website is 764013516ICLGV.

## CLINICAL TRIAL TICM

Summary Findings of the Clinical Study:

The TICM Implantable Collamer Lenses were found to be safe and effective as refractive elements to optically reduce moderate to high myopia with astigmatism.

**Table 2: Patient Demographics**  
**210 Eyes Treated of 124 Patients**

Sex		
Male	55	44.4%
Female	69	55.6%
Ethnic Origin		
Caucasian	102	82.3%
Hispanic	10	8.1%
Black	6	4.8%
Other	6	4.8%

Mean Age 35 years

**Table 3: Adverse events**

**The adverse events reported in the 210 eyes enrolled during the clinical trial (at any postoperative exam) are presented below**

Adverse Event	N	%
Raised IOP Requiring Treatment	1	0.5%
Pupillary Block	1	0.5%
Retinal Detachment	1	0.5%
Surgical Reintervention		
TICL Repositioning	1	0.5%
Visian TICL Replacement (too long)	1	0.5%
Visian TICL Removal (no ICL or IOL replacement)	3	1.4%
YAG Iridotomy	3	1.4%
BCDVA loss ≥ 2 lines	3	1.5%
Anisocoria	1	0.5%

**Table 4: Best Corrected Distance Visual Acuity (BCDVA) with time for patients with preop BCDVA 20/20 or better**

	6 Months n/N, %	12 Months n/N, %
≤20/12.5	71/155, 45.8%	72/159, 45.3%
≤20/16	141/155, 91.0%	143/159, 89.9%
≤20/20	155/155, 100%	159/159, 100%
≤20/25	155/155, 100%	159/159, 100%
≤20/40	155/155, 100%	159/159, 100%

**Table 5: Uncorrected Distance Visual Acuity (UCDVA) over time for patients with Preoperative BCDVA 20/20 or Better**

	Preop n/N, %	6 Months n/N, %	12 Months n/N, %
≤20/12.5	0/173, 0%	41/155, 26.5%	40/159, 25.2%
≤20/16	0/173, 0%	117/155, 75.5%	101/159, 63.5%
≤20/20	0/173, 0%	140/155, 90.3%	142/159, 89.3%
≤20/40	0/173, 0%	155/155, 100%	159/159, 100%
>20/50	173/173, 100%	0/155, 0.0%	0/159, 0.0%
>20/200	173/173, 100%	0/155, 0.0%	0/159, 0.0%

**Table 6: Manifest Refraction Spherical Equivalent over Time**

	Preop	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
N (eyes)	210	205	200	191	182	194
Mean Spherical Equivalent (D)	-9.38	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.03
SD	2.67	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.49	0.46
Range (D)	-19.50 to -2.38	-1.50 to 1.38	-1.63 to 1.75	-1.25 to 1.25	-1.75 to 2.63	-2.25 to ±1.00

**Table 7: Manifest Refraction Cylinder over Time**

	Preop	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
N (eyes)	210	205	200	191	182	194
Mean Spherical Equivalent (D)	1.95	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.45	0.52
SD	0.84	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.48
Range (D)	1.00 to 4.00	0.00 to 3.00	0.00 to 3.00	0.00 to 3.00	0.00 to 2.00	0.00 to 3.00

**Table 8: Rotation of the TICL Between Visits (from direct observation of TICL)**

Rotation	1 Day – 1 Week n/N, %	1 Week – 1 Month n/N, %	1 Month – 3 Months n/N, %	3 Months – 6 Months n/N, %	6 Months – 12 Months n/N, %
≤ 5°	118/121, 97.5%	148/155, 95.5%	141/148, 95.3%	133/136, 97.8%	132/140, 94.3%
≤ 10°	121/121, 100%	155/155, 100%	147/148, 99.3%	135/136, 99.3%	137/140, 97.9%

## ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING

Adverse Reactions and/or potentially sight-threatening complications that may reasonably be regarded as lens related must be reported immediately to STAAR Surgical and the competent authority of the Member State where the patient is established. This information is being requested from surgeons in order to document potential long-term effects of Visian TICL implantation

## HOW SUPPLIED

Visian TICL is supplied sterile and non pyrogenic in a sealed vial containing BSS. The vial is sealed within a thermoformed tray placed in a box with labels and product information. Sterility is assured until the expiration date indicated on package label, if the tray and vial seal are not punctured or damaged. Visian TICL is steam sterilized. A Patient Implant Card and labels are supplied in the unit package. This card which includes a link to important safety information regarding the implanted lens, should be completed by the healthcare provider and given to the patient to keep as a permanent record of the implant, and a resource to show to any eye care practitioner seen in the future.

## EXPIRATION DATE

The expiration date on the device package is the sterility expiration date. This device must not be used past the indicated sterility expiration date.

## RETURN POLICY FOR STAAR VISIAN TICL

Contact STAAR Surgical. Visian TICL must be returned dry. Do not attempt to re-hydrate the lens.

## WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

STAAR Surgical warrants that reasonable care was taken in making this product. STAAR Surgical shall not be responsible for any incidental or consequential loss, damage, or expense which arises directly or indirectly from the use of this product. To the extent permitted by law, STAAR Surgical's sole liability from any and all causes pursuant to Visian TICL shall be limited to the replacement of Visian TICL which is returned to and found to be defective by STAAR Surgical. This warranty is in lieu of and excludes all other warranties not expressly set forth herein, whether expressed or implied by operation of law or otherwise, including but not limited to, or any implied merchantability or fitness for use.

## STORAGE

Store the lens at room / ambient temperature.

## CAUTION

- Do not autoclave the lens. Do not store the lens at temperatures greater than 40°C. Do not freeze. If temperature requirements are not met, return the lens to STAAR Surgical.
- STAAR Surgical Visian TICLs and disposable accessories are packaged and sterilized for single use only. Cleaning, reuse and/or resterilization are not applicable to these devices. If one of these devices were reused after cleaning and/or resterilization it is highly probable that it would be contaminated and the contamination could result in infection and/or inflammation.

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0344



STAAR Surgical AG  
Hauptstrasse 104  
CH-2560 Nidau  
Switzerland  
Tel: +41 32 332 8888

## SYMBOL GLOSSARY



Sterilized using steam



Do not re-use



Do not re-sterilize



Serial number



Catalogue number



Use-by date



edfu.staar.com  
+1-800-352-7842  
+41 32 332 8888

Consult electronic instructions for use



Caution



Manufacturer



Date of manufacture



Store at room/ambient temperature. Do not freeze.  
Do not expose to temperature greater than 40°C



Do not use if the product sterile barrier system or its packaging is compromised



Country of manufacture – United States



Country of manufacture – Switzerland



Diopter



Overall diameter



Body Diameter (Optic Diameter)



U.S. (Federal) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician



Medical device



Unique device identifier



Contains biological material of animal origin



Single sterile barrier system with protective packaging outside



Date



Patient identification



Patient information website



Health care center or Doctor



Spherical power



Cylindrical power



Axis



Spherical equivalent power



Right eye



Left eye



Authorized representative in the European Community



CE conformity marking per European Council Directive 93/42/EEC or European Council Regulation (EU) 2017/745