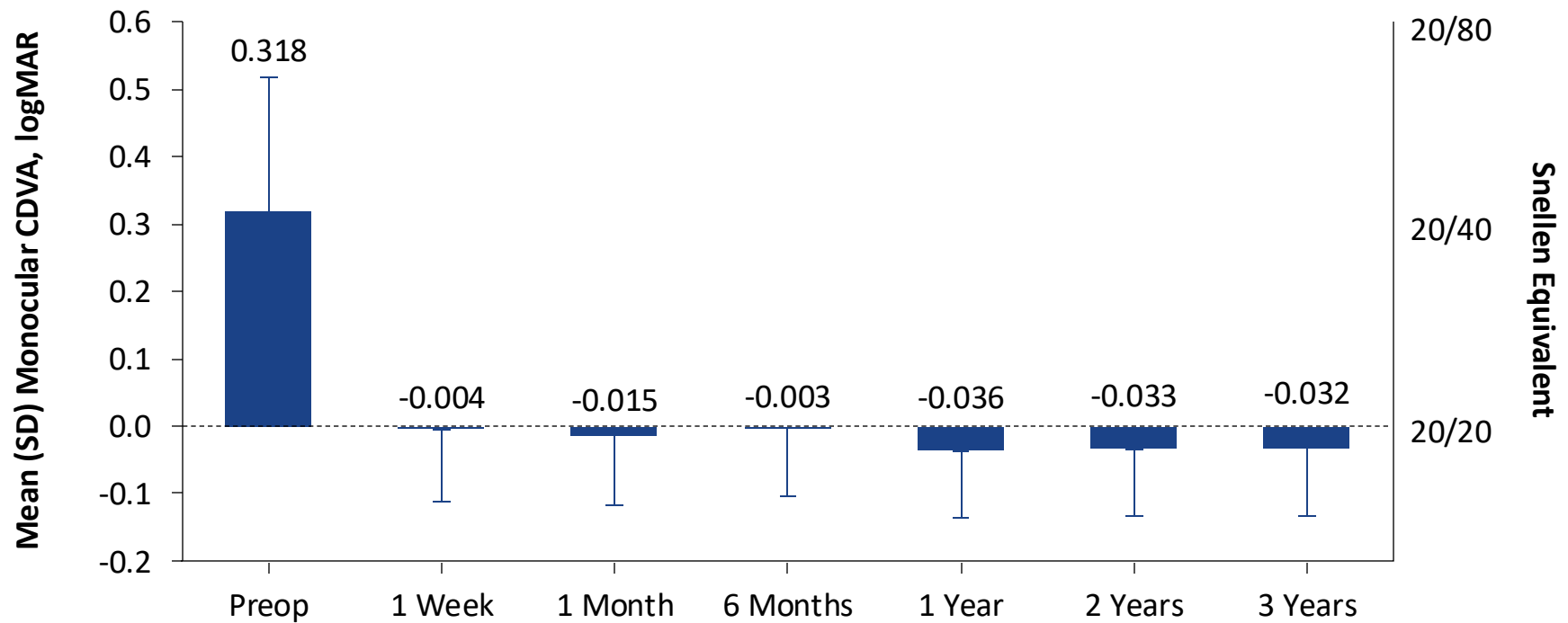


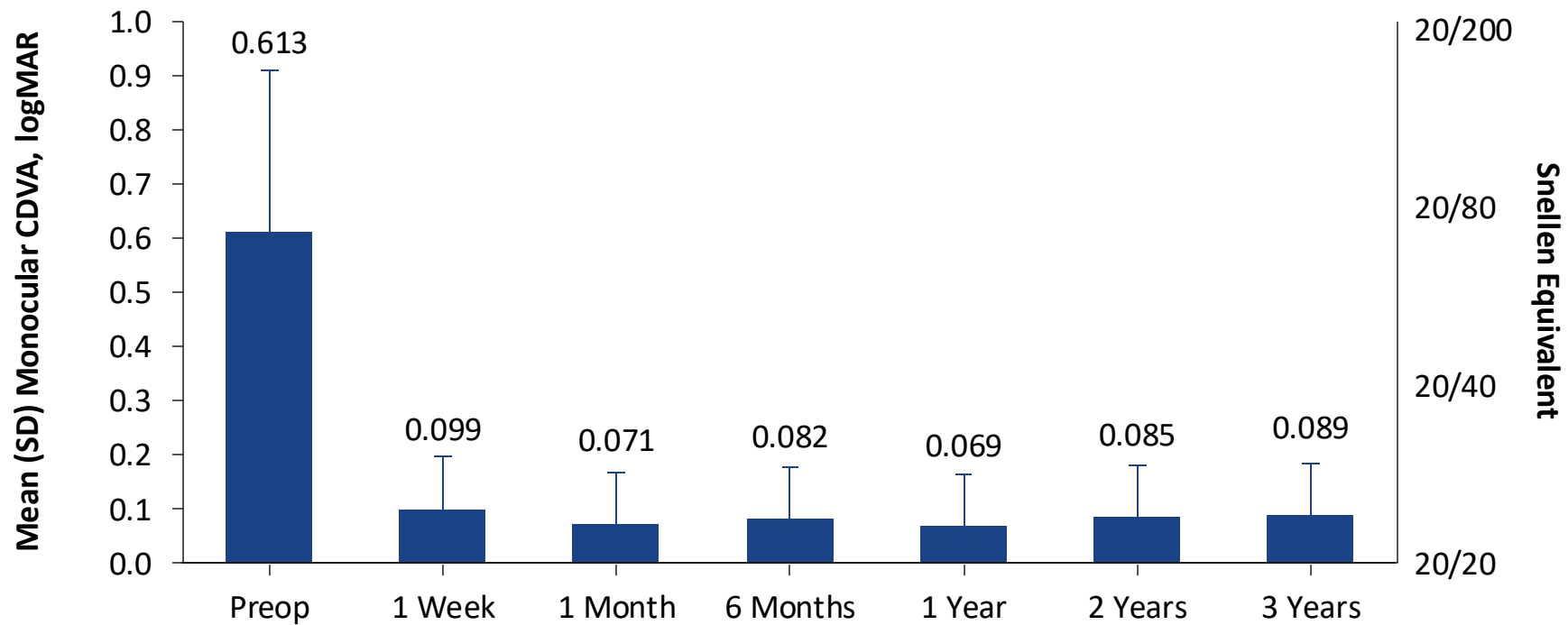
Three-Year Multinational Clinical Study on an Aspheric Hydrophobic Acrylic Intraocular Lens\*

Figure 1. Mean (SD) monocular CDVA (logMAR) at 4 m.



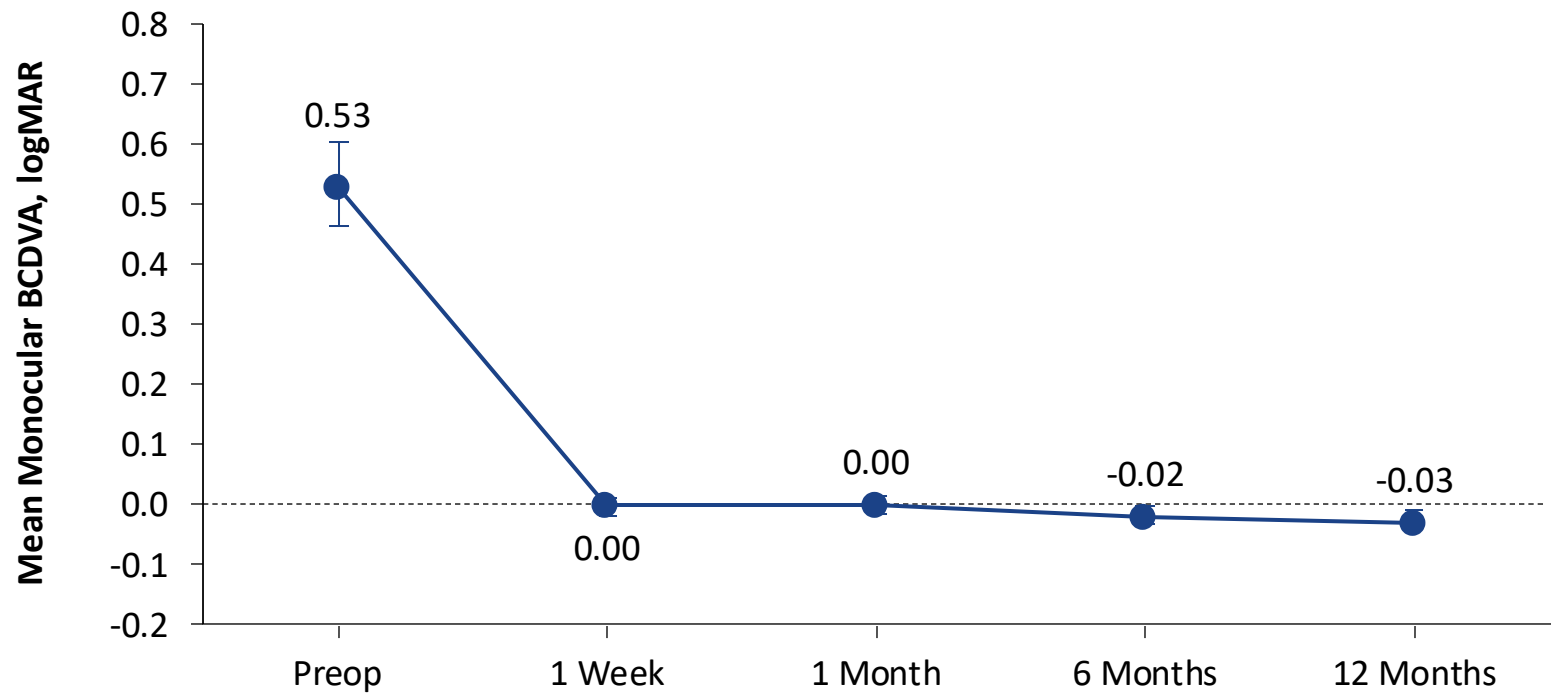
Three-Year Multinational Clinical Study on an Aspheric Hydrophobic Acrylic Intraocular Lens\*

Figure 2. Mean (SD) monocular UDVA (logMAR) at 4 m over time (N = 424 eyes).



# Twelve-Months Follow-Up Postmarket Study of a Hydrophobic Intraocular Lens Using a Preloaded Automated Injector in an Indian Population\*

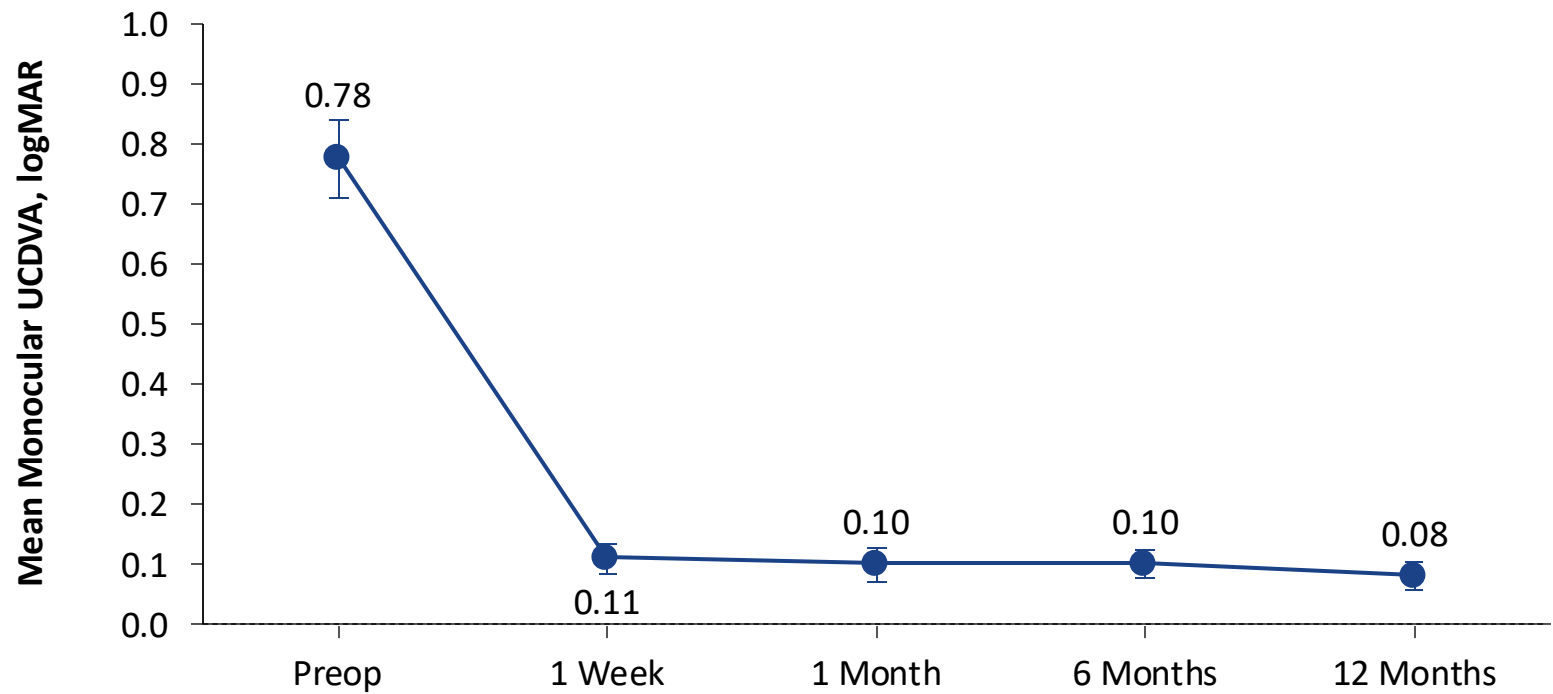
Figure 1. Mean monocular BCDVA at 4 m in the all-implanted analysis set.



Error bars represent 95% CI; CI accounted for the correlation for visual acuity between first and second eyes in the same patient  
BCDVA, best-corrected distance visual acuity.

# Twelve-Months Follow-Up Postmarket Study of a Hydrophobic Intraocular Lens Using a Preloaded Automated Injector in an Indian Population\*

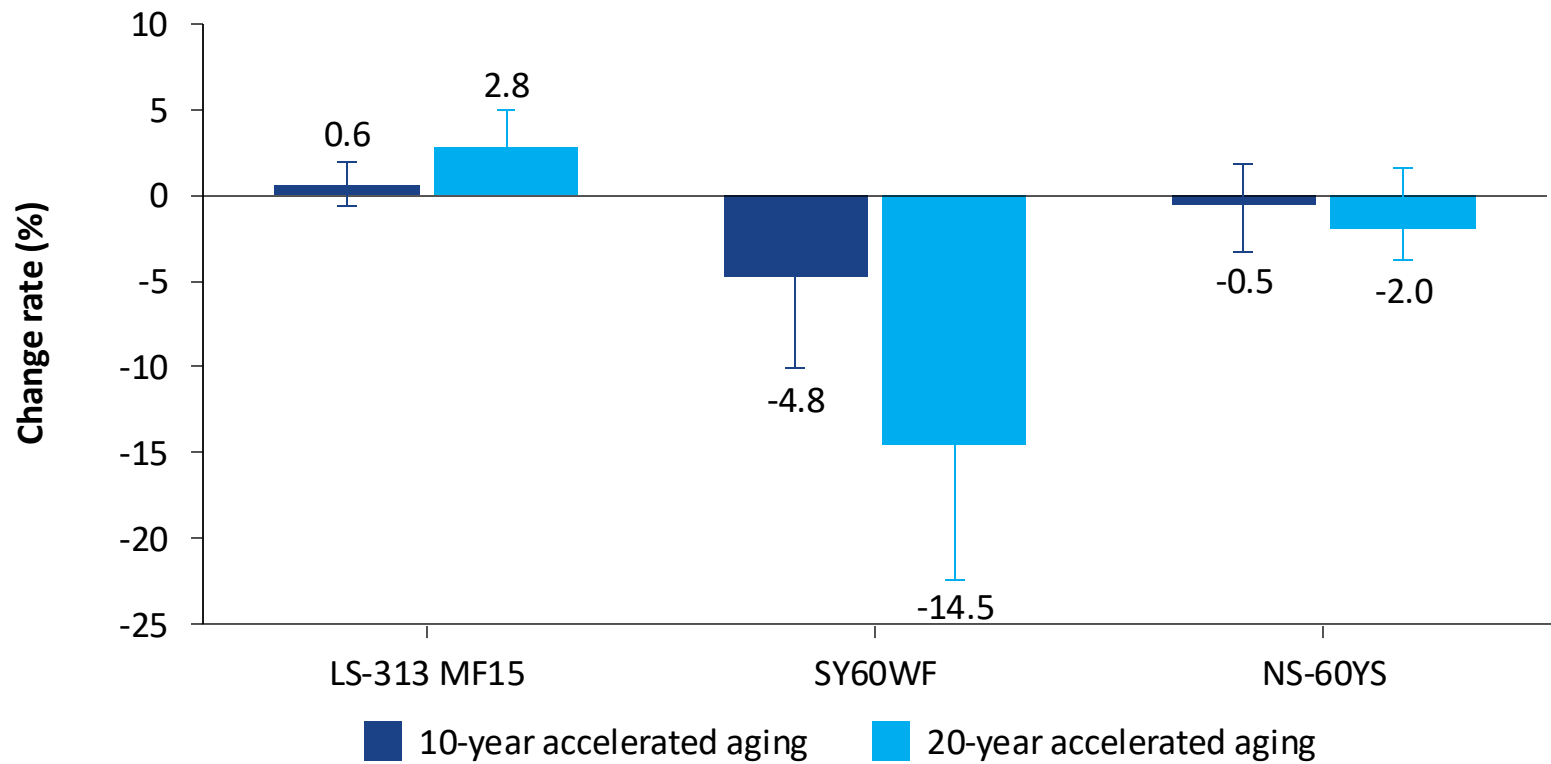
Figure 1. Mean monocular BCDVA at 4 m in the all-implanted analysis set.



Error bars represent 95% CI; CI accounted for the correlation for visual acuity between first and second eyes in the same patient.  
UCDVA, uncorrected distance visual acuity.

Long-term Stability of New Acrylic Intraocular Lens Materials by Accelerated Severe Aging Test

Figure 1. Changes in lens weight over time.



# Video Analysis of Optic-Haptic-Interaction During Hydrophobic Acrylic Intraocular Lens Implantation Using Preloaded Injectors

Figure 1. Adhesion rate between the two haptics and between haptic and optic.

