



Robert L. Epstein, MD, director of the Mercy Center for Corrective Eye Surgery, is a nationally recognized expert in procedures to reduce or eliminate dependency on

glasses. He was the first surgeon to perform LASIK and presbyopia reversal surgery in the Midwest, and the first surgeon to perform sutureless cataract surgery and RK in the Chicago-area. Since 1998, Dr. Epstein's practice has become increasingly dedicated to the outpatient correction of the need for glasses, specifically in people who currently need reading glasses.

Dr. Epstein has a BS in electrical engineering from the University of Maryland, an MS from the Polytechnic Institute of New York, and MD from the New Jersey Medical School, and an MBA from the University of Chicago. He completed his internship and residency at the University of Illinois and is board certified in ophthalmology. In addition, he has written two books on eye surgery, and has been awarded several U.S. patents.

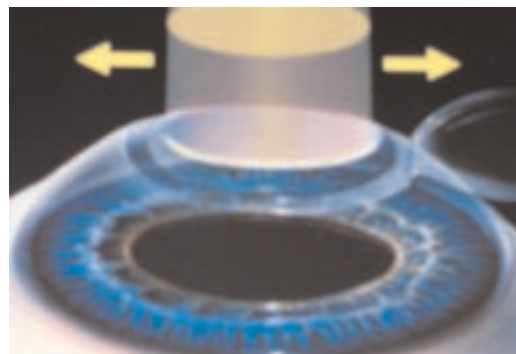


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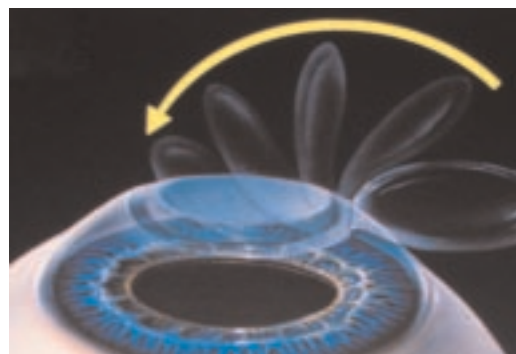
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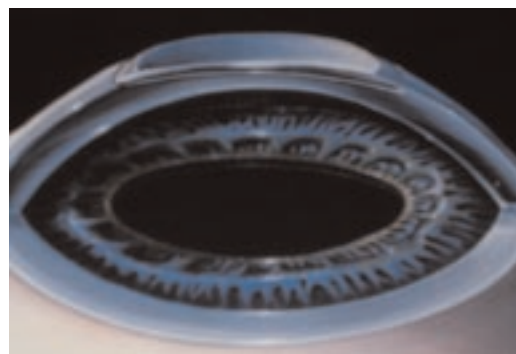
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The next step in LASIK is the laser modification of the inside surface of the cornea.



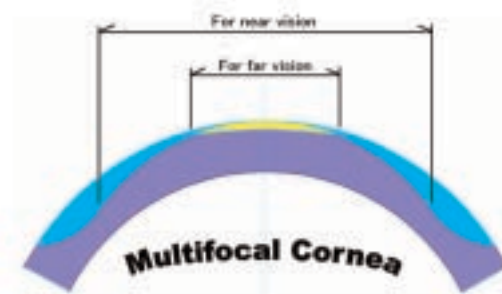
After the laser treatment is completed, the flap is prepared and repositioned.



After the LASIK procedure, the cornea heals with its new shape. In this illustration, the cornea has been made less curved for the treatment of myopia.

About Multifocal LASIK

Multifocal LASIK has been in existence since 1991. The well established technology of LASIK is advanced for the purpose of producing freedom from ALL glasses, especially for people 48 years and older. The procedure uses an excimer laser to create two corneal curvatures.



The central corneal curvature is shaped to what is needed for more distant vision. The mid-peripheral corneal curvature is what is needed to improve more close-up vision.

The particular specifications of the laser treatment are customized to the individual patient and to a large extent may be enhanced or reversed as needed. The excimer laser employed for the treatments is the most advanced FDA approved device. As with other LASIK procedures, the curvature changes made to multifocal LASIK have long-term stability.

Mercy Center for Corrective Eye Surgery

*Multifocal LASIK:
A Procedure to Eliminate Bifocals*



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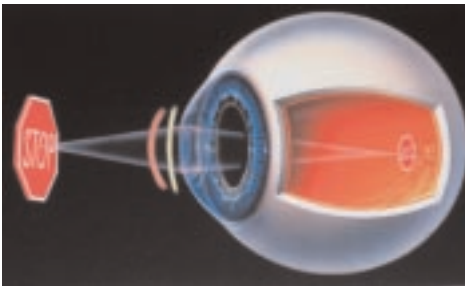
Robert L. Epstein, MD

What is Multifocal LASIK?

Multifocal LASIK uses the successful LASIK techniques to create both far vision and vision of nearby objects.

Multifocal LASIK may be the procedure of choice for people who want to reduce or eliminate dependence on bifocals. For people who do not need glasses for far vision but who use reading glasses, this procedure is a reasonable choice of treatment to reduce or eliminate the need for reading glasses.

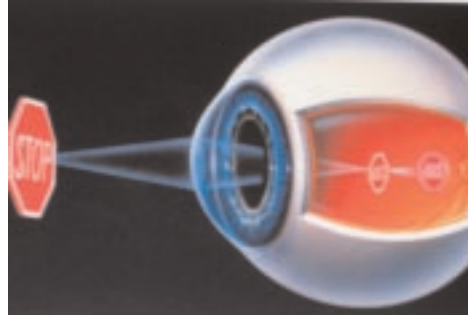
The Path of Light



In normal vision, the eye can make the rays of light from the object of regard fall into sharp focus upon the retina. The normal eye can do this whether the object is far away or close up.

In the normal eye, the image of the object of regard is focused upon the retina. In myopia, the rays of light from distant objects fall short of the retina. In myopia,

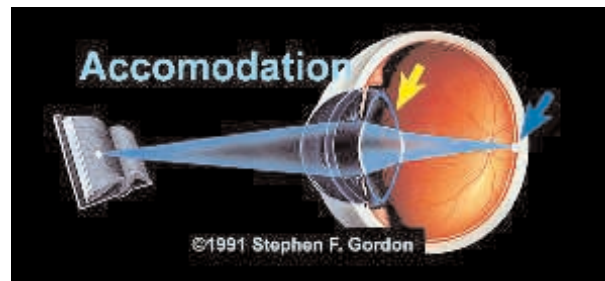
the focused image falls short of the retina. The image projected upon the retina is blurry.



People with myopia need glasses or contacts to bring images into sharpest focus. LASIK can change the shape of the front wall of the eye so images focus properly upon the retina.

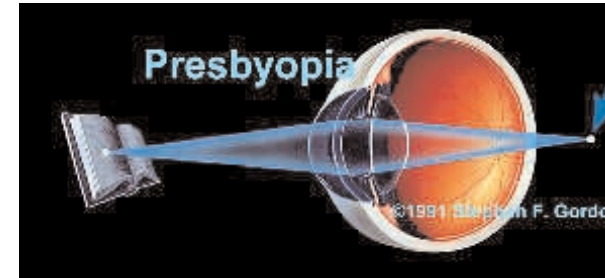
Presbyopia

Presbyopia results when the focusing system of the eye loses its flexibility with age. In normal focusing, the lens inside the eye



changes shape to bring the rays of light from close-up objects into sharp focus on the retina of the eye. The normal changing

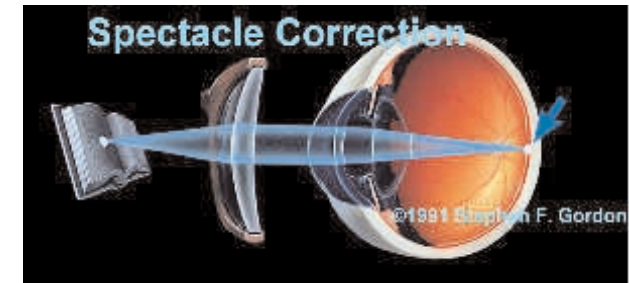
of the eye's focus from far to near is called "accommodation." With accommodation, the lens shape changes to bring nearby objects into focus.



In presbyopia, due to the age-related expansion of the lens within the eye, the focusing muscles become less able to make the lens change shape in order to bring near objects into focus. The focus of light from nearby objects is not located on the retina. In presbyopia, the focus of light from nearby objects falls behind the retina and images are blurry.

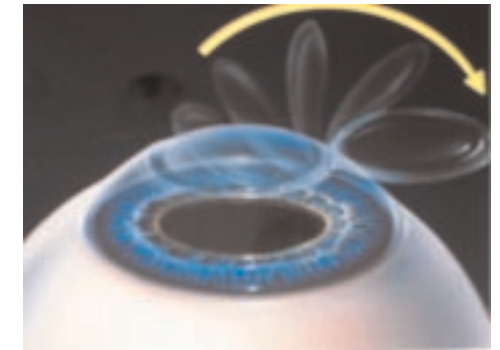
To help focus the rays of light, people commonly use reading glasses. Reading glasses can help focus the light from nearby objects to clear the vision.

Presbyopia usually becomes noticeable in the early- to mid-forties. Some signs of presbyopia include a tendency to hold reading materials at arm's length, blurred vision at normal reading distance, and eye fatigue along with headaches when doing close work.



LASIK

LASIK eliminates the need for glasses for far vision by changing the curvature of the front wall of the eye.



In LASIK, a device makes a thin, protective flap from the front portion of the cornea.