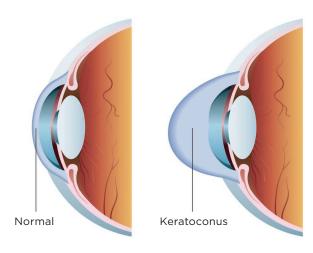
What is keratoconus?



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.

A rare condition, keratoconus typically first appears in individuals who are in their late teens or early twenties.

Keratoconus:

- Can result in significant visual loss; and
- May lead to corneal transplant in severe cases

For additional resources, visit:

National Keratoconus Foundation **www.NKCF.org**

Living with Keratoconus www.LivingwithKC.com

Important Safety Information

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 the disease 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, a potentially serious eye infection, can occur. Your doctor should monitor defects in the outermost corneal layer of the eye for resolution.

The most common ocular side effect is haze. Other ocular side effects include inflammation, fine white lines, dry eye, disruption of surface cells, eye pain, light sensitivity, reduced sharpness of vision, and blurred vision. The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more, talk to your healthcare provider.

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.

Join the conversation! @LivingwithKC







Living with Keratoconus

Learn about the only FDA approved therapeutic treatment for progressive KC



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What does corneal cross-linking mean for me?

In April 2016, the FDA approved Photrexa® Viscous (riboflavin 5'-phosphate in 20% dextran ophthalmic solution) and Photrexa® (riboflavin 5'-phosphate ophthalmic solution) and the KXL® System for corneal cross-linking, a minimally invasive outpatient procedure that combines the use of the riboflavin pharmaceutical drops and ultra-violet (UV) light.

Corneal cross-linking stiffens corneas that have been weakened by disease. They are the *first* and only therapeutic products for corneal cross-linking which have been FDA approved to treat progressive keratoconus.

The approval of Photrexa Viscous, Photrexa and the KXL System offers an effective treatment for patients who had no therapeutic options to limit the progression of this sight-threatening disease.

Does insurance cover cross-linking?

Insurance coverage for FDA approved crosslinking is becoming more widely available as an increasing number of commercial insurance carriers are recognizing the medical necessity of the procedure.

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**.



Corneal Cross-Linking with Photrexa Viscous, Photrexa and the KXL System: A New Standard of Care for Progressive Keratoconus

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 min;
- 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 five 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 and 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 and contact your physician immediately.