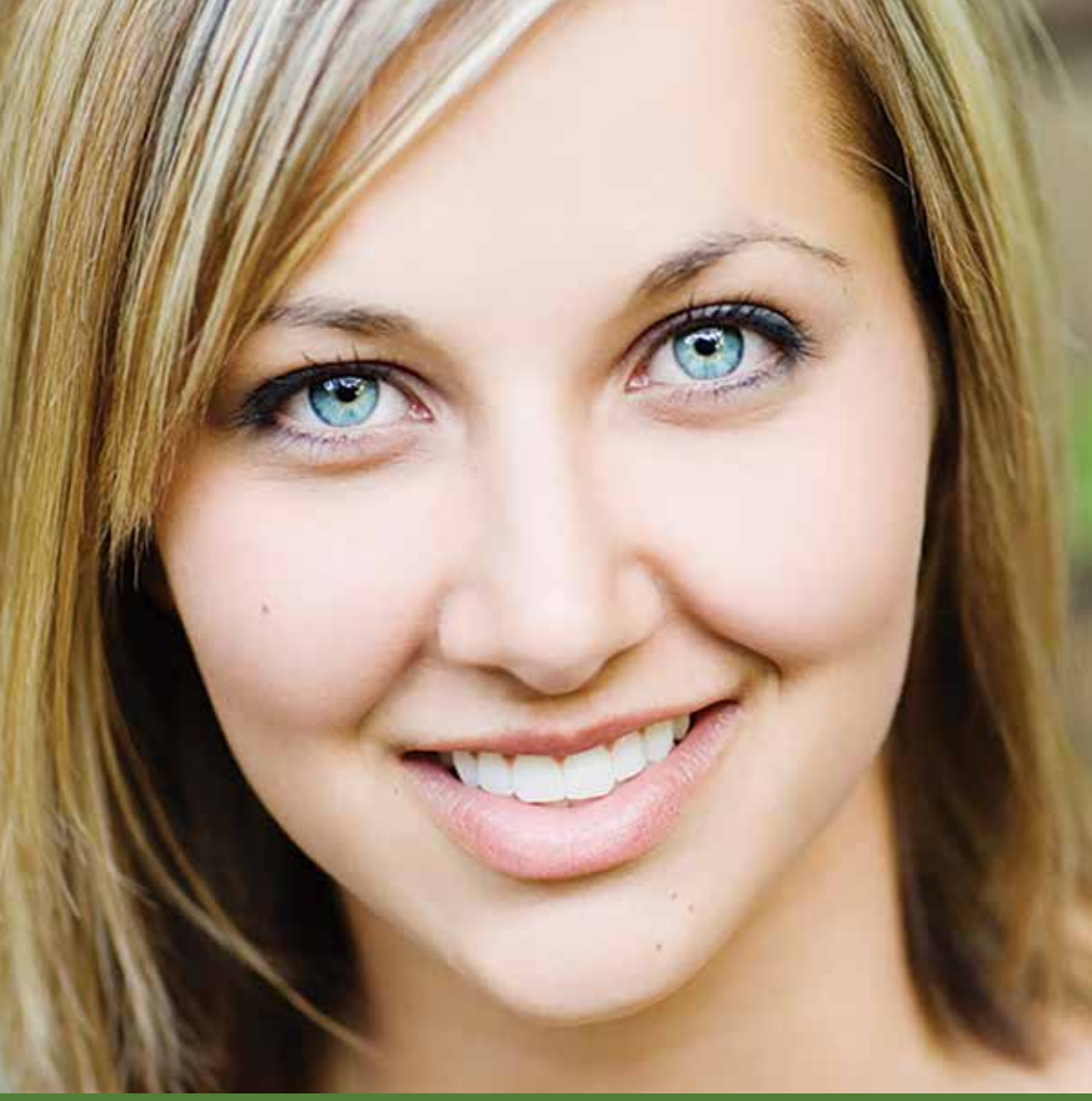


Patient Information Booklet

40 YEARS EST. 1985

london eye centre™

A TLC Laser Eye Centre

Live your life free of glasses and contact lenses

A centre of innovation

Back in 1985, London Place Eye Centre (as we were then known) became the first clinic in Canada dedicated to corrective eye surgery. We continued to pioneer the science of vision correction and were the first in British Columbia to use a laser to correct myopia (nearsightedness), hyperopia (farsightedness) and astigmatism. We were also the first eye clinic in the province to be accredited by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, which is no minor recognition. It means that we have been consistently found, through regular audits, to be adhering to a strict set of standards designed to ensure that patients are receiving the best possible level of medical care. We have continued to adhere to these rigorous standards for over 30 years.

Later, we introduced the 'No Touch' PRK procedure, a non-invasive, bladeless surgery that uses a cool beam of laser light to reshape the surface of the cornea. 'No Touch' has the advantage of preserving more corneal tissue than some other laser vision correction procedures, which is advantageous especially for those with thinner corneal tissue. 'No Touch' is now practiced at leading clinics around the world.

For more than 30 years, we have advanced the science of laser vision correction. We've performed over 100,000 procedures on patients from over 30 countries. We can correct most vision conditions — even strong prescriptions — simply, safely, and with precision. Our patients report having excellent long-term results. Our surgical team is among the most experienced in the world. Ophthalmologists from near and far come to us for training and, in many cases, have had their own vision corrected at our clinic. London Eye Centre continues to be recognized internationally as a research centre for new developments in laser vision correction.

London Eye Centre offers online video seminars where all the options, benefits and risks of laser vision correction are openly discussed. Once you've talked to us, you'll see that now is the perfect time to begin a new life free of glasses and contact lenses.

Our surgeons

Dr. Suren Sanmugasunderam, FRCSC

Dr. Sanmugasunderam (also referred to as Dr. Shan) obtained his medical degree from the University of Ottawa and completed his post-graduate studies in ophthalmology at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Shan has been a cataract and refractive surgeon since 1995. He is on the teaching faculty at UBC, is a former president of the BC Society of Eye Physicians and Surgeons and is a section editor for the *Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology*. Dr. Shan performs both the "No Touch" PRK and All-Laser LASIK procedure at London Eye Centre.

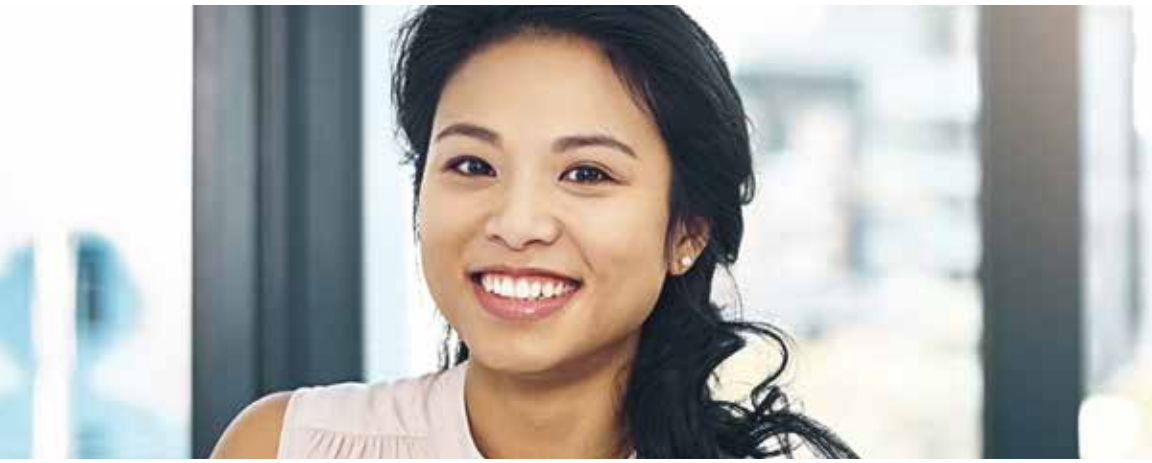
Dr. Nawaaz Nathoo, FRCSC

Dr. Nathoo practices as a comprehensive ophthalmologist in Vancouver, BC. He completed medical school at the University of Alberta, followed by post-graduate residency training at the University of British Columbia. He subsequently completed a fellowship in clinical education as a joint program through UBC and Maastricht University, Netherlands, and continues to play an active role in teaching and curriculum development for UBC's medical school. He performs a wide variety of eye surgeries including refractive corneal surgery (both PRK and All-Laser LASIK at London Eye Centre), cataract surgery, and oculoplastic eyelid surgeries.

Dr. Ruozhou Tom Liu, MD, FRCSC

Dr. Liu obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of British Columbia (UBC) in 2013. He then completed an internship at the Royal Columbian Hospital before finishing a residency in ophthalmology at UBC in 2018. In addition to his in-clinic duties, Dr. Liu is a clinical instructor at UBC's Department of Ophthalmology and is on staff at Vancouver's Downtown Eastside Eye Clinic where he works with the underprivileged. Dr. Liu performs both the PRK and All-Laser LASIK procedure at London Eye Centre.

All-inclusive fees



Laser vision correction pricing can sometimes be confusing. At London Eye Centre, our fees are simple to understand with no surprises, add-ons or hidden charges.

Below is our all-inclusive, full service package:

Procedure	Post-operative appointments at LEC	Post-operative kit (supplies)	Re-treatment (if needed)
'No Touch' PRK	✓	✓	✓
All-Laser LASIK	✓	✓	✓

Taxes

Our fees are exempt from all taxes, and can be eligible for a medical expense income tax credit.

Financing

London Eye Centre has convenient, low-interest financing available. Please visit our website for more information: www.lasereye.com/pricing/flexible-financing

An investment

The decision to proceed with laser vision correction with London Eye Centre is an investment. The cost of glasses, contact lenses and contact solution adds up quickly and the fee for laser vision correction is recovered quickly for most patients.

Common eye conditions

Most vision problems involve refractive issues — the way light is focused by your eye. Your level of vision is dependent on three elements: the curvature of the cornea, the power of the lens, and the length of the eye. If these elements are structured correctly, light will focus on the retina properly. If, however, one or more of these elements are not structured perfectly, it results in a refractive problem.

Myopia (nearsightedness)

When an eye is myopic, it has too much focusing power. This extra focusing ability is the result of an eyeball that is too long or a cornea that has excessive curvature, creating a steep surface. Those with myopia see distant objects blurred. Near objects, however, can be seen clearly since they usually require additional focusing power to produce a clear image. London Eye Centre has corrected up to -14 diopters of myopia.

Hyperopia (farsightedness)

A hyperopic eye does not have enough focusing power. This lack of power is the result of an eyeball that is too short or a cornea that does not have enough curve. This creates a flat surface. Those with hyperopia initially have blurry vision up close, but with aging, it can progress to intermediate and distance vision problems. London Eye Centre has corrected up to +6 diopters of hyperopia.

Astigmatism

When an eye is astigmatic, it lacks a uniform surface which results in the inability to have one focal point. This asymmetry is due to the cornea being curved in one place more than another. Think of it like this: a normal eye is shaped like a tennis ball (spherical) and an astigmatic eye is shaped like a football (toric). Usually astigmatism is the combination of both myopia and hyperopia and, therefore, both distance and near objects are blurry.

Presbyopia

Presbyopia is an age-related condition that contributes to the need for reading glasses. Not to be confused with hyperopia (farsightedness), presbyopia occurs because the lens inside the eye has become rigid with age (usually around 45 years old). A common solution for those with distance problems and presbyopia is either bifocal or progressive glasses. Another solution to this condition is monovision correction. It's a type of laser vision correction which is designed to reduce (and in some cases eliminate) the need for reading glasses by correcting the dominant eye for better distance vision, and under-correcting the non-dominant eye to help it to see near objects more clearly. This approach is known as blended vision and can offer patients the ability to see more clearly at various distances.

‘No Touch’ PRK procedure

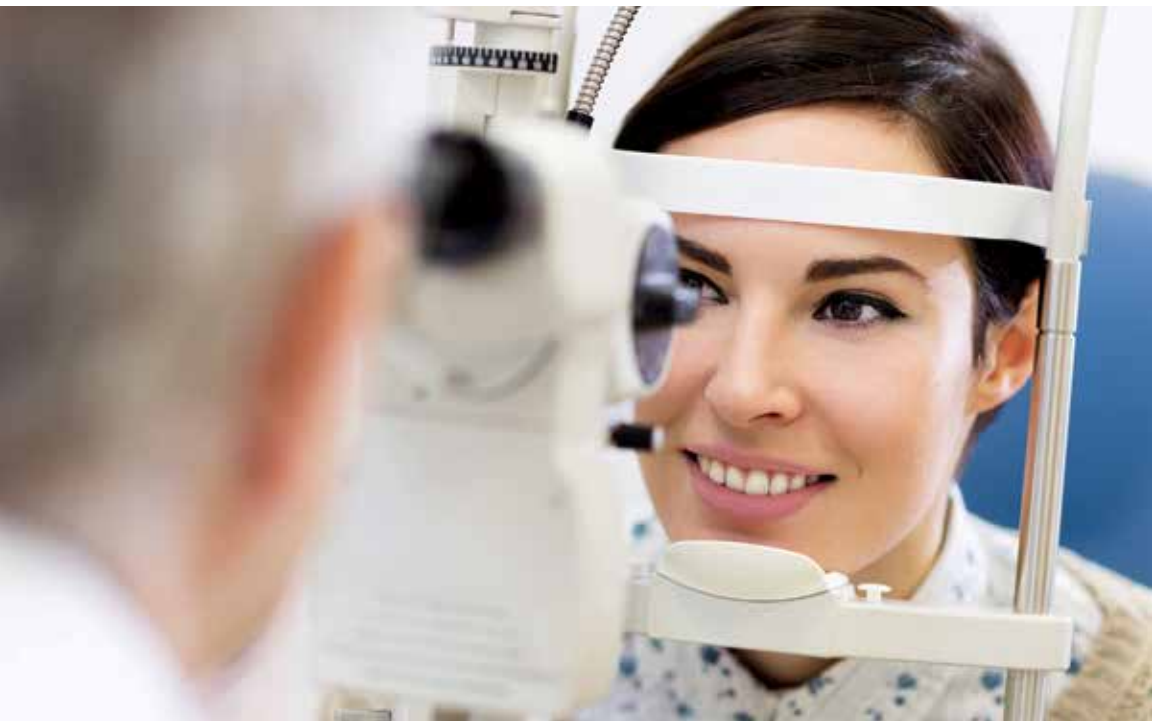
The first step for anyone considering laser vision correction is to book a consultation to see if they are a suitable candidate. At present, even patients with a high degree of myopia (nearsightedness), hyperopia (farsightedness), or astigmatism can be treated.

So, how does it work? Modifying the curvature or shape of the cornea is accomplished by removing a small amount of tissue using an excimer laser. The laser allows molecular quantities of corneal tissue to be removed with extreme precision; the amount removed is less than half the thickness of a human hair.

The ‘No Touch’ procedure that we developed is a very advanced version of the PRK surface procedure. No cutting is required. In fact, no mechanical instruments touch the eye.

On the day of your procedure, you will be at the clinic for about 90 minutes. We will measure your eyes and you will consult with your surgeon. Your eyes will be numbed using only drops, and every step of the procedure will be explained in detail, so you’ll know exactly what to expect. Once you’re in the treatment room, you’ll be fitted with a small device to keep you from blinking. No other instruments are needed. Surface skin cells on the cornea, called epithelium, are removed and the laser reshapes the underlying corneal tissue, creating a new curvature. The procedure time is usually less than two minutes per eye.

The epithelium usually takes three to five days to heal. Although blurriness is expected during initial healing, you’ll likely notice some improvements in your ability to focus almost immediately.



All-Laser LASIK procedure

London Eye Centre offers patients two vision correction options. All-Laser LASIK is an all-laser procedure. It offers comparable safety to the 'No Touch' PRK procedure as well as a shorter recovery period associated with traditional LASIK procedures.

The All-Laser LASIK uses an infrared beam of light to precisely separate tissue using focused laser pulses which divides material at the molecular level. This process allows your surgeon to produce an ultra-thin flap of corneal tissue. This flap is gently lifted to expose the underlying tissue and your surgeon reshapes the cornea with a second laser. It is a virtually painless procedure that normally takes less than five minutes per eye. Patients who undergo the All-Laser LASIK procedure experience little to no discomfort following their surgery and are normally seeing very well within 24-48 hours.

Combining the advantages of PRK and LASIK

LASIK

The LASIK (laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis) procedure involves the creation of a flap using a microkeratome, and the reshaping of the cornea using an excimer laser. First performed over three decades ago, it offers patients a relatively quick procedure and a fast recovery time.

PRK

Photorefractive keratectomy is a surface procedure which removes the epithelium skin cells rather than creating a flap. The 'No Touch' PRK method is an advanced version of this surface treatment. Although recovery time is longer than LASIK, 'No Touch' PRK is popular with patients who have reservations about something touching their eyes. It can also treat many patients with high prescriptions and thin corneas who are not eligible for LASIK.

All-Laser LASIK

All-Laser LASIK is a hybrid procedure which combines the advantages of PRK with the quicker recovery of LASIK. The All-Laser LASIK procedure employs an infrared beam to make an ultra-thin, tailor-made flap. This method gives your surgeon the ability to tailor the dimensions of the individualized corneal flap based on the exact measurements of your eye.

Our technology

London Eye Centre is proud to utilize advanced technology in order to allow for better possible outcomes for our patients. Below, we've detailed some of the platforms we use.

Diagnostics machines

We use the latest technology in topography: the Orbscan and the Pentacam. A topography unit is a machine that takes a specialized photo of the cornea. The resulting photo is a topographic map of the corneal surface, similar to satellite aerial colour-coded maps of mountains and valleys on the planet earth.

Orbscan Topography is a newer technology that not only allows your surgeon to detect irregularities on the front surface of the cornea, but also allows mapping of the posterior corneal surface. This ability to look at the back surface is essential for safety reasons. The added safety allows your surgeon to better determine the suitability of your cornea for surgery.

The Pentacam is one of the most advanced technologies in the art of corneal topography, with its ability to produce additional imaging and calculation of corneal corvature, contour and tissue density at the microscopic level.

These comprehensive eye scanner provide data critical to the planning of the treatment.

Lasers

Femtosecond laser

During All-Laser LASIK procedure, our experienced surgeons rely on femtosecond lasers to create a corneal flap. With this particular surgery, the laser is used in the place of thin-flap microkeratome. The femtosecond laser we use is the AMO IntraLase IFS that offers safe and proven results.

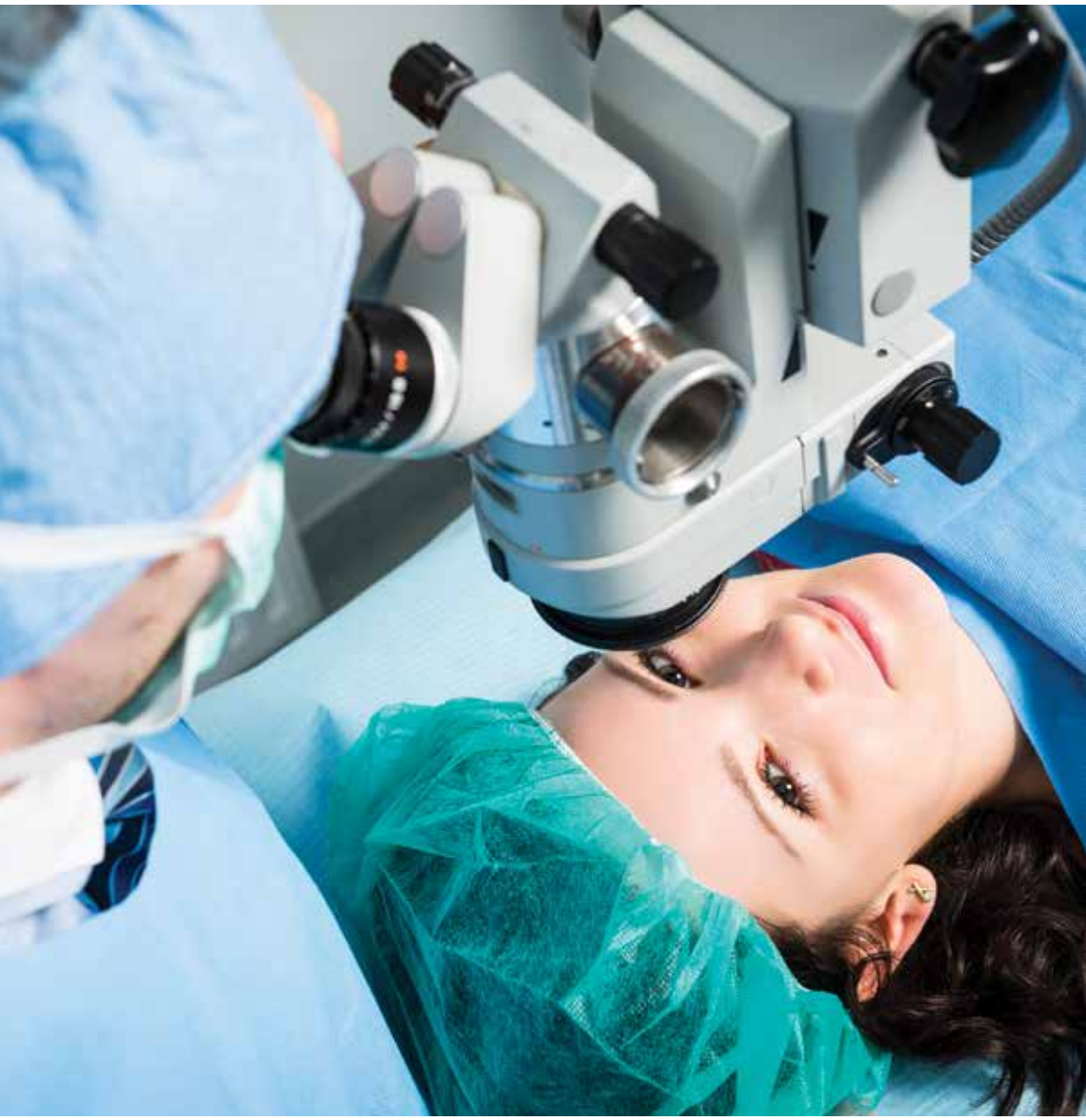
Excimer laser

We are pleased to be able to offer our patients the benefits that can be derived from using state-of-the-art technology. To that end, we're now utilizing the Alcon WaveLight® Allegretto EX500® excimer laser during our procedures to reshape the cornea and correct refractive errors . The platform recognizes that every eye is different, which is why it considers the unique curvature of each eyeball during a procedure, ensuring more precise visual results. The system's high-speed laser and eye tracker excel in both efficiency and safety, leading to enhanced throughput, reduced environmental exposure and excellent outcomes.

Possible side effects and complications

Like any surgical procedure, laser vision correction can have associated risks, less-than-favourable results and complications. Although the vast majority of our patients experience improvement to their vision, neither your surgeon, the clinic or staff can guarantee that the procedure will be 100% effective or make your corrected vision better than it was before the procedure.

As with any surgery, it is not possible to identify every potential risk or complication. Unexpected complications or side effects may occur. Serious complications are rare, and the vast majority of our patients are highly satisfied with the results of their procedure.



Intra-operative complications

Short flap

A short flap occurs when the thin layer of corneal tissue is not completely formed. The resulting flap is too small, leaving insufficient space for the laser treatment to be performed. If this happens, the flap is put back into place and there is no treatment applied. Should this occur PRK can be safely performed one month after the short flap occurred. In rare instances, the surgeon may recommend recreating the flap at a later date. At our clinics, the occurrence of short flaps is approximately 1 in 2,500.

Thin flap

A thin flap, or “buttonhole”, occurs when the thin layer of corneal tissue is too thin to safely perform laser treatment. If this happens, the flap is put back into place and there is no treatment applied. PRK can be safely performed one month after the thin flap occurred. At our clinics, the occurrence of thin flaps is approximately 1 in 10,000.

Free flap

A free flap (or free cap) occurs when the superior flap hinge detaches from the cornea. The surgeon may choose to continue the laser treatment and then realign the flap. If the laser is performed, the visual outcomes for LASIK with a free flap are typically the same as LASIK with a normal flap. On rare occasions, the laser treatment may not be performed, the flap repositioned, and PRK may be offered. At our clinics, the occurrence of a free flap is approximately 1 in 50,000. Please note that this complication is extremely rare with today’s modern technology.

Equipment malfunction

The excimer laser and all other instruments used during the procedure are properly maintained as per the specifications and directives provided by their respective manufacturers. Rarely, the equipment can malfunction, requiring the procedure to be postponed and rescheduled. The equipment also has a back-up power supply to complete the procedure, should there be a power failure. There is a remote risk that a malfunction may damage the cornea and lead to some loss of vision. At London Eye Centre, no patient has suffered a loss of vision related to equipment malfunction.

Post-operative side effects and complications

Dry eyes

Dry eyes are a common, yet typically temporary side effect related to LASIK or PRK. This condition can usually be treated with lubricating eye drops and on occasion with comfort plugs that decrease the normal drainage of tears. Dry eyes generally improve within a few months after surgery. In rare instances, they can continue for longer periods of time and may require long-term use of lubricant drops, anti-inflammatory drops or comfort plugs. Patients who have dry eyes prior to LASIK or PRK are more likely to continue to experience dry eyes after the procedure.

Flap inflammation (Diffuse Lamellar Keratitis)

Approximately 1 in 20 patients experience a mild and temporary inflammatory reaction beneath the flap. This condition is called Diffuse Lamellar Keratitis (DLK). Patients may not have any symptoms or may experience mildly blurred vision. This condition can be treated successfully with anti-inflammatory eye drops. If the inflammation progresses and becomes significant, short-term oral steroid medication and irrigation under the flap becomes necessary. In rare circumstances, corneal scarring can result in some loss of vision. At London Eye Centre, the incidence of scarring due to DLK is approximately 1 in 100,000.

Particles under the flap

Small amounts of particles may be found under the flap after the LASIK procedure is complete. The particles may come from either the tear film or from the instruments used during the procedure. Tear film particles are generally of no consequence. The surgeon may decide to irrigate beneath the flap to remove any particles that have the potential to impact on vision.

Flap wrinkles

The LASIK flap is a thin layer of tissue that may shift slightly within the first few hours after the procedure. A flap shift can cause small wrinkles on the corneal surface. If they affect vision, the surgeon will irrigate under the flap to remove them. Wrinkles rarely become permanent, nor do they risk affecting a patient's vision in the long term.

Fluctuating vision

Fluctuating vision early after surgery is common. It is related to dryness on the corneal surface, mild swelling and to the ocular muscles adjusting to the correction. This resolves over time.

Night vision disturbances

After the procedure, some patients may experience optical effects called glare, halos or starbursts surrounding a light source in dark conditions. These effects are usually temporary and reduce over a period of three months after surgery. They occur as the light travels through a new pathway in the cornea and due to residual swelling that resolves with time. In most patients the brain is able to adapt to these effects but glare and halos may be permanent in 1-2% of patients. They are more likely to occur in patients with high levels of nearsightedness, farsightedness or with very large pupils. It is rare that such night vision disturbances impact regular night-time activities. If bothersome, these may be improved with a customized laser treatment. This complication is rare with modern laser technology, particularly with newer software technology.

Light sensitivity (photophobia)

Uncommonly, LASIK patients may temporarily be sensitive to light. This can occur during the early healing period and gradually subsides. Since PRK involves healing of the surface skin over several days, light sensitivity is common during this time and rarely persists for longer than a month.

Regression

Regression is a strong healing pattern which causes a small amount of the prescription to return. If the amount of regression decreases your vision, you and your surgeon will discuss undergoing a retreatment. If the regression is very small, the surgeon may decide that the risks of re-treatment may outweigh the potential visual benefit. In these cases, a mild eyeglass prescription may be used for some activities including driving, especially at night.

Undercorrection and overcorrection

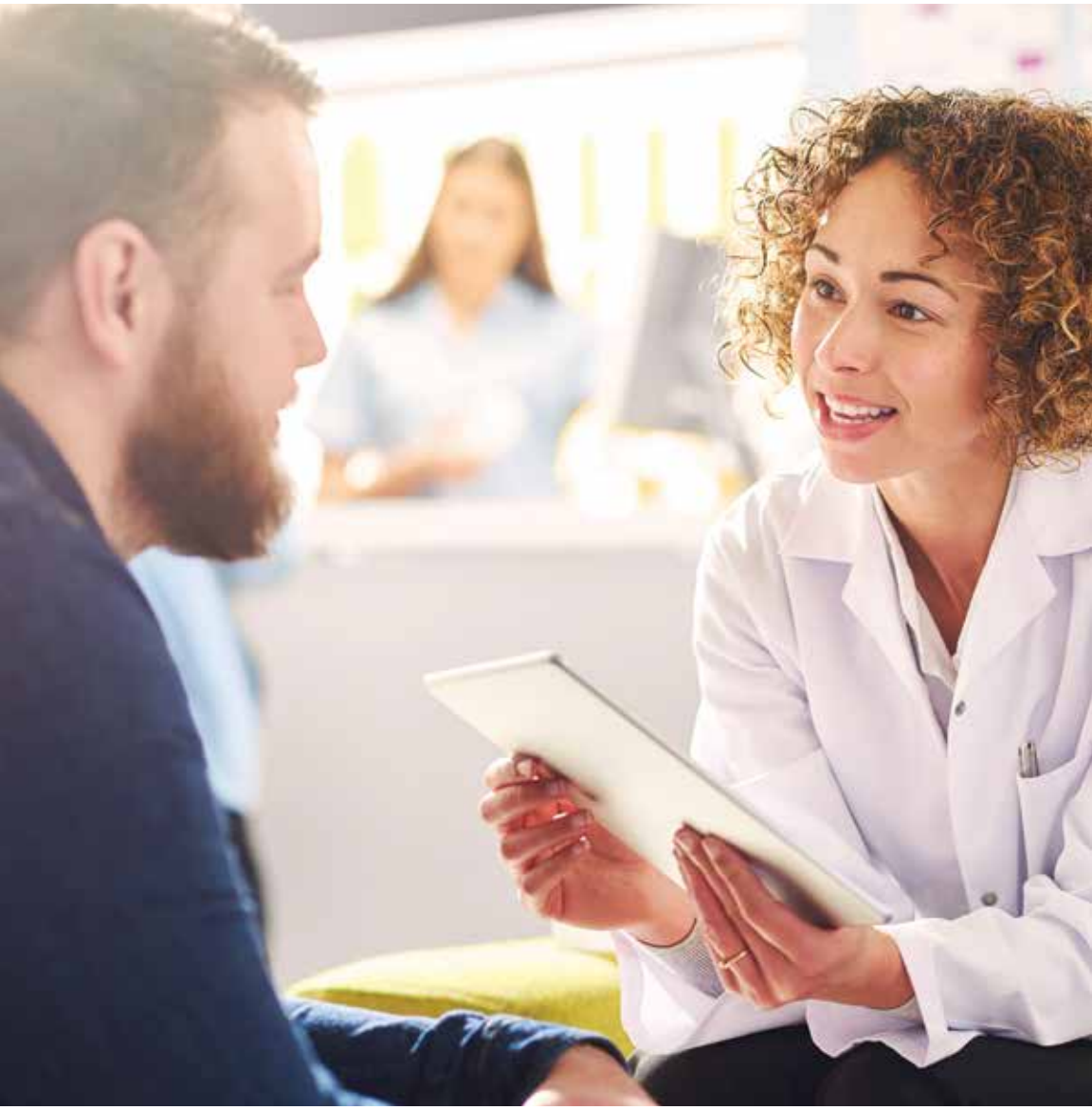
In rare instances, under and over correction can occur during the procedure and tends to be more common in patients with high prescriptions. In these cases, the laser energy interacts differently with the corneal tissue and can affect the treatment accuracy. The residual prescription can be corrected with glasses, contact lenses or additional laser surgery in the majority of patients. The surgeon may not recommend a laser re-treatment if there is either insufficient corneal tissue, or an irregular corneal shape.

Surface skin erosion (epithelial abrasion)

When making the corneal flap, an area of surface skin cells may rub off. With this uncommon condition patients experience more discomfort, and a longer recovery period. They may also be at higher risk for further complications such as inflammation, blurry vision, recurrent erosions or epithelial ingrowth. Depending on the size of the abrasion, a contact lens may be placed on the eye to help with healing. The surgeon might delay surgery in the other eye until the first eye is healed. Most abrasions heal in one to five days.

Other side effects

Redness due to bruising may appear on the white part of the eye. This does not affect vision and may last for two to four weeks after surgery. Other possible side effects include a reaction to medications associated with surgery. Floaters in the field of vision have been noticed although they are not specifically related to surgery.



Rare post-operative side effects and complications

Optical imbalance

This problem can occur when surgery is performed on each eye separately on different days. The eyes may not be able to balance and focus properly until the procedure is performed on the second eye. This is caused because of a prescription difference between the two eyes.

Strabismus is an abnormal alignment of the eyes. Patients with this imbalance prior to the procedure may have a deterioration of the condition resulting in double vision. This complication is rare and occurs only in patients with pre-existing strabismus.

Surface skin cells (epithelial cells) under the flap

Corneal surface skin cells can sometimes grow under the flap edge. This is known as epithelial ingrowth. Most of these cells reabsorb and disappear on their own. In the rare case where the cells continue to grow towards the centre, this may blur your vision. If this happens, the surgeon may decide to lift the flap and remove the unwanted cells. This complication is very rare after a first procedure. It is more commonly seen after a second treatment, when the flap is lifted a second time.

Flap movement due to trauma

The corneal flap is more at risk of being displaced from a direct hit or poke to the eye for at least the first three months after the procedure. Please be sure to wear protective eyewear when engaging in sports or other activities with risk of eye injury.

Irregular corneal shape (corneal ectasia)

In rare instances where the cornea is predisposed to be weaker or “softer” than the average cornea, the tissue that is left under the flap is not strong enough to maintain stability. This can lead to corneal ectasia, a condition with progressive corneal thinning and change in corneal shape, resulting in astigmatism and blurred vision. The risk of a patient developing corneal ectasia post-LASIK is 1 in 2,000. Ectasia can be stabilized with corneal collagen cross-linking (CXL), which strengthens the cornea. Rarely in advanced ectasia, the surgeon may determine that CXL cannot be performed. The patient will need specialty contact lenses or rarely a corneal transplant. These will improve vision although glasses may still be necessary and vision may not be as sharp as before surgery.

Excessive corneal scarring (PRK haze)

After PRK, a mild corneal scarring reaction is part of the normal healing process. It gradually subsides with little or no permanent effect on vision. However, if the scarring is excessive or does not decrease, it can affect vision and may need additional surface treatment to remove the scar. Increased scarring is usually associated with higher levels of correction. This complication is much less common today as medications are used to prevent it. At London Eye Centre, the incidence of significant scarring that affects vision is less than 1 in 1,000.

Chronic ocular pain (corneal neuropathic pain)

Chronic corneal neuropathic pain, also known as corneal neuralgia or corneal nerve dysfunction, is rare with an estimated incidence of about 1 in 10 000. Patients can experience a range of persisting eye discomfort, pain, burning and/or sensitivity to light or moving air. These can impact quality of life long-term. This condition is thought to be related to inflamed corneal nerves with irregular healing. The nerves become sensitive and signal too much after they heal. The brain interprets the signals as pain or various other forms of discomfort. This condition is not limited to ocular procedures and is similar to persistent post-operative pain syndrome (PPP) which can occur with other types of surgery or trauma with nerve injury. Treatment involves specialized eye drops and collaboration with neurologists, psychologists and pain specialists.

Blurred vision

Very rarely, the procedure or an associated complication can cause your vision to be blurred, doubled or distorted. Not all cases of such symptoms can be easily corrected with glasses or contact lenses. Should that be the case, your surgeon will discuss options for further treatment. This may include medicated eye drops or a surgical corrective procedure. If the outcome cannot be improved, the only way of restoring the vision may be through a corneal transplant.

Corneal infection

Infections after laser vision correction are extremely rare and are treated with antibiotics. Those that are mild are successfully treated and heal with no impact to vision. Severe infections, even with treatment, can lead to permanent scarring and loss of vision that may require corrective laser eye surgery or, if the infection is severe, a corneal transplantation. The risk of infection is 1 in 50,000 which compares favourably to the incidence of infection of 1 in 1,000 per year with contact lenses.

Other extremely rare complications

Although exceptionally rare, blindness resulting from laser vision correction is theoretically possible in cases involving a severe eye infection that is not controlled with antibiotics. Other remote risks include optic nerve damage, retinal bleeding (bleeding in the back of the eye) and cornea perforation (a break through the cornea).

Although excimer laser eye surgery has now been performed regularly since 1990, very long-term effects of the procedure are unknown. As with any surgery all potential risks and complications cannot be identified.

Benefits

There are numerous benefits that laser vision correction can have on your life, including freedom from glasses and contact lenses for sports, recreation, driving, or work. Laser vision correction can aid in several occupations that require a high standard of visual acuity without visual aids, like pilots, firefighters, and police officers.

Testimonials

Since 1985, tens of thousands of patients have told us, “this is the best gift I’ve ever given myself.” Read more from our happy patients:

Before my surgery, the staff at London Eye Centre answered all my questions. My eyes were remeasured, and a final consultation was completed with the surgeon. We then moved onto the surgery, the whole procedure took only minutes. The staff was fabulous, the after care is excellent, they go to great lengths to make their patients comfortable. Thank you, London Eye Centre. I have perfect vision without glasses and contacts. Why did I wait so long?

Zack S. – Vancouver, B.C.

A bunch of people have asked in my blog why I chose ‘No Touch’ PRK rather than LASIK. I think the […] most important reason that I did so was that I had this crazy idea of fighting competitively, and PRK is much better for contact sports. With ‘No Touch’ PRK from London Eye Centre, I will be able to take punches in the face again in sparring without worry that my eye could be seriously injured.

Terrence C. – Vancouver, B.C.

I’m 100% satisfied. No more contacts...don’t need to put on my “reading” glasses for every little thing...

Hilton P. – Coquitlam, B.C.

Fabulous! No longer have to wear glasses for driving, TV or distance. Love the results! Recommend the procedure to anyone and everyone who has to rely on glasses.

Gail W. – Langley, B.C.

I simply cannot think of enough adjectives to describe my new vision: clear, perfect, wonderful, unbelievable.

Rick T. – Orange County, CA

I can play again like a child; my vision allows me to do skiing, snowboarding, roller-blading, water sports and lead an active life without glasses. Thanks!

David T. – Abbotsford, B.C.

Frequently asked questions

Are all laser vision correction clinics the same?

Experience should be a key factor when you select a clinic or doctor for any surgery. Equipment, technique, and dedication to patient safety are also important factors to consider. At London Eye Centre, our surgeons have extensive experience and adhere to strict protocols for the best possible outcomes. We also have highly trained support staff to ensure that our high standards are met.

Why do prices vary between laser vision correction clinics?

Many things can affect the price, including the cost of equipment, other overhead costs associated with a clinic, as well as the type of procedure you need. Furthermore, the same procedure could vary in price depending on your specific condition(s).

Can you guarantee the results?

While we feel confident that you will get your desired results, all of the potential risks and complications will be discussed with you during your pre-operative assessment. Since all eyes heal at different rates and in different ways, we want you to have all the information you need to make an informed decision. It's also important to note that, should your results not be where you hoped for them to be, you can often opt to be re-treated to try to correct the rest of your vision.

What if I need a re-treatment?

While the likelihood is low, patients who undergo laser vision correction may require a re-treatment in the future. At London Eye Centre, re-treatments are included in your surgical fee. Patients choosing London Eye Centre value our track record as B.C.'s longest serving vision correction provider.

How safe is it, really?

You might feel confident knowing that laser vision correction has a proven track record of over 30 years of excellent results and safety.

For a comprehensive list of FAQs, go to **www.lasereye.com**.

You have no reason to wait

Many people trust their eyes to London Eye Centre, including those applying for jobs that require excellent vision without glasses or contacts, like police officers, pilots, members of the Armed Forces, and firefighters.

“I’m waiting for proof that the procedure is effective in the long term.”

In the early years, many people took a wait-and-see approach. London Eye Centre has over 30 years of experience and has performed over 100,000 procedures. You can expect excellent long-term results.

“I’m concerned about the safety of laser vision correction.”

London Eye Centre only performs All-Laser LASIK vision correction. Our procedures are precise and safe.

“I’m waiting for the technology to get better.”

Laser vision correction is a proven science. We have performed over 100,000 procedures and our experience, along with our advanced, All-Laser LASIK procedures can correct most vision conditions.

“I can’t afford it right now.”

Ask us about our low-interest payment plan.

You’ve waited long enough – live a life free of glasses and contact lenses. Call us now to book your consultation.

How To Reach Us

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Email: **info@lasereye.com**
Website: **lasereye.com**