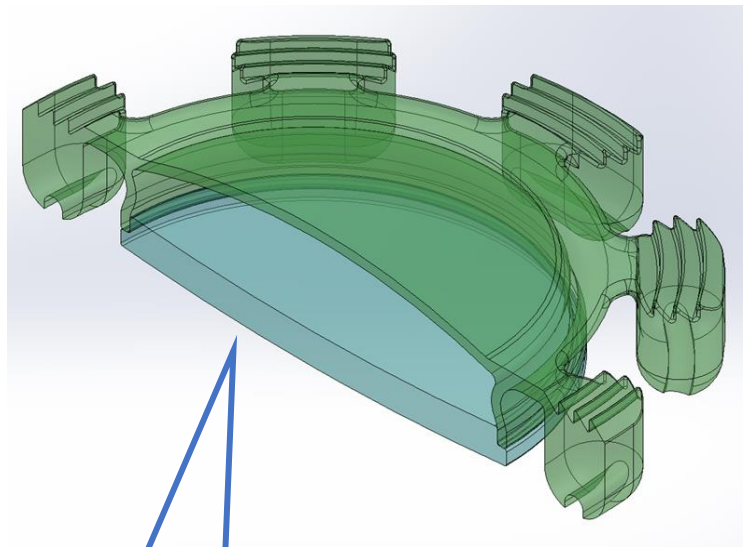


JelliSee Accommodating IOL Design Parameters

- Based on Biomechanics of a Child's Natural Lens
- Required features
 - 7 diopters amplitude of accommodation
 - Independent of capsular fibrosis
 - Independent of capsule elasticity
 - Requires less than 0.2 mm overall diameter change of the lens capsule to achieve full accommodation/ dis-accommodation
 - Requires less than 0.08 N cumulative radial force
 - Foldable
 - In the bag placement

Accommodating IOL - Engineering design

- *An accommodated IOL that dis-accommodates*
 - One-piece foldable IOL
 - Elasticity is built in
 - Does not rely on retained capsular elasticity
- *Flexible but firm* anterior surface, liquid-filled lens
- Actuators apply radial outward force to the *anterior surface*

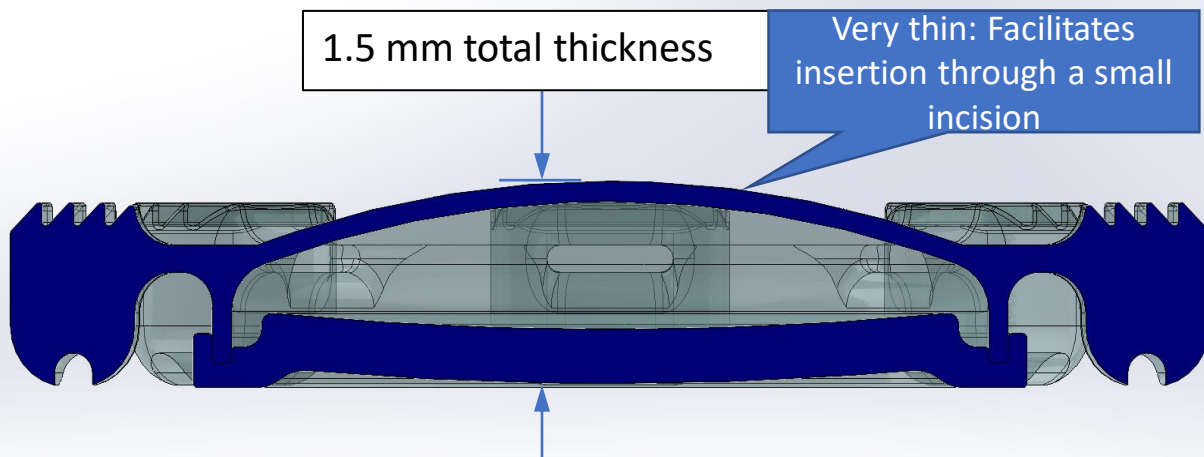


Posterior lens can
also correct
astigmatism

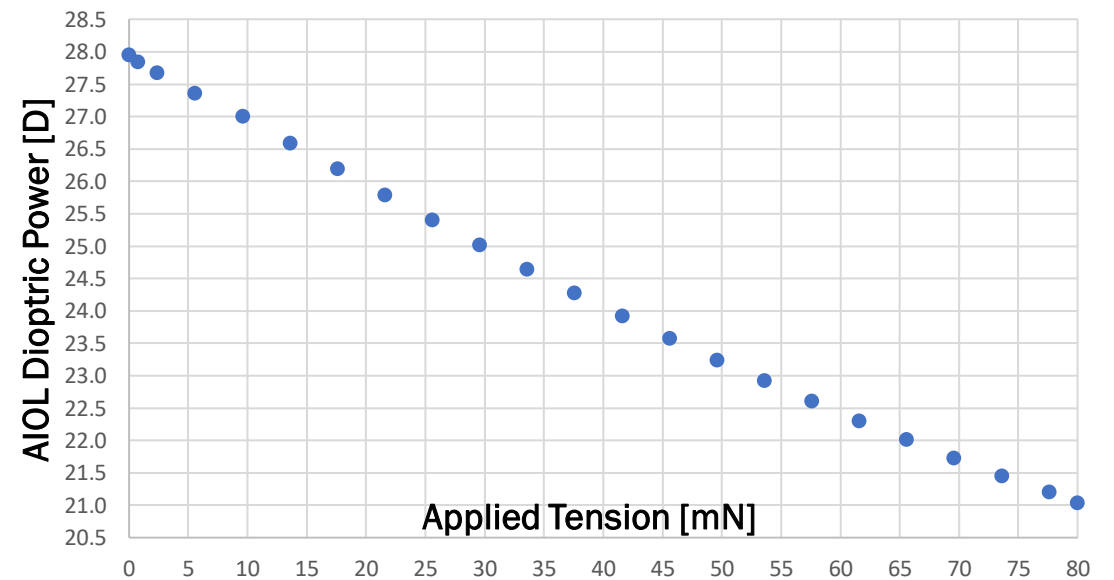
FEA analysis

Dynamic range of 7.0 D

- Only 114 microns of total diameter change required for full range of accommodation



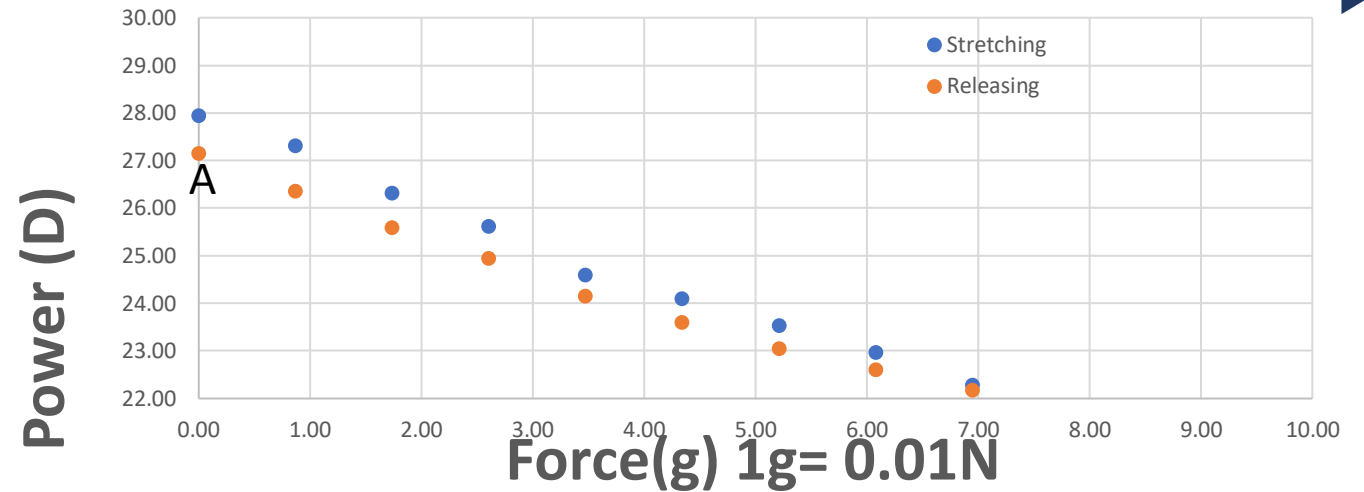
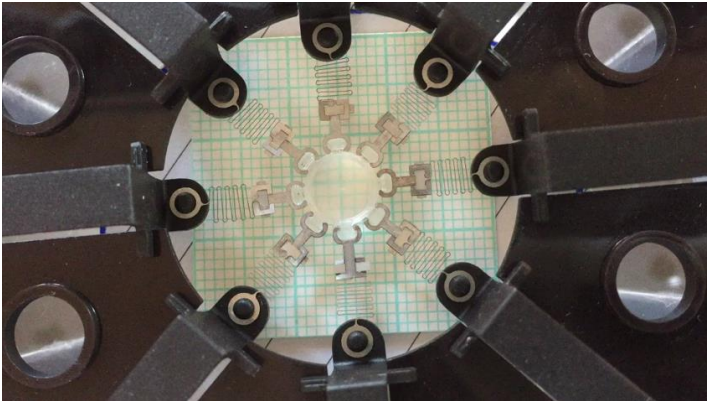
AIOL Dioptric Power



The power of the IOL changes using known forces within the eye

Confirmed in the Lab (Adrian Glasser PhD) Demonstrated in a Primate (U of Wisconsin)

Adrian Glasser PhD



- **Primate**

- 15 months post -op
- **7.0 diopters amplitude of accommodation**
 - 2.0 latent (Atropine)
 - 5.0 diopters active (pilocarpine)



Proven in a Human— One year post-op 70-Year-old compared to healthy 10-year-old child

Monocular defocus curves

