



Introduction

A. What is LASIK?

- Laser In-Situ Keratomileusis is currently the commonest procedure for correcting refractive errors as in myopia, hypermetropia and astigmatism.
- The goal of the LASIK is to negate the need of glasses or contact lens. The cause of myopia is not reversed, and hence myopia-related complication, such as retinal detachment and glaucoma, are not prevented.
- Presbyopia cannot be treated by the surgery, reading glasses are still needed after the operation.

B. Who are not suitable for LASIK?

- Developing eyeballs.
- Progressing myopia.
- Keratoconus.
- Eye infection.
- Severe dry eye.
- Immunological diseases.
- Refraction during pregnancy and lactation may become unstable, LASIK should be deferred.
- Others.

Procedure

1. During LASIK, the ophthalmologist will use femtosecond laser or a very thin blade (microkeratome) to divide your superficial cornea into two layers and excimer laser will be applied to ablate the centre of the lower cornea layer.
2. The procedure may be suspended in case of machine fault. Another surgical session will be arranged to complete the entire procedure.

Possible risks and complications

- Possible complications after LASIK are: under- or over-correction, glare or halo, reduced night vision, flap displacement or folds, decreased quality of vision, astigmatism, deposits under flap, epithelial ingrowths, keratoconus, cornea infection, etc.
- These conditions will gradually resolve or decrease in severity after treatment and rarely lead to severe impact on vision.

Post-operative information

1. In general, in the first 24 hours after LASIK, you will regain over 80% of your vision; by one week, you will achieve over 90%; by one month 90-95%; complete or near-complete recovery is expected only after 3 to 6 months.
2. The eyes may become red and swollen after surgery; these will take about a week or two to resolve. The white of the eyes can become particularly red in some patients, requiring a few weeks to resolve.
3. Enhancement surgery, spectacles or contact lenses may be required in case of under-correction, over-correction or induced astigmatism.
4. According to international studies, below 10% of patients will have under-correction or recurrence of myopia after LASIK. This group of patients may need enhancement procedure to achieve better results.
5. Post-LASIK visual acuities depend on a number of factors. Generally, post-LASIK unaided vision can be up to or very close to pre-LASIK fully-aided visual acuities. However, surgical outcomes vary among individuals. The dominant and non-dominant eyes may respond differently. Visual acuities in the two eyes may be different after LASIK.

Remark

The above mentioned procedural information is not exhaustive, other unforeseen complication may occur in special patient groups or different individual. Please contact your physician for further enquiry.

Reference: [http://www.hkbh.org.hk/doc/medical_procedure/LASIK%20Surgery%20%20\(ch\).pdf](http://www.hkbh.org.hk/doc/medical_procedure/LASIK%20Surgery%20%20(ch).pdf)

I acknowledge that the above information concerning my operation/procedure has been explained to me by Dr. _____. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanations concerning my condition and the doctor's treatment plan.

Name: _____

Pt No.: _____ Case No.: _____

Sex/Age: _____ Unit Bed No: _____

Case Reg Date & Time: _____

Attn Dr: _____

Patient / Relative Signature: _____

Patient / Relative Name: _____

Relationship (if any): _____

Date: _____