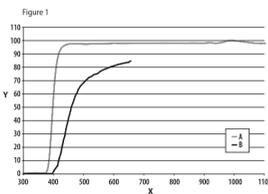




BAUSCH + LOMB enVista TORIC ASPiRE

HYDROPHOBIC ACRYLIC IOL

Device Description
The enVista Aspire™ toric hydrophobic acrylic IOL (intraocular lens) (non-preloaded model: ETA) was developed to provide the natural crystalline lens in adult patients in whom the cataractous lens has been removed. The composition and characteristics of the IOL are specified in the table below.



All IOL optical designs are associated with a certain amount of depth of focus. The Aspire IOL is classified as a monofocal IOL. Monofocal IOLs provide a limited depth of focus. The Aspire IOL uses an optical modification of the posterior aspheric surface to create a small continuous increase in IOL power within the central 1.5 mm diameter to slightly extend the depth of focus. However, clinically meaningful extension of the depth of focus has not been demonstrated in clinical trials.

Indications

The enVista Aspire™ toric hydrophobic acrylic IOL (non-preloaded model ETA) is indicated for primary implantation in the capsular bag of the eye in adult patients for the visual correction of astigmatism and corneal astigmatism following the removal of a cataractous lens for improved uncorrected distance vision.

Warnings

- As with any surgical procedure, there is risk involved. Physicians considering IOL implantation under any of the following circumstances should weigh the potential risk/benefit ratio:
 - Recurrent severe anterior or posterior segment inflammation or uveitis.
 - Patients in whom the IOL may affect the ability to observe, diagnose, or treat posterior segment diseases.
 - Surgical difficulties at the time of cataract extraction, which might increase the potential for complications (e.g., persistent bleeding, significant iris damage, uncontrolled positive pressure, or significant vitreous prolapse or loss).
 - A distorted eye due to previous trauma or developmental defect in which appropriate support of the IOL is not possible.
 - Circumstances that would result in damage to the endothelium during implantation.
 - Suspected microbial infection.
 - Patients in whom neither the posterior capsule nor zonules are intact enough to provide support.
- Rotation of the IOL away from the intended axis can reduce its astigmatic correction. Misalignment greater than 30° may increase postoperative refractive cylinder. If necessary, IOL positioning should occur prior to capsular fibrosis and IOL encapsulation.

- Store at room temperature. Do not freeze. Avoid high temperatures (>43°C / >109°F). Keep dry. Keep away from sunlight.
- Do not soak or rinse the IOL with any solution other than sterile balanced salt solution or sterile normal saline.
- Do not place the IOL in contact with surfaces where such contamination can occur.
- Do not autoclave the intraocular lens.
- Do not re-use the IOL. It is intended for permanent implantation. If explanted, sterility and proper function cannot be ensured.
- The safety and effectiveness, nor the effects of the Aspire IOL optical design on depth of focus, contrast sensitivity, and subjective visual disturbances (glare, halo, etc.) have been evaluated clinically. MTF testing of the Aspire IOL optical design (used in model ETA) (Figures 2 and 3) may aid the surgeon in understanding the theoretical image quality expected with the Aspire IOL compared to the enVista monofocal IOL MX60E. However, these do not fully assess all aspects of clinical difficulties under all conditions. Surgeons must weigh the potential benefits of the modified optical design of the Aspire IOL (model ETA) against the potential for risks associated with a degradation in vision quality and the lack of clinical data to characterize the impact of the Aspire IOL optical design on contrast sensitivity and subjective visual disturbance. These considerations may be especially relevant to patients with certain pre-existing ocular conditions (prior corneal refractive surgery, irregular corneal astigmatism, severe corneal dystrophy, macular disease, optic nerve atrophy, etc.) or intraoperative conditions (posterior capsular rupture, complications in which the IOL stability could be compromised, inability to place IOL in capsular bag, etc).

- Extremely shallow anterior chamber, not due to swollen cataract
- Recurrent anterior or posterior segment inflammation of unknown etiology, or any disease producing an inflammatory reaction in the eye (e.g., iritis or uveitis)
- Aniridia
- Iris neovascularization
- Glaucoma (uncontrolled or controlled with medication)
- Microphthalmos or macrophthalmos
- Optic nerve atrophy
- Previous corneal transplant
- Pre-existing ocular conditions which may negatively impact stability of the implant
- Vitreous loss (significant)
- Anterior chamber bleeding (significant)
- Uncontrollable positive intraocular pressure
- Complications in which the IOL stability could be compromised

During Surgery

- Mechanical or surgical manipulation required to enlarge the pupil
 - Vitreous loss (significant)
 - Anterior chamber bleeding (significant)
 - Uncontrollable positive intraocular pressure
 - Complications in which the IOL stability could be compromised
- Patients with preoperative problems, such as corneal endothelial disease, abnormal cornea, macular degeneration, retinal degeneration, glaucoma, and chronic drug miosis may not achieve the visual acuity of patients without such problems. The physician must determine the benefits to be derived from IOL implantation when such conditions exist.
 - A high level of surgical skill is required for IOL implantation. The surgeon should have observed and/or assisted in numerous implantations and successfully completed one or more courses on IOL implantation before attempting to implant the IOL.
 - As with any surgical procedure, there is risk involved. Potential complications accompanying cataract or implant surgery may include, but are not limited to the following: corneal endothelial damage, infection (endophthalmitis), retinal detachment, vitritis, cystoid macular edema, corneal edema, pupillary block, cystic membrane, iris prolapse, hypopyon, transient or persistent glaucoma, acute corneal decompensation, toxic anterior segment syndrome (TASS), and secondary surgical intervention. Secondary surgical interventions include, but are not limited to: IOL repositioning, IOL replacement, vitreous aspiration or iridectomy for pupillary block, wound leak repair, and retinal detachment repair.

- The degree of mismatch between the postoperative magnitude of corneal astigmatism and effective IOL power in the corneal plane.
- Misalignment between the intended axial position and final IOL axial orientation.
- Error in prediction of the postoperative corneal cylinder axis and power. Error in prediction of cylinder axis is greatest for lower levels of preoperative corneal astigmatism.
- Manufacturing variation in power and axis markings can influence intended correction.

Medical Device Re-Use Statement

If this product is reprocessed and/or re-used, Bausch + Lomb cannot guarantee the functionality, material structure, or cleanliness or sterility of the product. Re-use could lead to illness, infection and/or injury to the patient or user and, in extreme incidents, death. This product is labeled as 'single-use' which is defined as a device intended to be used once only for a single patient.

Calculation of IOL Power Suggested A-Constant: 119.1 (OPTICAL BIOMETRY)

The recommended A-Constant is intended for use with axial length measurements obtained by optical biometry. Use of axial length measurements by other techniques (e.g., Applanation A-scan) will normally require a different IOL constant. This number is a guideline only and is based on an evaluation of clinical data obtained using the IOL Master. The physician should determine preoperatively the power of the IOL to be implanted.

Using these marks as reference points, an axis marker can be used immediately prior to or during surgery to mark the axis of IOL placement. Input from the enVista toric Calculator can be used to determine optimal axis of placement. Toric axis markings at the haptic-optic junction identify the flat meridian of the enVista toric IOL and represent an imaginary line of the plus cylinder axis. After the IOL is inserted in the capsular bag, precisely align the axis markings on the enVista toric IOL with the marked axis of IOL placement. Be sure to remove all viscoelastic from the capsular bag. Reconfirm proper alignment of the enVista toric IOL following viscoelastic removal and/or inflation of the capsular bag at the end of the surgical case. Residual viscoelastic and/or over-inflation of the bag may cause IOL rotation away from the intended axis of placement. Deviation from the intended axis of placement may compromise effectiveness of astigmatic correction. Inaccurate astigmatism measurements, errors in corneal markings, inaccurate placement of the enVista toric IOL axis during surgery, unanticipated surgically-induced changes in the cornea, or physical rotation of the IOL after implantation may also limit the desired effect of the toric IOL on correction of corneal astigmatism.

Directions For Use

- Inspect vial pouch and vial for signs of damage that may affect integrity of device sterility. If damaged, do not use.
- Prior to implanting, examine the IOL package for type, power, and proper configuration.
- Open the peel pouch and remove the vial in a sterile environment.
- Remove the lid from the vial.
- Follow steps below.
 - With a pair of smooth forceps, remove the IOL from the vial by gently grasping the IOL haptic.
 - Rinse the entire IOL with sterile balanced salt solution or sterile normal saline.
 - Examine the IOL thoroughly to ensure particles have not become attached to it, and examine the IOL optical surfaces for other defects.
 - The IOL may be soaked in sterile balanced salt solution until ready for implantation.
 - It is recommended to use an approved inserter per the Validated Inserters table below.
 - It is recommended to use an approved viscoelastic for lubrication of the IOL during implantation. See table below.
 - There are various surgical procedures that can be utilized, and the surgeon should select a procedure that is appropriate for the patient. Surgeons should verify that appropriate instrumentation is available prior to surgery.

Validated Inserters

Model	Inserter	Viscoelastic
ETA	RLS (RLS-XI cartridge) N100	America™, Plus, Americ™, OutGulf™

Overview Of Clinical Studies

The enVista Aspire toric IOL model ETA is a result of minor modifications (that did not require clinical study data) from the parent enVista model MX60 and its predecessor enVista model MX60T. Clinical studies have not been conducted with the enVista Aspire toric IOL to assess the effect of its posterior aspheric surface on visual acuities, contrast sensitivity, or visual symptoms. A clinical study of the MX60 began in the United States on October 19, 2010. This prospective, single arm, open label study included a total of 122 subjects (122 eyes) at 6 clinical sites. Postoperatively, subjects underwent complete ophthalmic evaluations including regularly scheduled intervals through Form 4 (Postoperative Days 120-180). At the Form 4 visit, 118 subjects (100%) achieved BCVA of 20/40 or better, which exceeds the FDA grid of 96.7%. The rates of FDA defined potentially sight-threatening adverse events that occurred in the clinical trial at Form 4 were found to be less than the "FDA Grid" of Historical Controls. Two cumulative adverse events (2/122; 1.6%) of cystoid macular edema were reported through the Form 4 visit. One persistent adverse event (1/121; 0.8%) of cystoid macular edema was reported at the Form 4 visit. No serious ocular adverse events occurred during the study. All the subjects in the safety analysis set were evaluated for IOL glistening at Form 3 and Form 4 visits. IOL glistening were evaluated via retroillumination slit lamp examination utilizing a photographic grading scale provided in the protocol. The grading scale consisted of (in order of severity), "none, grade 0 (trace), grade 1, 2, 3, or 4." No glistening of any grade were reported for any subject at any visit in the clinical study. The results of clinical investigation provided reasonable assurance that the Model MX60 IOL is safe and effective for the visual correction of astigmatism following cataract extraction.

The primary effectiveness endpoints were mean toric IOL axial stability from Form 3 to Form 4, dioptric reduction in cylinder at Form 4, lens axis misalignment from surgical target markings at Form 4, and best corrected distance visual acuity at Form 4. All subjects in the toric IOL treatment groups demonstrated ≤5 degrees rotation from Form 3 (Table 2). Mean cylinder reduction from preoperative keratometric cylinder measurements in the randomized ITT population at Form 4 was 0.479 ± 0.665 D among those subjects with control IOLs and 0.865 ± 0.487 D among those subjects with 1.25 D toric IOLs (Table 3), showing a statistically significant improvement favoring the 1.25 D toric IOLs (P < 0.001). The mean percent reduction in absolute cylinder at Form 4 was 69.4% for the all toric IOL cohort and 36.8% for the control IOL cohort (Table 4). The percent of eyes within 0.50 D and 1.00 D of intended correction for All toric Cohort at Form 4 was 57.3% and 90.9%, respectively (Table 5). At Form 4, > 90% of eyes in each toric IOL arm had misalignments of ≤ 10 degrees of intended markings, including 93.3% of all toric IOL eyes (Table 6). Preservation of best-corrected distance visual acuity showed 99.1% of eyes in the ITT population implanted with a toric IOL reported a VA of 20/40 or better at Form 4. Best corrected distance visual acuity (BCDVA) results for the all toric IOL treatment group are presented in Table 7 and Table 8. At Form 4, 109 subjects (99.1%) in the All toric IOL Cohort achieved BCDVA of 20/40 or better. At Form 4, the mean ± SD UCVA was 0.19 ± 0.16 logMAR in the control IOL treatment group and 0.11 ± 0.14 logMAR in the 1.25 D toric IOL treatment group (Table 9), which was a significant difference favoring the 1.25 D toric IOL arm (P < 0.001). At Form 4, 94.5% of all toric IOL eyes and 83.3% of control eyes had UCVA of 20/40 or better.

The test lens was the enVista Toric IOL (Model MX60T). The effective corneal powers for each of the test lens plane cylindrical powers of the test IOLs are shown in Table 1.

Cylinder Power and IOL Plane (D)	Cylinder Power at Corneal Plane (D)	Range of Predicted Postoperative Cylinder (D)
1.25	0.50	0.50 - 1.39
2.00	1.40	1.40 - 1.52
2.75	1.93	1.93 - 2.40

Each Surgeon's individual surgically induced astigmatism (SIA) was added to the recommended preoperative corneal power to determine eligibility based on preoperative corneal cylinder. Once the SIA was estimated, this value stayed constant during the study for each investigator.

In order to facilitate toric IOL selection and axis placement, the B+L proprietary enVista toric Calculator was used to determine the appropriate enVista toric IOL model and axis of placement for each eye. The calculator accounted for surgically induced astigmatism (SIA), incision location, and the subject's preoperative corneal astigmatism. In this trial all cataract incisions were to be placed on the preoperative keratometric steep axis.

Results

The results of the clinical study provide reasonable assurance that the Model MX60T IOL is safe and effective for the visual correction of astigmatism and corneal astigmatism following cataract extraction.

The data support a significant dioptric reduction in cylinder and reduction in absolute cylinder, rotational stability of the lens, and improvement of both best corrected and uncorrected visual acuity at distance following implantation of the enVista toric IOL.

The primary effectiveness endpoints were mean toric IOL axial stability from Form 3 to Form 4, dioptric reduction in cylinder at Form 4, lens axis misalignment from surgical target markings at Form 4, and best corrected distance visual acuity at Form 4. All subjects in the toric IOL treatment groups demonstrated ≤5 degrees rotation from Form 3 (Table 2). Mean cylinder reduction from preoperative keratometric cylinder measurements in the randomized ITT population at Form 4 was 0.479 ± 0.665 D among those subjects with control IOLs and 0.865 ± 0.487 D among those subjects with 1.25 D toric IOLs (Table 3), showing a statistically significant improvement favoring the 1.25 D toric IOLs (P < 0.001). The mean percent reduction in absolute cylinder at Form 4 was 69.4% for the all toric IOL cohort and 36.8% for the control IOL cohort (Table 4). The percent of eyes within 0.50 D and 1.00 D of intended correction for All toric Cohort at Form 4 was 57.3% and 90.9%, respectively (Table 5). At Form 4, > 90% of eyes in each toric IOL arm had misalignments of ≤ 10 degrees of intended markings, including 93.3% of all toric IOL eyes (Table 6). Preservation of best-corrected distance visual acuity showed 99.1% of eyes in the ITT population implanted with a toric IOL reported a VA of 20/40 or better at Form 4. Best corrected distance visual acuity (BCDVA) results for the all toric IOL treatment group are presented in Table 7 and Table 8. At Form 4, 109 subjects (99.1%) in the All toric IOL Cohort achieved BCDVA of 20/40 or better. At Form 4, the mean ± SD UCVA was 0.19 ± 0.16 logMAR in the control IOL treatment group and 0.11 ± 0.14 logMAR in the 1.25 D toric IOL treatment group (Table 9), which was a significant difference favoring the 1.25 D toric IOL arm (P < 0.001). At Form 4, 94.5% of all toric IOL eyes and 83.3% of control eyes had UCVA of 20/40 or better.

Study Description

The study was a prospective, multicenter, parallel-group, partially randomized, partially controlled, double-masked, monocentric clinical trial to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the enVista toric IOL, Model MX60T, in reducing postoperative refractive astigmatism in subjects undergoing cataract extraction. Subjects in the lowest astigmatic IOL power (1.25 D) cohort were randomized to undergo implantation of either the toric test lens (enVista one-piece hydrophobic acrylic toric IOL, Model MX60T) or the non-toric spherical control lens (enVista one-piece hydrophobic acrylic IOL, Model MX60) in one eye. Subjects in the higher astigmatic power cohorts (2.00 D, 2.75 D) were implanted with a test lens only in one eye. Postoperatively, subjects underwent complete ophthalmic evaluations at regularly scheduled intervals through Form 4 (Postoperative Days 120-180).

The test lens was the enVista Toric IOL (Model MX60T). The effective corneal powers for each of the test lens plane cylindrical powers of the test IOLs are shown in Table 1.

The analysis of safety was based on the Safety cohort of 191 subject eyes for the implantation of a study lens (either test or control). The key safety outcomes are presented in Table 10. The rates of FDA defined potentially sight-threatening adverse events that occurred in the clinical trial at Form 4 were found to be less than the "FDA Grid" of historical controls. No serious adverse events occurred in the study eye. The incidence of adverse events experienced during the clinical trial was comparable to or lower than the incidence reported in the historic control ("FDA grid") population (see Table 10). The enVista toric IOL demonstrated favorable safety compared with the Control IOL and the historical control (cf. ISO 11979-7:5P) population, with no increase in incidence or severity of adverse events (AEs) compared with the Control IOL and no serious adverse events (SAEs) in the study eye. Overall, no safety signals were associated with the toric IOLs during this study.

The results of the clinical study provide reasonable assurance that the Model MX60T IOL is safe and effective for the visual correction of astigmatism and corneal astigmatism following cataract extraction.

The data support a significant dioptric reduction in cylinder and reduction in absolute cylinder, rotational stability of the lens, and improvement of both best corrected and uncorrected visual acuity at distance following implantation of the enVista toric IOL.

The primary effectiveness endpoints were mean toric IOL axial stability from Form 3 to Form 4, dioptric reduction in cylinder at Form 4, lens axis misalignment from surgical target markings at Form 4, and best corrected distance visual acuity at Form 4. All subjects in the toric IOL treatment groups demonstrated ≤5 degrees rotation from Form 3 (Table 2). Mean cylinder reduction from preoperative keratometric cylinder measurements in the randomized ITT population at Form 4 was 0.479 ± 0.665 D among those subjects with control IOLs and 0.865 ± 0.487 D among those subjects with 1.25 D toric IOLs (Table 3), showing a statistically significant improvement favoring the 1.25 D toric IOLs (P < 0.001). The mean percent reduction in absolute cylinder at Form 4 was 69.4% for the all toric IOL cohort and 36.8% for the control IOL cohort (Table 4). The percent of eyes within 0.50 D and 1.00 D of intended correction for All toric Cohort at Form 4 was 57.3% and 90.9%, respectively (Table 5). At Form 4, > 90% of eyes in each toric IOL arm had misalignments of ≤ 10 degrees of intended markings, including 93.3% of all toric IOL eyes (Table 6). Preservation of best-corrected distance visual acuity showed 99.1% of eyes in the ITT population implanted with a toric IOL reported a VA of 20/40 or better at Form 4. Best corrected distance visual acuity (BCDVA) results for the all toric IOL treatment group are presented in Table 7 and Table 8. At Form 4, 109 subjects (99.1%) in the All toric IOL Cohort achieved BCDVA of 20/40 or better. At Form 4, the mean ± SD UCVA was 0.19 ± 0.16 logMAR in the control IOL treatment group and 0.11 ± 0.14 logMAR in the 1.25 D toric IOL treatment group (Table 9), which was a significant difference favoring the 1.25 D toric IOL arm (P < 0.001). At Form 4, 94.5% of all toric IOL eyes and 83.3% of control eyes had UCVA of 20/40 or better.

Absolute rotation (degrees)	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	Control IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
≤ 5 degrees	77 (64.6%)	80 (66.7%)	112 (57.3%)
> 5 degrees	42 (35.4%)	40 (33.3%)	101 (52.7%)

Cylinder reduction (D)	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
≥ 0.50 D	77 (64.6%)	80 (66.7%)	112 (57.3%)
≥ 1.00 D	79 (65.7%)	79 (66.7%)	108 (56.0%)

Cylinder reduction (D)	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
≥ 0.50 D	77 (64.6%)	80 (66.7%)	112 (57.3%)
≥ 1.00 D	79 (65.7%)	79 (66.7%)	108 (56.0%)

BCVA	Preoperative	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4
20/40 or better (n, %)	112 (93.4%)	112 (93.4%)	109 (99.1%)	109 (99.1%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	8 (6.6%)	8 (6.6%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)

UCVA	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
20/40 or better (n, %)	65 (53.3%)	70 (58.3%)	104 (54.5%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	57 (46.7%)	50 (41.7%)	81 (45.5%)

Mean % Reduction in Absolute Cylinder (± SD)	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
	36.2%	64.8%	41.0%
	±24.9%	±28.6%	±23.3%

BCDVA	Preoperative	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4
20/40 or better (n, %)	112 (93.4%)	112 (93.4%)	109 (99.1%)	109 (99.1%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	8 (6.6%)	8 (6.6%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)

BCDVA (Snellen)	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
20/40 or better (n, %)	65 (53.3%)	70 (58.3%)	104 (54.5%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	57 (46.7%)	50 (41.7%)	81 (45.5%)

UCVA	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
20/40 or better (n, %)	65 (53.3%)	70 (58.3%)	104 (54.5%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	57 (46.7%)	50 (41.7%)	81 (45.5%)

Form 1 n/N (%)	Form 2 n/N (%)	Form 3 n/N (%)	Form 4 n/N (%)	Cumulative n/N (%)	ISO 11979-7 SPE rate (%)	p-value
Endophthalmitis	0/12	0/12	0/12	0/12	0.1	>0.999
Hypopyon	0/12	0/12	0/12	0/12	0.3	>0.999
Lens Dislocated From Posterior Chamber	0/12	0/12	0/12	0/12	0.1	>0.999
Pupillary Block	0/12	1/12 (8.3%)	0/12	2/12 (16.7%)	3.0	0.851
Retinal Detachment	0/12	0/12	0/12	0/12	0.3	>0.999
Secondary Surgical Intervention	0/12	0/12	0/12	0/12	0.8	>0.999
Persistent Adverse Events: Noted at Form 4*						
Corneal Edema		0/12			0.3	>0.999
Iritis		0/12			0.3	>0.999
Control Macular Edeema		0/12			0.5	>0.999
Retinal GSP Requiring Treatment		0/12			0.4	>0.999

*Cumulative versus percent AEs are defined by the FDA SPE Grid and ISO 11979-7 as those occurring at Form 4 in the clinical study.

Control IOL (n=79)	Toric IOL 1.25 D (n=80)	Toric IOL 2.00 D (n=79)	Toric IOL 2.75 D (n=12)	All Toric IOL (n=112)
Total Non-Missing, n	78	80	18	112
Within 0.50 D of Intended, n (%)	77 (94.6%)	41 (51.3%)	12 (66.7%)	8 (66.7%)
Within 1.00 D of Intended, n (%)	45 (57.7%)	71 (88.8%)	12 (66.7%)	12 (100.0%)

Axis Misalignment	1.25 D (n=80)	2.00 D (n=79)	2.75 D (n=12)	All Toric IOL (n=112)
Form 4 signed axis misalignment, degrees	77	79	11	107
Mean ± SD	1.11 ± 2.469	5.08 ± 10.51	2.52 ± 3.83	1.58 ± 8.37
95% tolerance interval for 90% of the population	-15.1 to 17.75	-22.54 to 28.79	-5.78 to 10.82	-14.45 to 17.75

Axis Misalignment	1.25 D (n=80)	2.00 D (n=79)	2.75 D (n=12)	All Toric IOL (n=112)
Mean ± SD	4.77 ± 9.79	1.36 ± 11	11	107
95% tolerance interval for 90% of the population	-2.25 to 15.71	-18.28 to 28.18	0.82 to 18.82	11.11 to 15.71

Axis Misalignment	1.25 D (n=80)	2.00 D (n=79)	2.75 D (n=12)	All Toric IOL (n=112)
≤ 5 degrees	56 (70.0%)	11 (13.9%)	9 (81.8%)	76 (67.5%)
> 5 degrees	24 (30.0%)	70 (86.1%)	2 (18.2%)	96 (85.5%)

Axis Misalignment	1.25 D (n=80)	2.00 D (n=79)	2.75 D (n=12)	All Toric IOL (n=112)
≤ 10 degrees	71 (87.5%)	15 (19.0%)	11 (100.0%)	97 (86.3%)
> 10 degrees	9 (11.3%)	60 (76.0%)	1 (8.2%)	70 (62.7%)

BCDVA	Preoperative	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4
20/40 or better (n, %)	112 (93.4%)	112 (93.4%)	109 (99.1%)	109 (99.1%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	8 (6.6%)	8 (6.6%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)

BCDVA (Snellen)	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
20/40 or better (n, %)	65 (53.3%)	70 (58.3%)	104 (54.5%)
Worse than 20/40 (n, %)	57 (46.7%)	50 (41.7%)	81 (45.5%)

UCVA	Control IOL Mean ± SD	Toric IOL Mean ± SD	All Toric IOL Mean ± SD
20/40 or better (n, %)	65 (53.3%)	70 (58.3%)</	

