Educate patients about the OMNI® Surgical System

We know your glaucoma patients want to take control of their disease. This guide can help you as you educate patients about the OMNI® Surgical System.

Understanding Patient Needs –

Good communication with your patients can help set the course for an optimal outcome.

Ask About Treatment

• What are your biggest concerns when it comes to addressing your glaucoma?

Discuss the Benefits of OMNI®

- Implant-free procedure
- Safe, simple and minimally invasive
- May reduce or end the use of drops
- Can be done at the same time as cataract surgery
- Can be performed as a solo procedure with minimal recovery time (similar to cataract surgery)
- As with any surgical procedure, there are risks.*

About the OMNI[®] Surgical System

As a MIGS procedure, the OMNI[®] Surgical System helps unclog pressure buildup in the eye by removing unnecessary blockages.

Use Language Patients Are Familiar With

• Glaucoma is similar to a clog in the kitchen sink. When it's clogged, it causes resistance. More resistance to flow means the pressure increases, causing damage to your optic nerve.

For Example

- Trabecular Meshwork = drain cover
- Schlemm's Canal = sink pipes
- Distal Collector Channels = house plumbing

Setting Post-Op Expectations

Cloudy Vision

May occur in the first few days and resolve within the week.

Delayed IOP Reduction

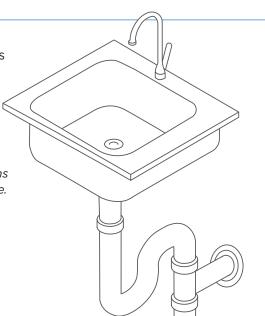
It can take a few months for IOP levels to stabilize.

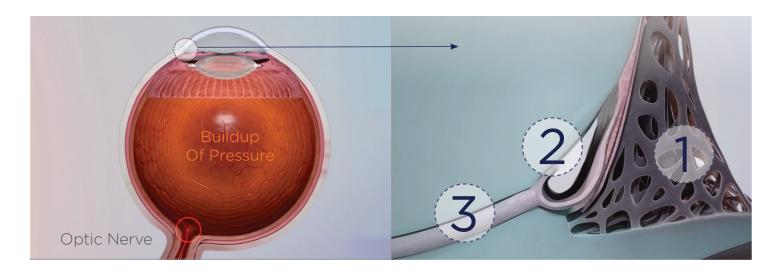
Recovery Time

Similar to the post-op care and recovery needs of cataract surgery.

*The OMNI Surgical System is indicated for the catheterization and transluminal viscodilation of Schlemm's canal and the cutting of trabecular meshwork to reduce intraocular pressure in adult patients with open-angle glaucoma. There are risks with any glaucoma surgery procedure. In a clinical study of the OMNI Surgical System, the most common (> 5%) post-operative adverse events reported were posterior capsule opacity (15%), mild anterior chamber inflammation (11%), cystoid macular edema (5%), corneal edema (5%) and IOP increase > 10 mmHg above baseline >30 days post-operative (5%).









Drain Cover - Point (1) (Trabecular Meshwork) Specialized tissue that can regulate fluid in the eye and act as a drain cover



Sink Pipes - Point (2) (Schlemm's Canal)

A canal connected to the drain cover that acts as a sink pipe to help move water-like fluid (called aqueous humor) from the eye



- House Plumbing - Point (3) (Distal Collector Channels)

Openings connected to the canal that drain fluid out of the eye to regulate drainage and maintain normal eye pressure

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