LASIK and Other Refractive Surgeries at the U-M Kellogg Eye Center
Why choose Kellogg for refractive surgery?
When you come to Kellogg for refractive surgery, you will be cared for by cornea surgeons who are highly trained, have performed thousands of procedures and are among the finest in the nation. And, as a part of a highly-regarded academic medical center, they are committed to the highest standards of patient care and to providing thorough answers to your questions.

What is refractive surgery?
Refractive surgery corrects your vision — and reduces your dependency on glasses or contact lenses — by reshaping your cornea or implanting a new lens. As light travels though the cornea and lens, it focuses and forms an image on the retina, the nerve layer lining the back of the eye. The shape of the cornea helps determine whether light hits the retina in the optimal spot. If light does not focus properly, your vision is blurry and you have a refractive error.

Am I a good candidate?
You may be a good candidate if:
• You are 21 years of age or older
• Your vision has been stable for six months to one year
• You have clear expectations about the outcome

Factors that may rule out refractive surgery:
• Dry eye or exceptionally thin or irregularly-shaped corneas
• History of herpes in the eye, advanced glaucoma or cataracts
• Pregnancy or nursing mothers
• Certain conditions, including lupus and rheumatoid arthritis
What are the most common refractive surgery options?

**LASIK with IntraLase** — In this procedure, a flap in the cornea is created with the IntraLase — the femtosecond laser that was developed at the University of Michigan. This laser replaced the surgical blade traditionally used in LASIK surgery. Once the flap is created, it is folded back to allow the excimer laser to reshape the corneal tissue underneath. The flap is then returned, without stitches, to its original position.

**Custom or Wavefront LASIK** — Kellogg surgeons use the Zyoptix computerized system from Bausch & Lomb to produce a precise, three-dimensional map of the eye. This map allows your surgeon to detect tiny aberrations and then develop an individualized treatment plan for each eye. Kellogg surgeons use this plan, in conjunction with the IntraLase and excimer lasers, to perform the LASIK procedure.

**LASEK /PRK** — There is no flap created in this procedure; rather, the most superficial layer of the cornea is removed, then reshaped by the excimer laser according to your prescription. A contact lens is placed on the cornea for about a week to serve as a bandage and to reduce temporary discomfort.

**Phakic Intraocular Lenses (IOLs) and Implantable Contact Lenses (ICLs)** — In this procedure vision is improved by lenses that are surgically inserted into the eye in front of the natural lens. Kellogg surgeons use the FDA-approved Visian lens. This procedure is best for people with high amounts of myopia (nearsightedness) or for those who are not good candidates for LASIK.
How do I get started?
Call for a screening appointment. The surgeons at Kellogg believe this appointment, which will take about two hours, is one of the most important parts of the refractive surgery process. To get the best possible evaluation of your eyes and your vision, we ask that you do not wear soft contact lenses for five days and hard or rigid gas permeable lenses for three weeks prior to your appointment. By the end of this exceptionally thorough screening, you will know whether you are a good candidate for refractive surgery and which procedure is best for you.

How can I schedule a screening appointment?
You can call or email us at 734.615.5274 or lasik@umich.edu

We are always happy to answer your questions by phone or email. And we encourage you to bring a list of questions to your appointment. Screening appointments are done in Ann Arbor (1000 Wall Street) as well as at these satellite offices: Brighton (810.227.2357), Chelsea (734.475.1321), Milford (248.684.7337) and Northville (248.305.4400).

What are the risks and results?
After refractive surgery, most patients can see well enough without their glasses or contact lenses to perform all daily activities. However, as with any surgery, there can be complications. These include over or under correction, the continued need for glasses or contact lenses, dry eyes, glare and halos, infection or inflammation, scarring and decreased vision. Your surgeon and staff will discuss these risks with you during your screening appointment.
**What happens on the day of surgery?**
Do not wear soft contact lenses for five days and hard or rigid gas permeable lenses for three weeks prior to your surgery. Plan to spend approximately one hour at Kellogg’s Ann Arbor location and be sure to bring someone to drive you home. You will meet with your surgeon to review the procedure. You will be awake but will be given a mild sedative to help you relax. Typically, refractive surgery takes 10–15 minutes per eye. Your surgeon may place eye shields over each eye and, if needed, prescribe pain medication.

**What kind of follow-up care is needed?**
On the day after surgery, your surgeon will remove your shields and check your vision. This is typically when patients notice the biggest change in their vision. Patients can return to normal activities within three days. You then will see your surgeon for check-ups at one week, one month, three months, six months and one year. These appointments are included in your fee.

**What about financing?**
Kellogg offers several options for financing your refractive surgery, including a simple and convenient plan with 0 percent interest over 12 months. Many patients set aside money in Flexible Spending Accounts. U-M employees are eligible for payroll deduction over a 24-month period.

**Who are your surgeons?**
Our surgeons are experienced, cornea-trained physicians whom you will see at your screening appointment, during your surgery, and at all of your follow-up appointments. They will answer all of your questions and give you a clear-cut assessment as to whether refractive surgery is a good option for you.
Meet the Kellogg Refractive Surgery Team

Theresa M. Cooney, M.D.
B.S.–Fairfield University, 1993
M.D.–Ohio State University, 1997
Residency–University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2001
Cornea Fellowship–University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2002
Dr. Cooney sees patients in Milford

Jonathan B. Greene, M.D.
B.A.–Yale University, 2002
M.D.–University of Michigan, 2008
Residency–University of California,
   San Francisco, 2012
Cornea Fellowship–University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2013
Dr. Greene sees patients in Ann Arbor

Christopher T. Hood, M.D.
B.S.–Cornell University, 2002
M.D.–University of Michigan, 2006
Residency–Cleveland Clinic,
   Cole Eye Institute, 2010
Cornea Fellowship–University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2011
Dr. Hood sees patients in Ann Arbor and Chelsea

Shahzad I. Mian, M.D.
B.S.–Emory University, 1991
M.D.–Emory University, 1996
Residency–Wills Eye Hospital, 2000
Cornea Fellowship–Harvard University,
   Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 2002
Dr. Mian sees patients in Ann Arbor and Brighton
Roni M. Shtein, M.D., M.S.
Sc.B. – Brown University, 1997
M.D. – Brown University, 2001
Residency – University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2005
Cornea Fellowship – University of Michigan,
   Kellogg Eye Center, 2006
Dr. Shtein sees patients in Ann Arbor and Chelsea

H. Kaz Soong, M.D.
B.S. – Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1971
M.S. – Cornell University, 1974
M.D. – Columbia University, 1978
Residency – Johns Hopkins University,
   Wilmer Eye Institute, 1982
Cornea Fellowship – Harvard University,
   Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1984
Dr. Soong sees patients in Ann Arbor

Alan Sugar, M.D.
B.A. – University of Michigan, 1967
M.D. – University of Michigan, 1969
Residency – Washington University, 1974
Cornea Fellowship – University of Florida, 1975
M.S. – University of Michigan,
   School of Public Health, 1988
Dr. Sugar sees patients in Ann Arbor

Maria A. Woodward, M.D.
B.S. – Yale University, 1999
M.D. – Columbia University, 2004
Residency – Emory University,
   Emory Eye Center, 2008
Cornea Fellowship – Emory University,
   Emory Eye Center, 2009
Dr. Woodward sees patients in Northville
Make an appointment at
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