No glasses...
No daytime contacts...
No surgery.
Just Great Vision!

PARAGON CRT®
CORNEAL REFRACTIVE THERAPY

www.crtvision.com

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Live Life Without Daytime Contacts or Glasses

PARAGON CRT®
CORNEAL REFRACTIVE THERAPY

No glasses...
No daytime contacts...
No surgery.

Ask Our Doctor About Contacts
Kids Wear **ONLY** While Sleeping

Are contacts or glasses interfering with YOUR child's game?

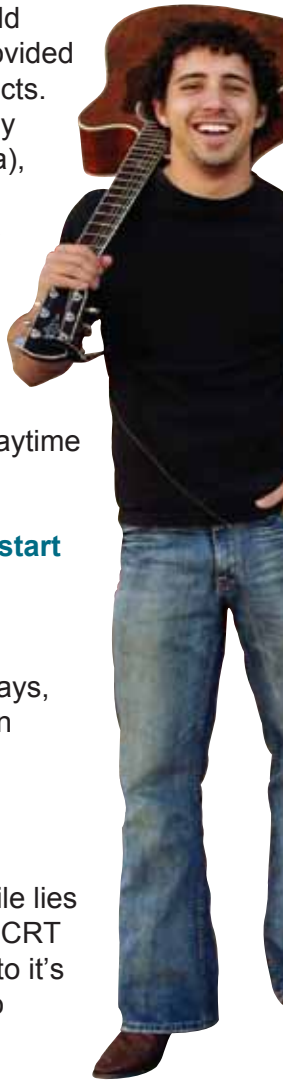
Finally! A Contact Lens That Keeps Up With Your Active Lifestyle.

Paragon CRT® is a specially designed FDA-approved therapeutic contact lens worn while sleeping that reshapes the cornea without permanently altering its physiology - which is important as the eyes of children and teens are still maturing.

You wear the lenses at night and take them out in the morning. The result: clear vision the whole day whether it's **in class or in the game.**

Q. Will CRT® improve my vision better than traditional glasses or contacts?

A. The treatment results should equal the vision correction provided by traditional glasses or contacts. CRT is designed to temporarily treat nearsightedness (myopia), however [1]studies suggest the possibility that wearing lenses such as CRT helps to slow or even stop the progression of nearsightedness. CRT may provide a solution that may not be available through the use of traditional glasses or daytime contacts.



Q. How long does it take to start working?

A. Most patients see dramatic improvement in the first few days, with complete vision correction within 1-2 weeks.

Q. Is CRT safe?

A. Yes. Part of the safety profile lies in the fact if you stop wearing CRT lenses, your vision will return to it's previous level. *In addition, no adverse events were reported during the FDA clinical trial.

*Additional safety information is available in the CRT package insert.

1. Walline OD, Jeffrey J. "Slowing Myopia Progression" Contact Lens Spectrum. June 2007. Cho OD, Pauline. "The Longitudinal Orthokeratology Research in Children in Hong Kong: A Pilot Study on Refractive Changes and Myopic Control" Current Eye Research. 2005.