Brusco Vision Publishes Clinical Review of EVO ICL Lens Durability and Long-Term Monitoring

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Brusco Vision, a LASIK surgeon practice located in Falls Church, Virginia, has published a clinical review examining what durability means for an implanted lens used in vision correction. The practice performs EVO ICL, LASIK, PRK, SMILE, and Custom Lens Replacement for patients in Falls Church, Washington, D.C., and the surrounding DMV. The review, titled "How Long Does EVO ICL Last?", separates two questions that patients often combine: how long the implanted lens itself lasts, and how the eye continues to change with age.

The EVO ICL is an implantable Collamer lens positioned behind the iris to correct nearsightedness. Rather than removing corneal tissue as laser procedures do, it corrects vision by adding a lens, and it can be removed or exchanged if a clinical reason arises. Collamer is a biocompatible material, and the lens is designed for indefinite retention, with no expiration date and no scheduled replacement interval. Patients evaluating EVO ICL at the practice's Falls Church surgery center commonly raise lifespan as a candidacy question, and the review addresses it as a matter of lens design and ongoing monitoring rather than a fixed timetable.

The review summarizes published long-term follow-up literature on posterior chamber phakic intraocular lenses, including retrospective cohorts followed for eight years and longer. It also identifies a limitation relevant to interpreting that body of work. The longest-running cohorts were implanted with earlier lens designs rather than the central-port EVO model in current use, and reported outcomes reflect the particular patient populations and correction ranges those studies examined. Within the cohorts reported, refractive correction is described as remaining largely stable across the follow-up periods observed, with removal of the lens an uncommon event.

Long-term care for an implanted lens consists of routine eye examinations rather than daily maintenance. Because the lens sits inside the eye rather than on its surface, the review notes, there is nothing to clean or handle. During those examinations, an ophthalmologist checks lens position and vault, the clearance between the implanted lens and the natural lens of the eye, along with intraocular pressure and corneal endothelial cell health. Most patients follow a standard annual schedule after the first postoperative year. Several of those same measurements, including corneal endothelial cell counts and anterior chamber depth, are recorded beforehand during the preoperative evaluation that determines whether a patient is a candidate for an implanted lens at all.

The review also distinguishes lens performance from age-related change. Presbyopia, the gradual loss of near focusing range that typically begins in midlife, and cataract, which commonly develops in later decades, occur independently of whether an eye has undergone vision correction. When a cataract is treated, according to the review, the Collamer lens can be removed and an intraocular lens implanted during the same operative session rather than across two separate procedures. Because the procedure does not alter corneal tissue, the review notes that prior EVO ICL implantation does not affect the corneal measurements used to calculate intraocular lens power.

"The durability question comes up in nearly every EVO ICL consultation, and the answer separates two things patients tend to combine: the lens itself and the aging eye," said Dr. Michael Brusco, MD, FACS, board-certified ophthalmologist and founder of Brusco Vision. "Presbyopia and cataract arrive on their own schedule, whether or not someone has had vision correction. Patients across Northern Virginia deserve to understand that distinction before choosing between an implanted lens and a laser procedure."

The review sets EVO ICL alongside laser vision correction, which the practice also performs for patients in Washington, D.C. and Northern Virginia. LASIK reshapes corneal tissue, and while that reshaping does not reverse, some patients experience refractive regression and pursue an enhancement procedure years later. An implanted lens instead carries a fixed optical power. The review frames the contrast as a difference in how each approach behaves over time rather than a ranking of one procedure above the other, and notes that neither approach prevents presbyopia or cataract.

Brusco Vision is located at 3120 Fairview Park Drive, Suite 100, Falls Church, Virginia 22042, and performs EVO ICL and laser vision correction at an in-house surgery center at that address. The practice serves patients traveling from Washington, D.C., Northern Virginia, and communities across the DMV. Consultations for vision correction are scheduled by telephone at (571) 755-2020.

For more information about EVO ICL and laser vision correction at Brusco Vision in Falls Church, Virginia, the practice website at bruscovision.com provides procedure detail and candidacy information, and additional practice information is available through the practice Google Business Profile. Brusco Vision will continue publishing clinical reviews covering the vision correction procedures it performs for patients throughout the DMV.

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Brusco Vision

Brusco Vision is a next-generation vision center providing LASIK and refractive vision correction procedures to Washington DC, DMV, and North Virginia residents. LASIK, PRK, EVO ICL, SMILE, and Custom Lens Replacement (RLE).

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