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Soft contact lens fitting guide

SwissLens

Legend

	Spheric
	Toric
	Front surface toric dynamic stabilisation
	Back surface toric dynamic stabilisation
	Back surface toric prism ballast stabilisation
	Bifocal
	Simple progressive
	Multi progressive
	Center near vision
	Peripheral near vision

Orbis Toris Borelis Torelis

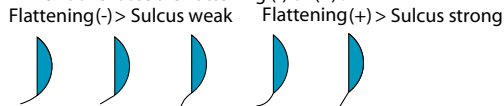
A1.1 Choise of base curve and diameter

1. Measurement of the K readings (diameter and radius)
2. Calculate with the BCf the base curve linked to the CL diameter

contact lens diameter	Corneal diameter							
	small		medium			large		
	11.10	11.30	11.50	11.70	11.90	12.10	12.30	12.50
13.20	0.60	0.50	0.40					
13.40	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40				
13.60	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40			
13.80	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40		
14.00	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	
14.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40
14.40	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50
14.60		1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60
14.80			1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70

Base Curvefactor (BCf)
 ■ Orbis ■ TorisBal - TorelisBal Borelis ■ TorisInt/Ext TorelisInt/Ext

A1.2 When do I choose the flattening (-) or (+)?



A1.3 Choosing a suitable material:

Normal cases or slightly dry eye	GM3 58 or Definitive
Dry eye	GM3 49, Igel 77 or Definitive
Deposits	GM3 49 or Igel 58
Easy handling (robust)	GM3 49 or Igel 58
High oxygen transmissibility	Igel 77 or Definitive
All day	Igel 77 or Definitive

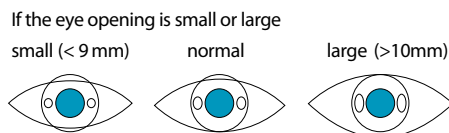
Toris Torelis

A2.1 Choosing suitable stabilization?

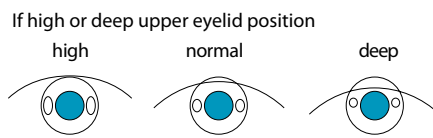
- AT dynamic stabilisation – Corneal astigmatism < 3.00D
– Intraocular astigmatism
- IT dynamic stabilisation – Corneal astigmatism > 2.75D
– Corneal radius deviation > 5/10
– Corneal Cyl. axis = Spectacle Cyl. axis +/- 10
- IT ballast stabilisation – If low position of upper lid., or under upper lid
– High or low lid tension
– No success with other systems

A2.2 Special eyelid positions needs a change of the dynamic stabilisation bumps.

Please note or tell us while ordering .
SwissLens optimise the bumps after them.



If the eyelid tension is low or high



Borelis Torelis

A3.1 When to chose central or peripheral near vision:

- Central : 1. Utilizes pupil constriction and dilation, naturally associated with accommodation, convergence and light conditions for a more pleasant wearing experience.
 - Peripheral : if the other systems don't work, try it on both or only on the dominant eye. If there is a small pupil. Where distance vision is a priority.
- Attention on night vision!
* just for Sp and Mp possible

Borelis Torelis

A3.3 Choice of the central optic zone diameter (Zoc)

1. choice (normal pupil size (3.5-4mm) in normal light conditions.

	Sp		Bf		Mp
	Near centric	Far centric	Near centric	Far centric	
Dominant eye	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.0	1.5
Non dominant eye	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	1.5

If an exception to the norm, adapt the size of Zoc +/- 0.25

A3.2 When do I choose which system?

	Sp Simple progressive	Bf Bifocal	Mp Multiprogressive
no preference to near or far			√
Preference to far distance	√ Add ≥ 2.00	√ Add < 2.00	
Preference to near distance		√ Add < 2.00	√
Dim light	√		(√)
High contrast	(√)	√	
Anisometropia > 2.00 dpt	√ Add ≥ 2.00	√ Add < 2.00	
Amblyopia	(√)	√	
Modified monovision	√	(√)	

A3.4 Choice of the prescription

- Near : Addition use as low as possible
- Far: Hypermetrope: as much + as possible
Myope: as little - as possible

A3.5 Lens centraton is important for success

- > ideally, the contact lens is centred to the pupil
- > Better centration can be obtained using the lens diameter

Tips

- > To maintain Visual Acuity, try to Torelis with a cylinder up to 0.50 dpt.
- > For easy use, try multifocal contact lenses as early as possible.