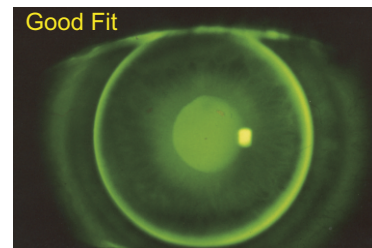


VFL3 - Fit Evaluation

Central Position - Ideal for best possible distance and near visual acuity. A well centered VFL3 lens will also maximize the lens-to-cornea fitting relationship and minimize lens induced corneal change. Proper centration is essential to a successful fit. VFL3 is not a translating design. Any attempts to create translation will negatively impact distance visual acuity.

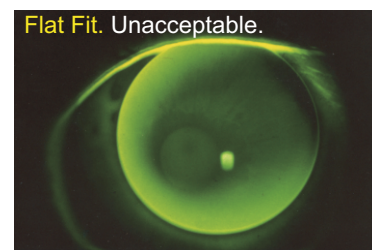


Well centered

- Slight central pool.
- Uniform mid-peripheral alignment.

High Position - Will compromise visual acuity and induce corneal moulding.

1. **Flat Base Curve** - A flat fitting VFL3 base curve can contribute to a high positioned lens. Refer to K or topography and verify with on eye dye pattern. Central touch or alignment is considered a flat symptom. **Steepen BC minimum of .50D**. A flat base curve will normally move excessively and displace with the blink.
2. WTR corneal astigmatism - High position with excess movement. **Steepen BC .50D**, add Toric PC at >1.75D of corneal astigmatism, increase CT, decrease ET (lenticular)
3. Narrow PF or upper lid attachment. **Steepen BC .50D**, consider Toric PC depending on corneal astigmatism, **Reduce diameter .3mm**, decrease ET (lenticular) increase CT or add 1D Prism.

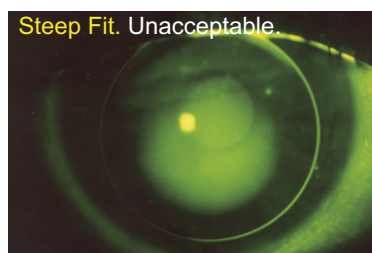


Superior.

- Thin pattern over pupil due to decentration.
- Excessive peripheral clearance (stand-off).
- Steeper base curve indicated.

Low Position - Will compromise visual acuity and cause corneal moulding.

1. **Steep Base Curve** - Refer to K or topography and verify with on eye dye pattern. Excess central clearance, peripheral bearing and minimal movement with blink would indicate a steep base curve - **Flatten the base curve by .50D** minimum and re-evaluate dye pattern and movement.
2. Conic or low positioned corneal apex - Refer to topography or verify with on eye dye pattern - If dye pattern is acceptable, **increase the diameter .4mm** or more. Consider lens thickness for plus or low minus powers. Decrease CT and increase ET (mc lenticular) to create more upper lid traction.
3. Excess center thickness - Plus powers and low minus powers are thick centrally and position the center of gravity forward resulting in a low riding lens. - Decrease CT and increase ET (mc lenticular)
4. **Flat Base Curve** - Refer to K or topography and verify with on eye dye pattern. A flat lens will move excessively with a blink and then fall to a low position. **Steepen the base curve by .50D minimum and/or increase the diameter .4mm.**



Slight inferior position.

- Pronounced central pooling.
- Harsh intermediate bearing.
- Inadequate peripheral clearance.
- Flatter base curve indicated.

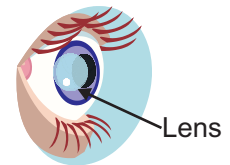
...Lens position continued

Nasal/Temporal Position - Will compromise visual acuity and cause corneal moulding or limbal insult.

1. **ATR** or **Oblique Corneal Astigmatism** - Refer to K or topography - **Steepen base curve by .50D** minimum and consider Toric PC if corneal astigmatism is $>1.75D$. Increase diameter by .4mm.

Toric PC Calculation: BC + 1.50/1.00 Flatter
Ex. 7.50 + 1.50/1.00 = **9.00/8.50**

Nasal / Temporal Decentration



Lens Movement

1. **Normal** - A well fit VFL3 lens will move approximately 1-2mm with the blink and will not cause distance visual disturbance. Lens movement should be considered along with lens position and dye pattern.
2. **Minimal** - A steep/tight fitting VFL3 will not move well with the blink. It could position centrally or decenter to any position based on topography. Verify with dye pattern evaluation. **Flatten base curve to increase movement.**
3. **Excess** - A flat/loose fitting VFL3 will move more than the normal 1-2mm and cause fluctuating vision as the lens displaces with the blink. Verify with dye pattern evaluation. **Steepen base curve to decrease movement.**

Fluorescein Dye Pattern

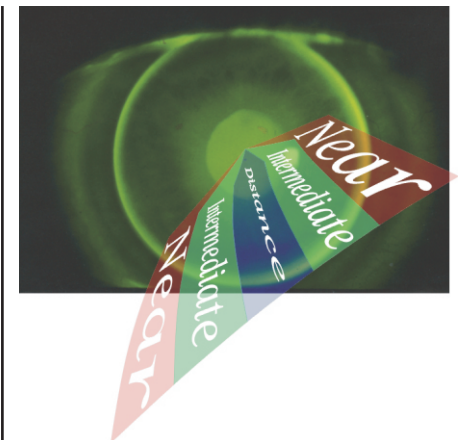
Central - A well fit VFL3 lens will demonstrate a definite central pooling of fluorescein. Excess central clearance or trapped bubbles would indicate a **tight/steep fitting lens. A flatter base curve would be indicated.**

Central touch or minimal central clearance would indicate a flat/loose fitting lens. **A steeper base curve would be indicated.** Dye patterns should always be considered in conjunction with lens position and movement in order to support or contradict your diagnosis.

Intermediate - A well fit VFL3 lens will demonstrate a thin or alignment pattern in the intermediate area. **Harsh intermediate bearing** combined with excess central clearance could indicate a steep/tight fit. **A flatter base curve would be indicated.**

Excess **intermediate pooling** combined with excess peripheral pooling would indicate a flat/loose fit. **A steeper base curve would be indicated.** Dye patterns should always be considered in conjunction with lens position and movement.

Peripheral - A well fit VFL3 lens will demonstrate mild fluorescein pooling in the peripheral area. Harsh peripheral bearing would indicate a tight/steep fit. Flatten the HPC curve and/or base curve. Excess peripheral pooling would indicate a flat fit (base curve or peripheral curve). Verify central dye pattern along with peripheral pattern to confirm. Dye patterns should always be considered in conjunction with lens position and movement. A peripheral dye pattern should always be considered in conjunction with intermediate and central dye patterns.



In variable focus lenses, the ocular surface curve flattens. The eccentricity value determines the degree and amount of change. Thus, to achieve corneal alignment, the lens is fit steeper than the flatter "K" reading; the amount that it is fit steeper is a variable.

The relationship between these factors and individual differences in corneal topography influences the final lens design parameters for any given patient.

Constantly changing power furnishes good vision at all distances - far, intermediate, and near - and at any angle!



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