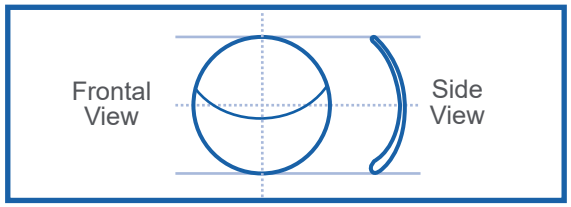
Lens Parameter Availability

Base Curve	7.14 to 8.44mm
Diameter	8.5 to 10.0mm
Distance Power	+6.00D to -10.00D
Add Power	+1.00 to +3.00D
Prism	Minimum, Medium, Maximum, Extra Maximum
Prism Axis	90 +/- 20
Segment Position	On geometric (GC) 0.5, 1.0, above GC 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 below GC
Truncation	On request only
Warranty	Two exchanges per eye and cancellation within 90 days

Schematic Drawing



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Solution™
BIFOCAL CONTACT LENS

FITTING GUIDE

Problem Solving Grid

PROBLEM	CAUSE	RECOMMENDATION
Lens Riding High	Not enough prism Base Curve flat	Increase prism Steepen Base Curve
Lens Riding Low	Too much prism Lower lid below limbus	Decrease prism Choose simultaneous vision design
Excessive Movement	Base Curve too flat Not enough prism	Steepen Base Curve Increase prism
Restricted Movement	Base Curve too steep Too much prism	Flatten Base Curve Decrease prism
Poor Distance Vision	Lens riding high Lens riding low Segment too high	Increase prism Decrease prism Lower Seg Line
Poor Near Vision	Lens riding low Segment too low	Decrease prism Raise Seg Line
Segment Line too Low	Lens riding high Lens centered, Seg Line low	Decrease prism Raise Seg Line
Segment Line too High	Lens riding high Lens centered, Seg Line high	Increase prism Lower Seg Line
Excessive Nasal Rotation (more than 15 degrees)	Lid Configuration Oblique Corneal Cylinder	OD: Use prism axis 100 degrees OS: Use prism axis 70 degrees
Excessive Temporal Rotation (more than 15 degrees)	Lid Configuration Oblique Corneal Cylinder	OD: Use prism axis 70 degrees OS: Use prism axis 110 degrees

Basic Fitting Information

Step 1 Select Base Curve	**Corneal Toricity**	On K to 0.50D	0.75D to 1.25D	1.50D to 2.00D	2.25D to 2.75D
	Base Curve	On K	0.25D steeper than K	0.50D steeper than K	0.75D steeper than K

Step 2 Determine Distance Power

From the base curve selection and spectacle Rx, utilize the optical concepts of SAM (steeper add minus) and FAP (fl atter add plus) to determine the distance power.

Step 3 Determine Near Power

Choose the add power directly from the patients refraction results.

Step 4 Choose Diameter

Choose the lens diameter basd on HVID measurements minus 2.5mm.
For example: 11.8mm HVID 2.5mm = 9.3mm diameter

Step 5 Choose Segment Position

Based on the lower lid position order the segment position either 1.0mm below geometric center (BGC) or 1.5mm BGC.

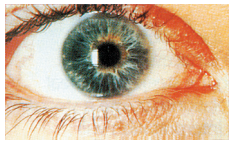
Example: Lower lid at limbus - 1.0mm BGC, Lower lid above limbus 1.5mm BGC

Step 6 Choose Prism

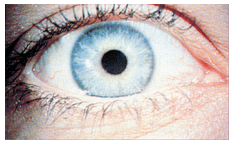
Always begin with medium prism

The posterior surface relationship of The Solution® Bifocal is important to the lens fit, lens movement, rotation and ultimately patient comfort. Therefore, the fluorescein pattern interpretation is critical to patient success.

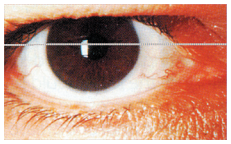
The Solution® Bifocal should be evaluated in all positions of gaze to determine the lens-to-cornea fitting relationship of the base curve, optical zone and overall diameter.



At Limbus

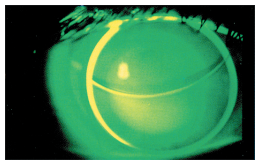


Above Limbus

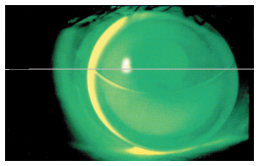


Below Limbus

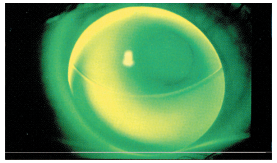
The optimum fluorescein pattern is one where there is alignment achieved along the flattest corneal meridian, accompanied by unobstructed movement along the steepest meridian.



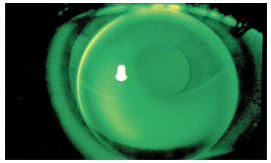
0.50D Steeper than K



On K



0.50D Flatter than K



Ideal Seg Position