Multifocal Contact Lenses with the Contex MF-19
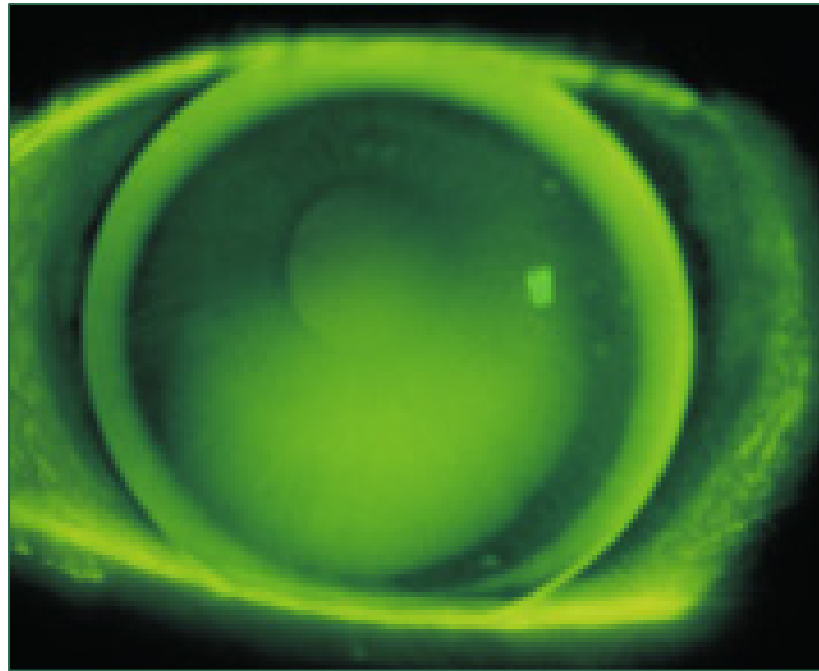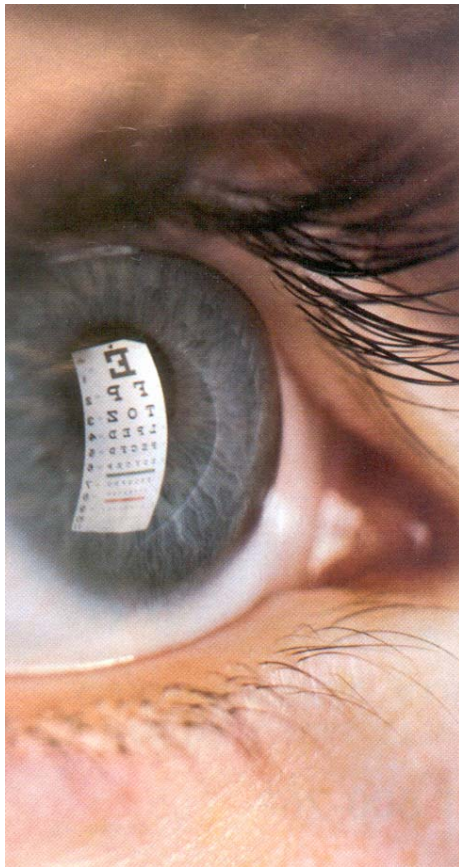

Inventors of the OK® Lens

There are over 89 Million Presbyopes in the U.S. alone!
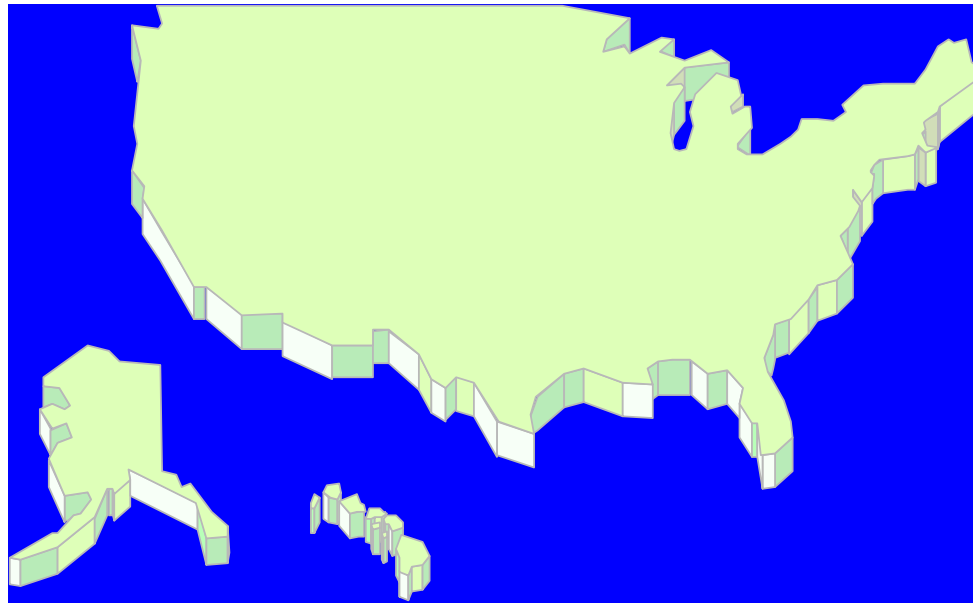
Only 1% Currently Wear Contact Lenses

Up to 40% of them May Require GP Lenses

These Numbers are Similar Worldwide

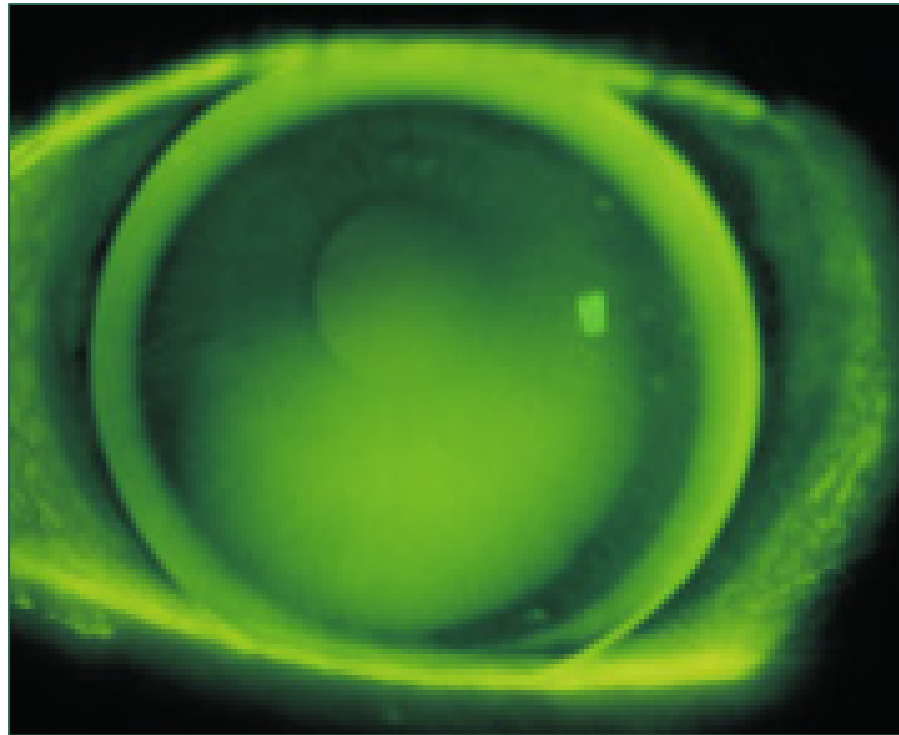# Are You Ready to Fit these Patients?

The Simple-fit Multifocal-19®

Contex Multifocal-19®

The "Comfortable" GP Multifocal

Multifocal-19® Lens Design

Distance Zone

ADD Power Zone

Peripheral Zone
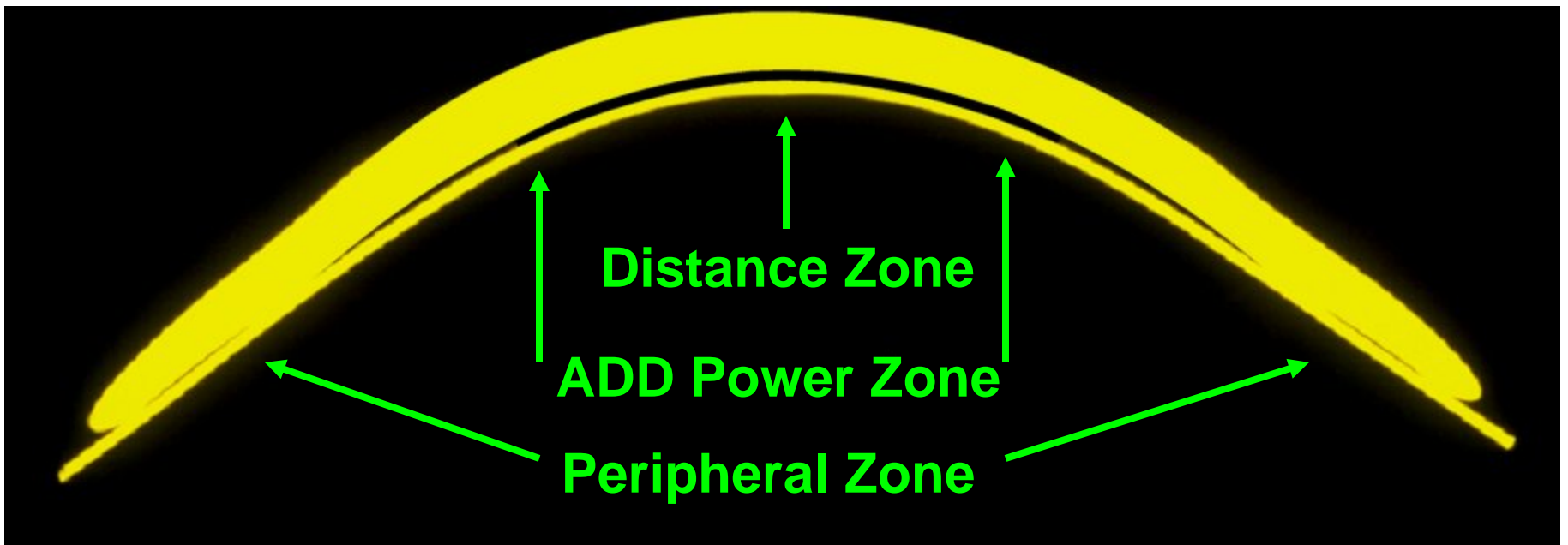
Multifocal-19® Advantages

- **Clear Distance Vision**
- **True "Aspheric" Add Power**
- **Highest Resolution Optics**
- **Comfortable Design**
- **Simultaneous Distance and Near Vision**

Multifocal-19® Lens Design Simultaneous Vision
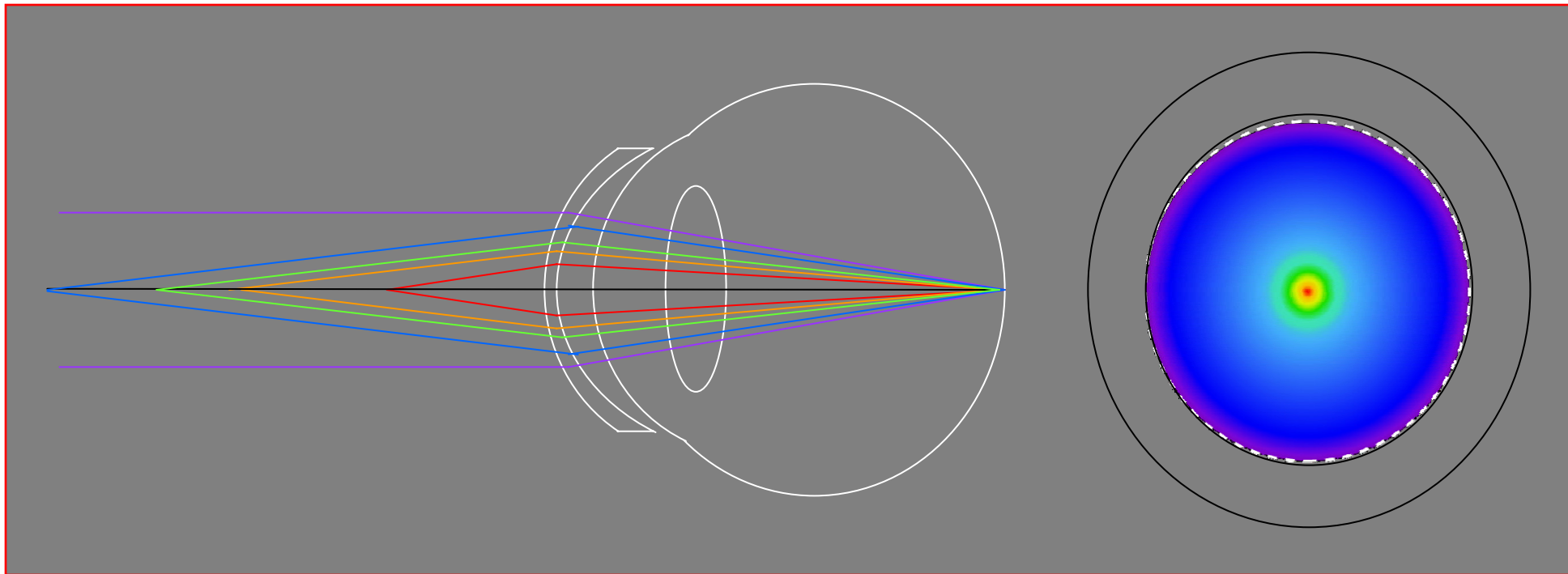
MF-19® Fitting Characteristics

- **Slight Apical Clearance Progressing to Mid-Peripheral Touch**

- **Lens Must Position Central to Superior for Best Results**

Select Patients with +2.00 Add Power or Lower

Interview Patient Regarding:

- **Lens Expectations**
- **Career and Hobbies**
- **Previous Lens History**

Corneal Data Required

- **Central K Readings**
- **Refractive Error**
- **Eyelid Structure**

2 Fitting Methods

- **Central K's, Rx**
- **Trial Fitting**

Central K's and Rx

- **Simple Chart Makes Selecting Proper Base Curve Easy**

Central K's and Rx

- **If ordering empirically with CK's and Rx the Base Curve should be 2 ¾ diopters steeper than the flat Central K**

- **Example: Flat CK = 43.00 (7.85) Base Curve = 45.75 (7.38)**

Refraction vs. Lens Power

- **Determine the Non-Dominant eye and Over-Plus the Lens Power by +.50 for Maximum Add**

Example: Rx = -3.00

Calculated Distance Power –5.50

Calculated Non-Dom Power –5.00

Trial Fitting Offers Superior Results

Trial Fitting

- **Perform spherical over-refraction over the best fitting lens**
- **Adjust for vertex if above +/- 4.00 diopters**
- **Over refraction is best with loose trial lenses or a trial frame(not a phoropter)**

Look For

- **Central to slightly superior lens position to provide good distance vision and reduce flare and glare in dim light or at night**

- **A lens that translates easily across the vertical corneal surface as the patient looks from distance to reading tasks**

# Lens in Translation
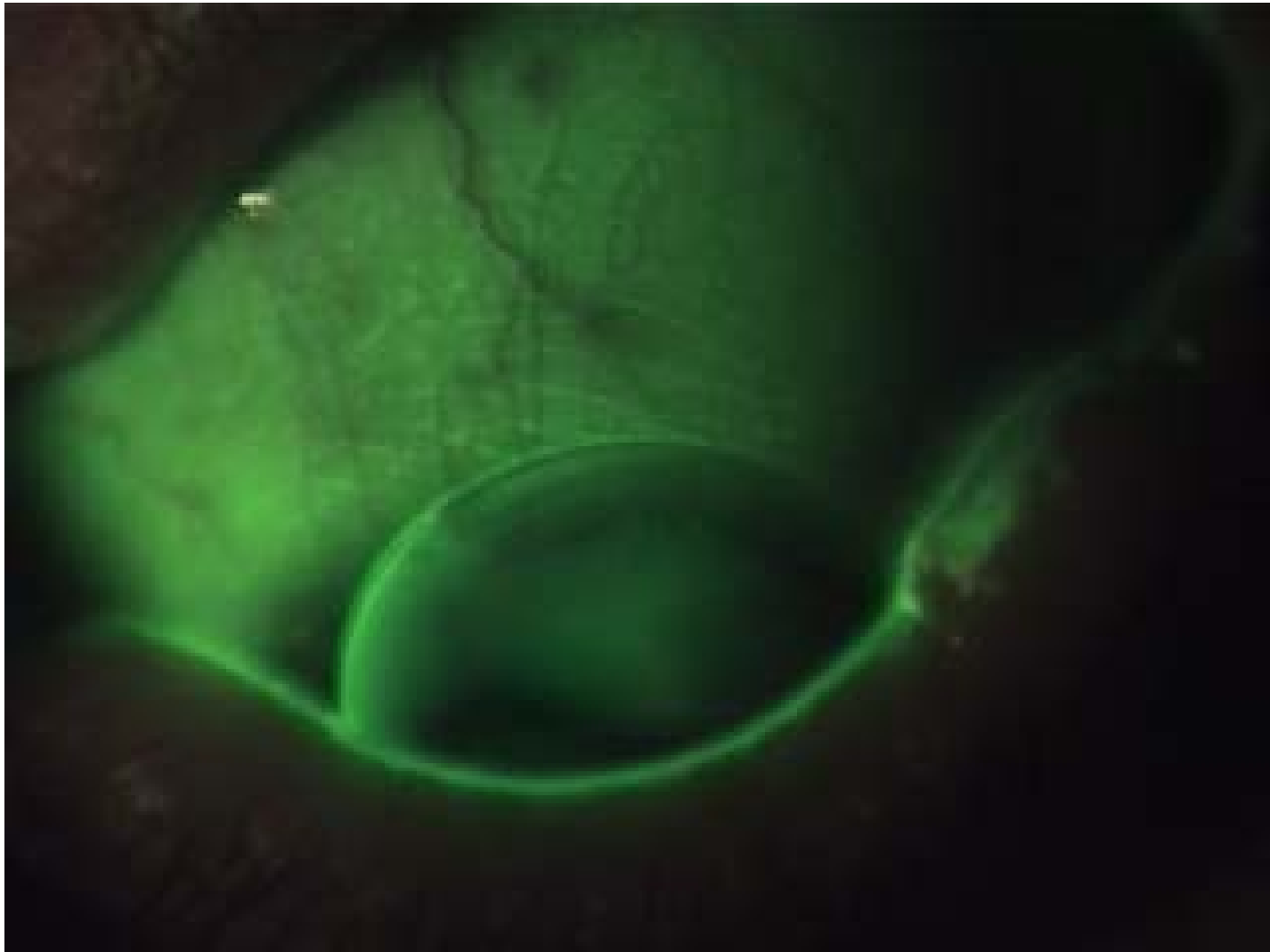
Fluorescein Pattern on Straight Gaze

During downward gaze the lens should easily translate up to provide maximum reading vision

Desired Fluorescein Pattern

- **1-3 mm Central Clearance Progressing to Mid-Peripheral Touch**
- **.8 to 1.2 mm Wide Mid-Peripheral Bearing**
- **Adequate Edgelift**
- **Lens Must Be Centered!**
- **1-3 mm Movement On The Blink**

Typical MF-19® Fluorescein Pattern
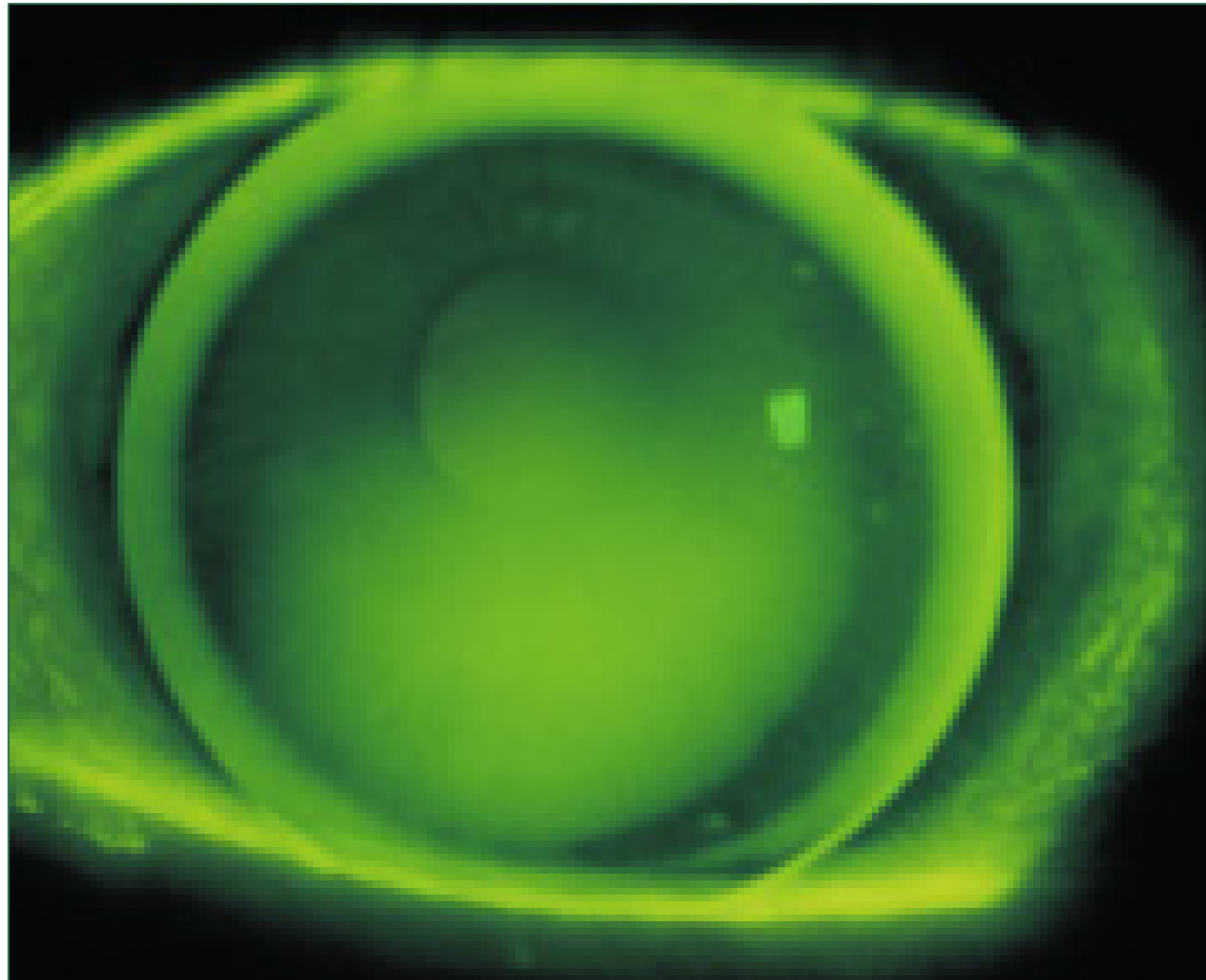
Troubleshooting Poor Distance Vision

- Decentered lens, can cause patient to look through intermediate zone
- **Solution**: Steepen Base Curve

Troubleshooting Poor Near Vision

- De-centered and over-minusing due to patient looking through intermediate zone
- **Solution**: Steepen Base Curve to center lens and verify Over-Refraction

Case Study #1

Original Data

R- 44.00/45.37   .48e/TK- 40.12

L- 44.37/45.62   .52e/TK- 40.25

Spec-Rx = -2.00 S

Spec-Rx = -2.25 S

Initial Right Lens

MF-19®

7.22 / 10.0 / -4.50

Lens fit acceptable but riding a bit high. Steepen Base Curve

Second Right Lens

MF-19®

7.14 / 10.0 / -5.00

Lens centers perfect and Add adequate

Right Eye Final Data

Over Refraction -.25

J7 on the reading card

Patient wears lenses 12 to 16 hours a day

Initial Left Lens

MF-19®

7.14 / 10.0 / -4.25

Lens fit acceptable but riding a bit high. Steepen Base Curve

Left Eye Final Data

Over Refraction -.50

J7 on the reading card

**Patient wears lenses
12 to 16 hours a day**

Thank You For Your Attention

Questions
&
Answers