

RGP TORIC LENS

FITTING GUIDE

Situations for using toric over a spherical fitting

When a spherical lens gives poor centration or too much movement. Lens flexure with a spherical fit. Fluorescein pattern of spherical lens shows too hard a bearing on the flatter corneal meridian.

There is residual cylinder over spherical lens.

BACK SURFACE OR BI TORIC

For these to work there has to be 2.00D or greater of corneal astigmatism for the toric surface to align with cornea and prevent lens rotation

TORIC PERIPHERY LENSES

Where adequate, central fit can be obtained with a spherical lens on a toric periphery may be used to give a good edge fitting to follow the contours of the cornea. Mainly used when fitting Keratoconus. Use toric flange which matches the difference in K readings.

FRONT SURFACE TORICS

Fitted where there is residual astigmatism but not enough corneal astigmatism to locate a toric back surface. These lenses incorporate ballast to give location.

FITTING BACK SURFACE TORIC AND BITORIC

A fitting of slight apical clearance is recommended in the flatter meridian and alignment on the steeper meridian.

If we consider the lens as two separate fits along each meridian it is easier to understand the fitting.

Eg. K readings of 8.10 and 7.40 then lens base curves would be 8.05/7.40. Powers would be worked out for each meridian using the 0.25D allowance for each 0.05 change in base curve radius.



RIGID LENS PROBLEM SOLVING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
Lens rides high	Too Large Too Flat	Reduce Diameter Steeper BCOR
Lens rides low	Too Small Too Thick Positive Lens	Increase Diameter Reduce Thickness Use Minus Character
3 & 9 Staining	Too Flat Periphery Diameter	Steeper Periphery Reduce Diameter
Rides to One Side (does not centre)	Asigmatism Too Small Diameter	Steeper BCOR Toric Base Increase Diameter

Gelflex ACL
Incorporating

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