GAS PERMEABLE RIGID MULTIFOCAL LENSES

FITTING GUIDE

CHOICE OF 3 DIFFERENT NEAR SEGS

a) For Increased Distance Clarity

b) Standard Combination

c) For Increased Near Clarity

ACL MULTIFOCAL NEAR CENTRAL DESIGN

- *Ideal for previous Monovision wearers.*
  For patients who are finding their monovision lenses are no longer comfortable because of the larger Add requirement ACL Multifocals are Ideal.
- *Improved night vision.*
  At night, pupil dilation allows more light to pass through the distance zone of the lens improving the distance clarity of the image.
- *Improved Reading.*
  Because the pupil constricts when the eyes focus for reading more light passes through the central near zone improving the clarity of the near image.

SIMULTANEOUS IMAGE DESIGN

The term simultaneous image is derived from the concept of how the images from the near and distance zones fall on the retina. Rays of light passing through one zone (i.e. reading) of the lens simultaneously fall on the retina with rays of light that pass through the distance zone.

These images are superimposed on each other. When the patient is regarding an object at distance the distance image is in focus on the retina and the light rays are coming from the near zone form an out of focus image superimposed in the clear distance image.

It has been hypothesized that there is selective suppression of the out of focus image.

FITTING

The design requires a well-centered lens with normal movement. The lens should ot be fitted tight to achieve good centration usually a larger diameter is recommended. Base curve selection is the same as a normal Spherical or toric lens.

ACL Rigid Multifocal is available in any parameters so the power for the distance portion of the lens should be ordered as normal including toric prescription if required.

The ADD requires an extra +0.25 from the Spec.Rx. The Near SEG or the central Zone is available in 3 different designs A, B, or C with "B" being the standard. It is suggested to start with a "B SEG"

ADAPTATION

While some patients will adapt to this type of vision quickly most may experience some shadows or "3D" effects. Bright light may also cause some distance blur and sunglasses are recommended.
The patient should be given enough time for these effects to reduce. (7 days)

SIMULTANEOUS VISION SUCCESS

Some patients will not be able to adapt to Simultaneous vision.
If they are not able to read or the distance image is a blur and any over refraction is the same as the ADD or Rx then the patient is just suppressing one of the images and it is not worth trying different SEGS and power combinations.

PROBLEM SOLVING

After the patient has adapted to lenses (1 Week) the lenses can then be evaluated.

- Check lens movement and fit as normal.
- The fit should be corrected first if there is poor centration.

Do normal VA checks and over Rx if required. The vision with this type of lens can not be expected to give perfect clarity as there are a number of images being produced at the same time resulting in reduced definition overall. If the distance image is poor the SEG can be changed from "B" to "A" which will reduce the size of the near zone and improve the distance image. It is suggested to do this only in the distant dominant eye.If the reading image is poor the SEG can be changed from "B" to "C" which will increase the near zone. However this will only improve reading and if the patient is not able to read and the over refraction is the same as the normal ADD this will not solve the problem and they are not suitable for this type of lens.

Any small extra over refraction can be incorporated into the script.

Gelflex ACL Incorporating

The content of this booklet is correct at the time of print, August 2018. F1077-01