GELFLEX RGP TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



INFORMATION REQUIRED TO ASSESS RIGID LENS COMPLICATIONS:

- Full lens script
- Lens condition
- Fluorescein pattern
- Video/Photos (on centre) if possible
- K readings and maps if possible

The most common cause of contact lens problems in clinical practice is lenses being inadvertently swapped over so they are in the wrong eyes.

Never assume that the lenses are in the correct eyes, before attempting to solve the patient's contact lens problems, always confirm - by lens measurement or observation of the markings – that the contact lenses are in the correct eyes.

OBJECTIVE FINDING	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
Excessive Movement/Too Loose	· BC too flat or too steep · Edge lift too flat · Lens too small	Check fluorescein patternCheck lens edgeIncrease diameter
No Movement	· BC too steep · Edge lift too steep · Lens too large	 Check fluorescein pattern Flatten base curve Flatten lens edge Decrease diameter
Displaced by lids	· Thick edge profile (high minus) · Lens too flat	· Change edge profile · Redue lens size · Steepen base curve
Bubbles under Standard Lens Central Mid-Periphery	 Excessive clearance under lens Base Curve too steep Steep fit OZ too large 	 Check fluorescein pattern for central touch Flatten BC Reduce OZ
Bubbles under Keratoconic lens Central Mid-periphery	· Excessive clearance · Steep Fit · OZ too large	 Check fluorescein pattern Bubble with: Central Touch - Steepen BC No Central Touch - Flatten BC Flatten Base Reduce OZ
Central Pooling	· Excessive clearance	· Flatten BC
Excessive Edge standoff	· Peripheral curve too flat or wide	· Steepen peripheral curves
Fine Stippling	Normal in adaptationPoor tear circulationBC or peripheral curves too tight	· Flatten BC or peripheral curves as needed
Zig-zag corneal staining	· Foreign body under lens	· Clean lens
3 & 9 o'clock staining (under lens)	 Periphery too flat or steep Inappropriate size Decentred inferiorly 	 Check fluorescein pattern Check peripheral curve and adjust accordingly Increase diameter (0.4mm) Flatten base curve
3 & 9 o'clock staining (past lens edge)	· Front surface profile abrupt - Mostly high minus Rx	 Check fluorescein pattern Reduce front optic size and increase lens diameter
Deep corneal stain with pain	· Corneal ulcer or uveitis	· Cease lens wear and commence medical care

OBJECTIVE FINDING	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
Sudden unusual change in refraction	· Lenses in wrong eyes · Lenses damaged/warped	 Check lens engraving/colour If correct send lenses to lab for parameter check Replace old lenses
Gradual change in refraction	· Lenses slowly distorting · Patient Rx changing	 Recheck fitting Recheck patient Rx and general eye health
Mucus on lens	Poor hygieneScratches on surfaceDeposits on lens	 Check patients cleaning regime Polish lens Use protein remover (Progent) Replace lenses
Lens Falls Out During fitting, shortly after dispensing	· Lens too small · Lens too flat · Lens too steep	· Check fluorescein fit and adjust accordingly
After continued wear	· Lens damaged · Wrong lens in wrong eye	· Check or replace lens
Lens rides to the side	· Against the rule asigmatism · Lens too small	 Steepen lens Consider toric periphery or bi-toric designs Increase lens diameter
Lens rides under top lid	· Lens is too flat · Lens too small	· Steepen base curve · Increase lens diameter
Lens rides too low	 Lens too small Centre of gravity drags lens down (high plus) Lens too steep 	 Check fluorescein pattern Increase diameter Reduce front optic & increase diameter Reduce thickness if possible
SUBJECTIVE FINDING	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
Fogging (late)	· Tight lens · Dirty lens	· Check fluorescein pattern · Change fit · Clean lenses
Photophobia	· Tight lens · Lens too flat · Foreign body stain	· Refit lenses · Clean lenses
Difficulty looking up	· Improper edge (too steep) · Lens too small	· Check lens edge · Increase diameter
Hazing, haloes or fogging	· Inadequate tear exchange · Dirty lenses	Check fluorescein patternChange fit to improve tear flowClean lenses
Flare	· Optic zone in pupil area · Decentred lens	· Increase FRONT optic zone size · Increase lens diameter · Steeper fit · Toric design
General lens discomfort Initial	 Spherical lens on toric cornea Patient inability to adapt to lens wear 	Check fluorescein patternConsider bi-toricConsider piggyback
Late (Only if patient had been showing no symptoms after prolonged wear)	Damaged/warped lensLenses in wrong eyesLens deposits	 Replace lenses Check lens colour/engraving Clean lenses & check cleaning regime Check whether patient has changed cleaning solutions and
PLEASE CONTACT US		lubricating drops etc.

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