

Topflex™

Fitting Guide

Standard Topflex™ Design

The ideal fit of the Topflex™ trial lens is shown when it is well centred or positions very slightly high on the cornea, with the top lid covering the top edge of the lens. The optical area should cover the pupil in low illuminations. In most cases the correct alignment should be achieved with the back optic zone radius equal to, or slightly flatter than, flattest K. For cylinders of more than -1.50 DC, the initial trial lens should be 0.1mm flatter than mean K.

Excessive movement of 2mm or over creates discomfort and unstable vision; no movement may also cause discomfort. The optimum movement on a blink is approximately 0.5mm to 1mm. After assessment of the initial trial lens, a slightly steeper or flatter lens can be fitted if necessary to improve movement and increase comfort. When fitting a steeper lens, care must be taken to ensure the edge of the lens does not press into the cornea.

A good alignment fit is characterised by even fluorescein distribution beneath the contact lens with an optimum band of edge clearance in accordance with normal criteria. Centration and comfort should be good. Once the fit is considered satisfactory, a normal over refraction should be carried out. Over ± 4.00 D in the trial frame will require adjustment for vertex distance.

If the upper lid margin is held too high to cover the top edge of the lens, or if the corneal shape resists upward movement, the lens will assume a lower position. In such cases a smaller lens should be ordered. If there is insufficient pupil coverage or the diameter is considered too small, a larger diameter should be ordered. For each 0.5mm change in diameter, a Topflex™ lens requires an accompanying change in the back optic zone radius of approximately 0.05mm. A larger lens requires a flatter back optical zone radius and a smaller lens requires a steeper back optical zone radius. The power should be adjusted 0.25 DS for each 0.10mm change in radius.

CE 0120

Trial Set: TS0007