



QUICK ACCESS

STEP 1:

DIAGNOSTIC SELECTION AND APPLICATION

Low Asymmetry and VID ≤ 11.9 mm

Astigmatic Eye:
Normal Eye Shape with OSD

Choose 15.5 Diameter

Sag 3400

High Asymmetry and/or VID ≥ 12.0 mm

Normal Eye Shape:
Keratoconus, PMD:
Corneal Transplant:

Choose 16.5 Diameter

Sag 4000
Sag 4400
Sag 4800

Apply with the lens full of preservative free saline
Re-apply if any bubbles are present behind the lens

STEP 2:

CENTRAL VAULT ZONE (CVZ)

Ensure the lens does not show any corneal bearing or near touch. Using the slit lamp, compare the lens thickness to the posterior fluid. thickness SmartLens Diagnostics are 0.3mm/ 300 microns thick. The initial diagnostic should have approximately 300-400 microns of fluid on application. Re-apply a higher or lower sag lens to optimize apical clearance if required. The initial diagnostic should have approximately 300-400 microns of fluid on application. Re-apply a higher or lower sag lens to optimize apical clearance if required.

STEP 3:

PERIPHERAL CORNEAL ZONE (PCZ)

The SmartLens should clear the peripheral cornea tissue
Increase the PCZ to lift the lens off the peripheral cornea
A 1 step change will alter the sagittal depth of the lens 25 microns
(+) Change increases sagittal depth
(-) Change decreases sagittal depth
Compensate for sag changes with base curve adjustments when necessary A 1D base curve change = 50 microns of sag adjustment.

STEP 4:

LIMBAL LIFT ZONE (LLZ)

The SmartLens should clear or vault through the limbus
If limbal and peripheral corneal bearing is present, order LLZ +5
A 1 step change to the LLZ = 25 microns
(+) Change increases sagittal depth
(-) Change decreases sagittal depth
Compensate for unwanted apical clearance changes by altering the PCZ

STEP 5:

SCLERAL LANDING ZONE

The SmartLens should land without restricting vessel flow
If blanching is present, increase the edge lift
Mild vessel restriction in one quadrant, order SLZ -1
Opposing quadrants of blanching, order SLZ -2
>180 degrees of blanching, order SLZ -3
If excessive edge lift is present, order SLZ +1 for mild, SLZ +2 for moderate or SLZ +3 for severe

STEP 6:

SCLERAL LENS POWER

Determine the best spherical equivalent over-refraction
If cylinder correction is required, do topography or k's over the lens to determine if its flexing on eye.
If the lens is not flexing, determine if the flat meridian scribes are rotationally stable (15.5 & 16.5mm diameters). Note the axis of the flat meridian markers and the axis of the over-refraction
If the 15.0mm diagnostic requires cylinder correction, place the 15.5mm trial on eye and evaluate its rotational stability.

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