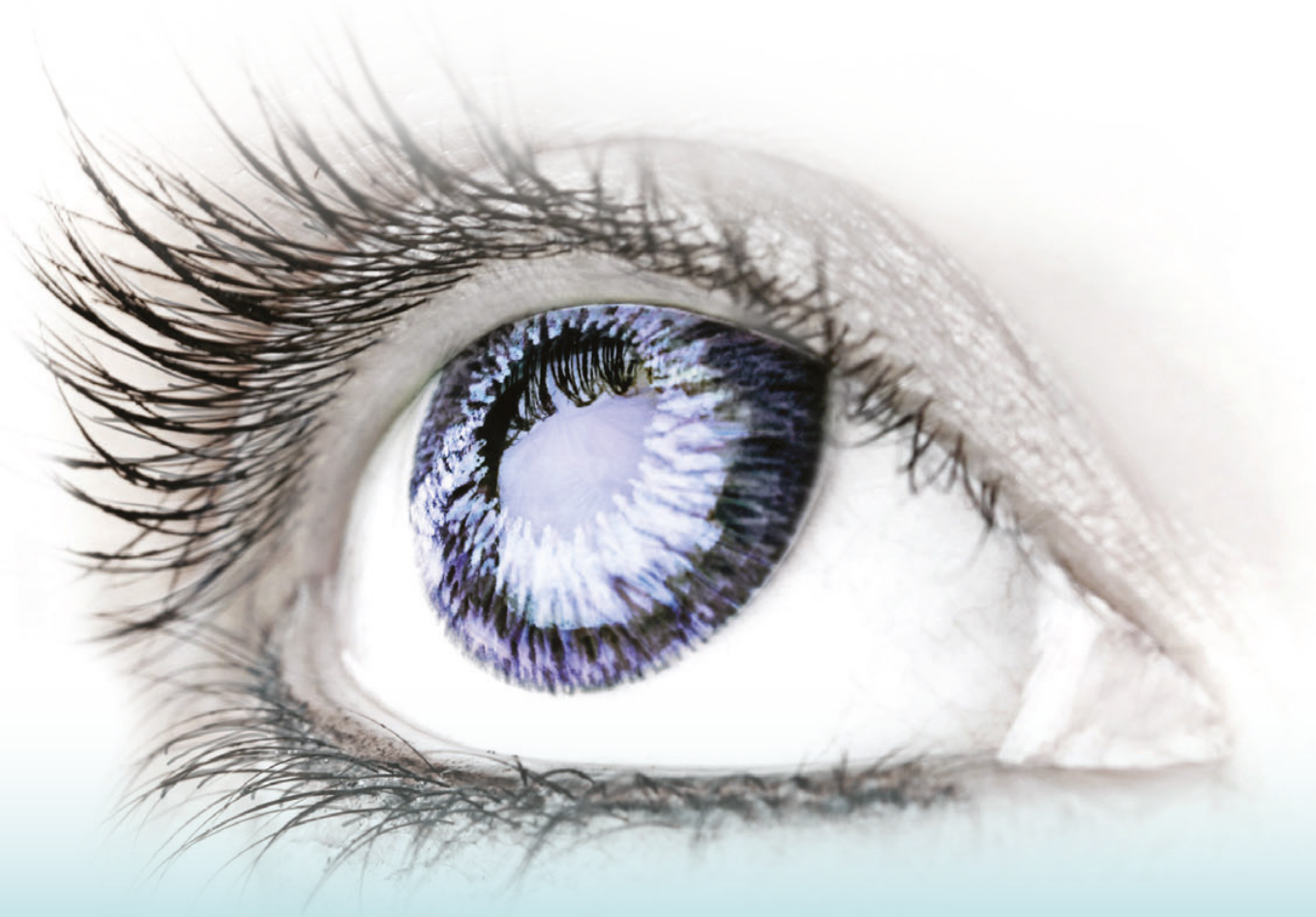


TITAN™

FITTING GUIDE



Large diameter
contact lens for
irregular corneas

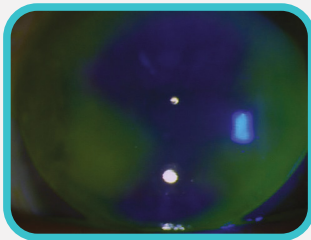
SPECTRUM
INTERNATIONAL



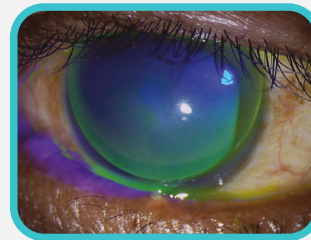
X-CEL
SPECIALTY CONTACTS

The **Titan™** lens is indicated for the management of irregular cornea conditions. It is a large diameter gas permeable lens with an aspheric posterior surface. This posterior surface keeps the large diameter lens from becoming too tight in the peripheral and mid-peripheral area of the cornea. More than one aspheric value of eccentricity is available with the Titan design.

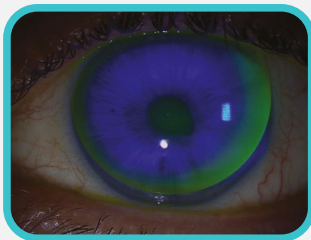
FLUORESCEIN PATTERN INTERPRETATION



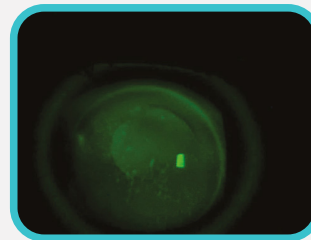
This large diameter design provides stable centration and vision. The large amount of ATR astigmatism is evident. Although the central portion appears flat, a thin tear film is present. Fresh tears are easily distributed as a result of appropriate edge lift.



Essentially limbus to limbus coverage assures the lens maintains an upper lid attachment, optimizing comfort and stability. The fulcrum point is easily identified in the image at left. This “landing area” is more peripheral than seen with conventional GP fitting.



Choosing the base curve and edge lift controls the sagittal depth of the lens. Identify the base curve that reveals adequate edge lift clearance using a diagnostic lens. The edge lift values that are available provide an easy way to alter the fit without altering the base curve. Adequate edge lift is essential to a successful fit.



Evaluating the cornea upon removal of the lens can be helpful. Notice the impingement marking and associated keratopathy as a result of the lens being too tight.

TITAN FITTING PEARLS

- Use diagnostic lenses to ensure best fit.
- The goal is to equally distribute the mass of the lens avoiding areas of vault and/or bearing of the corneal surface.
- Although the lens is large, appropriate lens movement and tear exchange is always necessary to maintain corneal health.

FITTING STEPS

STEP 1: Select Base Curve

Start with a diagnostic lens that is approximately one diopter flatter than the flattest K, regardless of the amount of corneal astigmatism.

STEP 2: Evaluate Fluorescein

Adjust the Base Curve through fluorescein evaluation. The goal is to equally distribute the mass of the lens avoiding areas of vault and/or bearing of the corneal surface. Use of a wratten filter is suggested.

STEP 3: Evaluate Diameter and Periphery

It is suggested that the steeper edge lifts be “earned”. These larger lens diameters ride adjacent to the limbus which tends to be significantly flatter than the central and paracentral areas of the anterior cornea. The medium and flatter edge lifts are most common.


STEP 4: Final Evaluation

The final lens should display good centration, minimal corneal surface interaction, and some movement in all gazes. When the appropriate base curve is determined, refract over the lens to determine the final power.

LENS PARAMETER AVAILABILITY

Diameter	11.3 to 12.3 (0.1mm steps)
Base Curve	50.00D (6.75) to 34.00D (9.93)
Power	+20.00D to -20.00D
Edge Lift	Steep, Medium, Flat
Material	Recommended in Optimum Extra

DIAGNOSTIC SET PARAMETERS

Diameter	11.8, 12.3
Base Curve	47.00D (7.18) to 35.00D (9.64)
Power	+5.00D to Flat
Edge Lift	Medium, Flat
Material	Recommended in 

An extended 13 lens diagnostic set is available in 12.3 diameter with powers ranging from +5.00D to -3.00D.

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S P E C T R U M
I N T E R N A T I O N A L