

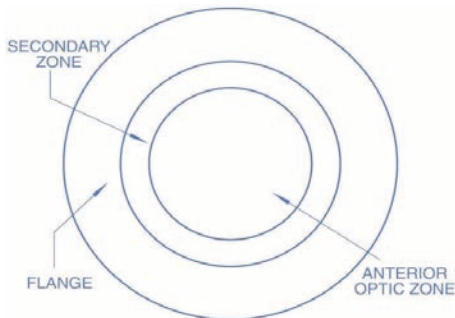
# FLEXLENS<sup>®</sup> TRI-CURVE KERATOCONUS

## CONTACT LENSES FOR KERATOCONO MODERATE TO ADVANCED

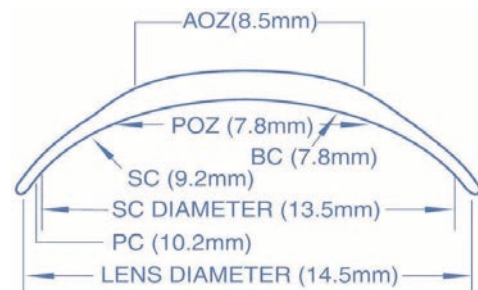
The Flexlens Tri-Curve Keratoconus Lens is based on a tricurve posterior design. The optical success of the design is based on the standard center thickness that ranges from .45 to .65mm which is often thicker than the keratoconus cornea itself. The design incorporates a flat secondary curve of 1.2mm to 1.8mm flatter, depending on the base curve. A scleral curve with a radius of 2.2mm to 2.8mm flatter, depending on the base curve, is added peripherally to align with the scleral curve of the eye. For those patients who exhibit high degrees of irregular astigmatism, they may be better served with the Flexlens ARC design.

### Lens Design

#### FRONT VIEW



#### SECTIONAL VIEW



### PARAMETERS

<b>Base Curve</b>	5.0mm to 11.0mm in 0.1mm steps
<b>Diameter</b>	8.0mm to 16.0mm in 0.1mm steps
<b>Power</b>	+50.00 D to -50.00D in 0.25 D steps
<b>Center Thickness</b>	.45mm to .65mm

# TROUBLESHOOTING

Patient Symptoms	Objective Findings	Possible Causes	Plan
Poor visual acuity on delivery or first follow-up	Unacceptable vision on eye chart	Incorrect refraction or over-refraction	Order new lenses based on new refraction or overrefraction
	Lens not centered	Base curve too flat	Steepen base curve by 0.3mm
		Diameter too small	Increase diameter 0.5mm
	Fluctuating vision	Base curve too flat. Flat Fit = patient will exhibit "clear, blue, clear" when blinking	Steepen base curve by 0.3mm
		Base curve too steep. Steep Fit = patient will exhibit "blur, clear, blur" when blinking	Flatten base curve by 0.3mm
	Sphero-cylindrical overrefraction provides good vision	Cylinder over-refraction 2.00 diopters and under; Center thickness too thin	Increase center thickness .65mm
Cylinder over-refraction over 2.00 diopters		Change to Flexlens ARC design, Atlantis Scleral, Flexlens Piggyback design or utilize spectacles over the lenses	
Vision decreases during the day	Scleral indentation	Lens too steep	Flatten base curve by 0.3mm
		Lens is too large	Decrease diameter by 0.5mm
	Corneal edema	Lens too thick, material does not provide enough oxygen	Increase water content of lens material, or decrease center thickness
Lens too steep		Flatten base curve by 0.3mm	
Initial discomfort		Improper fit	Evaluate fit
		Incompatibility with solutions	Change patient's care system
Discomfort at days end	Excessive movement	Base curve too flat	Steepen base curve by 0.3mm
		Diameter too small	Increase diameter 0.5 mm
	Too little or no movement	Base curve too steep	Flatten base curve 0.3 mm
		Diameter too large	Decrease diameter by 0.5 mm
		Lens dehydrating on eye	Decrease water content of lens
	Scleral indentation	Base curve too steep	Change base curve by 0.3mm
Diameter too large		Decrease diameter by 0.5 mm	
Lens dislodges during wear	Superior or inferior edge lift	Base curve too flat	Steepen base curve 0.3 mm
		Diameter too large	Decrease diameter 0.5 mm