SPECTRUM
INTERNATIONAL

NaturalVue® Enhanced Multifocal

Fitting Guide

Patient Selection

Presbyopia: Symptomatic, motivated patients with normal corneas, and astigmatism up to 2.00 DC that does not interfere with visual acuity.

Myopia: Motivated wearers demonstrating genetic and/or environmental myopic risk factors.

3 Step Guidance for First Fit

1. Obtain BCSR.
2. Perform binocular DuoChrome.
3. Calculate initial trial lens power.

Three Steps for First Fit

1. Obtain BCSR

Determine the **best corrected spectacle refraction (BCSR)** with full cylinder component.

2. Perform DuoChrome

Optimise initial lens selection using the binocular red/green DuoChrome Test targeting **1-Click into Green.**

3. Calculate Initial Trial Lens Power

Enter the full sphero-cylindrical endpoint into the **NaturalVue® QuickStart Calculator, available at naturalvuecalculator.com.**

Fit like a single vision lens by getting distance clear first!

Apply initial diagnostic lenses on eye—allow patient 10 minutes for visual system to adapt to design.

Evaluate and Enhance

After adaptation time, take cues from the patient's subjective responses.

Is **DISTANCE** vision acceptable?

If enhancement is needed, change the diagnostic lens power on the DOMINANT eye by -0.25 D (up to -0.50 D if needed).

Evaluate NEAR vision. To enhance, change lens on NON-DOMINANT eye by +0.25 D (up to -0.50 D).

Over-refraction with this lens is not productive due to the EDOF optics induced by the design.

NaturalVue® Enhanced Multifocal's unique Neurofocus Optics® technology means a fitting process that is optimised for efficiency.

Bias Toward Minus

The Neurofocus Optics® design of NaturalVue® Multifocal has a very high level of plus built into the lens, making it unnecessary and counterproductive for distance vision to "push plus."

- Relative plus power begins building 5 microns from the center of the lens.
- This creates +6 D to +8 D of relative plus at the edge of a 5 mm pupil.
- Since there is so much plus in NaturalVue® Multifocal **there is no need to worry about over-minusing.**

Red-Green DuoChrome Test

After performing your normal monocular refraction and then binocular balance, the Red-Green DuoChrome Test is used as a final BINOCULAR power check.

Benefits of Performing DuoChrome Test

- Ensure that the patient is not overplussed.
- Ensure optimal starting point for fitting.
- Maximize likelihood of first fit success.

Prep:

BOTH eyes are open. Exam Room lights are OFF.
Use Red-Green chart/filter over VA chart with 20/40-20/50 letters.

Test:

Ask the patient if Red side or Green side letters are sharper or clearer.

- If Red side is clearer, the patient is overplussed for distance.
- Add minus power in -0.25 D steps binocularly until first response that the Green side is clearer (“one click into the Green”).

Note: If the patient is unable to provide an endpoint, simply add -0.25 D OU to your BCSR.

Use:

Input this refractive data into the NaturalVue® QuickStart Calculator.

Special Fitting Circumstances

Patients previously in monovision or center near multifocal lenses.

- These may have adapted to suppressing their central vision in one or both eyes for distance tasks.
- Center near multifocal patients may have also adapted to significant overplussing of their non-dominant eye.

To successfully refit into the NaturalVue®Enhanced Multifocal 1 Day contact lenses, follow these guidelines:

- Follow the 3 first fit steps to determine starting powers. On the non-dominant eye, cut the suggested power by ½ the spectacle ADD.
- At the follow-up visit, you should be able to change the non-dominant eye power to the full suggested power.
- Generally, the vision will be excellent at distance and near at this point.
- If near still needs enhancement, add +0.25 D to the non-dominant eye.
- If further enhancements are needed, refer to the troubleshooting guide.

Patient Communication Guidance

It's important to advise patients about what they should expect during the fitting process:

- Discuss the unique design features of NaturalVue® Enhanced Multifocal Lenses.
- Explain that the brain adapts quickly to the unique design.
- Avoid surprises to the patient by discussing issues outlined in the troubleshooting guide.

Follow-Up:
Enhancements and Troubleshooting Guide

A 0.25 D lens change can greatly impact vision quality for both presbyopes and myopes. Adding 0.25 D is usually sufficient to improve vision.

Issue	Change the on-eye lens, one eye at a time
Distance vision not clear Issues with driving at night Vision is clear but feels strange, 3D effect, things jumping at patient	**Dominant:** Change diagnostic lens -0.25 (-0.50 if needed) **Non-dominant:** Change diagnostic lens -0.25 only if needed If Center Near MF wearer or monovision, advise may take 2-3 days to adapt
Near vision not clear Glare, halos, vision seems "different" Vision fluctuating, going in and out, feels need to stare at something to focus; Signs of over-minus	**Non-dominant:** Change diagnostic lens +0.25 (+0.50 if needed) **Dominant:** Change diagnostic lens +0.25 only if needed. If Center Near MF wearer or monovision, advise may take 2-3 days to adapt
Have been adding minus and distance vision still not clear	Recheck that BCSR is used. DuoChrome is oneclick into green and NaturalVue® QuickStart

Support for Eye Care Professionals

For technical consultation, please contact **sales@spctinternational.com.**

NaturalVue® Enhanced Multifocal Lens Specifications	
Full Power Range: +4.00 D to -12.25 in 0.25 D steps (full range)	ADD: Extended Depth of Focus Optics, Universal ADD; ADD power requirements up to +3.00 D
Design: Extended Depth of Focus (Center distance); pupil independent	Material: etafilcon A (58% water)
Base Curve: 8.3	Diameter: 14.5
Visibility Tint: Light Blue	Modality: Single use daily wear
UV Protection: Class 2 UV Blocker. The UV Blocking averages 98% in the UVB range of 280nm to 315nm and 84% in the UVA range of 316nm to 380nm.**	

**UV absorbing contact lenses aren't substitutes for protective UV absorbing eyewear–for example, protective UV absorbing goggles or sunglasses–because they don't completely cover the eye and surrounding area. Patients should continue to use UV absorbing eyewear as directed. Note: Long-term exposure to UV radiation is a part of risk factors associated with cataracts. Exposure is according to a number of factors, for instance environmental conditions (altitude, geography, cloud cover) and personal factors (extent and nature of outdoor activities). UV absorbing contact lenses help provide protection against harmful UV radiation. However, clinical studies have not been done to demonstrate that wearing UV absorbing contact lenses reduces the risk of developing cataracts or other eye disorders.

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