Versa

SOFT

The contact lenses in keratoplastic surgery, irregular cornea and lasik

◉ *Spheric* ◉ *Toric*

The Versa contact lens consists on the inside of a flatter central curve than the peripheral curve. The peripheral curve is similar to a 'standard' soft contact lens of 8.60. With a diameter of 14.50 mm, it would fit most eyes, unless cornea topography or the K-values indicate that the peripheral area is steeper or flatter than normal. The front of the contact lens has an aspherical optical center section for correcting spherical aberration and a thinner peripheral curve to maximize oxygen permeability at the cornea. When an irregular cornea becomes observed, a suitable IT factor can be selected to neutralize the irregularity. An IT factor can be ordered in central thickness 1, 2 or 3. In case of residual astigmatism, an front toric contact lens can be ordered.

APPLICATION

- ✓ When a standard soft or dimensionally stable contact lens does not fit well where the central cornea is flatter than the peripheral cornea
- ✓ Keratoplastic Surgery
- ✓ Irregular cornea
- ✓ Lasik

BENEFITS

- ✚ Central part in relation to the peripheral part can be adjusted
- ✚ Keratoplastic Surgery
- ✚ Available in various diameters

RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

3 months

Parameters

BCR	8.70 - 10.50 per 0.10 ascending
POWER	-50.00 / +75.00 per 0.25 ascending
LENS DIAMETER	13.00 - 16.00 per 0.10 ascending
PERIPHERAL	7.50 - 9.90 per 0.10 ascending
CURVE CYLINDER	-10.00 - 0.00
AS	0 - 180°
IT FACTOR	(Index of Thickness) -1.00 / +4.00 per 1.00 ascending
MATERIAL	Benz G4X 54%, Hioxifilcon D

DIAGNOSTIC TRIALSET (5 PIECES)

- Diameter 14.50 mm / Fitting curve 8.60 on all fitting lenses
- Radius / power combinations; (1) 9.0 / plano (2) 9.3 / +2.00 (3) 9.6 / +4.00 (4) 9.9 / +6.00 (5) 10.2 / +8.00

APPLICABLE TIPS

When measuring the reverse geometry contact lens, the goal is to obtain, as much as possible, a 'normal' central and peripheral fit, similar to the way in which a standard soft lens is measured. The central curve must have a sagittal depth that gives a light central interface. The use of fitting-lenses to make these evaluations is therefore absolutely necessary. The contact lenses in the fitting set are distinguished by their BCR (central) and power. The smallest radius has the greatest sagittal depth. The standard set consists of contact lenses with a diameter of 14.50 and peripheral curve of 8.60.

FIRST CENTRAL BCR SELECTION

- For the first fitting lens, use the table to select the basic curvature closest to the sum "K flat + 0.40".
- If the K-values are not measurable or doubtful, select the 9.60 as the initial diagnosis lens.
- If necessary, additional fitting lenses are available.

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FLASHING	BASIS CURVE	PERIPHERAL	LENS DIAMETER
9.57 - 9.92 9.24 - 9.50 8.88 - 9.18 8.54 - 8.82 8.18 - 8.49	10.2 9.9 9.6 9.3 9.0	*8.6 mm standaard in trialset*	*14.5 mm sstandaard in trialset*

ASSESSMENT OF THE FIT - CENTRAL BCR

With the help of a slit lamp, the fit can be assessed. The central area must be free of folds and must not contain any air bubbles. The central fit of the contact lens has a significant influence on the quality of the final vision and should therefore be checked by optical methods.

- Topographical rings (mires) over the contact lens must be reasonably clear in shape, as in the case of regular astigmatism.
- The overrefraction is equal to that of a standard soft contact lens.
- Toric overrefraction: Take into account the inclination of the fitting lens and compensate for the position of the markings on the contact lens in the final axis position, in order to obtain the best possible visual acuity for the patient.

The ideal fit gives a light central touch and stable optical findings.
If the contact lens tends to double fold during flashing, select a flatter BCR. A steeper BCR is chosen if the lens is too flat and therefore moves too much.

ASSESSMENT OF THE FIT - IT FACTOR

If irregularities occur with the best fitting lens when assessing the topographical rings, then the IT Factor can be adjusted.
The IT Factor will add extra thickness to improve the optical stability. The IT factor has a scale of 0 to 4.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PERIPHERAL CURVE

The peripheral curve should be equal to the characteristics of a standard soft lens fitting. A peripheral curve that is too flat will result in excessive movement and/or edgelift. A steeper peripheral curve will then have to be orderd.
If the curve is too steep, the contact lens will be too tight and will not move during the push-up test. Then order a flatter peripheral curve. When adjustments to the BCR or peripheral curve are required, a change of at least 0.2 mm recommended to create a difference in fit.

ORDERING THE RECIPE LENS

Specify the BCR, diameter, peripheral radius, IT factor if desired, and the final power of the contact lens by combining the fitting data and the overrefraction.