

OPH 262
CONTACT LENSES II

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Prerequisites: OPH 261

Corequisites: OPH 215 and OPH 243

This course continues the study of contact lens fitting. Emphasis is on soft contact lens advanced fitting design and techniques. Upon completi

- II. Soft contact lens materials
 - A. HEMA materials
 - B. Gas-permeable materials
 - C. Extended-wear contact lens materials

- III. Soft contact lens manufacturing
 - A. Major manufacturing companies
 - B. Manufacturing processes
 - 1.) Lathe-cut lenses
 - 2.) Spin-cast lenses
 - 3.) Molded lenses

- IV. Evaluating patients as candidates for soft contact lenses
 - A. Patient selection
 - 1.) Motivation
 - 2.) Physical requirements
 - B. Prescription limitations
 - C. Good candidates
 - D. Poor candidates

- V. Interpreting soft contact lens prescriptions
 - A. Ophthalmic abbreviations
 - B. Prescription formats
 - 1.) Spherical prescriptions
 - 2.) Cylindrical prescriptions
 - 3.) Prismatic prescriptions
 - 4.) Multifocal prescriptions
 - C. Astigmatism
 - 1.) With-the-rule
 - 2.) Against-the-rule
 - 3.) Oblique

- VI. Brands of rigid and soft contact lenses
 - A. Major trade names
 - B. Advantages
 - C. Disadvantages

- VII. Inspecting soft contact lenses
 - A. Visual inspection
 - B. Shadow-graph
 - C. Vertometer

- VIII. Fitting soft contact lenses
 - A. Patient chart
 - B. Anterior parameters
 - C. Fitting guides
 - D. Vertex power recomputations

- IX. Determining the initial lens
 - A. Case history
 - B. K readings

- C. Ocular dimensions
 - D. Prescription interpretation
 - E. Indicators of well-fitting lenses
 - F. Indicators of poor fitting lenses
- X. Evaluating the initial lens
- A. Visual acuity
 - B. Corneal changes
 - C. Injection
 - D. Diseases and infections
 - E. Instruments
 - F. Diagnostic tests
 - G. Patient reaction
- XI. Inserting and removing soft contact lenses
- A. Elements of good hygiene
 - B. Instruction tips
 - C. Alternate methods
- XII. Instructing the patient in soft lens care
- A. Hygiene
 - B. Cleaning instructions
 - C. Storage instructions
 - D. Disinfection instructions
- XIII. Selecting rigid and soft contact lens products
- A. Basic chemistry
 - B. Products for cleaning
 - C. Products for storage
 - D. Products for wearing comfort
- XIV. Soft contact lens sterilization
- A. Chemical disinfection
 - B. Heat disinfection
 - C. H₂O₂ disinfection
- XV. Arranging follow-ups and referrals
- A. Signs and symptoms
 - B. Diagnostic tests
 - C. Referring to the prescriber
- XVI. Completing paperwork
- A. Ordering of contact lenses
 - B. Patient's chart
 - C. Fees
 - D. Insurance
 - E. Checking and credit transactions

- XVII. Silicon materials
 - A. Elastomers
 - B. Rigid lenses
 - C. Patient selection
 - 1.) Evaluating patients
 - 2.) Types and brands of lenses available

- XVIII. Fitting multifocal contact lenses
 - A. Candidates for multifocal contact lenses
 - B. Types of multifocal contact lenses
 - 1.) Advantages
 - 2.) Disadvantages
 - C. Evaluative testing
 - D. Monocular suppression

- XIX. Fitting aphakic contact lenses
 - A. Candidates for aphakic contact lenses
 - B. Types of aphakic contact lenses
 - 1.) Advantages
 - 2.) Disadvantages
 - C. Hyperflange contact lenses
 - D. Evaluative testing

- XX. Fitting minus lenticular contact lenses
 - A. Candidates for minus lenticular contact lenses
 - B. Types of minus lenticular contact lenses
 - 1.) Conventional carrier designs
 - 2.) Myoflange contact lenses
 - 3.) Advantages
 - 4.) Disadvantages
 - C. Evaluative testing

- XXI. Fitting extended-wear lenses
 - A. Candidates for extended-wear lenses
 - B. Available extended-wear contact lenses
 - 1.) Advantages
 - 2.)

4.) Disadvantages