

Fitting Reclaim HD lenses

1- Initial base curve / diameter selection

Select base curve according to corneal cylinder:

Determine Flat K			Determine Flat K		
	0.00D to 0.87D	1.00D And up		0.00D to 0.87D	1.00D And up
40.00D TO 40.37D	8.30	8.25	43.75D TO 44.25D	7.60	7.55
40.50D TO 40.87D	8.20	8.15	44.37D TO 44.87D	7.50	7.45
41.00D TO 41.37D	8.10	8.05	45.00D TO 45.50D	7.40	7.35
41.50D TO 41.87D	8.00	7.95	45.62D TO 46.12D	7.30	7.25
42.00D TO 42.37D	7.90	7.85	46.25D TO 46.75D	7.20	7.15
42.50D TO 43.00D	7.80	7.75	46.87D TO 47.37D	7.10	7.05
43.12D TO 43.62D	7.70	7.65			

Select diameter according to the base curve:

BASE CURVE	MYOPES	HYPEROPES
≤ 7.30mm	9.2mm	9.5mm
7.35mm to 7.95mm	9.5mm	9.5mm
≥ 8.00mm	9.5mm	9.7mm

NOTE: For existing GP wearers that exhibit a superior central fit, select a diameter equal to their current GP lens parameter.

2- Add selection

Patient's add	Reclaim lens choice
+0.50D to +2.00D	Reclaim 2.00
+2.25D to +2.50D	Reclaim 2.50
+2.75D and up (special need)	Reclaim 3.00

NOTE: 85% of your patients can be fitted using these 3, fully warranted, standard Reclaim HD parameters (Reclaim 2.00, Reclaim 2.50 and Reclaim 3.00). However, to further

refine your fit a wide range of adds, as well as anterior optic zone sizes are available, please call our consultant for more information.

3- Lens position and movement



Evaluate lens position and movement; the ideal fit will be superior central (upper lid attachment) with a fluorescein pattern that demonstrates alignment along the flattest corneal meridian. Make base curve and diameter changes accordingly. (See troubleshooting chart)

4- Lens power (Expect final Rx to be -0.50D more than the existing contact lens Rx.)

Evaluate lens performance for both distance and near vision. If necessary, refine distance vision using loose trial lenses. Place the over-refraction, if any, in a trial frame and evaluate the transition from distance to near vision. If the over-refraction leads to acceptable distance but unacceptable near vision, reassess your base curve, diameter and/or add selection (see troubleshooting guide).

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



CLINICAL OBSERVATION	COMMON SYMPTOMS	FITTING GOAL	REMEDY
HIGH-RIDING LENS	Excellent near, excessive minus over-refraction to achieve good distance.	Lower the lens to pick up more distance power in the center of the lens.	Steepen B.C by 0.10mm and specify a thin edge design AND / OR Reduce lens diameter by 0.3mm and specify a thin edge design. LAST ALTERNATIVE Steepen B.C. by 0.10mm, reduce diameter by 0.3mm, specify a thin edge design and increase the lens center thickness by 0.05mm.
LENS RIDES TEMPORALLY	Near is usually excellent, distance requires additional -0.50 D to -0.75D.	Get lens to center more, by changing the dynamics between the upper lid and the lens.	DIAMETER ≤ 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.5mm and specify a minus carrier. DIAMETER > 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.3mm and specify a minus carrier.
LOW-RIDING LENS	Good to excellent distance, near almost non-existent.	Need to achieve an upper lid attachment, making the greater plus power on the periphery of the lens available for near tasks.	DIAMETER ≤ 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.5mm and specify a minus carrier. DIAMETER > 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.3mm and specify a minus carrier. LAST ALTERNATIVE Flatten B.C. by 0.10mm (only if the fit allows to do so).
LENS THAT CENTERS	Excellent distance, reading is difficult.	Get the lens to translate upward upon downward gaze.	Increase lens diameter by 0.3mm and specify a minus carrier.
LENS RIDES NASALLY	Distance is difficult and near vision is almost non-existent.	Get lens to center more, by changing the dynamics between the upper lid and the lens.	DIAMETER ≤ 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.5mm and specify a minus carrier. DIAMETER > 9.3mm Increase lens diameter by 0.3mm and specify a minus carrier.