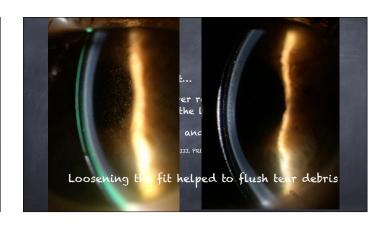


Possible causes of MDF.... Haptic not aligned to sclera; esp. with excessive vault Rocking of lens stimulates mucin production from goblet cells Pumping action of blinking forces debris into PLTL Rule out GPCon the other hand......





likely reflects the fact that the OSDI is broader than assessing only comfort-related symptoms, like the CLDEQ; in particular, the OSDI asks questions relating to quality blurred vision, poor vision, reading, driving, and working environments that are all more relevant to ScCL wearers with fogging than comfort-related questions.

This study also showed that central ScCL clearance was also

This study also showed that central ScCl, clearance was also significantly associated with the presence of post-lens tear film fogging. In particular, for every 50-µm increase in ScCl, central clearance, there was a 2.24 times higher odds of presenting with post-lens tear film fogging. This finding supports the recommendation of minimizing corneal clearance, sometimes recommended to be less than 200 µm.³

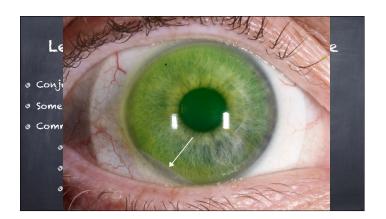
Leukocytes are the effector cells of the immune system, and their presence at the ocular surface has only recently been elucidated. ^{24,36,37} During sleep, there is an influx of approximately 750,000 leukocytes into the conjunctival sac of the closed eye. ³⁶ These cells are rapidly depleted upon awakening,

other considerations...MDF

- o Reduce central clearance
- o Oblate designs might be helpful
- o Toric haptics (at least 150 µm difference)
- o Reduce overall diameter (OAD)
- Add 3-4 drops of viscous, non-preserved art. tear
- · Strive for uniform clearance in mid-periphery





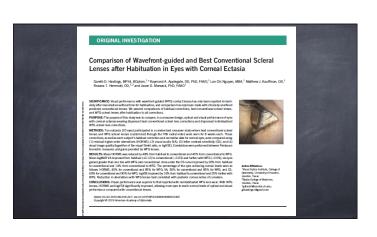


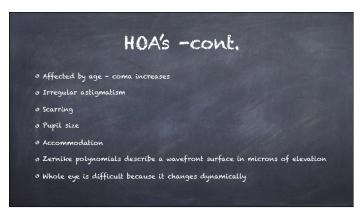
...is it a problem? Dong-term effects are unknown Often prolapse resolves when lens is removed Some practitioners report it in approx. 20% of patients If conj. remains adherent to cornea, concern is that it may lead to neovascularization \$\pm\$ stem cell damage



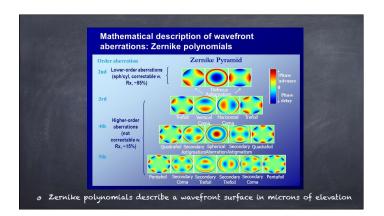


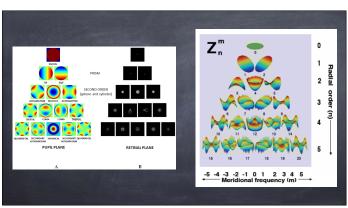
Lesson 7 High-order aberrations (HOA) The interface of air-tears-anterior corneal surface is the area of greatest refractive change¹ In eyes that are ectatic, optical errors are induced by the highly aberrated cornea In keratoconus, protrusion leads to irregular astigmatism, vertical coma and other third-order aberrations In post-RK corneas, incisions to the level of the endothelium create an irregular refracting surface not correctable with conventional scleral lenses



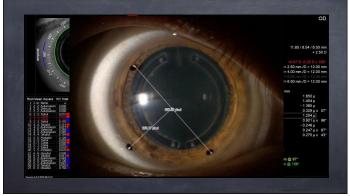


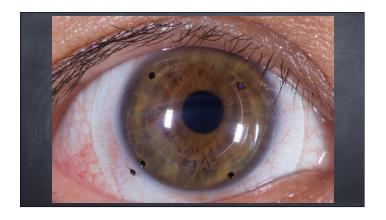
 Zernike polynomials describe a wavefront surface in microns of elevation









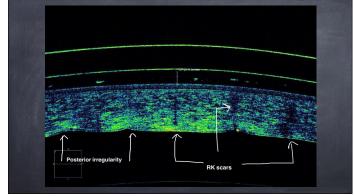












So???? What can be done? Centering the optical center of the lens over the line-of-sight can reduce vertical coma Changing the eccentricity (e²) of the lens may reduce aberrations Several laboratories are working to incorporate correction of HOA's into the optics of their lenses



