ELLIP-SEE-CON®

Ellip-See-Con® is a GP contact lens with an aspheric posterior surface. This posterior surface gradually flattens, similar to the flattening of the corneal surface, from apex to periphery. The Ellip-See-Con® design will enable you to successfully fit more challenging GP candidates. This design has proven to be an excellent problem solver. The aspheric back surface provides a more uniform tear film and minimizes localizing bearing points. This improved lens to cornea relationship provides improved comfort and more efficient masking of corneal astigmatism. The fitting of spherical, astigmatic and other challenging cases become more clinically and economically feasible with Ellip-See-Con® lenses.

FITTING PROCEDURE

The back surface of the Ellip-See-Con® lens is flattening from center to edge. The rate of flattening (eccentricity) has a direct affect on the sagittal depth and lens to cornea fitting relationship. In order to accommodate the base curve flattening, the base should be selected steeper than the flattest corneal meridian. Corneal astigmatism will also have a significant effect on your final base curve selection as follows:

Corneal Astigmatism	**Base Curve**
0.00 - 0.50 D	0.50 D Steeper than K
0.75 - 1.50 D	0.75 D Steeper than K
1.75 - 2.75 D	1.00 D Steeper than K
3.00 or more	1.25 D Steeper than K (Consider Toric)

DIAMETER SELECTION

- An average lens size for the Ellip-See-Con® design is 9.2mm.
- Larger or flatter corneas may require a lens diameter of 9.6mm or larger.
- Smaller or steeper corneas may require a lens size of 8.8mm or less.

OVER-REFRACTION

Once an acceptable fit is achieved, over-refract to determine the final lens power.

Consultation: **1-800-426-1700**

The optimum Ellip-See-Con® fit will position central to central superior. Intrapalpebral or upper lid attachemnt are both acceptable fitting techniques. Low riding lenses should be avoided because they tend to inhibit proper lens movement and tear exchange.

Good Fit: Fluorescein pattern should appear aligned to slight clearance over the corneal apex. Mid peripheral fluorescein will appear thinner than the apical pattern but still in general alignment with the mid-peripheral cornea. A more prominent peripheral band of fluorescein should be present as the edge-lift increases to the lens edge.

A flat base curve will touch at the corneal apex, represented by a lack of fluorescein. A flat lens may also move more excessively and de-center between blinks. If these symptoms are present, begin steepening the base curve in .10mm steps and re-evaluate.

A steep fitting base curve will seal off and show a band of ring touch in the mid-periphery and trap excessive fluorescein centrally. lens position may be low with minimal movement during blink. If these symptoms are present, begin flattening the base curve in .10mm steps and re-evaluate

Ellip-See-Con® Diagnostic Sets

Set Description:	**Ellip-See-Con®**
Lens Set Size:	13 Lens Diagnostic Set
Base Curves:	7.00 - 8.20 (.10mm steps)
Power:	-3.00
Diameter:	9.2

Steep Set

Set Description:	**Ellip-See-Con®**
Lens Set Size:	15 Lens Diagnostic Set
Base Curves:	6.90 - 5.50 (.10mm steps)
Power:	-7.00
Diameter:	8.5