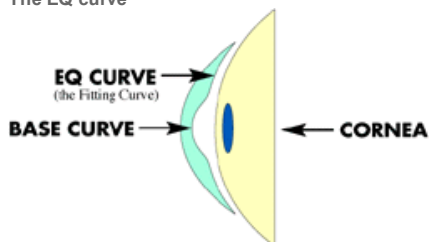


LIFESTYLE Fitting Guide

The EQ curve

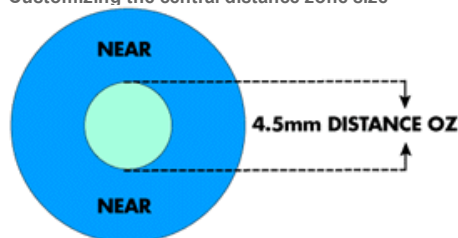


The LifeStyle Gp's back surface has both an aspheric base curve and a special aspheric fitting curve in the mid-periphery of the lens called the "EQ" (or the equivalent base curve). The EQ is flatter than the base curve to promote a comfortable alignment with the mid-periphery of the cornea. For example, a lens with a base curve of 6.82mm also has an EQ of 7.00mm. EQ's are available from 7.00mm to 8.90mm in 0.10mm steps.

A few examples of the EQ/BC relationship

EQ 7.70mm 7.80mm 7.90mm 8.00mm 8.10mm
BC 7.53mm 7.64mm 7.74mm 7.85mm 7.94mm

Customizing the central distance zone size



You can order the central distance zone on the front surface of the LifeStyle Gp in sizes from 3.0mm to 6.0mm in 0.50mm steps. Adjusting this zone is a great way to improve vision, particularly when you do not want to change the fit. A smaller central distance zone will bring the near portion of the lens closer to the pupil and improve near vision. A larger central distance zone will improve distance vision. If you do not specify a size, you will receive the standard size of 4.5mm.

Selecting your patient's EQ

If there is 1.00D or more of corneal astigmatism, convert Flat K to millimeters and round off to the nearest tenth. Example: K Readings 43.00D x 45.00D. The Flat K equals 7.85mm, so the EQ is 7.80mm (values ending in 0.05 should be rounded down to the nearest tenth).

If there is less than 1.00D of corneal astigmatism, subtract 1.00D from the Steep K, convert to millimeters and round off to the nearest tenth. Example: K Readings: 43.00D x 43.50. Subtract 1.00D from steep K: $43.50D - 1.00D = 42.50D = 7.94mm$. Therefore, EQ is 7.90mm

Selecting Diameter

The LifeStyle Gp is available in 9.0mm, 9.5mm and 10.0mm diameters

When there is less than 1.50D of corneal astigmatism, use a 9.0mm if the EQ is 7.80 or steeper and a 9.5mm if the EQ is 7.90 or flatter.

When there is 1.50D to 2.50D of corneal astigmatism, use a 9.5mm diameter.

For astigmatism great than 2.50D, or for larger corneas, use a 10.0mm diameter.

Selecting Lens Power

Use your patient's spherical power (when in minus cylinder form)

Add -0.50D to compensate for tear layer

If the calculated power is +/- 5.00, vertex the power at 12 mm

Troubleshooting the LifeStyle Gp

Flatten the lens if...

There is near vision problems and the lens fails to translate

There is near vision problems and the lens fails to translate
There is residual astigmatism

Steepen the lens if...

There is distance vision problems
There is corneal molding, corneal edema, or mucus build-up

Adjusting the Power with EQ changes...

Add an additional +0.25D to the distance prescription for each 0.10mm you flatten the lens or add -0.25D for each 0.10mm you steepen the lens.

Use a larger diameter if ...

The lens pops out
Vision blurs when blinking
Ghost appear when patient turns head
There is flare around edges
The lens is a high powered plus lens

Use a smaller diameter if ...

The lens needs to be "brought up" and the EQ can't go any flatter
The lens is a high powered minus lens
The lens is too heavy

Spectacle blur...

Check corneal curvature immediately upon lens removal and compare to the base K line readings. If you observe corneal flattening, steepen the lens. If you observe corneal steepening, flatten the lens.