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An instructional video of RGP fitting modalities

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An instructional video of RGP fitting modalities

Abstract

The ultimate goal in fitting rigid gas permeable contacts is to maintain a healthy corneal-lens relationship while satisfying the patient. The fitter may chose between an interpalpebral lens, an under the lid lens, and an upper lid attachment lens modality. The interpalpebral modality is fit at least 0.50D steeper than the flattest keratometer reading and has a diameter between 7.8 and 8.3mm. The base curve chosen for an under the lid fit depends on the size of lens used. Large or small lenses can be fit with this modality depending on the palpebral fissure width. In contrast the upper lid attachment fit uses a diameter larger than 8.8mm and rests under the upper lid. The fitter must understand the relationships between lens diameter, base curves, lens edge and center thickness, and peripheral curves when designing the rigid gas permeable (RGP) lens. The use of fluorescein is an invaluable tool in assessing the fit of a RGP lens and the patient's corneal health. This paper /video will discuss and illustrate these various effects.

Degree Type

Thesis

Degree Name Master of Science in Vision Science

Committee Chair James E. Peterson

Keywords

base curves, fluorescein patterns, interpalpebral fitting modality, lens diameter, peripheral curves, under the lid modality

Subject Categories Optometry

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Inquiries regarding further use of these materials should be addressed to: CommonKnowledge Rights, Pacific University Library, 2043 College Way, Forest Grove, OR 97116, (503) 352-7209. Email inquiries may be directed to:.copyright@pacificu.edu An Instructional Video of RGP Fitting Modalities

> By Lois M. Meacham and Diana L Whitlock

A Thesis submitted to the faculty of the

College of Optometry Pacific University Forest Grove, Oregon for the degree of Doctor of Optometry May 1994

Advisor:

James E Peterson, O.D., F.A.A.O.

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Biographies

LOIS M. MEACHAM received her B.A. in Biology from Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, MN in May of 1984. She is a candidate for an O.D. degree at Pacific University College of Optometry in May of 1994. Her future plans include optometric practice in Oregon.

DIANA L. WHITLOCK received her B.S. in Chemistry from University of Washington, Seattle, WA in August of 1990. She is a candidate for an O.D. degree at Pacific University College of Optometry in May of 1994. Her future plans includes marriage to Lyle McFarland in July of 1994 and private practice in the Seattle area.

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Abstract:

The ultimate goal in fitting rigid gas permeable contacts is to maintain a healthy corneal-lens relationship while satisfying the patient. The fitter may chose between an interpalpebral lens, an under the lid lens, and an upper lid attachment lens modality. The interpalpebral modality is fit at least 0.50D steeper than the flattest keratometer reading and has a diameter between 7.8 and 8.3mm. The base curve chosen for an under the lid fit depends on the size of lens used. Large or small lenses can be fit with this modality depending on the palpebral fissure width. In contrast the upper lid attachment fit uses a diameter larger than 8.8mm and rests under the upper lid. The fitter must understand the relationships between lens diameter, base curves, lens edge and center thickness, and peripheral curves when designing the rigid gas permeable (RGP) lens. The use of fluorescein is an invaluable tool in assessing the fit of a RGP lens and the patient's corneal health. This paper/video will discuss and illustrate these various effects.

Key Words:

Base curves, fluorescein patterns, interpalpebral fitting modality, lens diameter, peripheral curves, under the lid modality, and upper lid attachment modality

Foreword:

Pacific University presents an instructional video for beginning and intermediate fitters. This video will illustrate the upper lid attached, the interpalpebral, and under the lid fitting modalities. These modalities will show options in designing a custom fit for the patient.

- 1. Pacific University presents
- 2. A comparison of RGP fitting modalities: the interpalpebral fit, the under the lid fit, and the upper lid attached fit
- A good interpalpebral fit 42.87/43.12@90 B.C. 7.65mm Diameter 8.2mm
- A steep interpalpebral fit 42.87/43.12@90 B.C. 7.38mm Diameter 8.5 mm
- 5. An under the lid fit 42.87/43.12@90 B.C. 7.76 mm Diameter 8.2 mm
- 6. The "dumb-bell" shape or the "double d" fluorescein pattern 42.00/43.50@90 B.C. 7.71mm Diameter 9.2mm
- 7. A flat under the lid fit 44.25/43.50@70 B.C. 7.68mm Diameter 8.5mm
- 8. A good under the lid fit 42.00/43.50@90 B.C. 7.80mm Diameter 9.6mm
- 9. A steep under the lid fit 44.00/44.62@90 B.C. 7.65mm Diameter 9.0mm
- 10. A flat under the lid fit 42.00/43.50@ 90 B.C. 8.04mm Diameter 9.6mm
- An upper lid attachment fit on ATR patient 43.25/42.75@90 B.C. 7.95mm Diamter 9.5mm
- Our appreciation goes to Dr. James Peterson for technical advising Dr. Christina Schnider for assistance with the equipment Collin Stapp for audio/visual support Arlynn Roper for narrating
- 13. Presentors: Lois Meacham Diana Whitlock Advisor: Dr. James Peterson

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