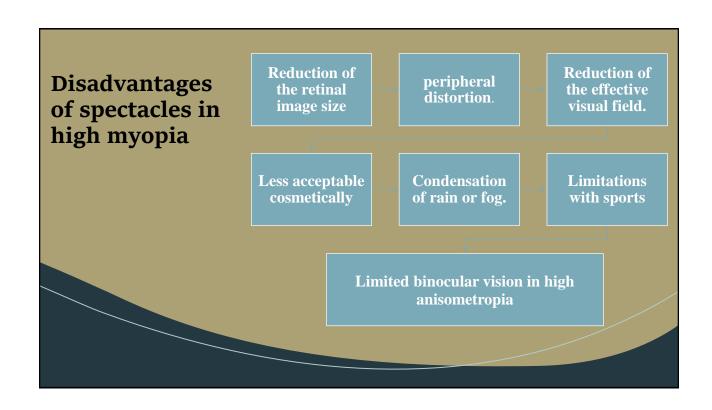
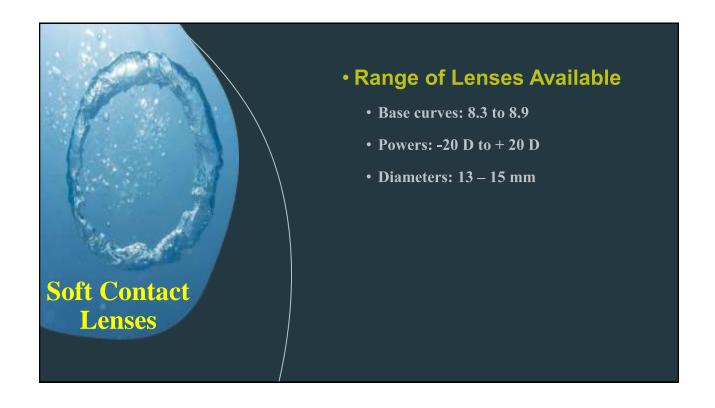
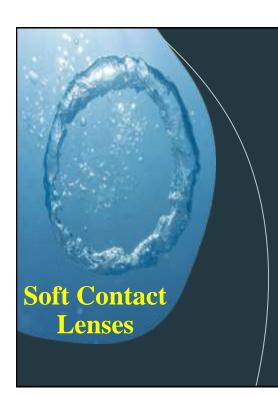


Agenda

- Soft contact lenses types and fitting.
- Complications of contact lenses.
- Myopia control.

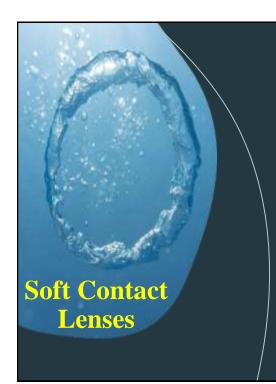






Classification Systems

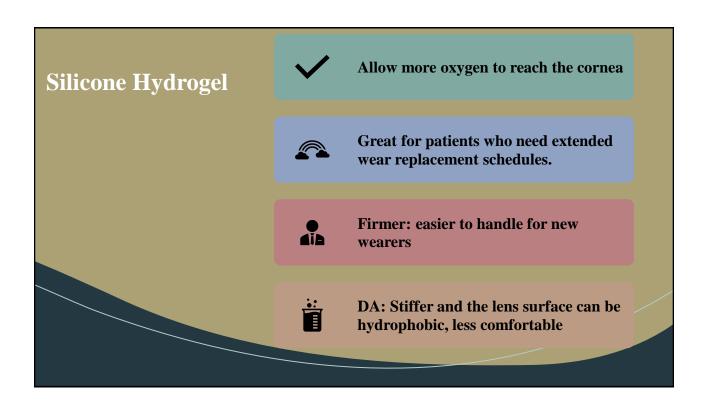
- Water content
- 1) Low water content (daily)
- → 37.5% 45%
- 2) Medium water content (daily or extended wear)
- **→** 46% 58%
- 3) High water content (extended)
- $\rightarrow 59\% 79\%$

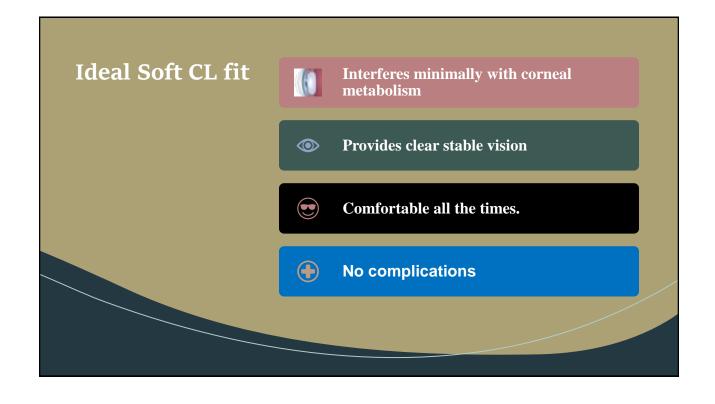


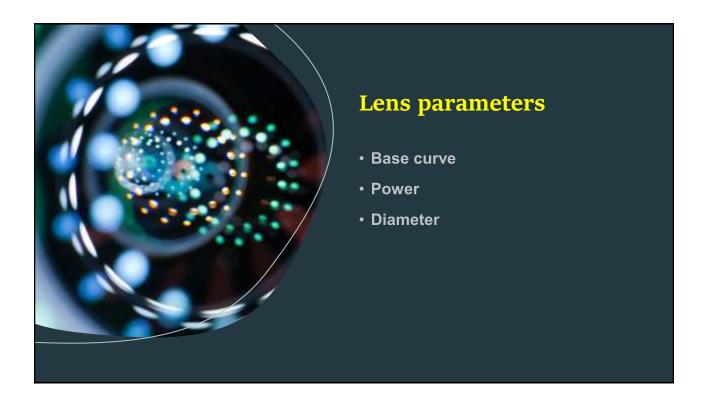
Classification Systems

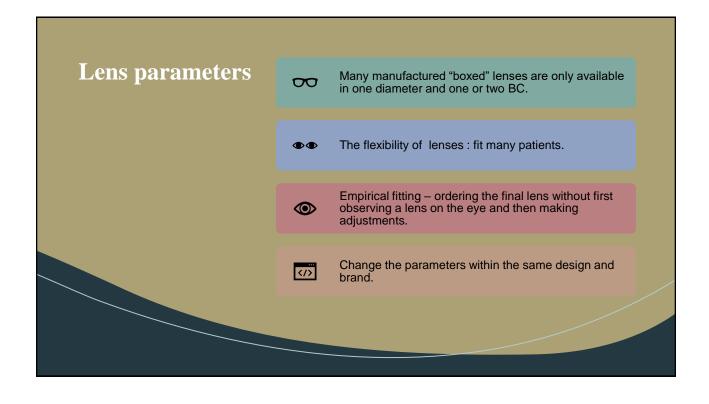
Hydrogel lenses

- ❖High water content.
- **❖**DA:
 - ►Low oxygen permeability
 - ► Attract more protein deposits:
 - Replaced more frequently
 - Digitally rubbed with cleaner more regularly.









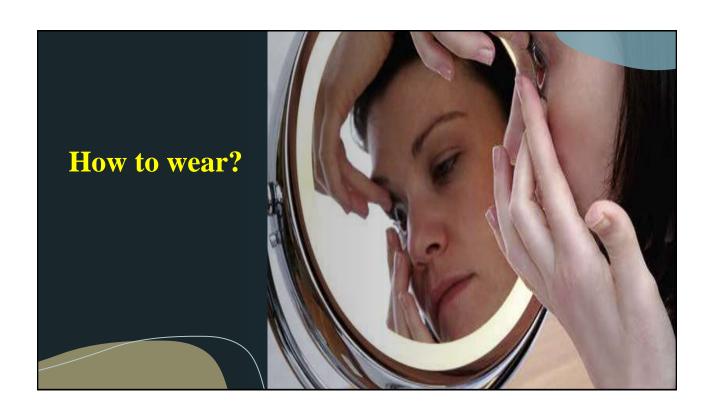
Fitting of Soft Contact Lenses

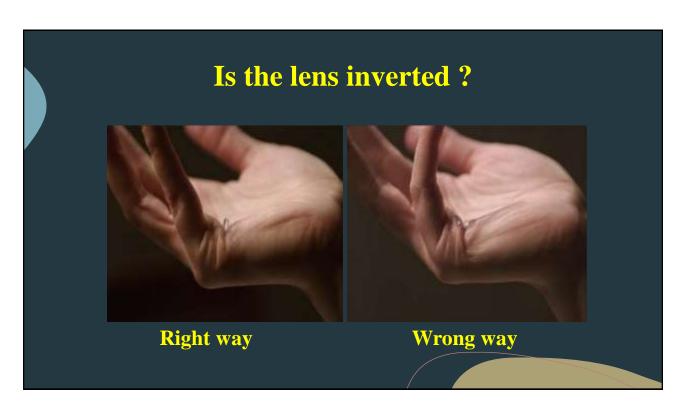
- **▶** Steps of choosing the proper lens:
 - ► Conversion tables are used to convert spectacle spherical errors > 4.0 D to contact lens power.
 - > $0.5 \, \overline{D}$ cylinder \rightarrow use the spherical equivalent (sphere + half the cylinder)

Ideal lens fit A well-centered contact lens O.2 to O.4mm movement on blink Full corneal coverage in all positions of gaze Easy movement on push-up.

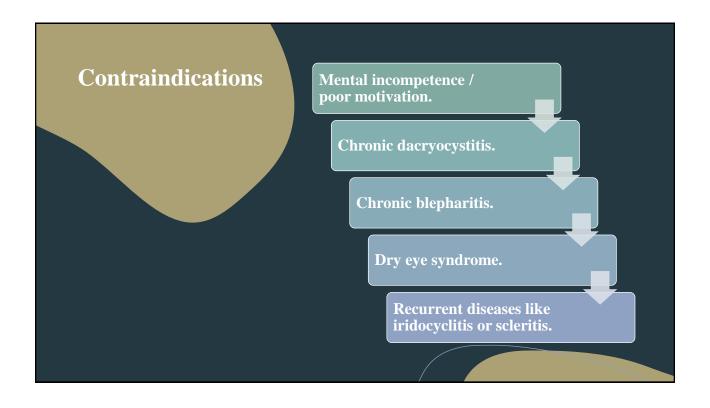






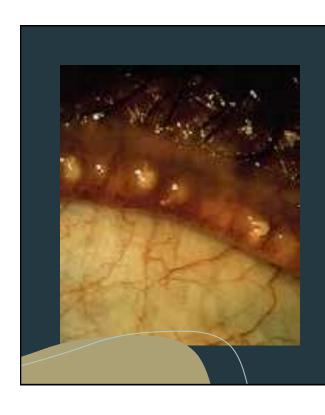






STATISTICS Percentage Activity with lens on 87% Sleep 85% Showered 61% Swimming 55% Top off lens solution in the lens • CBS news, Aug 20, 2015 *→ CDC*: case Contact Lens wearers are putting their eyes at risk. Neglect CL hygiene at least once 99% • Report from US Centers for Disease 30% Rinse with tap water **Control and Prevention** Research: 1000 contact lens wearer, age >18 years old





EYELIDS

• Meibomian gland dysfunction(MGD)

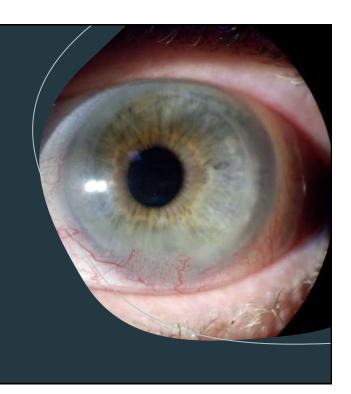


CONJUNCTIVA

• CL PAPILLARY CONJUNCTIVITIS (CLPC)

LIMBUS

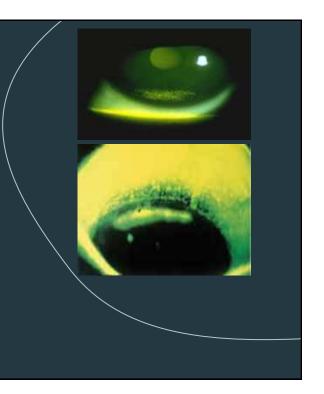
• Neovascularization

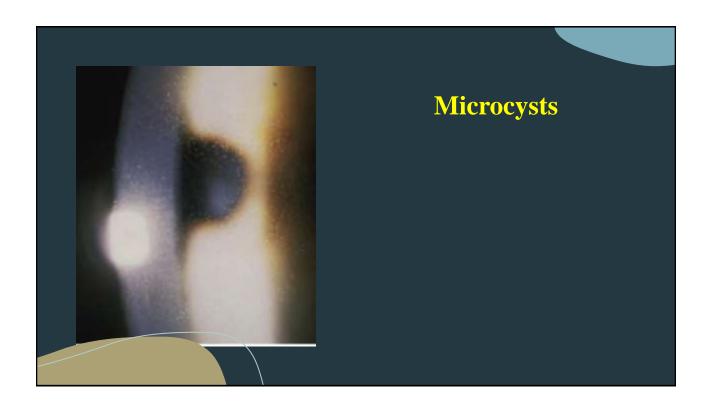


Corneal Epithelium

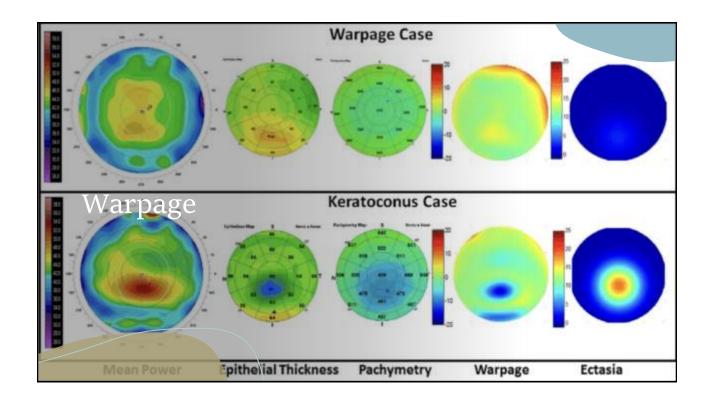
Corneal Staining

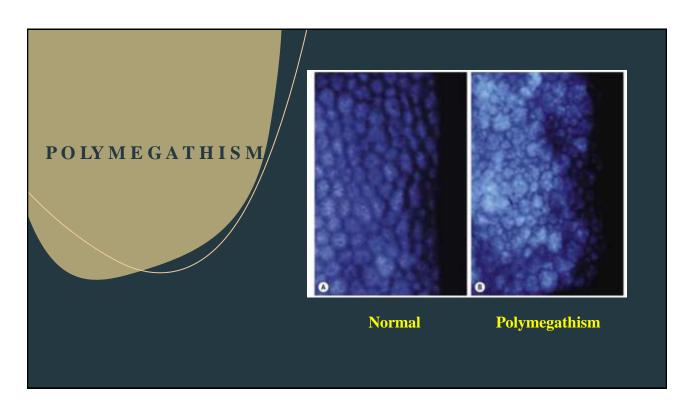
- Mechanical trauma.
- Exposure keratitis causing 3 and 9 o'clock staining in a rigid lens wearer.
- Metabolic disturbance.
- Toxicity or Allergy.
- Infection.









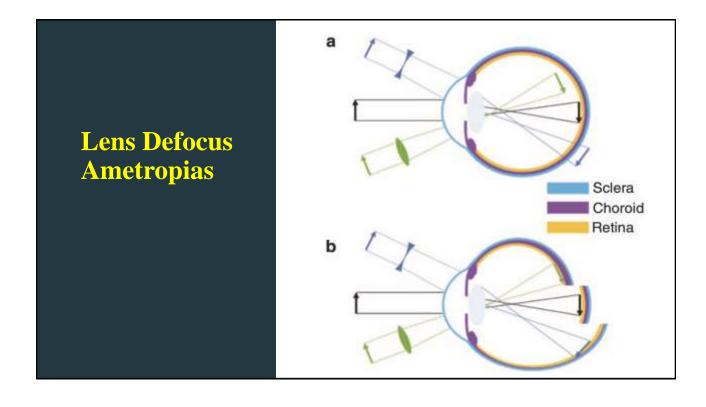


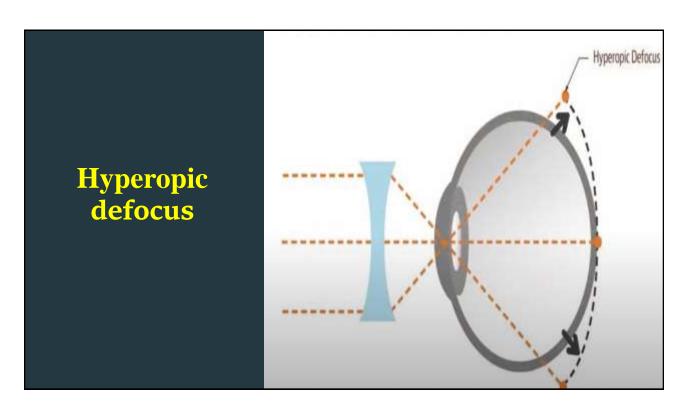
Myopia future Forecast Until 2050 51.7% Myopia, Just a Refractive Error? 5000 45.8% Asbell, Penny A. M.D. 4000 39.4% Author Information @ 3000 27.4% ₹ 2000 Eye & Contact Lens: Science & Clinical Practice 42(1):p 1-2, January 2016. | DOI: **Population** 10.1097/101_000000000000000224 1000 2000 2018 2020 2030 2040 2050 Year

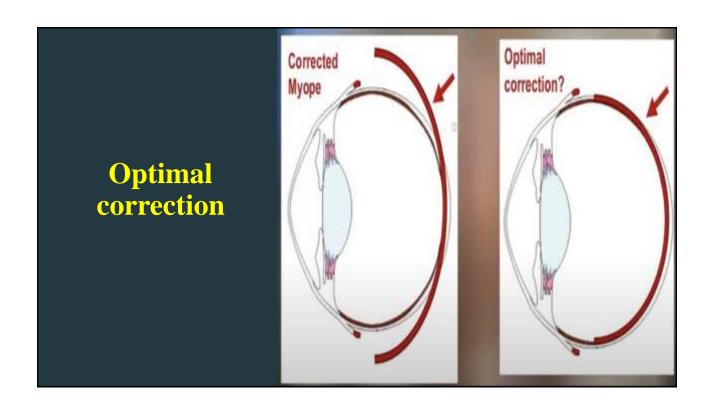
Myopia control

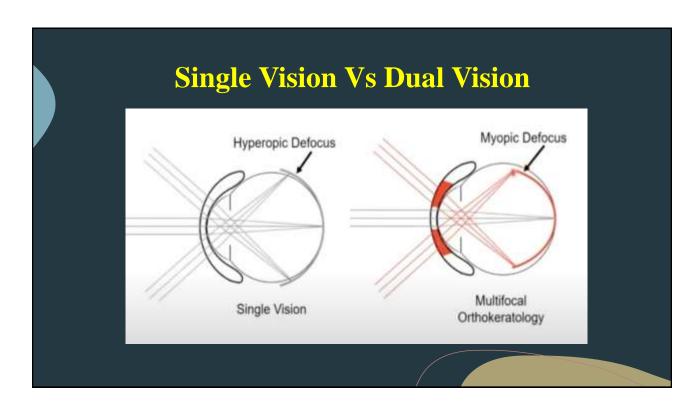
The main clinical interventions for myopia control currently include

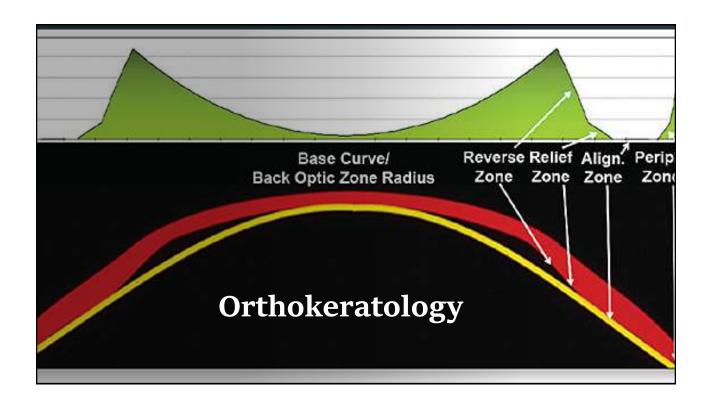
- Optical lenses.
- Pharmaceutical agents.
- Outdoor activities.





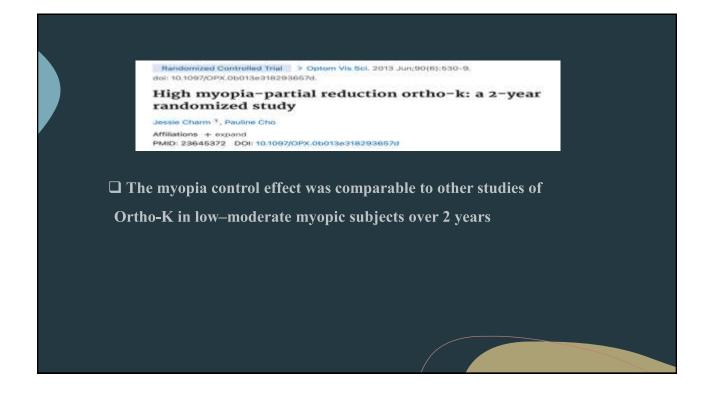






Orthokeratology □In addition to the enhancement of unaided vision at daytime, ortho-k is also able to control myopia progression. □The main hypothesis of myopia control using ortho-k is the introduction of myopic defocus on the peripheral retina □The maximum power of myopia reduction with overnight ortho-k, and most studies use −4.00 d □FDA approved up to -6 d

Myopia Control With Orthokeratology: A Review Hiraoka, Takahiro M.D. Author Information Eye & Contact Lens: Science & Clinical Practice 48(3):p 100-104, March 2022. | DOk: 10.1097/ICL.000000000000867 The inhibitory effect on axial elongation for 2 years has been reported to be from 32% to 63%, as compared with single-vision spectacles and contact lenses.



Safety of Ortho-K

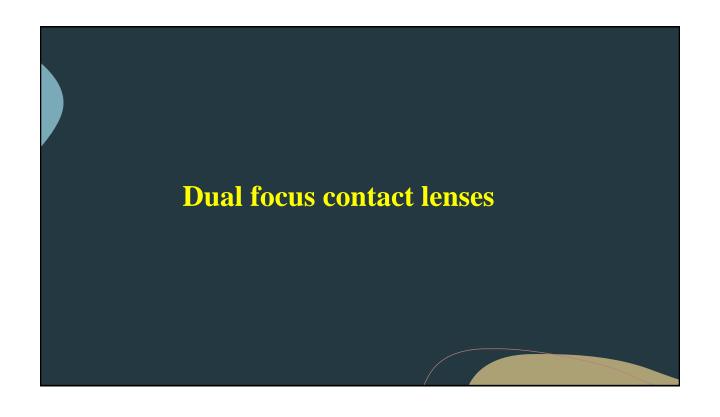


- ☐ The number of corneal complications, such as keratitis and infiltrates, was found to be significantly higher in the Ortho-K group, but no infectious keratitis was reported.
- ☐ This shows that with appropriate fitting and lens care, Ortho-K is a safe myopic control method.

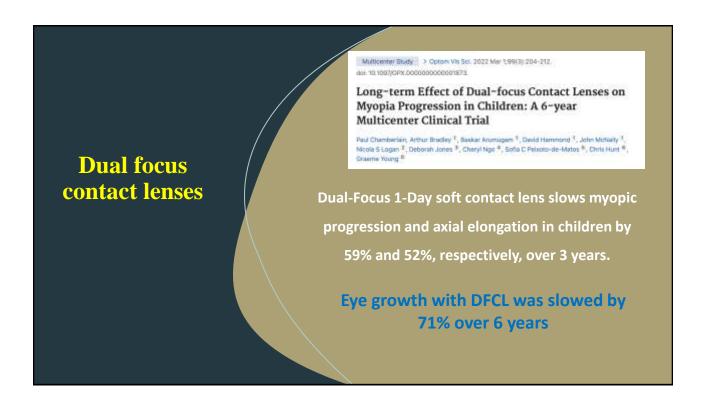
Limitations of Ortho-K

Possible factors affecting the effectiveness of myopic control among Ortho-K wearers.

- The age at which Ortho-K is started
- Baseline myopia
- Cornea profile
- Pupil size







Summary

- Contact lenses are double edged swords.
- Myopia is a disease we should correct and fight its progression.



