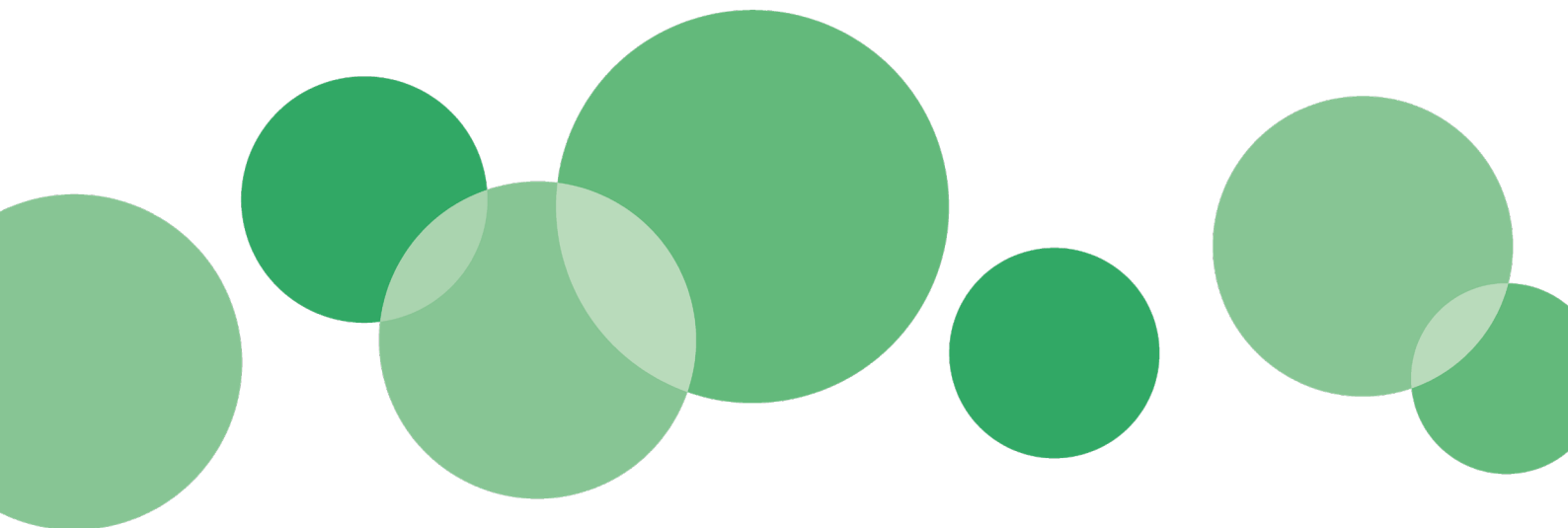


# Menicon Comfort

## Fitting Guide



# Getting to know the design

Menicon Comfort is a rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lens for myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism and presbyopia correction. Its distinctive tear reservoir (in the mid-periphery) enhances tear exchange, the larger standard diameter allows a better pressure distribution across the cornea and the tangential periphery design provides good centration. These features contribute to a high level of wearing comfort in many patients and are standard across all Menicon Comfort designs.

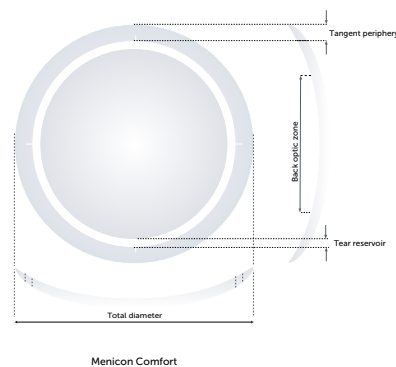
## Design

### SPHERICAL DESIGN

#### MENICON COMFORT

Menicon Comfort spherical design has a spherical optic zone with a mid-periphery tear reservoir and a tangential periphery. This forms the fundamental lens structure for all other designs in the Comfort family.

All Menicon Comfort designs are available in 3 diameters: 10.20mm, 10.60mm, 11.00mm. In addition, the OZ size depends on base curve.



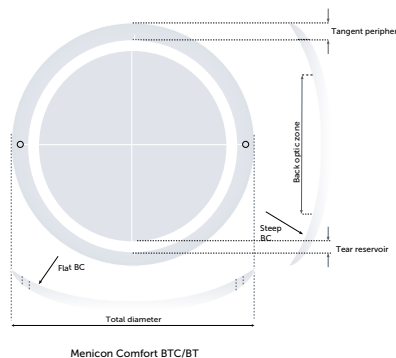
### TORIC DESIGNS

#### MENICON COMFORT BTC

Menicon Comfort BTC (back toric compensated) has a back toric surface that matches the corneal shape to provide stability to the lens on eye. It also has a front toric surface to compensate for the astigmatic over-refraction due to the lens and corneal refractive indices.

Note that the periphery is spherical (1 tangent).

Two dots are engraved on the lens to identify the flat meridian.



## MENICON COMFORT BT

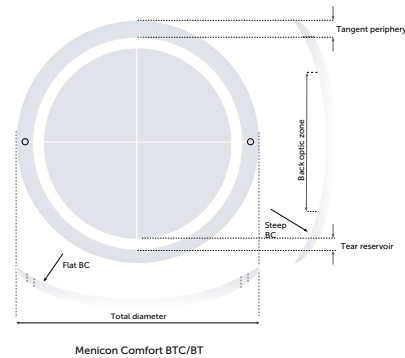
Menicon Comfort BT (bi-toric) has a back toric surface that matches the corneal shape and a front toric surface that compensates for the cylindrical over-refraction.

The Menicon Comfort BT will correct the full refraction cylinder (corneal + internal).

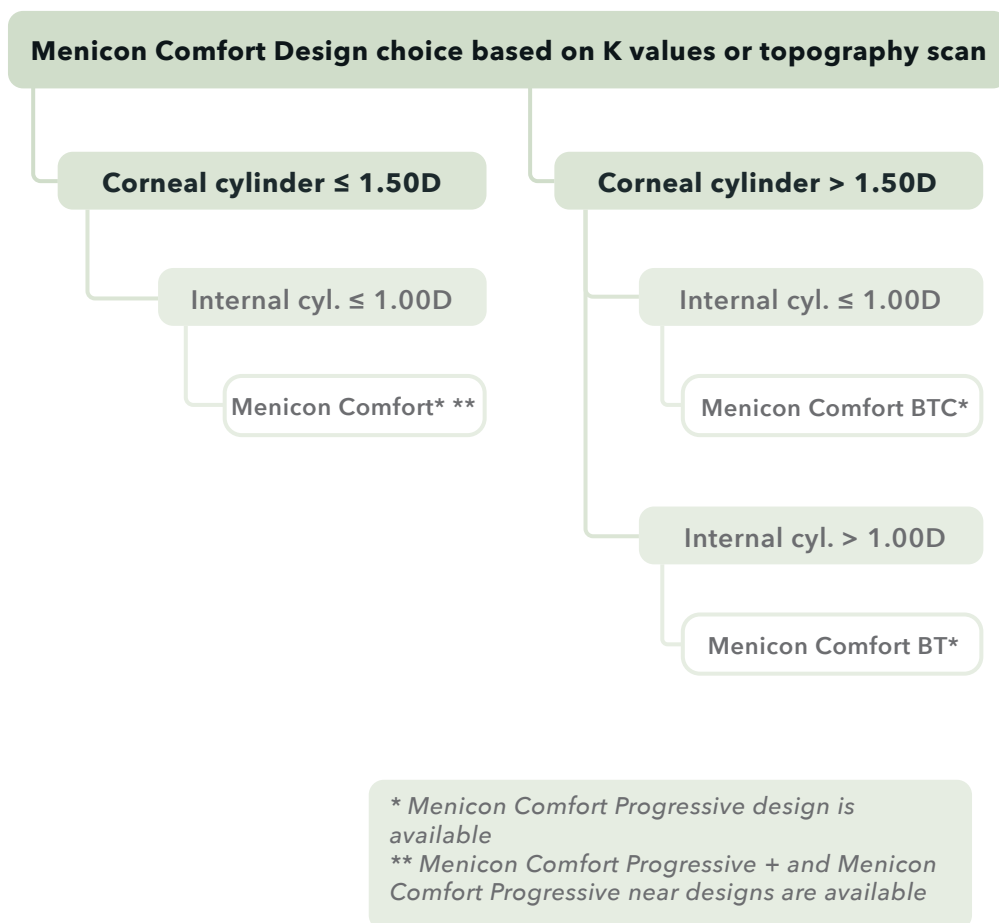
Note that the periphery is spherical (1 tangent).

Two dots are engraved on the lens to identify the flat meridian.

This design should only be ordered after fitting Menicon Comfort BTC design and finding a residual cylindrical over-refraction.



## How to choose between spherical or toric designs



## MULTIFOCAL DESIGNS

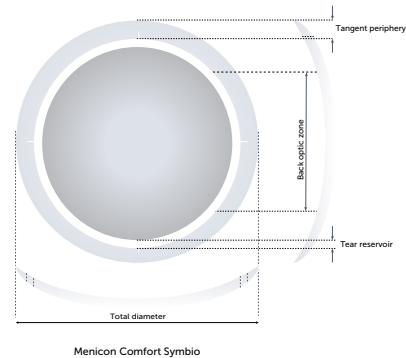
### MENICON COMFORT SYMBIO

Menicon Comfort Symbio has a multifocal front surface, with slightly increasing addition up to  $+0.75D$ . This value is fixed. The back surface is surrounded by the tear reservoir and a tangential periphery.

It has a larger distance vision zone than the Menicon Comfort Progressive regular design.

Menicon Comfort Symbio is available in spherical, back toric compensated (Menicon Comfort Symbio BTC) and bi-toric (Menicon Comfort Symbio BT) options.

The design is suitable for pre-presbyopic and patients with intensive near vision needs.

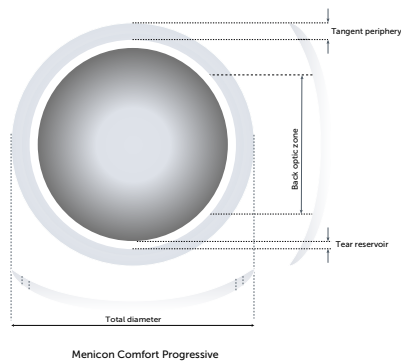


### MENICON COMFORT PROGRESSIVE

Menicon Comfort Progressive has a multifocal front surface. The addition power increases towards the periphery. Addition range is between  $+1.00D$  and  $+3.00D$ .

Menicon Comfort Progressive is available in spherical, back toric compensated (Menicon Comfort Progressive BTC) and bi-toric (Menicon Comfort Progressive BT) options.

The design is suitable for the majority of presbyopes.

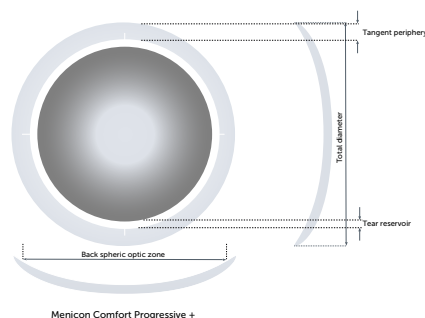


In addition, there are two variants of this design:

### **MENICON COMFORT PROGRESSIVE +**

Menicon Comfort Progressive + has a multifocal front surface, with faster increasing addition power from the centre to the periphery. The maximum addition is reached earlier than in Menicon Comfort Progressive regular design.

Menicon Comfort Progressive + is only available in spherical design.

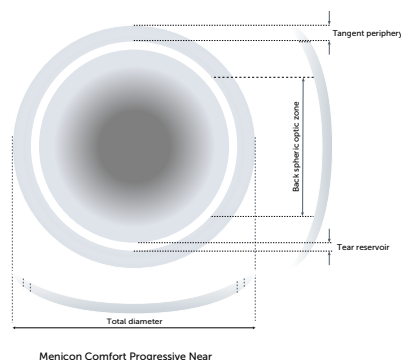


The design is suitable for presbyopes who experience near vision difficulties with the regular Menicon Comfort Progressive design.

### **MENICON COMFORT PROGRESSIVE NEAR**

This design is suitable for presbyopes who have near vision difficulties with the regular Menicon Comfort Progressive design.

Menicon Comfort Progressive Near is a centre-near design. The addition is located in the centre of the lens and decreases towards the periphery.



Menicon Comfort Progressive Near is only available in a spherical design.

The design is suitable for the modified monovision technique (for the non-dominant eye).

## Lens parameters & features

	Spheric	Toric	Multifocal	Multi-Toric
	Menicon Comfort	Menicon Comfort BTC	Menicon Comfort Symbio	Menicon Comfort Symbio BTC
		Menicon Comfort BT	Menicon Comfort Progressive	Menicon Comfort Symbio BT
			Menicon Comfort Progressive +	Menicon Comfort Progressive BTC
			Menicon Comfort Progressive Near	Menicon Comfort Progressive BT
Diameter	10.20mm, 10.60mm, 11.00mm			
Base Curve	6.50 to 9.20mm (0.05mm steps)	BTC: 6.50 to 9.20mm (0.05mm steps)  BT: 7.00 to 9.95mm (0.05mm steps)	6.50 to 9.20mm (0.05mm steps)	BTC: 6.50 to 9.20mm (0.05mm steps)  BT: 7.00 to 9.95mm (0.05mm steps)
Power	-25.00D to +25.00D (0.25D steps)			
Inner toricity (for BTC, BT designs)		0.20 to 1.00mm (0.05mm steps)		0.20 to 1.00mm (0.05mm steps)
Total cylinder (for BT design)		0.00 to -10.00D (0.25D steps), 1 to 180° (1° steps)		0.00 to -10.00D (0.25D steps), 1 to 180° (1° steps)
Addition			+1.00 to +3.00D (0.50D steps)	
Wearing type	Daily wear			
Material	Menicon Z, Menicon EX, Optimum Comfort, Futura			
Replacement	Yearly			

# Fitting process

## 1. LENS CALCULATION

Easyfit Desktop software calculates the appropriate lens based on corneal data (keratometry or topography), the patient's refraction and corneal horizontal visible iris diameter (HVID). Menicon strongly recommends the use of a topographer device whenever possible. Topography scans can be imported into Easyfit Desktop.



Easyfit Desktop is compatible with several topographers which have been extensively tested and validated within the system. For more information on topographer compatibility, please contact your local Menicon distributor.

All parameter modifications calculated on Easyfit Desktop will automatically consider any additional adjustment that the lens may need (e.g. lens power adjustment with base curve alteration).

Menicon Comfort lenses can also be calculated manually. Please use the following fitting rules for manual calculation:

Spherical	Flat K - Steep K < 0.20mm	$0.20\text{mm} \leq \text{Flat K} - \text{Steep K} \leq 0.30\text{mm}$
	BC = Flat K + 0.05	BC = Flat K

Toric	Menicon Comfort BTC/BT	
	Flat K - Steep K $\geq 0.30\text{mm}$	
	Flat BC = Flat K For Steep K $\leq 7.40\text{mm}$ : Steep BC = Steep K + 0.10mm For Steep K $> 7.40\text{mm}$ : Steep BC = Steep K + 0.15mm	

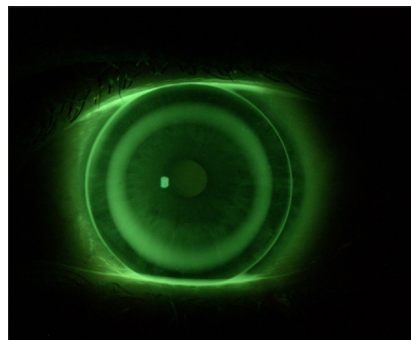
Multifocal	Menicon Comfort Progressive (Spherical), Menicon Comfort Progressive BTC, Menicon Comfort Progressive BT	
	Follow rules above and include Rx addition value	

Diameter	HVID - 1	Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use sphere value from Rx</li> <li>• Apply vertex correction if needed</li> <li>• If BC value is steeper than Flat K, add -0.25D for each 0.05mm</li> <li>• If BC value is flatter than Flat K, add +0.25D for each 0.05mm</li> </ul>
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## 2. LENS EVALUATION

The expected fluorescein pattern and lens fitting with both a spherical and toric design look as follows.

- Static evaluation: lens centered, even fluorescein distribution behind the central area of the lens (with around 20-30 microns tears thickness) with hyperfluorescence in the mid-periphery (tear reservoir) and at the lens edge. An alignment tangent zone between the tear reservoir and the edge with reduced clearance.
- Dynamic evaluation: tear flow observed under the lens after blinking, particularly in the darker zones of the lens.
- Lens centration & movement: good centration inside the limbus and smooth movement on blinking (0.5-1.0mm).

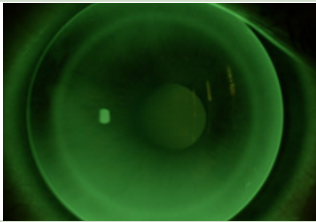
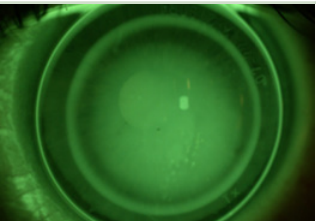

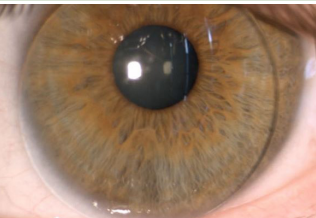


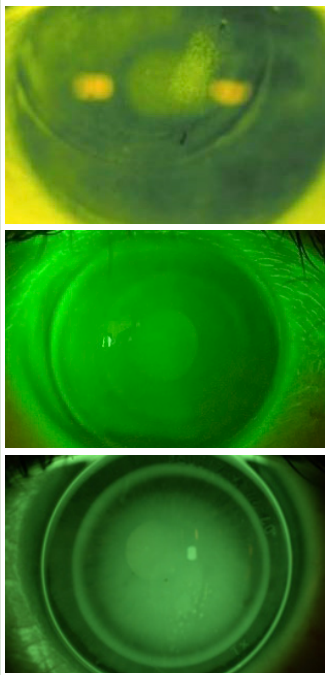
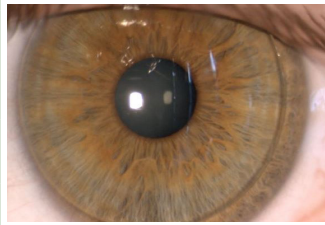
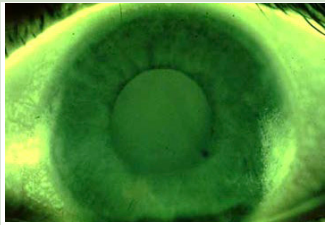
## 3. RECOMMENDED TESTS TO PERFORM AT DIFFERENT VISITS

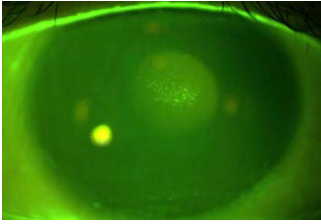
	Lens calculation	Lens collection	Following visits
Patient History	○		
Refraction & Visual Acuity	○		
HVID measurement	○		
Corneal topography / Keratometry	○		
Slit lamp examination without CL	○	○ Before and after lens wear	○ After exam with CL
Slit lamp examination with CL		○	○
VA & Over-refraction with CL		○	○
Instructions (handling & hygiene)		○	○ Habits check
Informed consent		○	
Lens inspection		○	○
Lens fitting		○	○
Lens replacement			Yearly



# Troubleshooting

OBSERVATION	CAUSE	ACTION
<b>STATIC FLUORESCEIN PATTERN ASSESSMENT</b>		
<b>Static fluorescein pattern:</b> 	Flat Fitting	Steepen BC (minimum 0.10mm)
<b>Static fluorescein pattern:</b> 	Steep Fitting	Flatten BC (minimum 0.10mm)
<b>DYNAMIC LENS ASSESSMENT</b>		
<b>Lens held by eyelid</b> 	Flat lens	Steepen BC (if fluopattern allows)
	(Peripheral) corneal astigmatism (with the rule/oblique)	BTC lens design
	Lens too large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce diameter</li> <li>• Switch to Menicon Omni design in smaller diameter with possibly a prism</li> </ul>
	Excessive eyelid force	
<b>Excessive movement beyond limbus</b> 	Flat lens (in horizontal meridian in particular)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steepen BC</li> <li>• Change lens toricity if possible</li> </ul>
	Spherical lens on a toric cornea	Switch to a toric design
	Lens not large enough	Increase diameter if possible
	Tangent doesn't land properly on the cornea (low corneal eccentricity)	Steepen if possible
	Heavy (plus) lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase diameter</li> <li>• Reduce diameter if increasing does not work</li> </ul>
	Lax eyelid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase diameter</li> <li>• Flatten BC</li> </ul>

<b>Lens not moving with blinking / lens binding</b>	Steep lens	Flatten BC (if fluopattern allows)
	Significant (peripheral) corneal astigmatism	BTC lens design
	Lens too large	Decrease diameter may work to encourage the lens to be pushed at the edge by the lid
	Dryness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess tear film/lens material</li> <li>Use artificial tears</li> </ul>
	Heavy (plus) lens	Reduce lens diameter
	Lax eyelid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase diameter</li> <li>Flatten BC</li> <li>Decrease diameter may work to encourage the lens to be pushed at the edge by the lid</li> </ul>
	High corneal eccentricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease diameter</li> <li>Switch to Menicon Omni design</li> </ul>
	Corneal warpage (upward decentration)	Can be acceptable. If not, increase the diameter if possible
<b>Lens rides to side</b>	Flat lens (in horizontal meridian in particular)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steeepen BC</li> <li>Change lens toricity</li> </ul>
	Significant (peripheral) corneal astigmatism (against the rule)	BTC lens design
	Lens not large enough	Increase diameter
	Decentred apex/warpage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refit</li> <li>Change diameter/BC</li> </ul>
<b>3&amp;9 staining</b>	Flat lens in periphery (in horizontal meridian in particular)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change BC</li> <li>Change lens toricity if possible</li> </ul>
	Lens decentering	Increase diameter
	Dryness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess tear film</li> <li>Use artificial tears</li> </ul>
	Steep lens (no tear film exchange)	Flatten BC (if fluopattern allows)
	Small diameter (stainings on the cornea)	Increase diameter
	Large diameter (stainings on the conjunctiva)	Decrease diameter
	Incomplete blinking	Increase diameter

<b>Central staining</b> 	Flat lens	Steepen BC (if fluopattern allows)
	Lens decentering	Increase diameter
	Dryness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess tear film</li> <li>• Use artificial tears</li> </ul>
	Deposits under lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean with lens care solution</li> <li>• Give handling advice</li> </ul>
	Steep lens (no tear exchange)	Flatten BC (if fluopattern allows)
	Excessive movement	Change diameter/toricity
<b>Halos / glare at night</b>	Significant lens movement	Increase lens diameter to reduce lens movement
	Lens decentering	Change parameters/design/lens toricity
<b>Insufficient VA - since beginning of wear</b>	Residual refraction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sphere</li> <li>• Cylinder</li> </ul>	Perform over-refraction and correct residual Rx
	Rotation Stable or Unstable with BT design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable Rotation: Use the over-rx feature of Easfit Desktop</li> <li>• Unstable Rotation: make the lens stable (increase diameter, change toricity)</li> </ul>
<b>Insufficient VA - after hours of lens wear</b>	Steep Lens	Flatten BC
	Lens fogging	Assess fitting
	Lens hygiene: deposits	Hygiene habits review and improvement

## Lens Care

To keep Menicon Comfort lenses in optimal condition it is important to clean the lenses thoroughly every day.

We recommend cleaning with a multipurpose solution like MeniCare Pure (or MeniCare Plus) in the morning after removing them and storing them in a clean lens case with a fresh dose of MeniCare Pure (or MeniCare Plus).

If needed, we also recommend the use of SPRAY & CLEAN as an extra cleaner against oily (lipid) deposits.

Regardless of the daily cleaning solution used, we always recommend a deep cleaning with Menicon Progent regularly. Menicon Progent is an intensive cleaner and very effective in removing any invisible residual deposits that may remain on Menicon Comfort lenses.

For patients who have problems with multipurpose solutions (accessibility, allergies), certain hydrogen peroxide solutions such as PlatinCare may be substituted.

**Proper lens maintenance is essential for optimal lens performance and comfortable, safe lens wear.**

For trial lens management, please visit the Menicon website for additional guidance about caring for your trial sets in the Hygienic Management of Multipatient Use of Rigid Gas Permeable Trial Lenses guide.



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**Comfort**



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