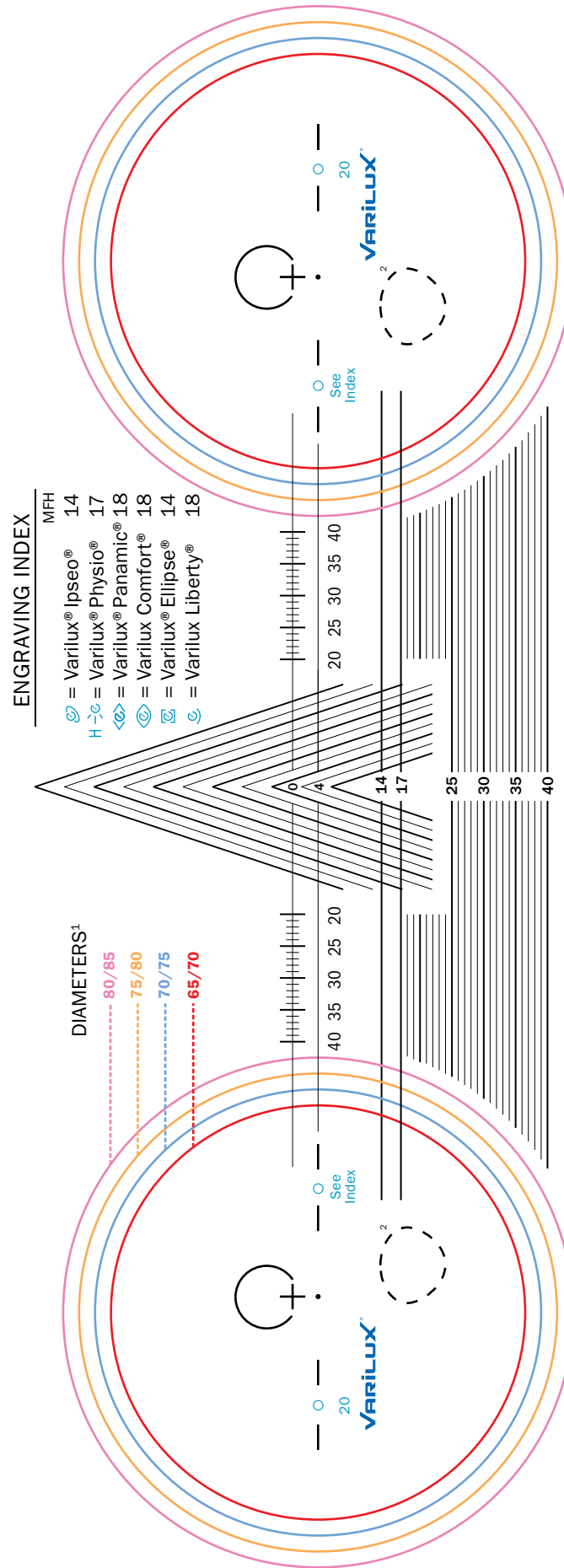





# Follow-up Care


SYMPTOM	SOLUTION
Patient has narrow reading area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify fitting height and PD measurements</li> <li>• Verify ADD power</li> <li>• Add pantoscopic tilt and decrease vertex distance</li> </ul>
Peripheral vision blurs and moves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjust frames to decrease vertex distance and to increase facial wrap</li> </ul>
Patient lifts head or glasses to read.	<p>Lenses are fit too low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjust frames</li> <li>• Raise frames by adding nose pads</li> <li>• If necessary, re-fit lenses</li> </ul>
Patient lowers head or glasses to read at a distance.	<p>Lenses are fit too high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjust frames</li> <li>• Lower frames by adjusting nose pads</li> <li>• If necessary, re-fit lenses</li> </ul>
Patient moves reading material off to side for better focus.	<p>PD is off:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify monocular PD measurements</li> <li>• Have lenses re-made with correct PD measurements</li> </ul>
Distance vision is slightly blurry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For central vision, increase pantoscopic tilt, or slightly decrease lens-fitting height</li> </ul>



<sup>1</sup>Diameters vary by product—see availability list  
<sup>2</sup>Location of near zone varies by product—verify near power with engraving



## Fitting and Dispensing Guide



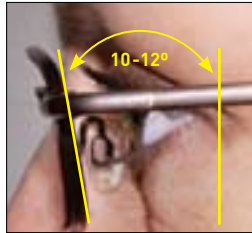
VARILUX®

Natural Vision. Forever.

# Fitting

## ADJUST THE FRAME

- Adjust the frame on the patient for maximum comfort and accuracy before taking any measurements.
- Set the vertex distance between 12 and 14mm.
- Set the pantoscopic tilt angle between 10° and 12°.
- Frame should have positive facial wrap.



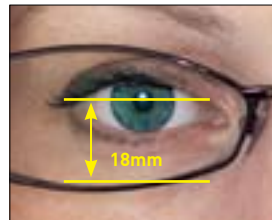
## TAKE THE PATIENT'S PUPILARY DISTANCE (PD)

- Always take monocular PD to ensure exact centering of the eye behind the lens.
- Varilux® lenses should be fit using distance monocular PD.



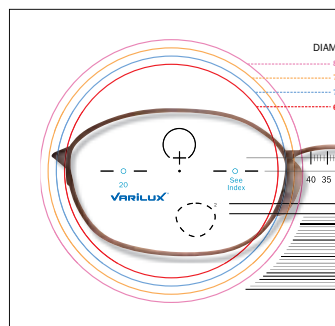
## TAKE FITTING HEIGHT MEASUREMENT

- Avoid parallax error.
- Take monocular height measurement by marking each lens at pupil center using a felt-tip pen.
- Draw a horizontal line on each lens and double check to make sure that the lines are crossing the center of each pupil.
- Measure the fitting height from the deepest point of the lens to the pupil center.



## CHECK LENS CUT-OUT

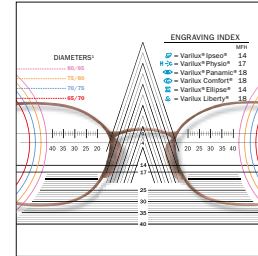
- Mark the patient's fitting height and distance PD on the sample lens, creating a cross.
- Place the lens cross over the layout chart cross to verify that the lens will fit into the frame.
- If the lens does not fit, choose another, more suitable frame that will accommodate the lens.



# Dispensing

## CONFIRM MEASUREMENTS AND PRESCRIPTION

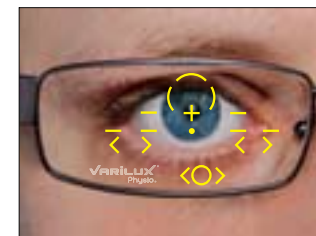
- Using the centering chart, center the frame over the inverted "V."
- Confirm the monocular PD and height.
- Confirm distance Rx with lensometer.\*
- Confirm prism at prism reference point (PRP).



\*The abbreviated ADD power is engraved on the temporal side of all Varilux lenses and should be used to verify ADD power. Abbreviated ADD power is the first two digits of the actual ADD power to the nearest 0.25 diopters. For example, 22 is equal to 2.25.

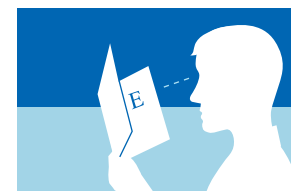
## CONFIRM FIT ON PATIENT

- With lenses marked or using decals, verify that the fitting cross is at pupil center.
- Adjust the frame to raise or lower the fit, if necessary.

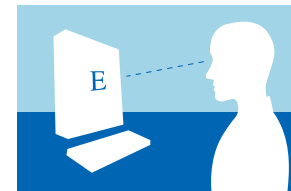


## DEMONSTRATE VIEWING AREAS

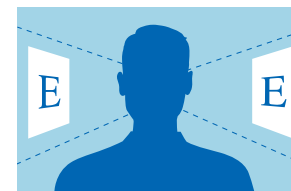
**Near** – Demonstrate the near prescription by having the patient read the Varilux lens reading card.



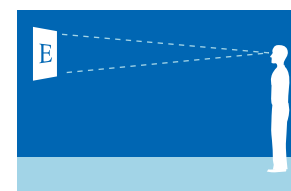
**Intermediate** – Repeat the demonstration. This time, ask the patient to look at an object at arm's-length distance.



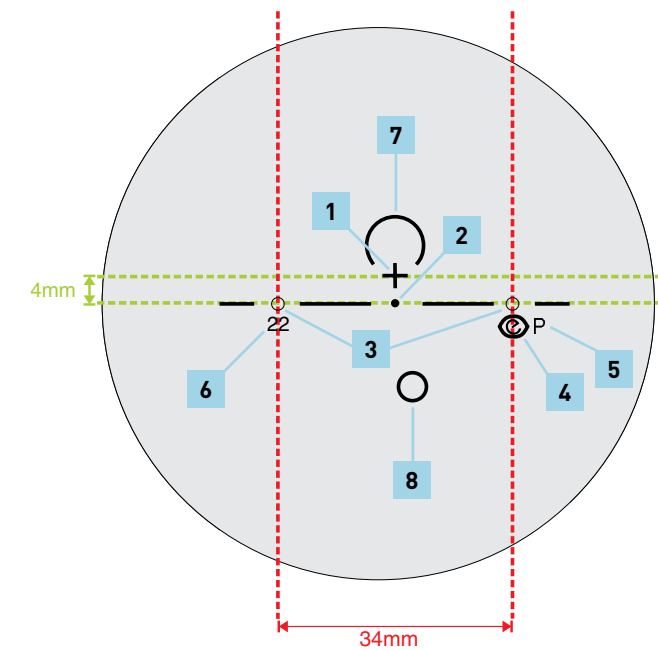
**Periphery** – Demonstrate the decrease in power at the periphery by having the patient hold his or her head still while moving the reading card from side to side.



**Distance** – Demonstrate the distance prescription by having the patient look at an object at least 20 feet away.



# Understanding



The following markings are used to verify the properties of a progressive addition lens (PAL):

- 1 Fitting Reference Point (FRP)** – Designates the point on the lens that should be placed along the optical axis of the patient (center of pupil). Once removed, this marking may be recreated using a layout chart.
- 2 Primary Reference Point (PRP)** – Located 4mm below the FRP, this is the optical center of a PAL, and it's used to check prismatic properties. Prescribed or thinning prism should be verified at this point.
- 3 Two engraved circles** – Situated 17mm to each side of the PRP, these circles are used to verify the axis alignment and can be used with a layout chart to recreate the FRP marking.
- 4 Design Identifier** – An engraving located under the nasal circle that's unique to each PAL design.
- 5 Material Identifier** – Appears to the right of the design identification and denotes the material.
- 6 ADD Engraving** – Appears under the temporal circle and denotes the ADD power. Verification of ADD power should be made with the engraving, not with the near verification circle.
- 7 Distance Verification Circle** – Located above the FRP, this area of the lens may be used to verify prescribed distance power but cannot be used to verify prism.
- 8 Near Verification Circle** – Located 13-18mm below the FRP, the near verification circle is no longer used to verify total near power. Modern PALs have varied insets and progression lengths that may place the near area outside of the circle. True ADD power cannot be read by a lensometer, since the worn position of the lens will vary from the lensometer mounting.