2. Initial Lens Power Selection

- Presbyopia is a common condition that affects the ability of the eye to focus on near objects.
- Initial power selection is based on the patient's age and the caloric requirements of the eye.
- A trial lens is used to determine the appropriate power.
- The trial lens should be worn for a period of time to allow the patient to adjust to the lens.

3. Initial Lens Evaluation

- The patient should be observed for any signs of irritation, discomfort, or reduced vision.
- The patient should be asked if they notice any changes in vision or comfort.
- The patient should be informed of any potential side effects, including dryness, irritation, or redness.

4. Characteristics of a Tight (Steep) Lens

- Tight-fitting lenses tend to cause more discomfort and may require frequent removal.
- Tight-fitting lenses may also cause dryness, redness, and a feeling of foreign body sensation.
- Tight-fitting lenses may be more difficult to insert and remove.

5. Criteria of a Well-Fitted Lens

- The patient should feel comfortable wearing the lens for an extended period of time.
- The patient should not experience any discomfort or irritation.
- The patient should not notice any changes in vision.

6. Follow-Up Care

- Follow-up care should be scheduled at regular intervals to monitor the patient's lens佩戴情况.
- Follow-up care should include a comprehensive examination to assess the patient's vision and comfort.
- Follow-up care should include a review of any potential side effects and a discussion of any necessary adjustments.

7. Handling of Lenses

- Lenses should be handled carefully to avoid damage to the lens surface.
- Lenses should be stored in a clean, dry environment to prevent contamination.
- Lenses should be replaced regularly to maintain optimal vision and comfort.

8. Lens Parameters Available

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is a single-use, daily wear lens.
- The lens is available in a variety of powers and base curves to accommodate individual needs.
- The lens is designed to provide excellent vision, comfort, and wearability.

9. Indications

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is indicated for contact lens wear to correct presbyopia.
- The lens is available in a variety of powers and base curves to accommodate individual needs.

10. Warnings

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is contraindicated for use in patients with active eye infections, irritation, or injury.
- The patient should be instructed to discontinue use and consult an eye care professional if any of these symptoms occur.

11. Handling Information for Astigmatism

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is available in a variety of base curves to accommodate astigmatism.
- The patient should be instructed to consult an eye care professional if any of these symptoms occur.

12. Fitting Forms

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is available in a variety of fitting forms to accommodate individual needs.
- The patient should be instructed to consult an eye care professional if any of these symptoms occur.

13. Medications

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is available in a variety of medications to accommodate individual needs.
- The patient should be instructed to consult an eye care professional if any of these symptoms occur.

14. Contraindications

- The Bausch & Lomb Biotrue® ONEday (nestofilcon A) Contact Lens is contraindicated for use in patients with active eye infections, irritation, or injury.
- The patient should be instructed to discontinue use and consult an eye care professional if any of these symptoms occur.
Lens Fitting 19

Trial Lens Fitting 16

Near Add Determination 16

Trials of future treatments of UV light damage are ongoing, including the use of topical preparations of antioxidants; however, the incidence of ocular disorders associated with exposure to UV light has not been completely cover the eye and surrounding area. You should continue to use UV

The physical / optical properties of the lens are:

Important

The lens should be used for the purpose of vision correction only. Patients should avoid the following:

If the patient notices any of the above, he or she should be instructed to:

- To prevent exposure to UV light, wear protective eyewear when outdoors or near sources of UV light.
- To minimize exposure to UV light, limit time spent outdoors during peak UV exposure hours (10 AM to 4 PM).
- To reduce exposure to UV light, use shades or wear protective eyewear that block 99% of UV light.
- To reduce exposure to UV light, use sunscreen on exposed skin.
- Be aware of the risk factors for UV-related eye damage and take appropriate precautions to protect your eyes.

You may also refer to the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue ONEday for Presbyopia Bifocal product insert for additional information.

If the lens becomes damaged, lost or worn out, the patient should stop using the lens and contact their eye care professional immediately.

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3. Special Considerations

### UNIFORM Lens Correction

- **Ocular Preference Determination Methods**
  - Generally, the non-dominant eye is corrected for near vision. The following test for near vision is performed for the non-dominant eye: Have the patient look at familiar near objects such as a watch face or fingernails. Again assess the patient's reaction to distance vision under these circumstances. Then have the patient look at you. Assess the patient's reaction to distance vision under these circumstances. The patient's reaction to distance vision should be evaluated at least on one occasion correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Visual Demand Method**
  - Consider the patient's visual demands during the near vision testing process to determine if one or both eyes are more important. Corrected for distance and left uncorrected for near.

- **Monovision Correction**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near. Next determine the near add.
  - Always prescribe the lens power for the near eye that provides optimal near acuity at the midpoint of the patient's habitual reading distance. However, when more than one add is needed, then the patient may at first experience some mild blurred vision, dizziness, headaches, and a feeling of slight imbalance. You should explain the adaptational symptoms to the patient. Visually demanding situations should be avoided during the initial wearing period. A secretary who places copy to the left side of the desk will usually function better with her non-dominant eye near corrected for distance and the left uncorrected for near.

- **Decision to Fit**
  - For anisometropic corrections, it is generally best to fit the more hyperopic eye.

- **Patient Education**
  - It is necessary for the patient to realize the disadvantages as well as the advantages of their new vision in an everyday small and large setting. The visual requirements of their new vision must be learned and practiced.

### MULTIFOCAL FITTING GUIDELINES

1. **Patient Selection**

- The ability to safely use a multifocal contact lens varies greatly from patient to patient. The presbyopic patient with significant visual problems in one eye is not a candidate. The presbyopic patient with significant visual problems in one eye is not a candidate. If the patient in question is at least age 45 years, and has an acuity of 20/20 in one eye with a refractive error correction of 0 to ±4.00 D, contact lens examination is indicated.

- **Concomitant Environmental and Visual Demand Considerations**
  - All patients do not function equally well with multifocal correction. Patients may not perform as well for certain tasks with this correction as they have with monovision correction.
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Pre-fitting**
  - Determine the critical vision requirements. If a patient's gaze for near tasks is critical for presbyopic patients. A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Fluctuating Visual Demand**
  - It is recommended that the patient see in the target distance and near acuity and depth perception for distance and near tasks. During the fitting process one eye and then the other while the distance refractive error correction is in place for both eyes. Determine whether the patient functions best with distance and near correction.

- **Binocularly**
  - The decision to fit a patient with multifocal correction is most appropriately left to the optometrist. A trial fitting is performed in the office to allow the patient to experience monovision correction.

- **Single Vision**
  - A secretary who places copy to the left side of the desk will usually function better with her non-dominant eye near corrected for distance and the left uncorrected for near.

2. **Lens Selection**

- **Unilateral Lens Correction**
  - Unilateral lens correction is indicated when the patient requires critical vision (visual acuity and stereopsis) it should be determined by the optometrist. The optometrist can function with multifocal lens.

- **Bilateral Lens Correction**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Contact Lens**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Bi-focal or Tri-focal Contact Lenses**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Surface Curvature**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Lens Power**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Expanding Zone**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Lens Diameter**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Lens Base Curve**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Lens Material**
  - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is –2.50 diopters myopic will usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.

- **Lenses for Presbyopia (nesofilcon A) Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens Patient Information**
  - All patients should be supplied with a copy of the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue ONEday for Presbyopia Patient Information Booklet.

### HANDLING OF LENSES

1. Handle the lens by the edges only. Do not touch the surface or any other part of the lens except the edges. Start by wetting your hands and fingers with rewetting solution in their eye. The patient should be instructed to use a lubricating or rewetting solution in their eye. The patient should be instructed to use a lubricating or rewetting solution in their eye. If the lens sticks (stops moving), the patient should be instructed to use a lubricating or rewetting solution in their eye. The patient should be instructed to use a lubricating or rewetting solution in their eye.

2. **Cleaning**

- Clean the lens daily with a broad wet lens to ensure lens removal. If patient is wearing two High ADD lenses:
  - 1. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and High ADD in the non-dominant eye.
  - 2. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and High ADD in the non-dominant eye.
  - 1. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and High ADD in the non-dominant eye.
  - 2. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and High ADD in the non-dominant eye.

3. **Sterilization**

- Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization. Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization. Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization. Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization. Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization. Sterilize the lens in cold, hot or steam sterilization.

4. **Inflammation**

- Inflammation of the lens, monoferroic material and expiration date.

5. **Chemical Irritation**

- Chemical irritation of the lens, monoferroic material and expiration date.

6. **Deterioration**

- Deterioration of the lens, monoferroic material and expiration date.

7. **Other Suggestions**

- Other suggestions that will ensure the contact lens is worn comfortably by the patient after considering the patient's visual demands.

### HOW SUPPLIED

- Each container may be supplied in a plastic package containing one bottle containing sterile saline solution (Calibra, Contact Lens Care System) and one bottle containing sterile saline solution.

### CARE FOR A STICKING (NONMOVING) LENS

- If less than 2 lens movements, have the patient limit activities with low visual requirements on any other day than the recommended solutions. The patient should not wear the lens for more than 22 hours with any other day than the recommended solutions. The patient should not wear the lens for more than 22 hours with any other day than the recommended solutions. The patient should not wear the lens for more than 22 hours with any other day than the recommended solutions.

### EMERGENCIES

- Be sure to consult a healthcare provider immediately for additional care. If the lens does not move within 3 days, the patient should be instructed to discontinue use of the lens and consult a healthcare provider immediately. If the lens does not move within 3 days, the patient should be instructed to discontinue use of the lens and consult a healthcare provider immediately.

### REPORTING OF ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Reporting of adverse reactions is essential to maintaining a safe environment. As a patient, it is important to report any adverse reactions to the manufacturer or healthcare provider. Reporting of adverse reactions is essential to maintaining a safe environment. Reporting of adverse reactions is essential to maintaining a safe environment. Reporting of adverse reactions is essential to maintaining a safe environment.