DELTA SCLERAL

DELTA Multifocal

DELTA Scleral Multifocal is designed to fit a wide range of presbyopic patients, offering a streamlined fitting experience while providing the flexibility needed to address individual visual demands. At the heart of the design is a **true multifocal platform** featuring multiple optical configurations, including:

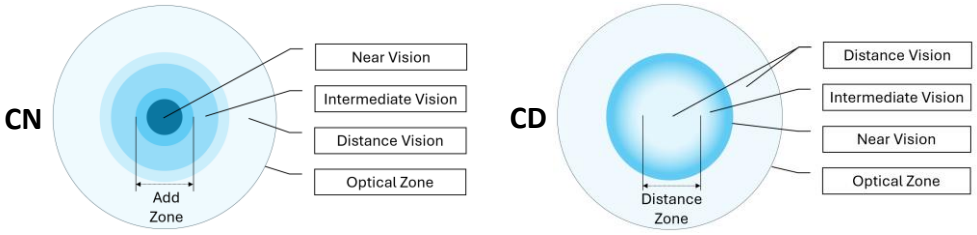
- **Center Near** optics for patients who require excellent near vision while maintaining distance performance.
- **Center Distance** optics for patients prioritizing sharp distance vision with seamless near support.
- **Decentered Optics** that can be customized to align with the patient's visual axis, improving optical performance and maximizing visual quality.

This versatile approach allows practitioners to select the most appropriate optical design rather than relying on a one-size-fits-all solution. The result is a multifocal scleral lens that is both **simple to fit and highly effective**, helping practitioners achieve success across a broader range of patients.

Step 1 : Complete a DELTA Scleral fitting and provide the following <u>additional</u> information (STRONGLY recommended)

- Pupil Size (normal indoor room illumination)
- Patient Age
- Spectacle Add
- Dominant / Non-Dominant Eye

Step 2: Select Center Near (CN) or Center Distance (CD) diopter profiles



- Select **CN** lenses **OU** when patients have a near-centric work and lifestyle, desiring functional vision at distance while giving them the ability to see screens and devices as well as read small print.
- Select **CD** lenses **OU** when patients want clear distance vision with functional near vision for many near tasks.
- Select **CD** for **dominant eye** and **CN** for **non-dominant eye** when the patient demonstrates the ability to tolerate uneven correction and wants the best of both worlds.

Step 3: Select Add power - choose Add power based upon spectacle add power (CN & CD designs)

Spectacle Add	*Add Indicated*	*Add Power*
+1.25 or lower	1) Low	+1.25
+1.50 to +2.00	2) Medium	+1.75
+2.25 to +2.50	3) High	+2.25
Above +2.50	4) High+	+2.75

May elect to fit dominant eye one step lower in add power for enhanced distance VA.

Step 4 : Select Zone size - choose add/dist. zone size based on pupil size. Use age or distance Rx if pupil size is unavailable.

Pupil Size	*Age*	*Distance Rx*	*Zone Indicated*	*CN Design Add Zone Size*	*CD Design Dist. Zone Size*
< 4.0mm	> 60	Mod to High Hyperope	1) Small	1.6	1.8
4.0mm to 4.9mm	53 to 59	Low Myope to Low Hyperope	2) Medium	2.0	2.3
5.0mm to 5.9mm	45 to 52	Low to Mod Myope	3) Large	2.4	2.8
> 6.0mm	< 45	High Myope	4) Large+	2.8	3.3

Troubleshooting / Adjustments

CN Design

Problem	*Step 1*	*Step 2*	*Step 3*
Poor Distance Vision	Over Refract. Adjust lens power if necessary.	Decrease Add Zone size in dominant eye by 1 step.	Decrease Add Power in dominant eye by 1 step.
Poor Near Vision		Increase Add Zone size in non-dominant eye by 1 step.	Increase Add Power in non-dominant eye by 1 step.

CD Design

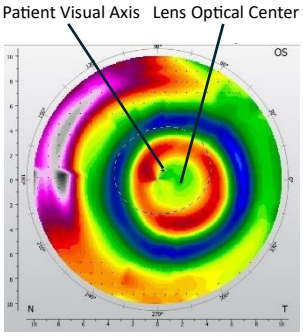
Problem	*Step 1*	*Step 2*	*Step 3*
Poor Distance Vision	Over Refract. Adjust lens power if necessary.	Increase Distance Zone size in dominant eye by 1 step.	Decrease Add Power in dominant eye by 1 step.
Poor Near Vision		Decrease Distance Zone size in non-dominant eye by 1 step.	Increase Add Power in non-dominant eye by 1 step.

Both Designs

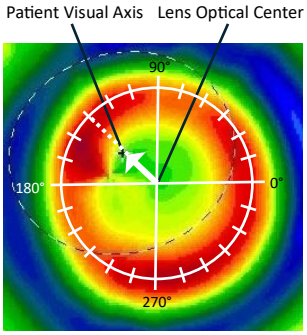
Problem	*Step 1*	*Step 2*	*Step 3*	*Step 4*
Images are streaked/ smeared	Verify optics are centered with over topography.	Ensure that lens is as well centered as possible with proper fit parameters.	Order lens with decentered add / distance zone if optics are significantly decentered.	
Significant cylinder on over refraction				If optics are reasonably well centered, incorporate OR.

Ordering Decentered Optics

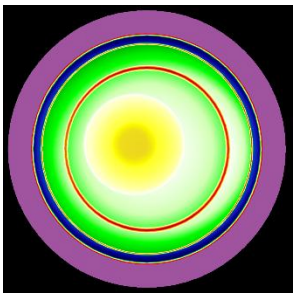
- Utilize topography over the multifocal lens and observe the position of the lens optical center relative to the patient's visual axis.
- DELTA uses polar coordinates to define the optical offset (amount in mm and axis in degrees).
- The example below shows a lens that needs decentered optics to the left and up, or 1.00mm @ 165°

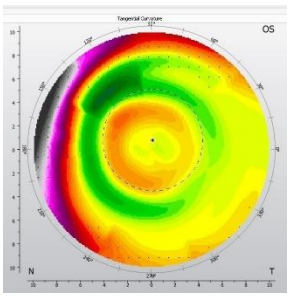


lenses with poor centration



close up with offset


lenses with decentered optics



final result – well centered optics

- Note: ensure that lens parameter **Flat Meridian Axis (Dx Lines)** accurately reflects the orientation of the Rx lens to eliminate the need to use LARS for optical offset axis.