RGPs = Really Good Problem Solvers!

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Course Description:

Gas permeable lenses serve a vital role in managing a multitude of different patient needs and conditions. This course will be a case-based review of particular GP uses and indications. Other concepts reviewed will include the role of topography, lens design, and troubleshooting as it pertains to each case and condition.

Course Objectives:

1. Review the conditions that are helped with GPs
2. Describe how to achieve good fits
3. Explain the use of topography
4. Discuss the benefits for astigmatic patients
5. Describe how to be successful with multifocal GPs
6. Discuss keratoconic and other irregular fitting designs

I. Where to start?
   a. GP indications
      i. Torics
         1. Greater than 2.50 D
         2. Unhappy with soft vision
      ii. Multifocals
         1. Higher/advanced presbyopes
         2. Patients seeking better contrast
         3. Astigmats
      iii. Irregular corneas
         1. Keratoconus/ectasia
         2. Post surgical
         3. Corneal scarring

II. Toric GPs
   a. Review designs
      i. Front toric
      ii. Back toric
      iii. Bitoric
   b. Explore case
      i. Empirical design
      ii. Ks and Rx
      iii. Evaluation
   c. Troubleshooting
      i. Fluorescein patterns
      ii. Over-refraction

III. Multifocal GPs
   a. Review designs
      i. Aspheric
         1. Back surface vs front surface
         2. Center distance vs center near
      ii. Translating
         1. Seg height
         2. Prism ballast
   b. Explore case
      i. What are the patient's needs/vision requirements?
      ii. What are the patient's physiologic considerations?
         1. Keratometry
         2. Lid tonicity and position
         3. Pupil size
      iii. Lens evaluation
         1. Position
         2. Fluorescein

            3. Movement
    c. Troubleshooting
        i. Improving translation
        ii. Zone size
        iii. Seg height and prism

IV. Keratoconus
    a. Topography
        i. Axial vs tangential maps
        ii. Selecting initial lens
    b. Design options- small vs large
    c. Case example
        i. Initial design
        ii. Evaluating fluorescein
    d. Troubleshooting
        i. Ideal pattern
        ii. 3/9 staining
        iii. Decentration

V. Post surgical
    a. Conditions
        i. Refractive surgery
            1. LASIK
            2. PRK
        ii. Post penetrating keratoplasty
    b. Topography
        i. Oblate vs prolate
        ii. Zone size
    c. Design
        i. Reverse geometry
            1. Radii and widths
            2. Utilizing topography
    d. Case example
        i. How to get started fitting
        ii. Fluorescein evaluation
    e. Troubleshooting
        i. What changes to make based on lens performance
        ii. Fit concerns
            1. Graft host junction
            2. LASIK flap