digiform Fitting Guide



DigiForm[™] 16.6 Lens Overview

Optical Zone 8.0mm **Corneal Zones** 8.0 – 10.0mm & 10.0 – 12.0mm **Limbal Adjustment Zone** 12.0 – 14.0mm **Main Landing Zone** 14.0 – 15.8mm **Bevel Edge Landing Zone** 15.8 – 16.6mm

Etched Base Curve & Sag 180° apart
Etched Fitting Scales For Precise Evaluation (Diag. only)
OAD 16.6mm
Recommended Material Optimum Extra (100Dk)



Step 1 Determine Initial Diagnostic Base Curve

Corneal Topography

- When using a corneal topographer, identify the SIM Flat and Steep K readings and calculate the Average K.
- Evaluate the patient's corneal topography and identify the matching corneal condition in the chart below.
- Using the Average K, calculate the initial base curve using the corresponding corneal condition.
- If the patient does not have one of the diagnoses in the corneal condition chart, select the diagnostic lens based on the appearance of the topography shape. Example: if the shape resembles Keratoconus, follow the initial base curve calculation for a Keratoconus corneal condition.

Corneal Condition	Fit Initial Base Curve
Keratoconus / Ectasia	2.0D Flatter than Average K
Normal Cornea	On Flat K
Penetrating Keratoplasty	1.0D Steeper than Average K
Post Refractive Surgery	1.0D Steeper than Average K

If initial lens selection is between two lenses,

select the steeper lens.

Step 2 DigiForm Lens Application

With the lens resting in the tripod position, or on a DMV with a hole in the center, fill the bowl of the lens with preservative free saline and fluorescein. Have the patient lean forward, looking down at their lap. Ask the patient to pull back their upper and lower lids to aid with lens application. Apply the lens, making sure it is centered. Look for large air bubbles. If air bubbles are present, remove the lens and re-apply.



Lens application images courtesty of The Scleral Lens Education Society

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Step 3 Evaluate Central Corneal Clearance (Optical Zone to 12.0mm)

- After initial lens application, use the slit lamp to evaluate the central corneal clearance starting at the optical zone, moving outward to the Limbal Zone. Aim for 300 microns of clearance. If required, adjust the base curve to achieve the desired vault.
- After 30-minutes of lens settling, re-evaluate the central corneal clearance. Aim for 250 microns of clearance. If required, adjust the base curve to achieve the desired vault.



Evaluate Limbal Clearance (12.0mm - 14.0mm)

Ideally, the lens should exhibit minimal bearing with a solid ring of fluorescein within 1mm of the limbus. There should be no bubbles.







Evaluate Main Landing Zone & Bevel Edge Landing Zone (14.0mm – 16.6mm)

Evaluate with white light. The lens should exhibit 360° of peripheral edge alignment, minimal bearing, and the absence of fluorescein in the Bevel Edge Landing Zone (15.8mm - 16.6mm). Note if the lens exhibits edge lift, with or without large bubbles, mild or severe impingement, or non-uniform areas.



Independant zone adjustments allow you to maintain properly fit zones, while modifying

alternate zones to achieve an ideal fit. Contact your expert consultant for advice.



Steepen last three curves 80 microns



Flatten last two curves 40 microns



Flatten last two curves 60 microns

Step 4 Over-refract and Place the Order with A TruForm Consultant: 800-792-1095

- Start with a spherical over-refraction. Only add cylinder over-refraction if BVA is not achieved with spherical. If cylinder is needed, determine if it is due to lens flexure or residual astigmatism.
- To determine lens flexure, perform a topography while the patient is wearing the lens. Ensure the patient has normal lid positioning. If the result is *not* spherical, lens flexure is present. If lens flexure is inducing the astigmatism over-refraction, talk to your TruForm consultant about possible toric designs.