Focus® Progressives

Quick Fitting Guide

1. Perform spherocylindrical refraction, determine near add and select initial lens power for each eye. See table on reverse side.

Note: Initial trial lens power = spherical equivalent refraction + $\frac{\text{spectacle add}}{2}$
(vertex corrected)

2. Insert lenses and allow 10 minutes to settle. With both eyes viewing together, evaluate acuity and subjective quality of vision at distance and near.

3. While both eyes are viewing, over-refract using hand-held trial lenses. The endpoint is defined as the lens powers which give the best "balance" between vision at distance and near. Select new lens powers if needed.

To Improve Near Vision

With patient viewing binocularly, determine the amount of additional plus, or less minus power for one or both eyes that provides satisfactory near vision.

With this over-refraction in place, re-check acuity and quality of binocular vision at *distance*. If distance vision is no longer acceptable, reduce the plus over-refraction for one or both eyes, re-checking near vision after each step.

To Improve Distance Vision

With patient viewing binocularly, determine the amount of additional minus, or less plus power for one or both eyes that provides satisfactory distance vision.

With this over-refraction in place, re-check acuity and quality of binocular vision at *near*. If near vision is no longer acceptable, reduce the minus over-refraction for one or both eyes, re-checking distance vision after each step.

Remember:

- Power changes as small as ±0.25D in one or both eyes often provide a significant improvement in visual quality.
- Empirical results show over-refractions should be done with hand-held trial lenses. The phoropter should be avoided if possible.

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