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Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses Rigid Gas-Permeable Lens Fitting Manual of Gas Permeable Contact Lenses The Effect of Fluctuating +G Sub Z Exposure on Rigid Gas-Permeable Contact Lens Wear *Wearing and Caring for Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses* **Analysis of Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Deposits** *A Review of the Benefits of Tinted Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses in Sport and Outdoor Activities Effects of Blending on Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses* **Contact Lens: Fitting Guide** *Flexure of Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses* **The Effects of Hydration Dehydration on Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses** Annual Price and Usage Comparison of Three Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Systems **The Effect of Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lens Wear on the Human Corneal Touch Threshold Considerations in Contact Lens Use Under Adverse Conditions** *Effects of BAK and CHG on Deposit Formation with Rigid Gas Permeable Lenses* A Clinical Evaluation of Rigid Gas-permeable Lenses **Empirical Fitting of Rigid Gas Permeable Lenses A Comparison Between Nomogram Versus Trial Fitting of Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses The Effects of Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Solutions on Dry Eye Symptoms in Soft Contact Lens Wearers** A Clinical Evaluation of a New Rigid Gas Permeable Multi-purpose, Multi-action Solution by Alcon Among Flurosilicone and Silicone Acrylate Rigid Gas Permeable Cotact Lens Wearers The Effect of Voltaren on the Initial Acclimation to Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses *Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses in Hyperbaric Environments* **The Effectiveness of Enzymatic Cleaner on Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses Clinical Performance and Patient Preferences for Hydrogel Versus Rigid Gas Permeable Lenses** *Radical Changes to Back Optic Zone Radii of Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses* Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lens Adherence **Lipid Deposition on Hydrophilic and Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses A Comparison of "small" Versus "large" Diameter Rigid Gas Permeable Fitting Philosophies** *The RGP Superfit* **Fitting Bitoric Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses on High Corneal Astigmats** *Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses in Hyperboric Environments Rigid Gas-permeable Fitting System A Randomised Control Trial of Corneal Vs. Scleral Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lenses for Ectatic Corneal Disorders* **Contact Lens Practice E-Book** *The Short-term Effects of Polymethyl Methacrylate and Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Wear on Keratometric Behaviour Myopia Updates* **Effects of the Simulated Military Cockpit on Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Performance Spectacle Blur with Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses** *Association of Serratia Marcescens with Rigid Gas-permeable Contact Lenses and Solutions* **Rigid Gas Permeable Hard Lenses**

In this thoroughly revised and updated third edition of Contact Lens Practice, award-winning author, researcher and lecturer, Professor Nathan Efron, provides a comprehensive, evidence-based overview of the scientific foundation and clinical applications of contact lens fitting. The text has been refreshed by the inclusion of ten new authors – a mixture of scientists and clinicians, all of whom are at the cutting edge of their specialty. The chapters are highly illustrated in full colour and subject matter is presented in a clear and logical format to allow the reader to quickly hone in the desired information. Ideal for an optometrist, ophthalmologist, orthoptist, optician, student, or work in the industry, this book will serve as an essential companion and guide to current thinking and practice in the contact lens field. Highlights of this edition include a new chapter on myopia control contact lenses, as well are completely rewritten chapters, by new authors, on keratoconus, orthokeratology, soft and rigid lens measurement and history taking. Important questions about myopia are being posed by researchers across a broad spectrum of disciplines from psychology to molecular biology, from corneal surgery to retinal physiology, and from genetics to experimental optics. In bringing together information on pathology, epidemiology, experimentation, and treatment, this volume covers all aspects of myopia research and is an essential source for optometrists and ophthalmologists, as well as those interested in ocular growth or myopia. Interest in prescribing rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lenses is on the rise, fueled by the increased use of orthkeratology, bifocal lenses, and advances in corneal topography (making fitting easier). This concise and comprehensive resource provides valuable coverage for the prescribing and fitting of RGP lenses. Based on the authors' years of expertise in fitting these lenses, this clinically oriented manual also includes a companion CD-ROM to illustrate the fitting techniques. Content focuses specifically on rigid gas permeable contact lenses so all the essential information needed for prescribing and fitting is in one, convenient resource. A companion CD-ROM illustrates the difficult fitting techniques encountered with RGPs. This

book summarizes current understanding of the scientific, clinical, and technical issues surrounding the use of contact lenses. It discusses the special occupational conditions experienced by military personnel, particularly in extreme environments, that give rise to the question of whether or not to use contact lenses. Experts in optometry, ophthalmology, visual psychophysics, and engineering describe recent developments in design and use; and representatives of the military services provide examples of actual situations in aerospace settings. Considerations in Contact Lens Use Under Adverse Conditions will be of particular interest to those involved in the design of contact lenses and those responsible for occupational safety and health matters in the private sector. Rigid gas-permeable (RGP) contact lenses may offer some significant advantages over soft lenses for aircrew in the aerospace environment. These advantages include crisper visual acuity, allowing for more oxygen to the cornea, and a lower complication rate. A primary concern of the high-performance aircraft crewmember is the possible displacement or actual dislodgment of the contact lens due to a rapid increase in gravitational forces. Soft contact lenses remained well centered on the cornea under high gravitoinertial (G) forces during previous testing on the USAFSAM centrifuge. This study was designed to determine how well RGP contact lenses position on the cornea during high G forces and the effect on visual acuity. Six ametropic subjects were fitted with lenses made from Pasifocon C material (specific gravity = 1.07). Two lens diameters (8.8-9.4. mm and 9.6-10.0 mm) were compared for centration. Visual acuity was measured at +1 Gz (baseline), +3 Gz, +4 Gz, +6 Gz, and +8 Gz from 3 acuity charts mounted in the gondola. All lenses, as estimated from the videotape, decentered down the z axis 2-3 mm at high +Gz. Acuities with the contact lenses were similar to the spectacle control rides. The RGP contact lenses fitted with relatively large diameters performed well in centrifuge testing. This book is a concise guide to contact lens fitting for optometrists and trainees. Beginning with an introduction to contact lenses and the pre-contact lens fitting eye examination, making sure a patient is suitable for wearing contact lenses, the following chapters describe the fitting of different types of corrective lens – soft, toric and rigid gas permeable. Separate chapters examine the use of therapeutic contact lenses, used to protect the eye whilst it heals after injury or infection, rather than to correct vision; and lenses for presbyopia, age-related long-sightedness. Key points Concise guide to contact lens fitting for optometrists and trainees Detailed discussion on pre-contact lens fitting eye exam and patient suitability Describes various types of corrective lenses Includes chapters on therapeutic lenses and contact lenses for presbyopia We studied the effects of decompression in a hyperbaric environment on individuals wearing hard, gas-permeable contact lenses. Twenty-four exposures with lenses made of three different materials were carried out in a hyperbaric chamber. The dry air dive profiles were: l50 feet for 30 minutes and 15 minutes, 75 feet for 15 minutes, and 37.5 feet for 15 minutes. Bubbles occurred under all lens types at depths as shallow as 6.5 feet following the least stressful exposure. Physiological corneal changes from bubble formation included corneal dimpling and localized corneal edema. Due to the tissue half-time of the eye, it is doubtful that the bubbles are a result of off-gassing of nitrogen from the eye. A major new series which provides authoritative and accessible information for all eye care professionals, whether in training or in practice. Each book is a rapid revision aid for students taking higer professional qualifications and a handy clinical reference guide for practitioners in busy clinics.