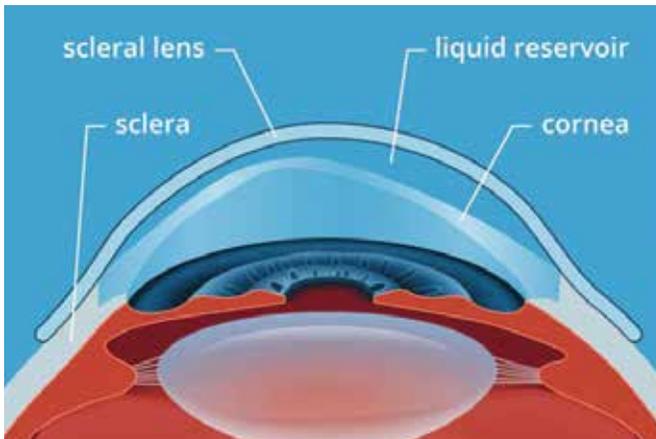




Table of Contents

- 1 MAXIM - a Life Changing Product
- 2 Fitting Set Prep & Cleaning
- 3 Concept
- 4 **STEP 1** ... Limbal Clearance
- 5 **STEP 2** ... Central Clearance
- 6 **STEP 3** ... Peripheral Edge Alignment
- 7 **STEP 4** ... Over Refract
- 8 Multifocal Lens Designs
- 9 OnPoint Alignment Technology
- 10 Insertion & Removal
- 11 Troubleshooting
- 12 Contact Us - Consultation Services



MAXIM® - A Life Changing Product

1

The Maxim lens is a scleral lens design used in the treatment for restoration of vision and corneal health in patients with dry eye and corneal irregularities.

Lens Sets:

- MAXIM
- MAXIM Toric PC
- MAXIM OnPoint

Ability

- Restore vision in a compromised cornea.
- Create an artificial tear layer to help and improve dry eye symptoms.
- Provide exceptional optics through advancements of computer controlled equipment & 3-D design software.
- Change the life of your patients through better vision, lens comfort and patient care.
- Comfort is unsurpassed no matter how irregular the cornea.



Trial Lens Preparation

1. Wash hands well with contact lens approved hand soap.
2. Clean lens thoroughly with OPTIMUM™ Extra Strength Cleaner.
3. Rinse lens well with saline.
4. Completely massage SIMPLUS™ Solution onto lens. Focus on the front surface and absorption. Do not rinse off.
5. Fill concave surface with non-preserved saline and Fluorescein.
6. Insert lens with patients head parallel to the floor.

Recommended Disinfecting Protocol

Clean trial lens with OPTIMUM™ Extra Strength Cleaner. Rinse with saline. Place lens in contact lens case. Fill with hydrogen peroxide solution, 3%. Allow soaking for 10 minutes. Rinse lens and lens case with saline (no water). Store lens in SIMPLUS™ Solution for up to 1 month. Cases should be replaced yearly.

For more info: <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/index.html>



Our Maxim lens concept is simple. By adjusting the optical zone you can obtain the ideal clearance over the apex of the cornea out to the limbal region of the eye. In turn, this creates a reservoir of fluid under the lens maintaining corneal health.

Additionally, the scleral landing area is designed to smoothly transition onto the conjunctiva creating a stable well fitting lens.

The standard Maxim trial set includes 12 diagnostic lenses in 2 different diameters with varying optic zones and sagittal depth. This set usually will correct multiple types of corneal disorders.

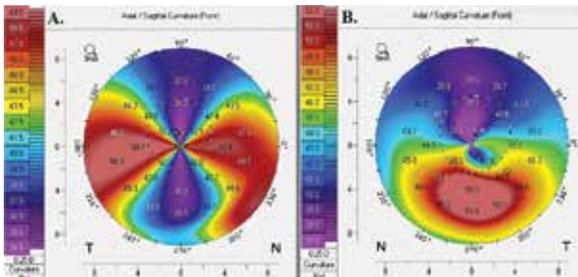
The Maxim scleral lens can be custom designed for any patient and eye disorder.

Lens Design

Maxim scleral lens performs exceptionally well on dry eyes and irregular corneas including keratoconus, corneal trauma, pellucid marginal degeneration, penetrating keratoplasties, post LASIK and RK patients. It incorporates a proprietary multiple posterior curve system to obtain corneal alignment. Patients who wear Maxim will have unsurpassed comfort and clarity throughout the day. The standard trial lens set contains 15.9 mm and 16.4 mm diameters.

Pre-Fitting Examination

It is recommended that corneal topography be done, taking note to the symmetry of the cornea. Your initial base curve should mimic the cornea's shape (steep cornea steeper base curve; flat cornea flatter base curve). **Corneal elevation and most importantly, corneal diameter, should be noted.**





STEP 1 ... Limbal Clearance

Selecting Lens Size

Trial lenses come with "LCI" limbal curve indicator markings. These markings will assist in determining proper lens diameter. It is recommended that for patients with normal or smaller than normal size corneas, (11.5mm or less), a 15.9mm trial lens should be a first choice. Patients with larger corneas, (12.0mm or greater), should be fit in the 16.4mm lens. Once on the eye, observe the "LCI" markings in **temporal quadrant**. If A and or B are over the limbus the diameter is ideal (Fig. A). If the limbus sits beyond B to C, fit a lens .5mm larger (Fig. B). If the limbus sits beyond the third line reference C fit a lens 1.0mm larger.

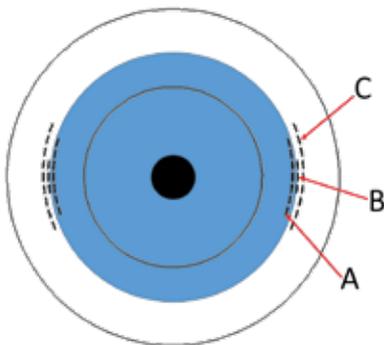


Figure A - Lens is within target
no change in diameter

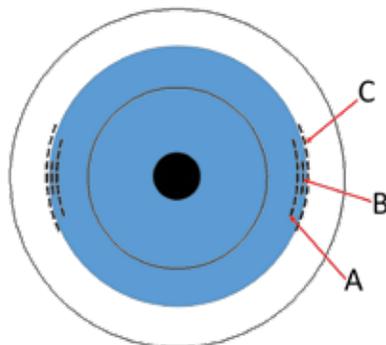


Figure B - Lens too small
go .5mm larger in diameter

Unacceptable
limbal bearing



Inadequate
limbal bearing



Acceptable clearance extending
beyond limbus



Choosing Base Curve & SAG

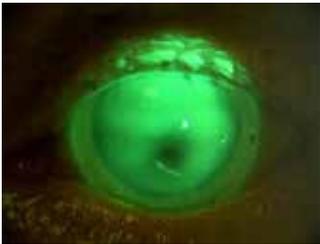
The most difficult parameter to determine on a distorted cornea is the initial trial lens. The Maxim lens is fit by SAG value and not base curve. However, the base curve does need to mimic the cornea. i.e.: use a steeper base curve on steeper corneas and flatter base curves on flatter asymmetric corneas such as Pellucid, LASIK, and RK eyes. Below is a suggested initial base curve / SAG guide.

Moderate Cone Advanced Cone	Severe Cone Globus Cone	Pellucid	Post Surgical (Sunken - Lasik/RK/PK)	Post Surgical (Bulging) PK
7.50 bc/15.9/4.73 SAG	7.34 bc/16.4/5.41 SAG	7.50 bc/15.9/4.73 SAG	7.85 bc/16.4/4.82 SAG	7.34 bc/16.4/5.41 SAG

Fluorescein Pattern

Lens selection should be aided by an examination of the fluorescein pattern. Place the fluorescein in the bowl of the lens at insertion. If there is central bearing the SAG value should be increased by 0.1mm for every 1.0mm of touch. The ideal pattern will align cornea to the limbus and will vault the **steepest part of the cornea by at least 250 microns at insertion**. Once that is obtained, a close evaluation of the periphery is needed. There should not be any excessive edge lift or worse impingement into the conjunctiva. If there is excessive lift or impingement in the periphery, the lens edge should be adjusted.

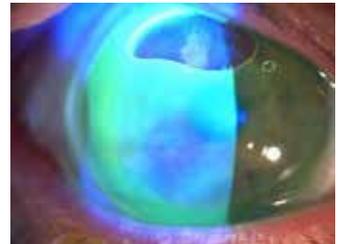
2mm touch/4.20 SAG



No touch/4.40 SAG



Too flat/Heavy central bearing
with Limbal Bubble
Increase SAG value by 0.3-0.4mm



STEP 2 ... continued

A properly fit lens will have alignment over the cornea. The ideal vault will have at least 250 microns of clearance over the steepest part of the cornea at initial insertion. **Your goal is to find the minimum SAG Value that vaults the cornea over the limbus with no apical bearing. Upon settling the ideal vault will have settled and will be approximately 150 microns.**

Ideal vault 250 micron clearance initial trial insertion



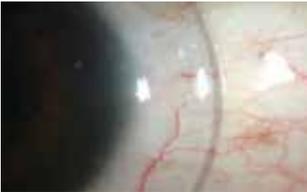
Ideal vault 150 micron clearance after settling



STEP 3 ... Peripheral Edge Alignment

A proper edge should not lift off of the sclera or more importantly, impinge into it. An edge that lifts excessively will cause lens awareness while an edge that impinges can cause redness and discomfort. If the edge is not aligned with the sclera recheck to make sure that you have an appropriate SAG that vaults the cornea. If you do have the appropriate SAG with an incorrect edge, call our consultation department for advice on peripheral curve changes.

Good edge alignment



Excessive edge lift



Lens impingement



Toric Haptic

Toric Haptic designs allow the lens edge to align more precisely to any scleral asymmetry. This improved alignment can help centration, comfort and/or debris under the lens. Standard toric haptic lens designs have approximately 200um steep differential.



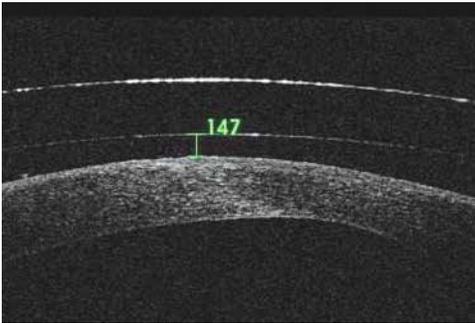
Calculating Lens Power

Lens power is best determined by over-refraction. The spherical and or the cylinder value of the over-refraction are simply added to the trial lens power to determine the correct power.

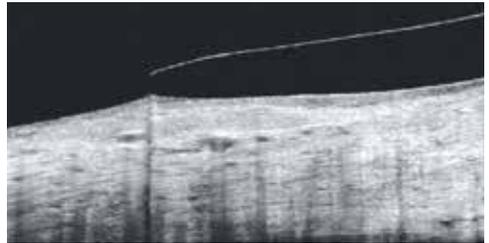
Ideal Fit

In a properly fit Maxim lens the tear reservoir should thin gradually over the limbus until the lens comes down to rest on the conjunctival surface. Alignment with the conjunctiva should be to provide a seal, prevent the introduction of bubbles and avoid awareness of the lens edge. It should not compress the ocular surface to the extent that it causes conjunctival vessel blanching, redness beyond the lens edge, displacement/bunching of the conjunctiva and discomfort. The lens should center and should not move significantly on blink.

Ideal 150 micron clearance after setting



Ideal Edge



Size

About 2mm landing area onto sclera



Coverage

Limbal clearance controlled by back optic zone



Proper Vault

About 150 microns once lens has settled



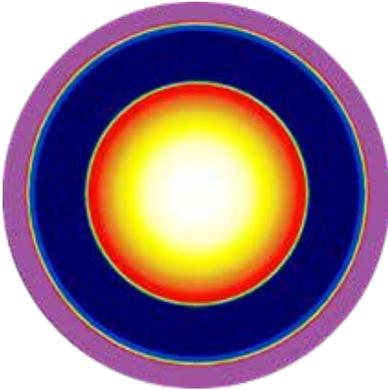
Proper Edge

No impingement smooth landing

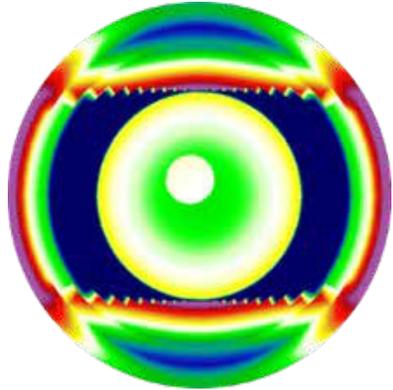


Multifocal Lens Designs

The Maxim lens is available in numerous multifocal designs. The most common are an aspheric multifocal and a periscopic center add multifocal. Both work exceptionally well when prescribed for the proper patient. First and foremost, obtain a proper physical fit. Once obtained, then evaluate the overall refraction making sure not to over minus in the correction.



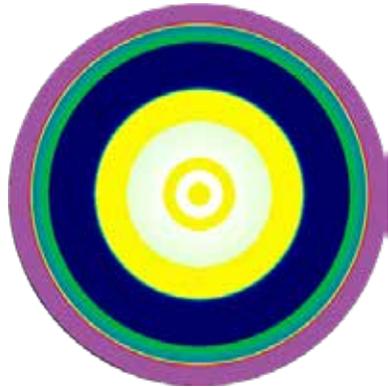
LENS DESIGN AMF
dual aspheric multifocal



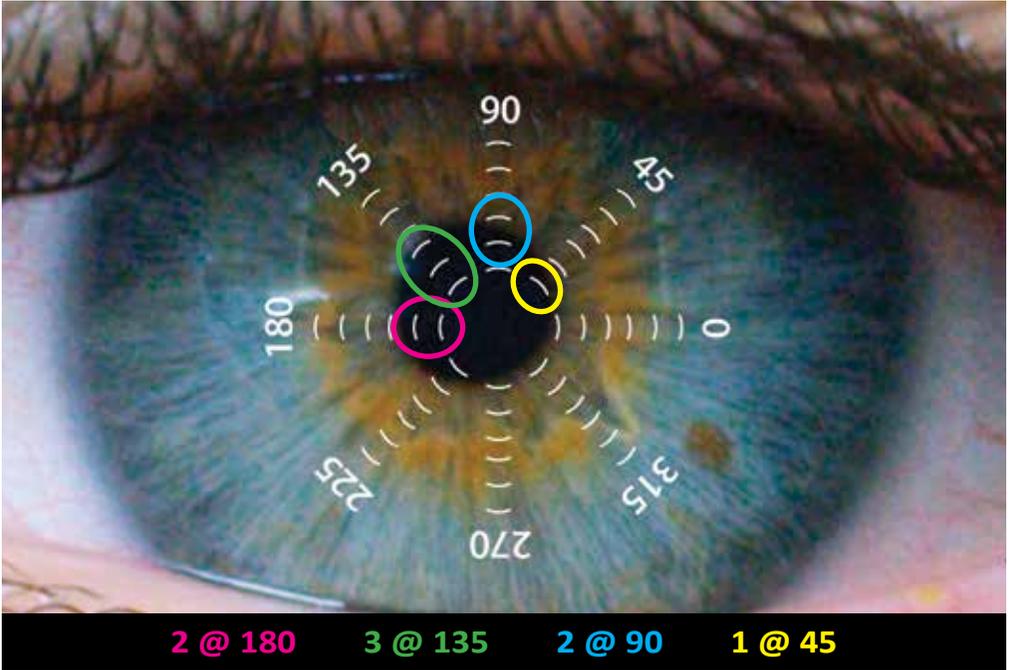
LENS DESIGN CENTER NEAR
PERISCOPIC
off-center near zone



LENS DESIGN ALTERNATING ZONE
multifocal near and distant



On Point Alignment Technology is laser-marked diagnostic lenses. The laser alignment grid gives precise output to the angle and the amount of offset needed for a custom optic. No guessing and no “ONE-Size-Fits-All”. A truly customized optic for each patient.



Parameters
ADD Powers +1.00 to +3.50
Center - Near Zone 1.5mm to 4.0mm
Diameters Standard 15.0 - 16.4 or any diameter

Benefits
Curve Specific Design Modify only the curves you want
Simplistic Fitting Use current Maxim or EasyFit sets
Warranty 6 month with unlimited exchanges



Insertion & Removal

Make sure your patient understands the importance of proper insertion and removal. When inserting a Maxim it is important that the concave surface be fully filled with saline so as to reduce the risk of induced unwanted bubbles. Most patients find that holding the lens between the index and middle finger or using a lens insertion tool works best. Since Maxim tends to settle on the eye, it needs to be pre-loosened before removal. We recommend irrigating with saline and massaging the lens prior to removing the lens with a DMV suction cup. (Refer to our care and handling video on our website for more detailed instructions).

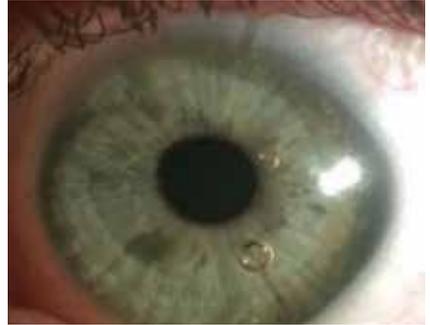
Bubbles

Sometimes at insertion a false bubble can be induced. It is very important when inserting the lens that it be filled fully with saline and placed on the eye with the head down and parallel with the table top. You do not want any bubbles as they will cause the cornea to become dry within those areas.

Proper Position



Induced Bubbles



Insertion
Tool



While not common, corneal edema may occur in some patients. A lens with too much vault can cause this. Make sure to re-evaluate your SAG value. **It should be the minimum SAG that vaults with no apical bearing (100-150 microns after settling).** Another cause may be that the periphery of the lens is impinging into the conjunctiva. If this occurs flattening the PC's while maintaining the appropriate SAG is indicated. Lens awareness can occur if there is too much edge lift. Excessive edge lift is caused by either the PC's being too flat or the lens SAG being too low. If excessive edge lift is observed you should first determine if the SAG is appropriate. Often when the SAG is increased, the edge will improve. If the lens SAG is correct, then a steeper periphery is indicated.

The two most common causes for SPK are either from preservatives in the solution or excessive bearing on the apex. Because these lenses have very little or no movement, tear exchange is very slow to occur. Therefore, it is very important that a non-preserved saline be used when inserting. This will eliminate any possibility of chemical irritation. On rare occasions metabolic debris accumulation can be an issue. Usually the patient will complain of decrease acuity after eight to ten hours wear. If this occurs reorder with toric pc's. Excessive redness can be a sign that the lens is fitting tight. Patients may complain that their wearing time is limited to only a few hours a day. Recheck the SAG to make sure it is at 150 micron apical vault – (after settling) and adjust if necessary. If the SAG is appropriate then re-design with a flatter periphery.

Issue	Cause	Resolve
Corneal Edema	To much vault	Re-evaluate lens SAG with fluorescein. Decrease SAG
Corneal Edema	Lens edge impingement	Flatten PCs/maintain appropriate SAG
Excessive Edge Lift	Low SAG	Re-evaluate lens SAG with fluorescein. Increase SAG
Excessive Edge Lift with correct SAG	Flat PCs	Steeper PCs
SPK	A preservative solution has been used	Must use preservative free solutions
SPK	Excessive bearing on the corneal apex	Re-evaluate lens SAG with fluorescein. Increase SAG
Decreased Acuity	Metabolic debris	Reorder with Toric PCs
Excessive Redness	Tight fit/excessive SAG	Re-evaluate lens SAG with fluorescein. Decrease SAG
Excessive Redness with correct SAG	Tight PCs	Flatten PCs



Fitting Pearls

- Mimic the shape of the cornea.
- Clear the apex and limbus
- Central bearing, edge lift and/or limbal bubbles indicate a flat fit.
- Increase SAG value if there is a central bearing (0.1mm for every 1.0mm of bearing).
- Deep central pooling or central bubbles indicate a steep fit.
- Decrease SAG value if you have a steep fit.
- Ideal fluorescein pattern will be aligned at 150 microns of clearance after settling.
- Edge should not impinge or lift excessively off of the sclera.

***Your goal is to find the minimum SAG Value that vaults the cornea with no apical bearing (150 microns after settling / 250 microns at insertion).**

Quick Fit Guide

STEP 1 Make sure the lens is large enough to clear the limbus

STEP 2 Determine the minimum SAG value that vaults the cornea with no apical touch. If there is apical touch, increase the SAG value (.1mm SAG for every 1.0mm of touch) until the lens vaults the cornea **at least 250 microns**. (Clearance is best seen with a thin white slit beam. The green fluorescein band should be 1/2 as thick as a normal corneal thickness.)

STEP 3 Check the edge. It should not impinge or lift excessively off the sclera.

STEP 4 Over refract for final correction.

Moderate Cone Advanced Cone	Severe Cone Globus Cone	Pellucid	Post Surgical (Sunken - Lasik/RK/PK)	Post Surgical (Bulging) PK
7.50 bc/15.9/4.73 SAG	7.34 bc/16.4/5.41 SAG	7.50 bc/15.9/4.73 SAG	7.85 bc/16.4/4.82 SAG	7.34 bc/16.4/5.41 SAG

Consultation Services: 1-800-525-2470

Hours: Monday through Friday 8am-5:00pm MST

Fax in orders or maps: 303-232-2470

Contact an AccuLens consultant today for help choosing a lens design or troubleshooting a lens fit.





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