



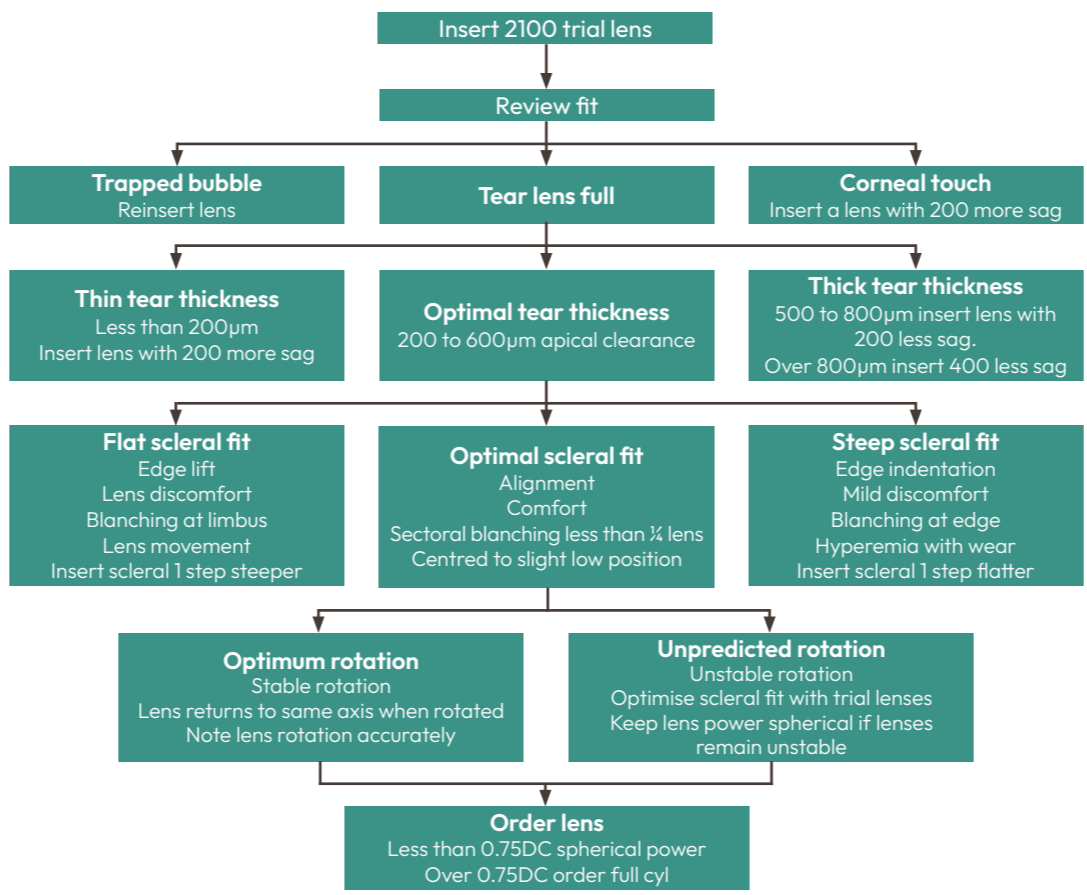
scleral made easy

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Fitting process - flow chart



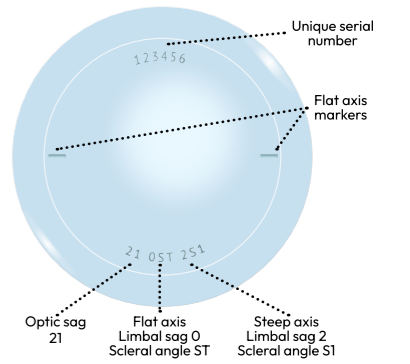
Lens ID	Optic		Power	Diameter	Corneal chamber Vault	Toric zones			
	Sag	BC				Limbal		Scleral	
					Flat	Steep	Flat	Steep	
1700	1700	8.20	-1.00	16	3600	0	2	ST	S1
1900	1900	7.50	-3.00	16	3900	0	2	ST	S1
2100	2100	7.00	-5.00	16	4200	0	2	ST	S1
2300	2300	6.60	-6.50	16	4500	0	2	ST	S1
2500	2500	6.25	-8.50	16	4800	0	2	ST	S1
Flatter scleral zones in fitting set									
21 F1	2100	7.00	-5.00	16	4200	0	2	F1	ST
21 F2	2100	7.00	-5.00	16	4200	0	2	F2	F1
23 F1	2300	6.60	-6.50	16	4500	0	2	F1	ST
23 F2	2300	6.60	-6.50	16	4500	0	2	F2	F1
Steeper scleral zones in fitting set									
21 S1	2100	7.00	-5.00	16	4200	0	2	S1	S2
21 S2	2100	7.00	-5.00	16	4200	0	2	S2	S3
23 S1	2300	6.60	-6.50	16	4500	0	2	S1	S2
23 S2	2300	6.60	-6.50	16	4500	0	2	S2	S3

Lens markings

The engraving on the lens will show the optic sag '21'.

The second engraving is the flat axis. '0' meaning standard sag. 'ST' means the scleral angle is standard.

The third engraving is the steep axis. '2' indicates the limbus has 200µm more sag. 'S1' means the scleral angle is Steep 1.

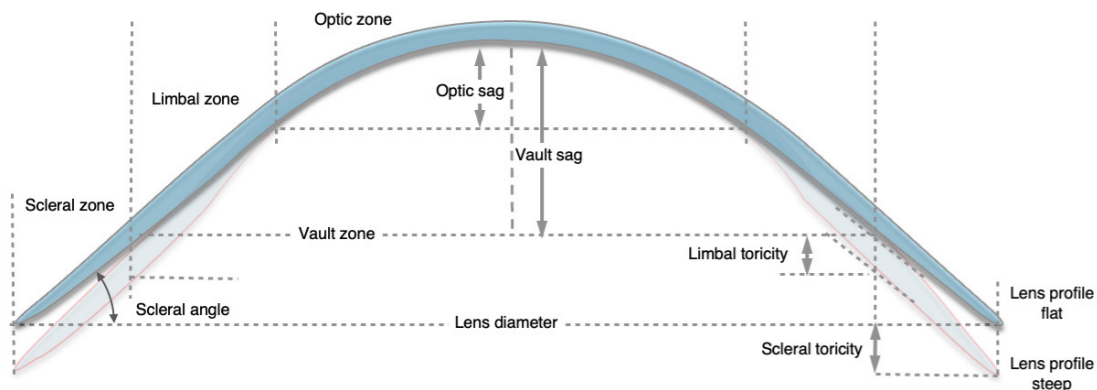


Scotlens contact lenses should always be fitted by a registered eye care professional.
v2 (14/7/25)

Product overview

Anatomy of the lens

EasyScleral lenses make the fitting process and patient journey so 'easy' that almost any patient can benefit from the immediate comfort, lens stability and lifestyle benefits.



Optic zone

Specified in sag at 10mm diameter in microns. 2100 microns is engraved '21'.

Corneal chamber

Vaults the entire cornea and includes the corneal and limbal zones of the lens. The vault value is shown for the flat axis.

Scleral zone

Can be adjusted in cases of blanching.

Toric limbal zone

Optimised to fit the average scleral sagittal difference between flat and steep meridians. Lenses will rotate and stabilise. Improving fit and comfort by distributing the pressure on the sclera. Stable rotation allows for residual refractive astigmatism to be incorporated in the lens power.

EasyScleral x: step-by-step fit

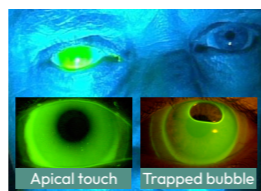
Step 1: Choose your trial lens

Insert the 2100 lens from the fitting set

Using the fitting lens set enables corneal clearance, scleral fit, rotation, refraction and visual acuity to be established in a single appointment.

The fitting set has lenses that have sag changes in 200µm changes in optic zone which is 300µm over the vaulted area.

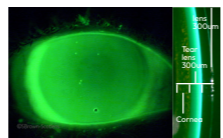
Step 2: Initial check



Immediately after insertion, check there are no large bubbles trapped or apical touch. If there is a bubble, re-insert the lens.

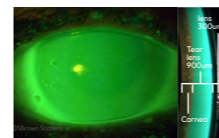
If there is apical touch insert a trial lens with 200 more corneal sag. EasyScleral lenses do not significantly settle back onto the eye, so the fit can be assessed after insertion.

Step 3: Sag assessment



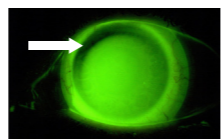
Optimal sag
Cornea vaulted with 300µm clearance (200-600 acceptable)

Continue with lens assessment

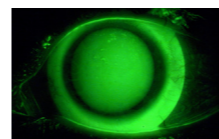


Excessive sag
Clearance >600µm

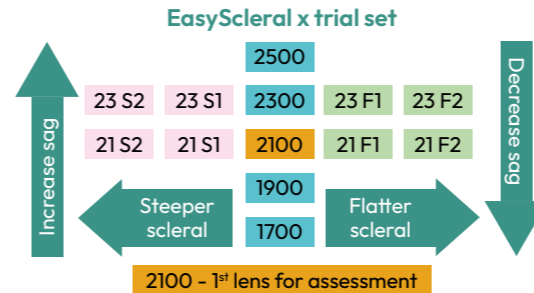
Assess a trial lens with 200 less sag



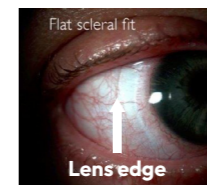
Reduced clearance superiorly
Superior arcuate alignment is common with lid interaction pushing the lens down. It can be tolerated as long as not causing staining.



Insufficient clearance 360°
Insert a lens with increased sag if there is limbal touch surrounding the cornea..

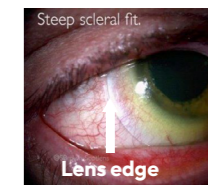


Step 4: Check the scleral zone



Flat scleral fit

- Blanching at inner of scleral zone
- Patient will have lens awareness due to the edge
- Hyperaemia will increase



Steep scleral fit

- Blanching at lens edge
- Patient has increasing lens awareness or stinging
- Increasing hyperaemia



Scleral assessment

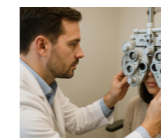
Assessment should be made with the slit lamp using diffuse white light. Assess in primary position of gaze. When patients look to extreme gaze it can make the lid pressure push on the lens and show an issue that is not present in primary gaze.

When the scleral part of the lens is aligned, the lens will feel comfortable and there will be no hyperaemia during wear or after removal.

Optimal scleral fit

- Alignment with no blanching
- Small vessels uninterrupted passing under lens
- A sector (2 or 3 clock hours) of blanching can be tolerated
- Patient has minimal lens awareness
- Minimal hyperaemia

Step 5: Over-refract and order



Perform an over-refraction providing the best achievable VA. Repeat fitting for the other eye. Order lenses providing lens sag, lens flat axis rotation and over-refraction.



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