



#### Financial disclosure

I, Valerie Manso am President of Manso Management Resources, Inc. A consulting company specializing in business and people development in the ophthalmic industry. I currently have an ongoing relationship with PECAA as Director of Staff Education

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### Objectives

By the conclusion of this session, you will:

- 1. Comprehend the many multifocal options available in today's ophthalmic market
- 2. Understand when to use the various multifocal options
- 3. Grasp the reasons why more than one option may be appropriate for presbyopic patients

Lens Design Considerations	Multifocals as the word suggests are used to correct refractive errors for more than one focal distance.		
	<ul> <li>Multifocal types:</li> <li>Bifocals = two focal lengths</li> <li>Trifocals = three focal lengths</li> <li>Quadrifocal = four focal lengths</li> <li>Progressives = multiple focal lengths as the power changes or 'progresses'</li> <li>Mixed = lined plus progressive, mixed segments styles, or lined plus blended power</li> </ul>		







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### Executive Bifocal:

- Executives (Sometimes called the Franklin) date back to Ben Franklin's time. Patented by Ben Franklin in 1784.
- Executives were literally two different lenses split in half and then glued or fused together.



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# Pros and Cons:

∘ Heavy ∘ Ugly

Executive bifocal • Very large lower segment - These are great for accountants, engineers or any other application for reading spreadsheets, charts and blueprints.



### Executive bifocals – Be aware!

You generally wouldn't use a focimeter (lensometer/vertometer/lensmeter) to check the near interpupillary distance of an Executive-style bifocal. If you want to verify the near PD (which isn't usually done), you begin by sliding the lens horizontally back and forth over a vertical line.

 The point on the ledge where the vertical line crosses from distance (major portion) to near (segment) without breaking represents the horizontal location of the optical center of the near segment. You would mark this point on each lens and measure between the two in order to determine the near PD.

However, your lab may or may not have tried to produce a specific near PD with these lenses. When in doubt, give them a call.

Darryl J. Meister, ABOM, May 2000

























# Trifocal Lens Designs

Trifocals, patented in 1827 by John Isaac Hawkins.

 Lenses have 3 regions to correct for distance, intermediate (arm's length), and near vision.

 Trifocals are mostly used by people with advanced presbyopia who have been prescribed 2 diopters or more of reading addition.

•The intermediate addition is normally half the reading addition. So, for someone with a distance prescription of +4 diopters and a reading addition of +3, the reading portion of their trifocals would have a net power of +7, and the intermediate segment would be +5.5 diopters.



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# Trifocal Lens Designs Trifocal lenses are made in similar styles to bifocals, but with an additional segment for intermediate vision above the reading section. A common style is the 7x28 flat-top or D-shaped segment, 28 mm wide, with a 7 mm high intermediate segment. Deeper intermediate segments are available. Particularly useful for people who spend a lot of time focusing at mid-range.











### Double D Segment Bifocals or trifocals

 Manufactured to have an upsidedown flat-top segment for near or intermediate vision in the top third of the lens and another flat-top segment for near vision in the bottom third with the middle or center of the bifocal being used for distance viewing.



•The distance region is usually 13 – 14mm in depth between the segments.

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### Pilot - Quadrifocal

•The frame and inserted lenses may be any power or lens design.

Most often created in a quadrifocal design. It provides the pilot with distance viewing, near viewing, and 2 intermediate viewing areas. The first is for the lower panel in the plane and the 2<sup>nd</sup> is for the above head panel.

 The sunglass slice is attached with a magnet (imbedded in the temporal portions of the lenses. The two slices are held together by a metal bridge.
 This configuration is used to shade the pilot's eyes from distance glare. Yet allows for instrument viewing in the cockpit.



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# Fitting multifocal lenses

Bifocals typically fit with top of segment at lower lid. Occupational or situational aspects may cause segments to be fit higher or lower Usually fit using combined Pupil Distance (PD)

Trifocals typically fit with near power segment placed at lower lid
 Occupational and/or situational aspects may cause segments to be fit higher or lower
 Usually fit using combined Pupil Distance (PD)

Lenses containing progressive power typically fit with pupil center located in the distance power zone. Usually fit using monocular Pupil Distances (MPD)

fit using monocular Pupil Distances (MPD)

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## Case study 1

50-year-old plumber

Loves to fish

Reads books for relaxation year round

Sings in church choir



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### Case study 2

□55-year-old film Producer

Loves to garden in her downtime

Plays piano for local theatre productions

Often attends red carpet events



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## Case study 3

□58-year-old pilot

History buff who loves to travel to ancient sites

Ukatches history channel for relaxation

Plays golf



