FITTING GUIDE & TIPS FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS
• Do **not** attempt to use fitting methods used by other lenses.

• Duette™ lenses are **not** designed for patients with irregular corneas.

• Duette™ diagnostic lenses should be used to ensure proper lens fitting.
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**Overview**

The Duette™ hybrid contact lens successfully combines the best technical features of soft and RGP contact lenses in a new state-of-the-art product. Manufactured utilizing world class high precision lathing technology, the innovative design of Duette™ delivers an unprecedented combination of visual acuity, comfort and stability to offer your patients an unrivaled contact lens experience.

**Patient Candidates**

A broad range of patient candidates can enjoy the benefits Duette™ offers including:

- **Patients with myopia or hyperopia with or without normal corneal astigmatism.**
- **Soft toric wearers** desiring more consistent vision and improved acuity both day and night.
- **Soft lens wearers** wanting crisp, high definition vision.
- **RGP wearers** looking for improved comfort and elimination of irritating foreign bodies that are a common occurrence under standard RGPs.
- **Active patients and other vision demanders** that require the stable, pristine vision of rigid optics but wish to avoid lens dislodgement or other wearability issues.
- **Previous contact lens wearers** that dropped out due to discomfort, less-than-optimal vision, night vision problems or instability on the eye.
- **First time contact lens patients.**
**Duette™ Advanced Lens Design**

- Duette™ is designed such that the RGP portion of the hybrid lens never touches the cornea, as opposed to an RGP where the lens usually lands on the cornea at the outer edge of the optic zone.

- The Duette™ junction lift area corresponds to the peripheral curve area of a standard RGP lens, with a slightly more modest lift compared to most RGP lens designs.

- The gently prolate asphericity of the Duette™ RGP center, coupled with the reverse geometry of the soft skirt will most often produce an ideal lens-to-cornea alignment when the selected base curve is approximately one diopter steeper than flat K.

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**New Junction Lift Area Design:**

- Flatter radius than skirt curve
- Lifts junction & RGP off of cornea
- Allows for excellent tear flow, all-day movement & ease of removal
- Counters flexure

*Utilizes entire posterior optic zone to distribute and support the weight of the lens.*
• Available in 5 base curves ranging from 7.10mm to 7.90mm in 0.20mm steps.
• Each base curve is available with three skirt curve options: Flat, Medium, Steep.
Duette™ Features and Benefits

Superior High Definition Vision
- Astigmatism correction free of rotational sensitivity eliminating blur that often occurs with soft torics.
- Optimized lacrimal layer decreases aberrations providing crisp, clear, consistent vision.
- High modulus RGP material and a unique flexure resistant design offers moderate/severe astigmats the opportunity to wear contact lenses.

Healthy for Eyes
- High DK materials for optimal oxygen transmission.
- Low modulus silicone hydrogel is durable and resists protein deposits.
- New hybrid junction lift promotes all-day tear flow and movement.
- Class II UV blocker: >80% of UVA and >95% of UVB.

Comfortable All Day
- Patent-pending surface treatment increases wettability to maximize comfort.
- Low wetting angle keeps lens moist and comfortable all day.
- Eliminates problem of irritating dirt that can collect beneath RGPs.
- Skirt prevents lenses from popping out or dislodging.
Key Fitting Principles

- The final objective of the Duette™ fitting is to achieve a lens-to-cornea relationship very similar to that of an RGP alignment fit, while avoiding any touch between the cornea and the RGP portion of the lens.

- The combination of the soft skirt landing and the hydraulic support provided by the thin lacrimal layer is what produces the comfort and healthy tear exchange that is key to a successful Duette™ fit.

- **Fit adjustments are controlled by changes to the fit of the skirt curve not the base curve.**
  - If the skirt curve is fit too flat, the RGP will settle onto the cornea resulting in central bearing and discomfort.
  - If the skirt curve is fit too steep, the force of the lens will bear on a very small area of the soft skirt resulting in central pooling and discomfort.

Whereas achieving an alignment fit of a spherical RGP on a normal aspheric cornea typically requires base curves that are “on K” or perhaps slightly flatter than K, the gently prolate asphericity of the Duette™ RGP segment coupled with the reverse geometry of the soft skirt will most often produce the ideal lens-to-cornea alignment when the base curve suggested by the fitting nomogram is used.
Ideal Duette™ Fit

Central Clearance:
Thin NaFl Layer Observed

The fluorescein pattern of this ideal fit will show central clearance with a thin band of slightly more peripheral clearance and is similar to that of an alignment fit RGP lens.
In order to ensure proper fitting and to allow patients to experience the acuity and comfort offered by the Duette™ lens, a 15-lens diagnostic set is available.

- The diagnostic set includes lenses in 5 base curves ranging from 7.10mm to 7.90mm in 0.20mm steps.
- Each base curve is available in three skirt curve options: Flat, Medium, Steep.
- All of the diagnostic lenses are -3.00D in sphere power.
- Diagnostic lenses are laser marked on the skirt with base curve and skirt curve.
Proper Insertion Process

**Bubbles**
There are areas within the optic zone that could result in trapped air bubbles if the lens is not inserted properly. Because air bubbles can affect the appearance of the NaFl pattern, it is critical to eliminate them prior to evaluating the fit.

- If a bubble is seen underneath the lens upon insertion, the lens has not been inserted as needed.
- A bubble does not indicate that the lens is too steep but will elevate the lens distorting the fluorescein pattern.
- You must remove the lens and re-insert making certain that the bowl of the lens is filled with solution.
- Bubbles are less likely to occur if patient maintains a fixated gaze (straight to the floor) throughout the insertion process.

**NaFl Evaluation**
High molecular weight NaFl, i.e. Fluoresoft®, is NOT REQUIRED. 0.6mg Ful-Glo® strips are recommended.

**Proper NaFl Concentration**
Too little NaFl and the lens will show a false appearance of bearing.
Proper Insertion Process

Inserting Diagnostic Lens With NaFl

**Step 1:** Wet the tip of Ful-Glo® strip with saline and dip into the bowl of the lens leaving a drop of NaFl in the bowl. Then fill the bowl with saline.

**Step 2:** Ask patient to lean forward and tuck their chin to chest. Nose should be pointing toward the floor.

**Step 3:** Retract the upper and lower lids and move the lens toward the eye. Gently insert the lens.

**NOTE:** The skirt of Duette™ can fold/crease – it is critical that you remove any folds/creases prior to insertion.
Determining Base Curve

The Duette™ base curve is fit approximately 0.20mm (0.75 to 1.75D) steeper than Flat K and is selected independently of the skirt curve. SynergEyes provides a fitting nomogram that determines the base curve.

- To avoid refits, it is important to ensure your keratometer is properly calibrated.
- If a manual keratometer is not available, an auto keratometer can be used but because of their variability, **do not use Sim K readings from a topographer.**

Note: Once the proper base curve is selected, the only adjustments made during the fitting process are to the skirt curve.
Determining Skirt Curve
For speed of fitting and ease in obtaining patient subjective feedback, start with the medium skirt curve in one eye and the steep skirt curve in the other eye.

Immediately evaluate the fit upon insertion of the diagnostic lens (within 3 minutes):
- Look at the center of the RGP:
  - If you observe excessive NaFl Pooling — FLATTEN SKIRT CURVE
  - If you observe bearing — STEEPEN SKIRT CURVE

If you achieve a fluorescein pattern demonstrating central clearance with a thin band of slightly more peripheral clearance you have achieved a successful fit!

- If you observe either central pooling or central bearing or if patient’s subjective comfort level is unacceptable, adjustments to the skirt curve need to be made.
- The Duette™ RGP is positioned clearing the cornea. As a result changing the base curve rarely affects corneal clearance.
- **All effective fit adjustments are controlled by changes in the fit of the skirt curve not the base curve.**
**Determining Skirt Curve**

**Central Pooling → Flatten Skirt Curve**

Other indicators Skirt Curve is too Steep:

- Discomfort is expected because the lens will be elevated too high to allow support from an excessively thick tear layer.
- Awareness of the skirt under the upper lid.

**Central Bearing → Steepen Skirt Curve**

Other indicators Skirt Curve is too Flat:

- Initial movement seen during fitting will decrease after 3-4hrs wearing time.
- Patient may report central discomfort as a result of central bearing.
- Excessive decentration of lens.
**Troubleshooting**

**Discomfort (initially or after wearing for 2+hrs)**

*Begin by Observing Lens Movement*

**If the lens is moving**, determine where the patient is experiencing discomfort:
- If the discomfort is centrally located → **Steepen the skirt curve**
- If the discomfort is beneath the upper lid → **Flatten the skirt curve**

When the lens is moving, a subjective evaluation will provide adequate information for troubleshooting. A NaFl evaluation is not necessary.

**If the lens is not moving**, remove the lens and re-insert with NaFl in the bowl of the lens:
- Observe the central RGP NaFl pattern.
  - Central pooling indicates that the skirt should be flattened.
  - Lack of NaFl indicates the skirt should be steepened.

**NOTE:** Lack of movement can either be caused by a skirt that is too steep OR a skirt that is too flat.

**Patient complains of less-than-optimal vision**

1. Does the patient have lenticular astigmatism?
2. Does an over-refraction indicate the need for a modified sphere power?
3. Has the lens been properly cleaned? Is there debris on the lens surface?
Fitting Flowchart

Determine base curve using the Duette™ nomogram

Insert medium skirt in one eye and steep skirt in the other eye.

If central **bearing** is observed (patient may report central discomfort)

Steepen skirt curve

If central **pooling** is observed (patient may report awareness of skirt under upper lid)

Flatten skirt curve

Proper Skirt Curve Determined: NaFl pattern demonstrates central clearance with a thin band of slightly more peripheral clearance. Patient comfort will greatly validate final fit.

Over-refract to determine final lens power.

Note: All effective adjustments are controlled by changes in the fit of the skirt curve not the base curve.
For additional information on fitting Duette™ please visit www.FitSynergEyes.com to view fitting videos, case studies, NaFl pictures and more.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat K (0.25D steps)</th>
<th>Base Curve (mm)</th>
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<td>41.50</td>
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*Note: Duette™ Diagnostic lenses are -3.00 D in sphere power*
### Available Parameters

| Material                  | petrafocon A (center)  
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<th>hem-larafilcon A (skirt)</th>
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| Dk                        | Center: 130             
|                           | Skirt: 84               |
| Water Content             | 32% (silicone hydrogel skirt) |
| Diameter                  | 14.5mm                  |
| Base Curves               | 7.1 to 7.9 in 0.20mm steps |
| Skirt Curves              | Flat, Medium, Steep     |
| Sphere Powers             | +2.25 to +4.00 in 0.50D steps  
|                           | +2.00 to -8.00 in 0.25D steps  
|                           | -8.50 to -12.00 in 0.50D steps  |
| Wear Indications          | Daily Wear              |
| Recommended Replacement   | 6 month                 |

### Customer Care:

**Phone:** 877.733.2012, option 1

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### Technical Consultation:

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