Course Description:
Predictable and unpredictable changes to the aging eye can make successful contact lens wear more challenging. An overview of physiological changes associated with aging, common systemic disorders, drug interactions, and common visual complaints of the aging population will be reviewed. Spectacle and contact lens solutions will be highlighted.

Learning Objectives
At the end of this course the participants will be able to:

1. Accurately identify natural changes that occur with aging that may impact on contact lens wear.

2. Identify common systemic disorders associated with aging that may alter the course of successful contact lens wear.

3. Discuss the role of systemic and ocular pharmaceutical agents common in the more mature contact lens wearer and how they may impact on success.

4. Identify optical and physical contact lens systems and designs that correct presbyopia.

5. Describe selection criteria that help to delineate what types of presbyopic patients will do best in specific multifocal contact lens designs.

Outline

1. Natural changes of the aging eye (15 minutes)
   
   a. Lids
   b. Tear flow
   c. Conjunctiva
   d. Cornea
   e. Iris
   f. Retina
g. Visual acuity

II. Unnatural/Systemic changes of the aging eye (15 minutes)

a. Diabetes
b. Cardiovascular disease
c. Arthritis
d. Auto-immune disorders
e. Hyperlipedemia

III. The role of pharmaceuticals (10 minutes)

a. Poly pharmacy
b. Dry eye
c. Pupil effects
d. OTC and nutraceuticals

IV. General patient considerations for presbyopic corrections (10 minutes)

a. Physical measurements
   i. Lids
   ii. Pupil size
   iii. Corneal topography
   iv. Tear quality

b. Refractive error

c. Contact lens history

V. Simultaneous vision lens designs (20 minutes)

a. Aspheric multifocal lens designs
   i. Available designs
   ii. Patient indications
   iii. Lens design considerations

b. Concentric multifocal lens designs
   i. Available designs
   ii. Patient indications
   iii. Lens design considerations
VI. Translating vision lens designs (20 minutes)

i. Available designs
ii. Patient indications
iii. Lens design considerations

1. Overall diameter
2. Base curve selection
3. Segment location
4. Prism
5. truncation