

Sécheresse oculaire et lentilles de contact:

Pourquoi, et comment la prévenir?

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CLD Contact Lens Discomfort

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Content

- Definition
- Detection
- Prevalence
- Symptoms
- Solution / Management
- Challenges
- Take home message

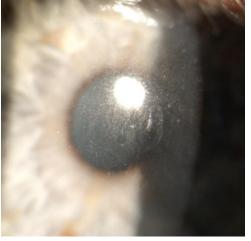




Definition

- CLD (Contact lens discomfort)
 - Terminated by TFOS (Tear Film and Ocular Surface Society) in 2013
 - Foreign body sensation (feeling the contact lens on the eye)
 - Symptoms lead to unsatisfied contact lens wearers









Definition

- CLD (Contact lens discomfort)
 - Leads to drop out
 - A lot of wearers discontinue wearing the CL
 - Even though that the industry has realised new materials

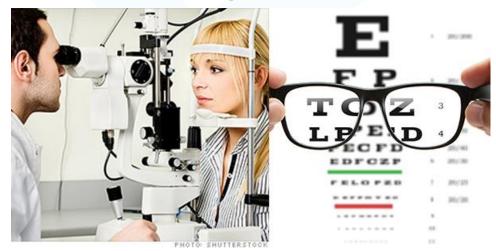
and designs





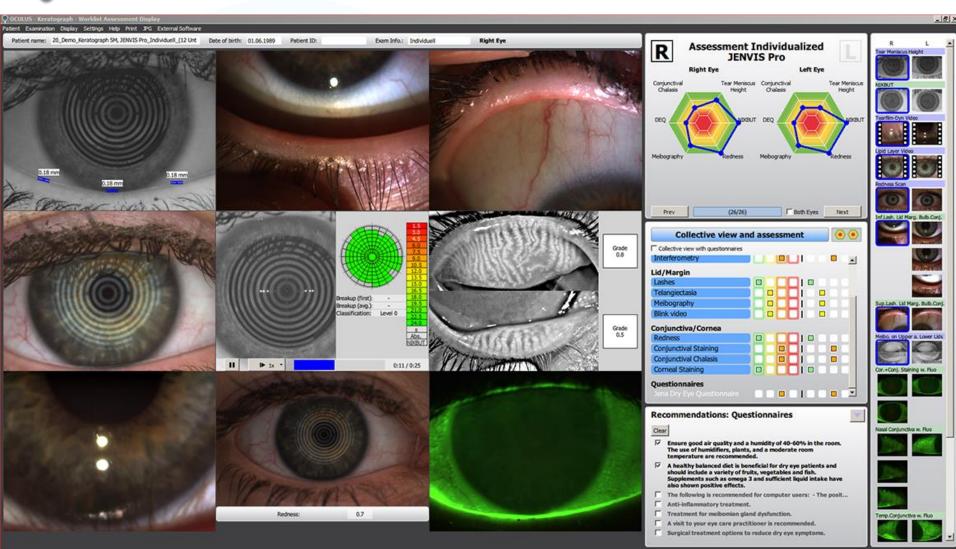


- Ocular surface
 - Healthy or not
 - ECP (Eye Care Practitioner) has to detect pre-existing abnormalities
 - ECP has the responsibility, cause results have influence on how well a contact lens can be worn/used
 - Using different test and instruments











Ocular surface

- Tests separating normal and not
 - Tear film meniscus
 - Tear film stability
 - MGD (Meibomian gland dysfunction)
 - Corneal surface
 - Conjunctival hyperemia
 - Tarsal conjunctival smoothness
 - LWE (Lid wiper epitheliopathy)
 - LIPCOF (Lid parallel conjunctival folds)





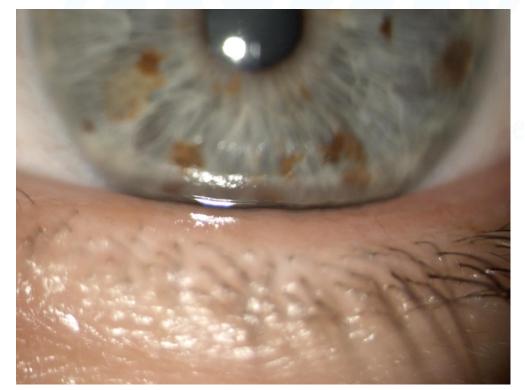
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- Ocular surface
 - Tests separating normal and not
 - Tear film meniscus







Question

- At what point of the control with the microscope/slit lamp the tear film meniscus has to be measured?
 - A In the beginning
 - B In the middle
 - C At the end





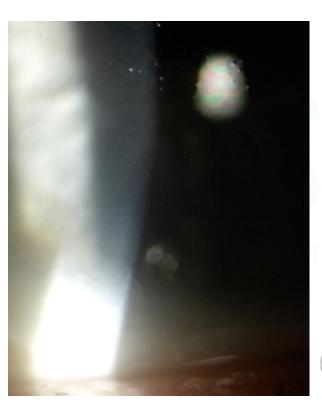
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- Ocular surface
 - Tests separating normal and not
 - Tear film stability
 - Due to interferential pattern
 the ECP can detect the thickness
 of the lipid layer







- Ocular surface
 - Tests separating normal and not
 - MGD (Meibomian gland dysfunction)







Question

- What can be done in first place to reduce MGD?
 - A Surgery
 - B Heat, massage, cleaning of lids
 - C Artificial tears
 - D Liposomal spray





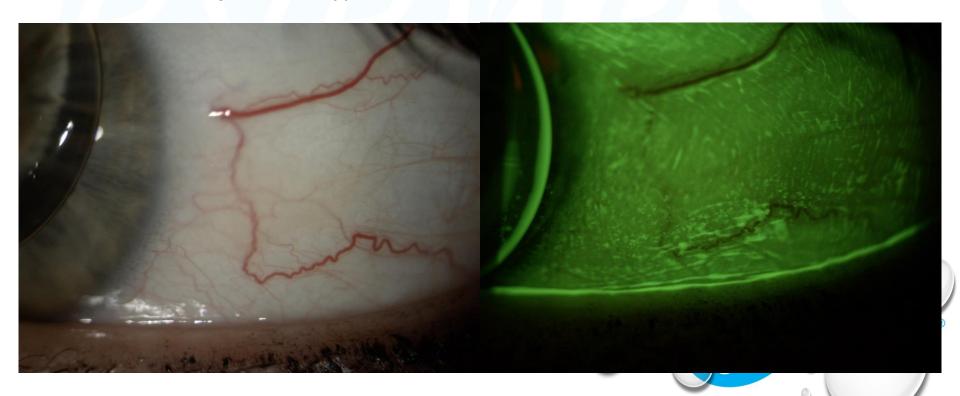
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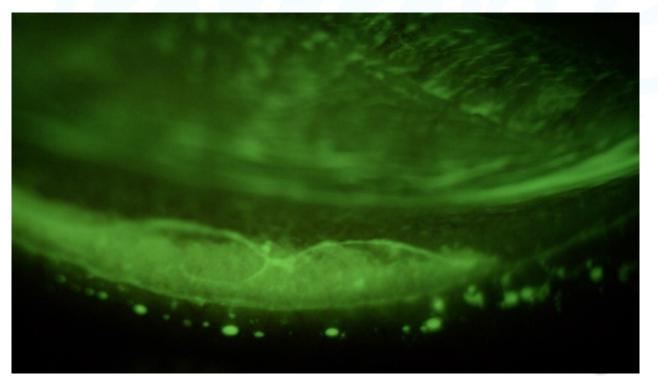
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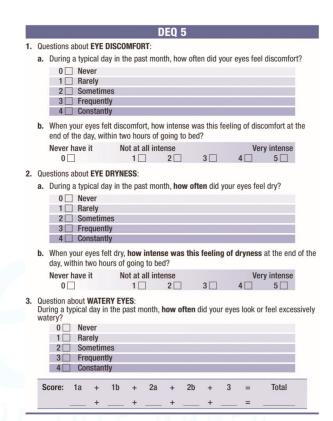


Tear film

- The contact lenses interacts with the tear film
 - It decreases the tear film stability, increases the tear evaporation,
 reduces the tear film turn over
- There is a decrease in tear volume towards the end of the day
- Contact lens dryness can be used to describe a specific symptom of CLD
 - That drying of the contact lens causes more friction while blinking
 and this is felt as uncomfortable



- Ocular surface
 - Questioner
 - Px can fill out in advance
 - Comfort score
 - Asking the patient about the sensation
 - From comfortable to very uncomfortable
- Systemic conditions
 - Often potential contact lens wearer are younger and therefore less likely to have
 - ECP has to do a proper anamnese
 - Coexisting pathologies like autoimmune disease,...
 - Mx like "Anti Baby Pille" are often forgotten and may have an influence on the tearfilm





- Once all the above has be done and improved if necessary, a contact lens fitting can be realised
- During and after the fitting, it is very important to ensure in regular checkups that everything is fine
 - Frequent wearers every six months
 - Spontanous wearers once a year

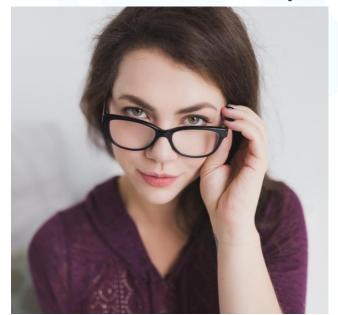








 If CLD is eliminated by lens removal it is confirmed that the presence of the contact lens is responsible for the symptoms and the associated problems







Question

- How many hours should a contact lens be worn for the first checkup?
 - A The contact lens can be put while the first checkup
 - B 1 to 2 hours
 - C 2 to 4 hours
 - D more than 4 hours





Answer

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Prevalence

- 32 to 50% of wearers have symptoms of ocular dryness and irritations, but!!!
 - The studies published have a lot of variabilities
 - Gender
 - Ethnical origin
 - Geographic location
 - Sample range (from 105 to 3285 people)
 - Clinical studies, studies in private practices
 - Prospective and retrospective
- These numbers do not have to applie to us, but still it is clear that there is a lot of unknown out there about CLD



Symptoms

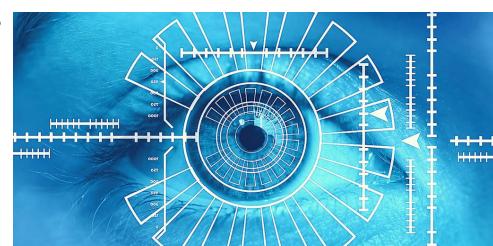
- Visual disturbance
 - Sometimes yes, sometimes no
- Reduced comfortable wearing time
 - Persistent or episodic adverse ocular sensation
- Reduced total wearing time
- Temporary discontinuation
- Permanent discontinuation

The estimated annual range of contact lens dropout is between 10 to 30% 🗵



Management

- Regular checkup
 - Make sure patients have best material and care products for their needs
 - Give advices that may improve comfort
 - Blinking exercises
 - 20/20/20
 - Avoid adverse environment (AC, dust,...)
 - Use supplement products
 - Artificial tears
 - Sprays
 - Gels
 - Nutrition (Fatty acids)
 - Punctal occlusion





Question

 Since when silicone hydrogel material (material with a high oxygen permeability) exist?

A ~1980

B ~1990

C ~2000

D ~2010





Answer

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Management

Material

 Larger diameter, steeper base curve, thinner center thickness, better edge shape and/or different backside of the lens may reduce CLD

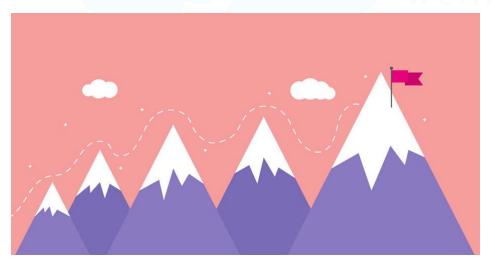
Cleaning regime

- Reduce deposits on contact lenses
 - Rub, rinse and soaking (cleaning and disinfection) helps to keep the contact lens as proper as possible
- Increase the frequency of replacement (Daily disposable reduce the use of cleaning product to a minimum).



Consequences

- Higher penetration would create higher financial possibilities
- If so, the industry can continue their research and development on contact lens materials and designs







- It is essential that the ECP identifies the shown challenges first
- Then the ECP has to manage the identified challenges
- And then, in a further step a contact lens fitting can be realised
 - If the ECP doesn't follow that rule, it can lead to CLD and therefore to the related problems