buffered saline solution. This lens is tinted blue with up to 300 ppm of carbamate, N-vinyl-pyrrolidone, a siloxane crosslinker and a vinyl alanine wet-periphery. The lens material, balafilcon A, is a copolymer of a silicone vinyl consisting of multiple aspheric zones with a spherical base curve. The most Contact Lens is a soft hydrophilic contact lens that is a front surface asphere. The BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lens is a hemispherical shell of the following dimensions: Diameter: 14.0mm Center Thickness: 0.05mm to 0.50mm Soft Curve: 8.6mm Sphere Powers: +6.00D to -10.00D (0.25D increments) ADD Powers: Low (+0.75D to +1.50D) and High (+1.75D to +2.50D)

HOW THE LENS WORKS (ACTIONS):
In its hydrated state, the BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lens when placed on the cornea, acts as a refracting medium to focus light rays on the retina.

INDICATIONS:
The BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lens is indicated for daily wear or extended wear from 1 to 30 days between removals, for cleaning and disinfection or disposal of the lens, as recommended by the eye care professional. The lens is indicated for the correction of refractive ametropia (myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism) and presbyopia in aphakic and/or near-sighted persons with non-diseased eyes, exhibiting astigmatism of up to 2.00 diopters or less, that does not interfere with visual acuity. The lens may be prescribed for Frequent/Planned Replacement Wear or Disposable Wear in spherical powers ranging from +6.00D to -18.00D when prescribed for up to 30 days of extended wear and from +20.00D to -20.00D for daily wear or extended wear up to 7 days with add powers ranging from +0.75D to +5.00D.

Note: See the WARNINGS reference to the relationship between lens wearing schedule and corneal complications.

FREQUENT/PLANNED REPLACEMENT WEAR
When prescribed for Frequent/Planned Replacement Wear, the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lens is to be cleaned, rinsed and disinfected each time it is removed from the patient’s eye and discarded after the recommended wearing period prescribed by the eye care professional. The lens may be disinfected or reused by wearing contact lenses.

DISPOSABLE WEAR
When prescribed for Disposable Wear, the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lens is to be discarded after each removal.

CONTRAINDICATIONS (REASONS NOT TO USE):
DO NOT USE THE BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lens when any of the following conditions exist:
- Acute and subacute inflammation or infection of the anterior chamber of the eye
- Any eye disease, injury, or abnormality that affects the cornea, conjunctiva, or eyelids
- Severe insufficiency of lacrimal secretion (dry eyes)

• Severe insufficiency of lacrimal secretion (dry eyes)
• Any active corneal infection (bacterial, fungal, or viral)
• If eyes become red or irritated

WARNINGS:
After a thorough eye examination, including appropriate medical background, patients should be fully apprised by the prescribing eye care professional of all the risks with contact lens wear. Patients should be advised of the following warnings pertaining to contact lens wear:

• Problems with contact lenses and lens care products could result in serious injury to the eye. It is essential that patients follow their eye care professional’s direction and all labeling instructions for proper use of lenses and lens care products, including the lens case. Eye problems, including corneal ulcers, can develop rapidly and lead to loss of vision.
• When prescribed for Frequent/Planned Replacement Wear, the need for strict compliance with the care regimen including cleaning of the lens case, wearing restrictions, wearing schedule, and follow-up visit schedule should be emphasized to the patient.
• Studies have shown that contact lens wearers who are nonsmokers have a higher incidence of adverse reactions than smokers.

EXPIRED WEAR
• The risk of microbial keratitis has been shown to be greater among users of extended wear contact lenses than among users of daily wear contact lenses. The risk among extended wear lens users increases with the number of consecutive days that the lenses are worn between removals, beginning with the first overnight use. Some researchers believe that these complications are caused by one or more of the following: a weakening of the cornea’s resistance to infections, particularly during a closed-eye condition, as a result of hypoxia; an eye environment which is somewhat more conducive to the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms, particularly when a regular period of lens removal and disinfecting or disposal schedule has not been adhered to by the patient; improper lens disinfection or cleaning by the patient; contamination of lens care products; poor personal hygiene by the patient; patient unsuitability to the particular lens or wearing schedule; accumulation of lens deposits; damage to the lens; improper fitting; length of wearing time; and the presence of ocular debris or environmental contaminants.
While the great majority of patients successfully wear contact lenses, extended wear of lenses also is reported to be associated with a higher incidence and degree of epithelial microcysts and infiltrates, and endothelial polymegathism, which require consideration of discontinuation or restriction of extended wear. The epithelial conditions are reversible upon discontinuation of extended wear.

The long term risk of microbial keratitis has not been determined for this lens. Post marketing studies are in progress.

The reversibility of endothelial effects of contact lens wear has not been conclusively established. As a result, professionals views of extended wearing times vary from not prescribing extended wear at all to prescribing flexible wearing times from occasional overnight wear to prescribe extended wearing periods from 1 to 30 days with specified intervals of no lens wear for certain patients, with follow-up visits, and with proper care regimen.

If a patient experiences eye discomfort, excessive tearing, vision changes, or redness of the eye, the patient should be instructed to immediately remove lenses and promptly contact his or her eye care professional.

PRECAUTIONS:

For Eye Care Professionals:

Due to the small number of patients enrolled in clinical investigation of lenses, all refractive powers, design configurations, or lens parameters available in the lens material are not evaluated in significant numbers. Consequently, when selecting an appropriate lens design and parameters, the eye care professional should consider all characteristics of the lens that can affect lens performance and ocular health, including oxygen permeability, wettability, central and peripheral thickness, and optic zone diameter. The oxygen transmissibility is below the established threshold required to prevent overnight corneal edema for portions of the power range, including some plus powers and some low minus power lenses. In the U.S. Clinical study of the PureVision (spherical) lens, the rate of infiltrative keratitis was found to be higher with higher lens powers (see Clinical Study section of the package insert).

The potential impact of these factors on the patient’s ocular health should be carefully weighed against the patient’s need for refractive correction; therefore, the continuing ocular health of the patient and lens performance on eye should be carefully monitored by the prescribing eye care professional.

Patients who wear aspheric contact lenses, such as the Bausch & Lomb PureVision Multi-Focal, to correct presbyopia may not achieve the best corrected visual acuity for either far or near vision. Visual requirements vary with the individual and should be considered when selecting the most appropriate type of lens for each patient. Patients who wear aspheric contact lenses, such as the Bausch & Lomb PureVision Multi-Focal, to correct presbyopia may not achieve the best corrected visual acuity for either far or near vision. Visual requirements vary with the individual and should be considered when selecting the most appropriate type of lens for each patient.

Eye care professionals should instruct the patient to REMOVE A LENS IMMEDIATELY if an eye becomes red or irritated.

Fluorescein, a yellow dye, should not be used while the lenses are on the eyes. The lenses absorb this dye and become discolored. Whenever fluorescein is used in eyes, the eyes should be flushed with sterile saline solution that is recommended for in-eye use.

The patient should be instructed to always discard disposable lenses and lenses worn on a frequent/planned replacement schedule after the recommended wearing schedule prescribed by the eye care professional.

Some patients will not be able to tolerate continuous wear even if able to tolerate the same or another lens on a daily wear basis. Some patients who are able to tolerate continuous wear will not be able to wear their lenses continuously for 30 days. Patients should be carefully evaluated for continuous wear prior to prescription and dispensing, and eye care professionals should conduct early and frequent follow-up examination to determine ocular response to continuous wear.

As with any contact lens, follow-up visits are necessary to assure the continuing health of the patient’s eyes. The patient should be instructed as to a recommended follow-up schedule.

Aphakic patients should not be fitted with PureVision Contact Lenses until the determination is made that the eye has healed completely.

Eye care professionals should carefully instruct patients about the following lens care and safety precautions. It is strongly recommended that patients be provided with a copy of the PureVision Multi-Focal Patient Information Booklet available from BAUSCH & LOMB and understand its contents prior to dispensing the lenses.

Handling Precautions:

Always wash and rinse hands before handling lenses. Do not get cosmetics, lotions, soaps, creams, deodorants, or sprays in the eyes or on the lenses. It is best to put on lenses before putting on makeup. Water-base cosmetics are less likely to damage lenses than oil-base products.

Be sure that before leaving the eye care professional’s office, the patient is able to remove lenses promptly or have someone else available to remove them.

Be certain that the fingers or hands are free of foreign materials before touching lenses, as microscopic scratches of the lenses may occur, causing distorted vision and/or injury to the eye.

Always handle lenses carefully and avoid dropping them.

Do not touch the lens with fingernails.

Carefully follow the handling, insertion, removal, cleaning, disinfecting, storing and wearing instructions in the Patient Information Booklet for the PureVision Contact lenses and those prescribed by the eye care professional.

Never use tweezers or other tools to remove lenses from the lens container unless specifically indicated for that use. Pour the lens into the hand.

Solution Precautions:

Do not use the Allergan Ultracare Disinfecting System or any of its components Ultracare Neutralizing Tablets, Lens Plus Daily Cleaner, and Ultralzyme Enzymatic Cleaner) to clean and disinfect the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lens because the lens dimensions will be altered.

Always use fresh unexpired lens care solutions.

Always follow directions on the package inserts for the use of contact lens solutions.

Sterile unpreserved solutions, when used, should be discarded after the time specified in the labeling directions.

Always keep the lenses completely immersed in the recommended storage solution when lenses are not being worn (stored). Prolonged periods of drying will damage lenses. Follow the lens care directions for Care for a Dried Out (Dehydrated) Lens in the patient information booklet if lens surface does become dried out.

Do not use saliva or anything other than the recommended solution for lubricating or wetting lenses.

Tap water, distilled water or homemade saline should not be used as a substitute for any component in the lens care regimen since they have been associated with an Acanthamoeba keratitis infection.

Never use conventional hard contact lens solutions that are not also recommended for use with prescribed lenses.

Do not mix or alternate lens care systems or solutions unless indicated in the lens care system labeling.

Do not heat the chemical disinfection solution or lenses.

Lens Wearing Precautions:

Never wear lenses beyond the period recommended by the eye care professional.

If the lens sticks (stops moving) on the eye, follow the recommended directions on Care for a Sticking lens. The lens should move freely on the eye for the continued health of the eye. If nonmovement of the lens continues, the patient should be instructed to immediately consult his or her eye care professional.

Avoid, if possible, all harmful or irritating vapors and fumes while wearing lenses.

If aerosol products are used while wearing lenses, exercise caution and keep eyes closed until the spray has settled.

Lens Case Precautions:

Contact lens cases can be a source of bacterial growth. To prevent contamination and to help avoid serious eye injury, always empty and rinse the lens case with fresh, sterile rinsing solution and allow to air dry.

Lens cases should be replaced at regular intervals as recommended by the lens case manufacturer or eye care professional.
Topics to Discuss with the Patient:

- As with any contact lens, follow-up visits are necessary to assure the continuing health of the eyes. The patient should be instructed as to a recommended follow-up schedule.
- Patients should be advised about wearing lenses during sporting and water related activities. Exposure to water while wearing contact lenses in activities such as swimming, water skiing and hot tubs may increase the risk of ocular infection including but not limited to Acanthamoeba keratitis.
- Always contact the eye care professional before using any medicine in the eyes.
- Who Should Know That the Patient is Wearing Contact Lenses:
  - Always contact the eye care professional before using any medicine in the eyes.
  - Patients should inform their employer of being a contact lens wearer.
  - Patients should inform their doctor (health care professional) about being a contact lens wearer.
  - Patients should be advised about wearing lenses during sporting and water activities. The following clinical results are provided for informational purposes. It is important to note that the results below are from a study conducted with the PureVision Contact Lens which has the same lens material, but different lens design (spherical).

**CLINICAL STUDY:**

The following clinical results are provided for informational purposes. It is important to note that the results below are from a study conducted with the PureVision Contact Lens which has the same lens material, but different lens design (spherical). The study was conducted with subjects not requiring presbyopic correction.

**STUDY DESCRIPTION**

**Study Design**

The objective of this 12-month study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lenses worn on a 30-day continuous wear basis, compared to a conventional Control lens worn on a 7-day continuous wear basis. A total of 1640 eyes (820 subjects) were enrolled into this study. Subjects were fitted with a PureVision Contact Lens on one eye while the contralateral eye was fitted with a Control lens. Subjects were instructed to replace the PureVision Contact Lens with a new lens every 30 days, and to wear the Control lens overnight for up to six consecutive nights per week. Eyes had one night without lens wear after the scheduled removal. The Control lens was to be replaced with a new lens every 14 days.

Six hundred lens (610) subjects completed the one-year study. Ten subjects discontinued in the daily wear adaptation period, 182 subjects discontinued during the extended wear phase and 18 subjects were not dispensed lenses.

**SUMMARY OF DATA ANALYSES**

The key endpoints for this study were:

1. grade 2 and higher slit lamp findings (safety endpoint),
2. grade 2 and higher corneal infiltrates (safety endpoint), and
3. contact lens corrected visual acuity worse than 20/40 (efficacy endpoint).

For each key endpoint, the rates (incidents of endpoint/number of eyes) experienced by eyes in the PureVision Contact Lens and Control lenses were calculated. The difference in rates between the two-lens types was determined and a 95% confidence interval for the difference was calculated. For each key endpoint a “clinically significant difference” in the rates was established before the study started. These “clinically significant differences” were as follows: 10% for total slit lamp findings = Grade 2, 3% for corneal infiltrates = Grade 2, and 5% for the acuity endpoint. For example, if the true rates of endpoint infiltrates in the subject population were 9.99% in the PureVision Contact Lens and 5% in the Control lens, these rates would be considered substantially equivalent (difference <5%).

In order to be successful for a given endpoint, the upper 95% confidence limit for the difference in the study rates had to be less than the pre-established “clinically significant difference.” This means that we are 95% confident that the true difference is within tolerance. The safety and efficacy goals were met for all three key endpoints. Results are as follows:

**Patient Assessments**

Subjects were evaluated at follow-up visits scheduled after 24 hours, 10 days, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, and 12 months of lens wear.

**Demographics**

Subject recruitment was open to adapted and unadapted contact lens wearers. There were no restrictions as to the subject’s gender or occupation, but subjects were required to be of legal age (typically 18 or 21) and have the legal capacity to volunteer. The ages of the subjects ranged from 18 to 74 years of age, with a mean age of 33.6, and included 374 females and 226 males, with a ratio of 2.32 females to every male. For the PureVision Contact Lens the power range used was -0.50D to +4.00D, and for the Control lens the power range was -3.00D to +6.50D.

The previous lens wearing experience of the subjects that participated in the study was 5% no lens wear, 43% daily wear, and 51% continuous wear. The refractive errors of the subjects ranged from -0.25D to -11.75D, and included up to -2.00D of astigmatism.

The previous lens wearing experience of the subjects that participated in the study was 5% no lens wear, 43% daily wear, and 51% continuous wear. The refractive errors of the subjects ranged from -0.25D to -11.75D, and included up to -2.00D of astigmatism.

**SUMMARY OF DATA ANALYSES**

Summary of Data Analyses

The key endpoints for this study were:

1. grade 2 and higher slit lamp findings (safety endpoint),
2. grade 2 and higher corneal infiltrates (safety endpoint), and
3. contact lens corrected visual acuity worse than 20/40 (efficacy endpoint).

For each key endpoint, the rates (incidents of endpoint/number of eyes) experienced by eyes in the PureVision Contact Lens and Control lenses were calculated. The difference in rates between the two-lens types was determined and a 95% confidence interval for the difference was calculated. For each key endpoint a “clinically significant difference” in the rates was established before the study started. These “clinically significant differences” were as follows: 10% for total slit lamp findings = Grade 2, 3% for corneal infiltrates = Grade 2, and 5% for the acuity endpoint. For example, if the true rates of endpoint infiltrates in the subject population were 9.99% in the PureVision Contact Lens and 5% in the Control lens, these rates would be considered substantially equivalent (difference <5%).

In order to be successful for a given endpoint, the upper 95% confidence limit for the difference in the study rates had to be less than the pre-established “clinically significant difference.” This means that we are 95% confident that the true difference is within tolerance. The safety and efficacy goals were met for all three key endpoints. Results are as follows:
Slit lamp examinations were conducted at every study visit. Each graded slit lamp parameter was scored on a qualitative grade scale ranging from 0 to 4, with Grade 0 representing the absence of findings, and Grades 1 through 4 representing successively worse findings. For each study eye, a determination was made for each parameter as to whether, or not a positive finding was present at any visit. The following table describes slit lamp findings:

**Summary of Slit Lamp Findings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>PureVision</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Relative Risk</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Upper 95% Confidence</th>
<th>Clinically Significant Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scleral Conjunctival Abnormalities</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbar Injection</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Anterior Segment Abnormalities</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Lens-Related Adverse Events**

In addition to the outcomes described above, the following lens related adverse events were noted. This table does not include conjunctivitis or tarsal conjunctival abnormalities, e.g., giant papillary conjunctivitis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>PureVision</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Relative Risk</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Upper 95% Confidence</th>
<th>Clinically Significant Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Finding</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneal Staining</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limbal Injection</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarsal Conjunctival Abnormalities</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Efficacy Outcomes**

The contact lens visual acuity was measured at each scheduled and unscheduled follow-up visit throughout the one-year study. For the 610 subjects that completed the study, visual acuity of 20/10 or better was reported for 87% and 94% of the measurements for the PureVision Contact Lens and Control lens, respectively. Similarly, visual acuity of 20/25 or better was reported 98% and 97% of the times for the PureVision Contact Lens and Control lens.

**Wearing Time**

In this U.S. clinical study subjects were required to maintain a minimum wearing time in order to continue in the study. For the subjects that completed the study, the average continuous wear time for the PureVision Contact Lens was at least 28.0 days per month, from the 2-Month visit through the 12-Month visit. At these visits the same subjects reported they were able to wear the PureVision Contact Lens at least 22 days continuously 94% of the times they were asked.

**Other Ocular Inflammation**

Two separate studies with the PureVision Lens (spherical) assessed the corneal swelling response induced by overnight contact lens wear. In the first study, 30 subjects each wore either a +3.00D, -3.00D, or -9.00D PureVision Contact Lens and an equivalent power lens made from a conventional hydrogel material (Control lens) on the contralateral eye overnight under closed eye conditions for approximately eight hours. The corneal swelling, measured as the percent increase in the center thickness of the cornea, with the Control lens (9.1%) was significantly greater than that measured in conjunction with the PureVision Contact Lenses (4.1%). In the second study, the corneal swelling response was measured under similar conditions. In this study the response to a -3.00D PureVision Contact Lens (3.0%) was compared to the swelling response to no lens wear (1.9%). The responses were not statistically different (p-value > 0.05).

**SELECTION OF PATIENTS:**

The eye care professional should not fit patients who cannot or will not adhere to a recommended care or replacement regimen, or are unable to place and remove the lenses should not be provided with them. Failure to follow handling and cleaning instructions could lead to serious eye infections which might result in corneal ulcers.

Patient communication is vital because it relates not only to patient selection but also to ensure compliance. It is also necessary to discuss the information contained in the Patient Information Booklet with the patient at the time of the initial examination.

Patients selected to wear PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lenses should be chosen for their motivation to wear contact lenses, general health and coop-
2. Initial Lens Power Selection

keratometry, and biomicroscopic examination.

A prefitting examination should include spherocylinder refraction and VA, • make ocular measurements for initial contact lens parameter selection, • determine whether a patient is a suitable candidate for daily wear contact lenses (consider patient hygiene and mental and physical state), and • collect and record baseline clinical information to which post-fitting examination results can be compared.

A prefitting examination should include spherocylinder refraction and VA, keratometry, and biomicroscopic examination.

1. Pre-Fitting Examination

FITTING PROCEDURE:

A pre-fitting patient history and examination are necessary to:
• determine whether a patient is a suitable candidate for daily wear contact lenses (consider patient hygiene and mental and physical state),
• make ocular measurements for initial contact lens parameter selection, and
collect and record baseline clinical information to which post-fitting examination results can be compared.

A prefitting examination should include spherocylinder refraction and VA, keratometry, and biomicroscopic examination.

2. Initial Lens Power Selection

A. Perform a preliminary evaluation to determine distance refraction and near add requirements.
B. Determine patient's spherical equivalent refractive error corrected to the corneal plane.
C. For each eye, select a lens of the power closest to the patient's spherical equivalent distance Rx.
D. Select the appropriate ADD:
   • Bausch & Lomb PureVision® Multi-Focal Low Add: +0.75 to +1.50.
   • Bausch & Lomb PureVision® Multi-Focal High Add: +0.75 to +2.50
E. Measure binocular near and distance VA.
F. Make adjustments in power as necessary. The use of hand held trial lenses will simplify fitting and minimize lens changes. To improve near vision, add plus in +0.25 increments to both eyes. If distance vision becomes unacceptable with this change, add minus to the dominant eye only. Measure distance, then near VA, binocularly then monocularly.

5. Characteristics of a Loose (Flat) Lens

If the lens is too flat, it will:
• Be quite good. A marginally steep lens may be differentiated from a properly fitted lens by having the patient gaze upward. A poorly fitted lens will tend to slide downward approximately 0.5mm while a steep lens will remain relatively stable in relationship to the cornea, particularly with the blink.

6. Characteristics of a Tight (Steep) Lens

A lens which is much too steep may subjectively and objectively cause distortion which will vary after a blink. However, if a lens is only marginally steep, the initial subjective and objective vision and comfort findings may be quite good. A marginally steep lens may be differentiated from a properly fitted lens by having the patient gaze upward. A properly fitted lens will tend to slide downward approximately 0.5mm while a steep lens will remain relatively stable in relationship to the cornea, particularly with the blink.

7. Follow-up Care

Follow-up examinations are necessary to ensure continued successful contact lens wear. From the day of dispensing, the following schedule is a suggested guideline for follow up:
• 24 hours, 10 days, 1 month, 3 months, then every 6 months thereafter.

At the initial follow-up evaluations the eye care professional should again reassure the patient that any of the previously described adaptive symptoms are normal, and that the adaptation period should be relatively brief. Depending on the patients prior experience with contact lenses and/or continuous wear, the eye care professional may consider prescribing a one week period of daily wear adaptation prior to beginning continuous wear.

b. Prior to a follow-up examination, the contact lenses should be worn for at least 4 continuous hours and the patient should be asked to identify any problems which might be occurring related to contact lens wear. If the patient is wearing the lenses for continuous wear, the follow-up examination should be conducted as early as possible the morning after overnight wear.

c. With lenses in place on the eyes, evaluate fitting performance to assure that CRITERIA OF A WELL FITTED LENS continue to be satisfied. Examine the lenses closely for surface deposition and/or damage.

a. Always remove the lens from the patient's eye, and then, if contraindicated, into the eyes and conduct a thorough biomicroscopy examination.

1. The presence of vertical corneal striae in the posterior central cornea and/or corneal neovascularization may be indicative of excessive corneal edema.

b. The presence of corneal staining and/or limbal-conjunctival hyperemia can be indicative of an unclean lens, a reaction to solution preservatives, excessive lens wear, and/or a poorly fitting lens.

PRACTITIONER FITTING SETS:

Lenses must be discarded after a single use and must not be used from patient to patient.

WEARING SCHEDULE:

The wearing and replacement schedules should be determined by the eye care professional. Regular checkups, as determined by the eye care professional, are extremely important.

Daily Wear:

There may be a tendency for the daily wear patient to over wear the lenses initially. Therefore, the importance of adhering to a proper, initial daily wearing schedule should be stressed to these patients. The wearing schedule chosen by the eye care professional should be provided to the patient.

Continuous Wear (Greater than 24 hours or while asleep):

The wearing schedule should be determined by the prescribing eye care pro-
fessional for each individual patient, based upon a full examination and patient history as well as the practitioner’s experience and professional judgment. Bausch & Lomb recommends beginning continuous wear patients with the recommended initial daily wear schedule, followed by a period of daily wear, and then gradual introduction of continuous wear one night at a time, unless individual considerations indicate otherwise.

The practitioner should examine the patient in the early stages of continuous wear to determine the corneal response. The lens must be removed, cleaned and disinfected or disposed of and replaced with a new lens, as determined by the prescribing eye care professional. (See the factors discussed in the Warnings section.) Once removed, a lens should remain out of the eye for a period of rest overnight or longer, as determined by the prescribing eye care professional.

MULTI-FOCAL FITTING GUIDELINES:

1. Patient Selection
   A. Good motivation
   B. Realistic expectations

2. Lens Selection
   A. Select the patient’s distance spectacle sphere (must be in minus cylinder form, ignore the cylinder) and vertex, if necessary.
   B. Select the appropriate ADD.

   - Bausch & Lomb PureVision®: Multi-Focal Low Add: -0.75D to -1.00D.
   - Bausch & Lomb PureVision®: Multi-Focal High Add: -1.75D to -2.50D.

3. Lens Fitting
   A. Equilibrate for 10 minutes.
   B. Lens should center well with 0.5 – 1.0mm movement in primary gaze, 1.0 – 1.5mm upward gaze.
   C. Check distance acuity monocularly in normal room illumination.
   D. Over-refract if necessary in 0.25D steps to 20/25.
   E. Check distance acuity binocularly. Over-refract if necessary in 0.25D steps to 20/20.

4. Symptom Resolution
   A. Acuity – 0.25D makes a significant difference in acuity, re-check near and distance acuities with over-refraction in place.
   B. Distance visual acuity not acceptable –
      1. Add -0.25D to the dominant eye.
      2. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and a High ADD in the non-dominant eye.
   C. Near visual acuity not acceptable –
      1. Add +0.25D to the non-dominant eye.
      2. Use a Low ADD in the dominant eye and High ADD in non-dominant eye.

5. Near Add Determination
   A. Monovision Needs Assessment
      For a good prognosis the patient should have adequately corrected distance and near visual acuity in each eye. The amblyopic patient or the patient with significant astigmatism (greater than one [1] diopter) in one eye may not be a good candidate for monovision with the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lenses. Occupational and environmental visual demands should be considered. If the patient requires critical vision (visual acuity and stereopsis) it should be determined by trial whether this patient can function adequately with monovision. Monovision contact lens wear may not be optimal for such activities as:
      (1) visually demanding situations such as operating potentially dangerous machinery or performing other potentially hazardous activities; and
      (2) driving automobiles (e.g., driving at night). Patients who cannot pass their state drivers license requirements with monovision correction should be advised not to drive with this correction, OR may require that additional over-correction be prescribed.

6. Patient Education
   A. Information
      All patients do not function equally well with monovision correction. Patients may not perform as well for certain tasks with this correction as they have with multifocal reading glasses. Each patient should understand that multifocal correction can create a vision compromise that may reduce visual acuity and depth perception for distance and near tasks. During the fitting process it is necessary for the patient to realize the disadvantages as well as the advantages of clear near vision in straight ahead and upward gaze that multifocal contact lenses provide.
   B. Refractive Error Method
      - For a presbyopic patient requiring a +1.75 diopter add who is -2.50 diopters myopic in the right eye and -1.50 diopters myopic in the left eye may have the right eye corrected for distance and the left eye for near.

MONOVISION FITTING GUIDELINES:

1. Patient Selection
   A. Monovision Needs Assessment
      For a good prognosis the patient should have adequately corrected distance and near visual acuity in each eye. The amblyopic patient or the patient with significant astigmatism (greater than one [1] diopter) in one eye may not be a good candidate for monovision with the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lenses. Occupational and environmental visual demands should be considered. If the patient requires critical vision (visual acuity and stereopsis) it should be determined by trial whether this patient can function adequately with monovision. Monovision contact lens wear may not be optimal for such activities as:
      (1) visually demanding situations such as operating potentially dangerous machinery or performing other potentially hazardous activities; and
      (2) driving automobiles (e.g., driving at night). Patients who cannot pass their state drivers license requirements with monovision correction should be advised not to drive with this correction, OR may require that additional over-correction be prescribed.

2. Lens Selection
   A. Monovision Needs Assessment
      For a good prognosis the patient should have adequately corrected distance and near visual acuity in each eye. The amblyopic patient or the patient with significant astigmatism (greater than one [1] diopter) in one eye may not be a good candidate for monovision with the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lenses. Occupational and environmental visual demands should be considered. If the patient requires critical vision (visual acuity and stereopsis) it should be determined by trial whether this patient can function adequately with monovision. Monovision contact lens wear may not be optimal for such activities as:
      (1) visually demanding situations such as operating potentially dangerous machinery or performing other potentially hazardous activities; and
      (2) driving automobiles (e.g., driving at night). Patients who cannot pass their state drivers license requirements with monovision correction should be advised not to drive with this correction, OR may require that additional over-correction be prescribed.

3. Special Fitting Considerations
   A. Unilateral Lens Correction
      There are circumstances where only one contact lens is required. As an example, an emmetropic patient would only require a near lens while a bilateral myope may require only a distance lens.

   - A presbyopic emmetropic patient who requires a +1.75 diopter add would have a +1.75 diopter lens on the near eye and the other eye left without a lens.
   - A presbyopic patient requiring a +1.50 diopter add who is -2.50 diopters myopic in the right eye and -1.50 diopters myopic in the left eye may have the right eye corrected for distance and the left eye uncorrected for near.

4. Near Add Determination
   Always prescribe the lens power for the near eye that provides optimal near acuity at the midpoint of the patient’s habitual reading distance. However, in some more than one power provides optimal reading performance, prescribe the least plus (most minus) of the powers.

5. Trial Lens Fitting
   A. Trial fitting is performed in the office to allow the patient to experience monovision correction. Lenses are fit according to the directions in the general fitting guidelines. Case history and standard clinical evaluation procedure should be used to determine the preclinical. Determine which eye is to be corrected for distance and which eye is to be corrected for near. Next determine the near add. With trial lenses of the proper power in place observe the reaction to this mode of correction.
   B. Refractive Error Method
      - For a presbyopic patient requiring a +1.75 diopter add who is -2.50 diopters myopic in the right eye and -1.50 diopters myopic in the left eye may have the right eye corrected for distance and the left eye uncorrected for near.

6. Near Add Determination
   Always prescribe the lens power for the near eye that provides optimal near acuity at the midpoint of the patient’s habitual reading distance. However, in some circumstances more than one power provides optimal reading performance, prescribe the least plus (most minus) of the powers.

7. Trial Lens Fitting
   A. Trial fitting is performed in the office to allow the patient to experience monovision correction. Lenses are fit according to the directions in the general fitting guidelines. Case history and standard clinical evaluation procedure should be used to determine the preclinical. Determine which eye is to be corrected for distance and which eye is to be corrected for near. Next determine the near add. With trial lenses of the proper power in place observe the reaction to this mode of correction. Immediately after the correct power lenses are in place, walk across the room and have the patient look at you. Assess the patient’s reaction to distance vision under these circumstances. Then have the patient look at
familiar near objects such as a watch face or fingernails. Again assess the reaction. As the patient continues to look around room at both near and distance objects, observe the reactions. Only after these vision tasks are completed should the patient be asked to read print. Evaluate the patient's reaction to large print (e.g., typewritten copy) at first and then graduate to news print and finally smaller type sizes.

After the patient's performance under the above conditions are completed, tests of visual acuity and reading ability under conditions of moderately dim illumination should be attempted. An initial unfavorable response in the office, while indicative of a guarded prognosis, should not immediately rule out a more extensive trial under the usual conditions in which a patient functions.

6. Adaptation
Visually demanding situations should be avoided during the initial wearing period. A patient may at first experience some mild blurred vision, dizziness, headaches, and a feeling of slight imbalance. You should explain the adaptational symptoms to the patient. These symptoms may last for a brief minute or for several weeks. The longer these symptoms persist, the poorer the prognosis for successful adaptation.

To help in the adaptation process the patient can be advised to first use the lenses in a comfortable familiar environment such as in the home. Some patients feel that automobile driving performance may not be optimal during the adaptation process. This is particularly true when driving at night. Before driving a motor vehicle, it may be recommended that the patient be a passenger first to make sure that their vision is satisfactory for operating an automobile. During the first several weeks of wear (when adaptation is occurring), it may be advisable for the patient to only drive during optimal driving conditions. After adaptation and success with these activities, the patient should be able to drive under other conditions with caution.

7. Other Suggestions
- Emphasize the benefits of the clear near vision in straight ahead and upward gaze with monovision.
- The decision to fit a patient with a monovision correction is most appropriately left to the eye care professional in conjunction with the patient after carefully considering the patient's needs.
- All patients should be supplied with a copy of the PureVision Contact Lens Patient Information Booklet.

HANDLING OF LENSES

Patient Lens Care Directions:
- When lenses are dispensed, the patient should be provided with appropriate and adequate instructions and warnings for lens care handling. The eye care professional should recommend appropriate and adequate procedures and products for each individual patient in accordance with the particular lens wearing schedule and care system selected by the practitioner, the specific instructions for such products and the particular characteristics of the patient.

Frequent/Planned Replacement Wear: For complete information concerning the care, cleaning and disinfection of contact lenses refer to the PureVision Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lens Patient Information Booklet.

Disposable Wear: For complete information concerning emergency lens care, refer to the PureVision Multi-Focal Contact Lens Patient Information Booklet.

CAUTION FOR A STICKING (NONMOVING) LENS:
- If the lens sticks (stops moving), the patient should be instructed to use a lubricating or rewetting solution in their eye. The patient should be instructed to not use plain water, or anything other than the recommended solutions. The patient should be instructed to contact the eye care professional if the lens does not begin to move upon blinking after several applications of the solution, and to not attempt to remove the lens except on the advice of the eye care professional.

REPORTING OF ADVERSE REACTIONS:
- All serious adverse experiences and adverse reactions observed in patients wearing BAUSCH & LOMB® PureVision® Multi-Focal (balafilcon A) Visibility Tinted Contact Lenses or experienced with the lenses should be reported to:

Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
Rochester, NY 14609

© Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. All rights reserved worldwide. Bausch & Lomb, Path Design, Performa, AerGel and PureVision are trademarks of Bausch & Lomb Incorporated.

Other brand names/product names are trademarks of their respective owners
Covered by and/or licensed under one or more of the following US patents: 5410223, 4997897, 5815239, 5760100, 5794615, 5849811, 5760099, 5965631 and other patents. Printed in U.S.A.

Symbol Reference Guide for label and cartons:
- CE O050 Quality System Certification Symbol
- Fee Paid for Waste Management
- STERILE T Sterile Using Steam or Dry Heat
- See Instruction Leaflet
- Storage Temperature
- DIA D Diameter
- EXP E Use By Date (expiration date)
- LOT N Batch Code
- PWR PV Dipter (lens power)
- EC DEP Authorized representative in European Community
- Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed practitioner.

BC Base Curve
ADD Low or High Add power

8044101