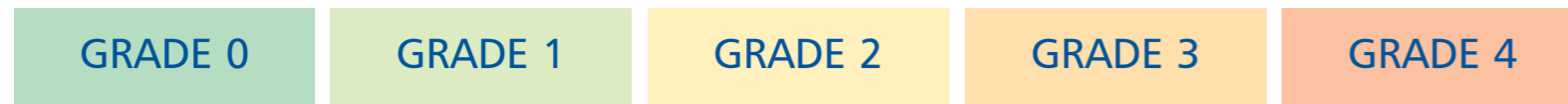


Contact Lenses Grading Scales

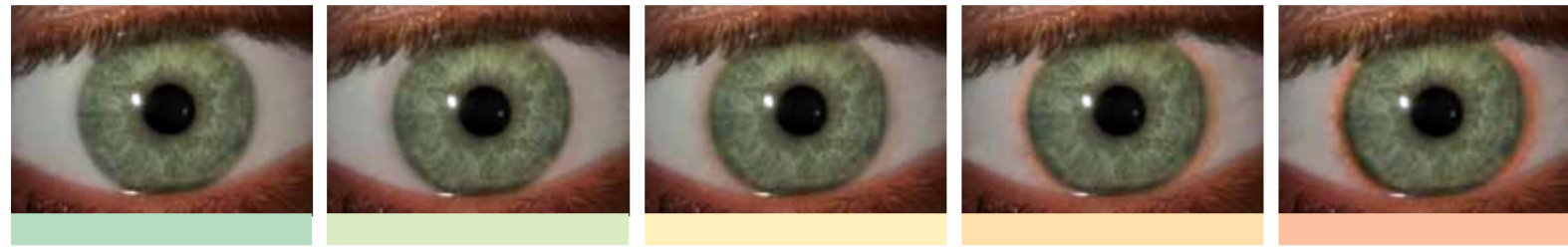


Bulbar redness



Etiology	Dilation of bulbar vessels, e.g. due to mechanical stimulation, allergy/hypersensitivity etc
Normal grade	Up to grade 2
Comment	Useful to evaluate using the same magnification each time

Limbal redness



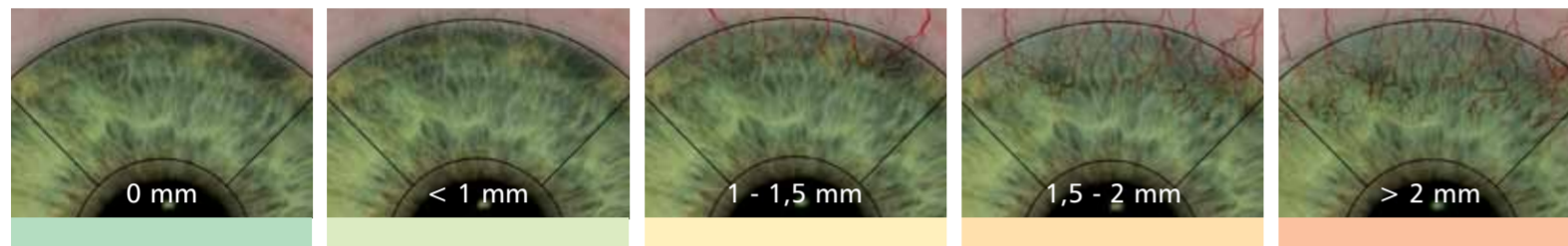
Etiology	Dilation of bulbar vessels, e.g. due to hypoxia
Normal grade	Up to grade 2
Comment	Often seen in combination with bulbar redness

Tarsal redness



Etiology	Dilation of tarsal vessels, e.g. due to preservatives in lens care products, ocular dryness, mechanical irritation etc
Normal grade	Up to grade 2
Comment	Roughness of the tarsal conjunctiva increases in higher grades

Corneal neovascularisation



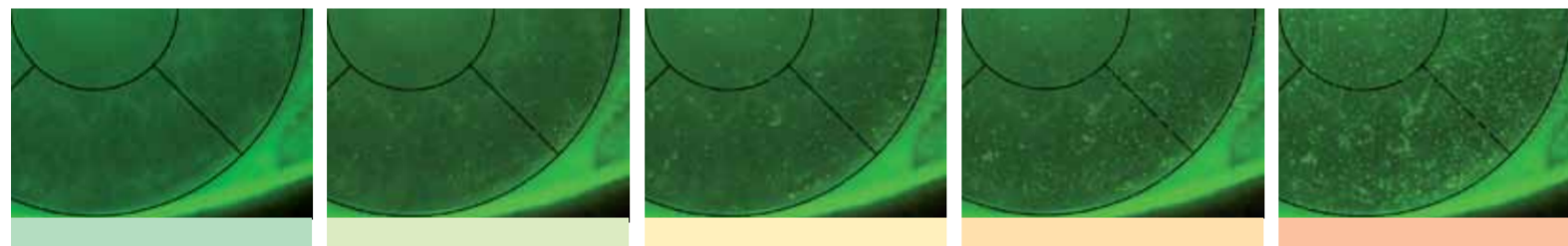
Etiology	Primarily due to corneal hypoxia
Normal grade	Grade 0
Comment	Classification based on the extent of blood vessel ingrowth

Corneal staining: Dessication



Etiology	Superficial cells of the corneal epithelium become damaged
Normal grade	Grade 0. Grade 1 may be a normal consequence of an incomplete blink
Comment	Stain with fluorescein, view with blue light and a yellow filter

SICS – Solution induced corneal staining



Etiology	Toxic reaction to contact lens solution
Normal grade	Grade 0
Comment	Stain with fluorescein, view with blue light and a yellow filter. Consider changing the solution type

Polymegethism



Etiology	Variation in the endothelial cell size; normally age related, in CL wear due to hypoxia
Normal grade	Cells appear roughly hexagonal and of approximately equal size
Comment	Best observed using specular reflection of the corneal endothelium

Patient benefits of upgrading to silicone hydrogel lenses

- Superior comfort¹.
- Significantly lower likelihood of common hypoxic complications².
- Improved longevity of contact lens wear versus hydrogel wearers³.

Defining locations on the cornea

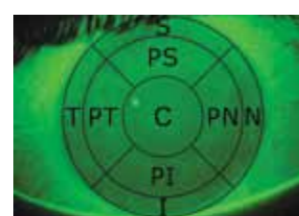
Purpose	Describing/documenting the corneal location of a slit lamp finding
Indication	Infiltrates, staining, foreign bodies etc



C – central
S – superior
I – inferior
N – nasal
T – temporal

Practice orientated

P – para-central



Scientific/research

Defining locations on the tarsal conjunctiva

Purpose	To grade tarsal slit lamp findings exactly if there are local differences
Indication	Papillae, foreign body, redness/hypaemia, follicles etc



C – central
S – superior
I – inferior
N – nasal
T – temporal

Striae and folds in Descemet's membrane

Purpose	Indicative of corneal oedema, e.g. due to hypoxia
Indication	No folds. Some striae may be visible immediately following waking
Comment	Document the size, location, orientation and number



0 % corneal oedema: no striae
5 % corneal oedema: very few striae
7 % corneal oedema: more striae
12 % corneal oedema: striae and folds
16 % corneal oedema: striae, folds, microcysts and vacuoles

Microcysts and vacuoles

Purpose	Indicative of chronic hypoxic stress
Indication	No microcysts or vacuoles
Comment	High magnification, monitor in the reflected light, note the quantity



Microcysts (display reversed illumination)



Vacuoles (display unreversed illumination)