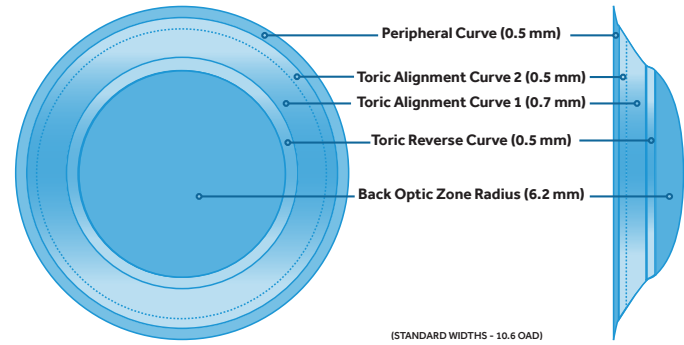


Indications and Lens Design

Euclid's Toric design is based on the same patient indications as Euclid's spherical design.

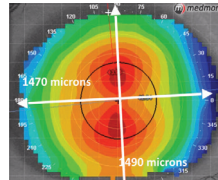
The multi-curve Euclid Toric design combines proprietary asymmetric technology to improve fit.



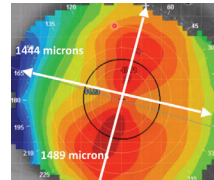
Specific Uses for the Euclid Toric Design

1. Corneal Elevation Differences Between Principal Meridians > 30 Microns

20 micron difference
= Euclid Sphere



45 micron difference
= Euclid Toric



There are multiple methods to acquire corneal elevation differences with topography:

- Measure the sagittal height along the two principal meridians
 - Subtract to determine the elevation difference (*above*)
- Measure the principal meridian elevation at a 4mm chord from center, nasally and temporally and divide by 2
 - Do the same at a 4mm chord superiorly and inferiorly
 - Subtract the two measurements to determine the elevation difference
- Measure the principal meridian elevation at 4mm chord temporally and inferiorly
 - Subtract for the elevation difference
 - *This works well for those eyes where the upper lid is positioned too low over the superior cornea to measure elevation superiorly*
- Use topographer software that calculates the elevation difference automatically

Standard Lens Selection

Fitting Tips: Always select the least amount of toricity correction to avoid a tight fitting lens.

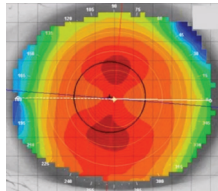
15 microns elevation difference \approx 0.50D toricity

- 30-45 micron elevation difference, choose 1.00D Toric
- 45-60 micron elevation difference, choose 1.50D Toric
- 60-75 micron elevation difference, choose 2.00D Toric

Lenses may not perform as well on eyes with more than 80 microns of elevation difference. For additional toricity options, contact the Euclid consultation team.

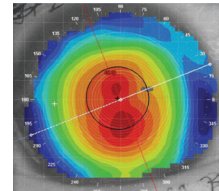
2. Limbus to Limbus Astigmatism

- Corneal astigmatism across an area $\geq 8\text{mm}$ as identified by topography. i.e., limbus to limbus



Limbus to Limbus Astigmatism

Limbus to limbus astigmatism extends beyond 8mm, where the Euclid Toric lens will fit the principal cornea meridians more uniformly



Apical Astigmatism

Apical (central) astigmatism in a small area, no larger than 4-6mm, where the astigmatism is smaller than the optic zone of the Euclid lens

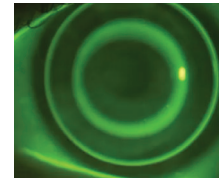
Note: Each square of the grid on a topography map is 1mm, providing easy measurement of the astigmatism size and location

3. Eyes $\leq 1.50\text{D}$ of Corneal Astigmatism

- Where decentration occurs with Euclid spherical designs and is not correctable with usual changes to Reverse Curve, Alignment Curves and Overall Diameter



**Lateral Decentered
Euclid Sphere**



**Well Centered
Euclid Toric**