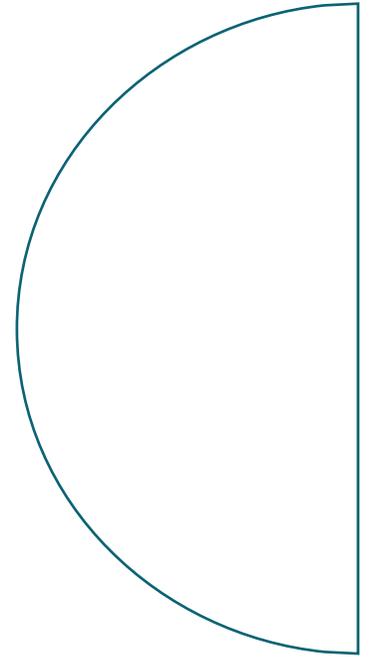


Occupational Lenses - Who needs what and why?

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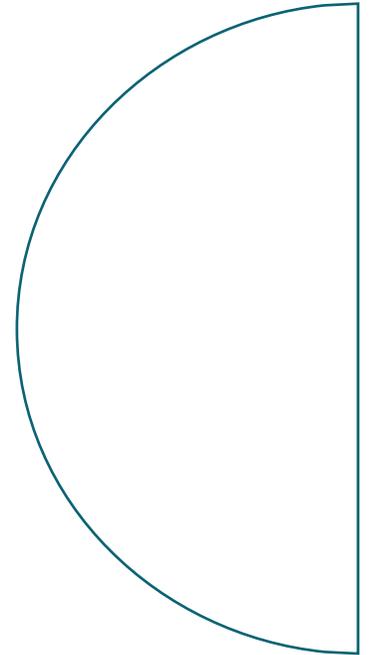
Occupational lenses come in a variety of options to cater for a range of visual needs.

This workshop will explore how to select the best lens for your patients needs.



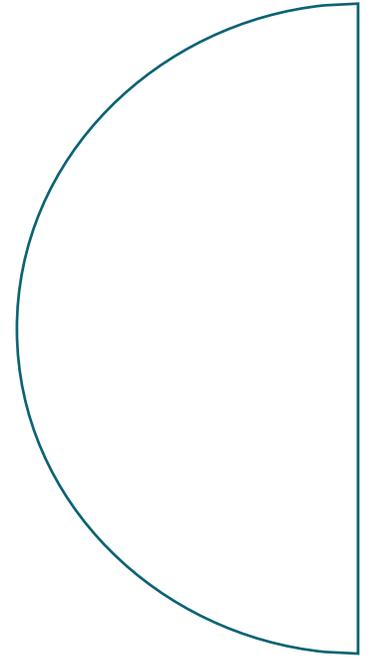
Changing Needs Of The Patient

- **Visual needs of the patient have changed over the years. From needing distance and near correction to now requiring more intermediate.**
- **Use of screens have massively influenced the distances that we require correction**
- **Traditional “VDU”/”DSE” set ups have evolved over time and now incorporate multiple screens, tablets and smartphones**



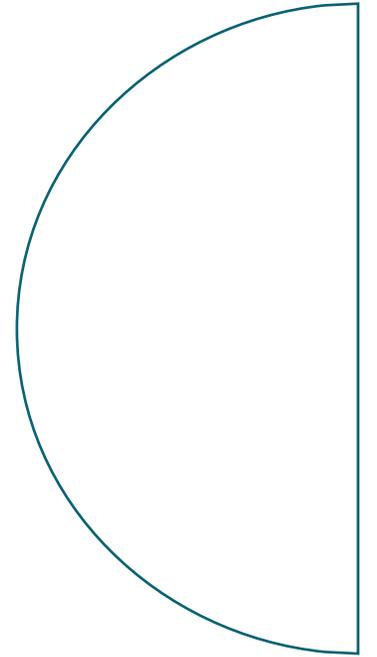
How do patients view the need for occupational or specialist lenses?

- 1 Size fits all mentality
- Spectacles = Tools
- Wrong tools for the jobs leads to poor performance/frustrations etc
- Comfort when using correction is essential as px uses the correction for large parts of the day
- £££'s - increased revenue from supplementary pairs
- Do you wear flip flops in the snow?



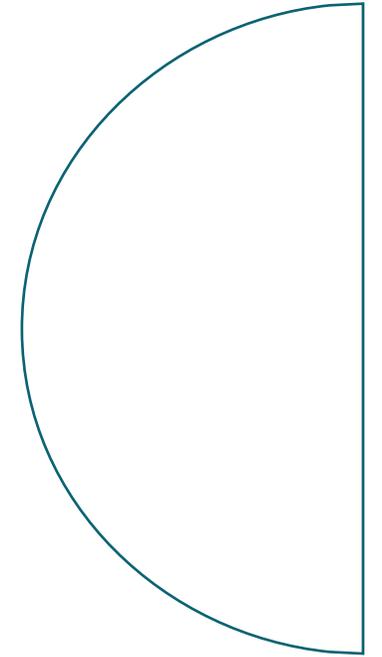
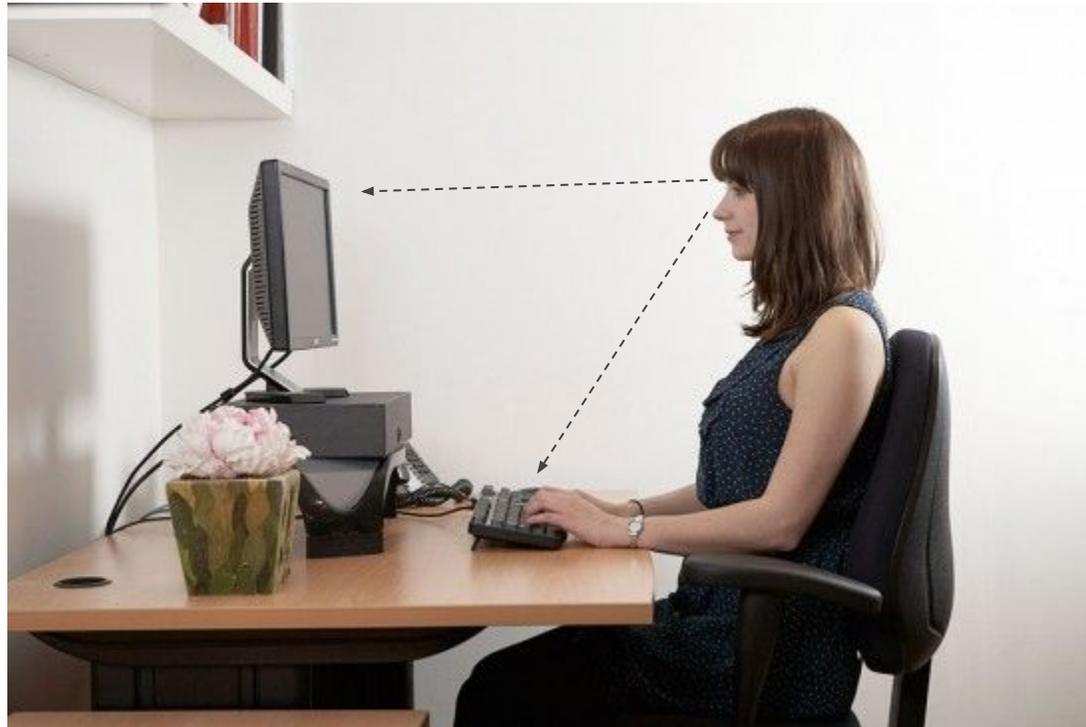
Discussion Points:

- How has the work environment changed over recent years?
- What challenges does this pose to selecting the right lens?
- What considerations should you make when selecting the lens?

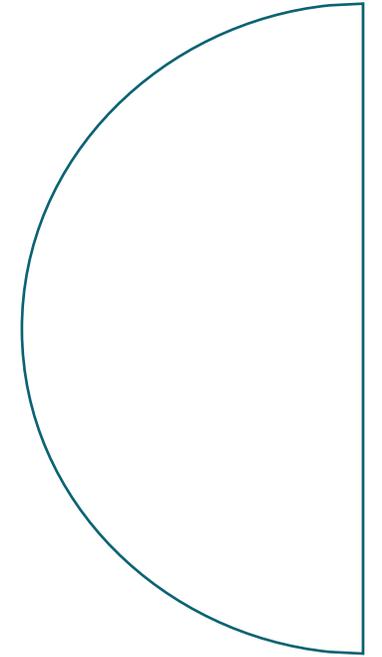


Traditional Office Set Up

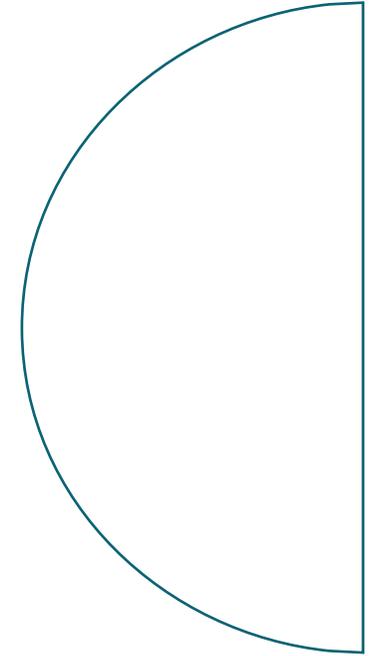
- How common is this set up in a modern environment?



Modern Office Environment

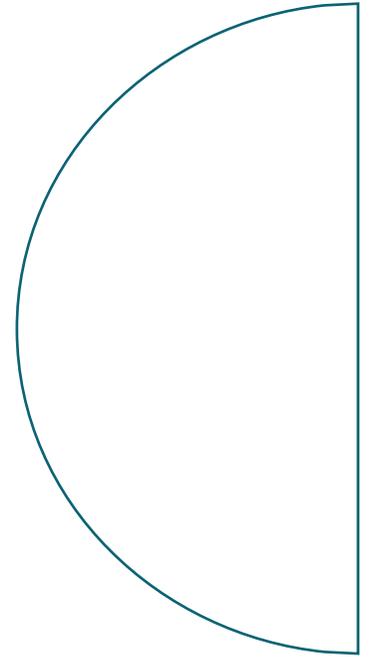


Working from home



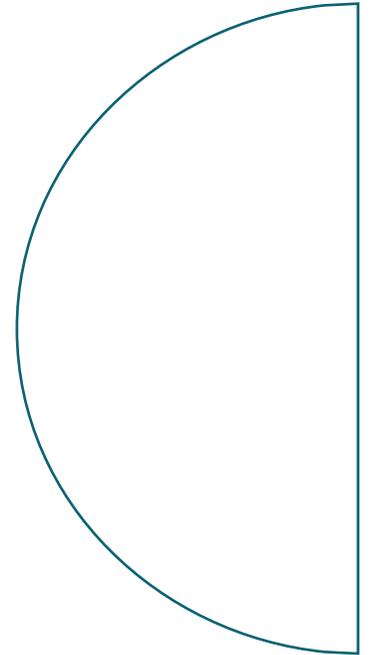
Occupational lenses not just for the office

- Occupations come in many forms and therefore occupational lenses are not exclusive to office environments, or even exclusively for presbyopes.
- Any form of correction required by the patient to perform their job is essentially an occupational lens.
- The best way to find out what the patient requires is to conduct a visual task analysis



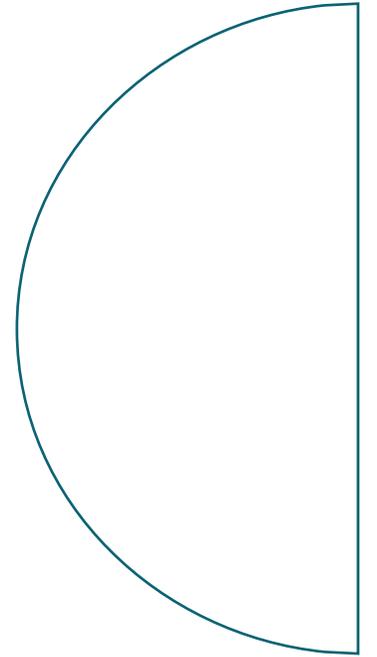
Visual Task Analysis

- **The best way to find out what lens the patient needs is to conduct a visual task analysis.**
- **This will help to determine the wants and needs of the patient within their working environment, be that at home or in the office, shop, factory or opticians!**
- **Each working environment will have its own specific requirements so a detailed analysis is necessary to ensure your patient can see everything they need to see.**



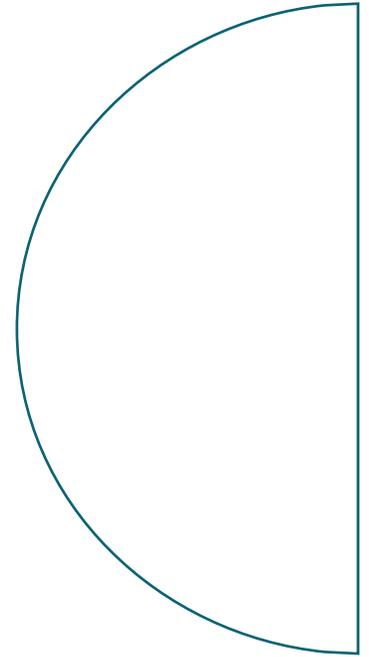
Visual Task Analysis - Discussion Point

- What kind of questions could you ask as part of a visual task analysis?



Visual Task Analysis - Key Points

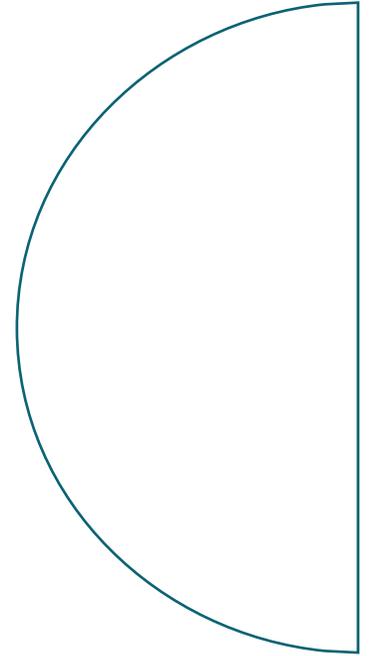
- **Working distance/distances** - this will obviously determine the power of the correction and dictate the type of lens form you will recommend.
- **Viewing position** - again, certain lens forms such as bifocals and varifocals will correct different working distances, but are limited in the range of viewing positions these distances can be used at. Anything close but above eye level will not be possible.
- **Field of view** - how wide a field of view is required and how will the lens form limit or restrict the field of view.
- **Mobility** - this is where a good understanding of the requirements of the actual occupation is required. It is also really important to consider this when advising the patient on how to use the lenses.



Case Studies

The key points we're going to consider are:

- What are the patient's visual needs?
- What impact will the Rx have on the choice of lens?
- What are the key points from the visual task analysis that will determine your lens choice?
- Final dispensing option?



Patient Number 1:

Name: Susan

Age: 55

Rx: R: +1.25/-0.75 x 90 L: +1.50/-0.50 x 85

Add: +2.00

Occupation: Works from home making & selling crafts on Etsy.



Patient Number 2:

Name: Eduardo

Age: 62

Rx: R: -0.25/-1.75 x 100 L: -0.50/-0.50 x 120

Add: +2.25

Occupation: Kitchen fitter



Patient Number 3:

Name: Kavita

Age: 47

Rx: R: -6.25/-0.25 x 180 L: -5.50/-0.50 x 170

Add: +1.25

Occupation: Graphic designer.



Patient Number 4:

Name: Khalid

Age: 59

Rx: R: +3.25/-0.25 x 180 L: +2.50/-1.50 x 170

Add: +2.00

Occupation: Regional sales manager - remote working visiting different branches to hold presentations and meetings.



Patient Number 5:

Name: Juanita

Age: 58

Rx: R: -3.50/-1.00 x 80 L: -4.50/-1.25 x 90

Add: +2.00

Occupation: Spanish Teacher - Secondary School



Key Things To Consider

- Working environments are often unique to the patient
- Understand the demands of the patient - what are their wants and needs?
- Visual Task Analysis - this is a great tool to use to get a better understanding of what your patient requires
- Lens options - remember - lenses are tools and you need the right tool for the job! One tool is often not enough to complete all the jobs
- Lens knowledge - know your range - with an in depth understanding of what lenses are available you can make the right choices for your patient
- Patient feedback - always ask your patient about their experiences with their current lenses - what works well? What is difficult? The more you know the better you can advise about their new lens choice

