



Optical instruments

Risk of transmission of infection in lenses

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Contact lenses

Contact lenses are thin, clear plastic disks you wear in your eye to improve your vision. Contacts float on the tear film that covers your cornea.

Like eyeglasses, contact lenses correct vision problems caused by refractive errors.





Eye infections from contact lenses

There are a number of things that can cause a contact lens-related infection. Some causes of infection may include:

- ❖ Using extended-wear lenses.
- ❖ Sleeping in your contact lenses.
- ❖ Having microbes build up under the lens.
- ❖ Herpes virus.
- ❖ Bacteria, fungi, or parasites.
- ❖ Not keeping lenses or cases clean, or reusing or topping off contact lens solution.



The most common eye infection

Keratitis is the most common eye infection from wearing contact lenses. It is when the cornea becomes infected.

In some cases, it can scar the cornea, affecting your vision. If the cornea is severely scarred, a corneal transplant may be needed to eliminate damage from the eye infection and have clear vision again.



The signs of an eye infection from contact lenses

Symptoms of contact lens–related infections include:

- ❖ blurry vision.
- ❖ Unusual redness of the eye.
- ❖ Pain in the eye.
- ❖ Tearing or discharge from the eye.
- ❖ Being extra sensitive to light.
- ❖ Feeling like there is something in your eye.
- ❖ Some contact lens-related eye infections can cause serious vision loss or even blindness.



How do you avoid eye infections from contact lenses

1. Rub
2. Rinse
3. Replace
4. Rest
5. Renew
6. Reserve

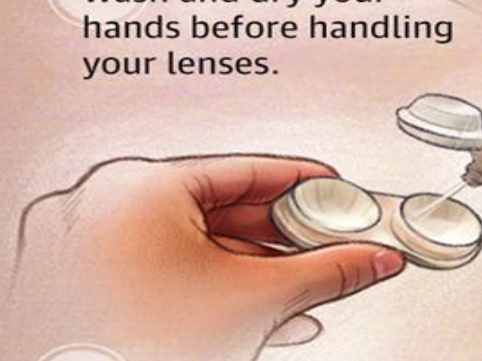
Proper care of contact lenses



Wash and dry your hands before handling your lenses.



Rub and rinse your lenses with contact lens disinfecting solution whenever you remove them. Never use water or saliva.



Rub and rinse your case with solution after each use.



Dry your case with a clean tissue and store it upside down with the caps off after each use.



Soak your lenses overnight in fresh solution.



Do not sleep in your lenses.



Avoid showering, swimming, or going in hot tubs while wearing lenses.



Always be prepared with a backup pair of glasses.



Diagnostic contact lens

These are the corneal or scleral contact lenses that serve as a locator for intraocular foreign bodies. There is an electrode which scans calm and active potentials of the cornea and conjunctiva.

This serves as a diagnosis of diseases of the retina.







Diagnostic indication

- Gonioscopy.
 - Electroretinography.
 - examination of fundus in case of irregular Corneal Astigmatism
 - Fundus Photography
 - Goldmann's3 Mirror Examination
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