

PACKAGE INSERT / FITTING GUIDE

BAUSCH + LOMB

Bio true™

ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lenses

Rx ONLY CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed practitioner.











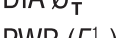

© Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. All rights reserved worldwide.
 ®/TM are trademarks of Bausch & Lomb Incorporated or its affiliates.
 Other product/brand names are trademarks of their respective owners.

Name and Address of Manufacturer:
 Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
 Rochester, New York, USA 14609
 Printed in the U.S.A.

8102100

SYMBOL REFERENCE GUIDE

For labels and cartons:

	Do Not Reuse
	Temperature Limitation
	Sterile Using Steam or Dry Heat
	See Instruction Leaflet
	Indicates the CE Conformity Marking and the Notified Body Number
	Authorized Representative in European Community
	Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed practitioner
	Use by Date (Expiration Date)
	Batch Code
	Diameter
	Diopter (Lens Power)
	Base Curve

Note
 The effectiveness of wearing UV absorbing contact lenses in preventing or reducing the incidence of ocular disorders associated with exposure to UV light has not been established at this time. However, clinical studies have not been done to demonstrate that wearing UV blocking contact lenses reduce the risk of developing cataracts or other eye disorders. Consult your Eye Care Professional for more information.

LENS PARAMETERS AVAILABLE

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens is a hemispherical shell of the following dimensions:

- Diameter: 14.2mm
- Center Thickness: 0.05mm to 0.75mm (varies with power)
- Base Curve: 8.6mm
- Powers: +6.50D to -6.50D in 0.25D steps
 -7.00D to -9.00D in 0.50D steps

HOW THE LENS WORKS (ACTIONS)

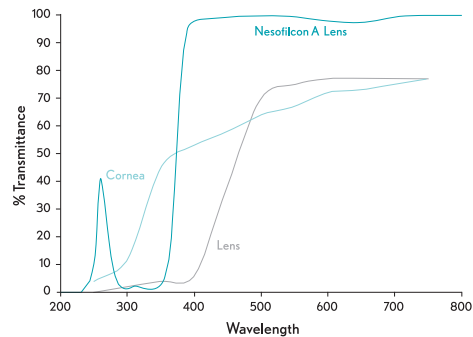
In its hydrated state, the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens when placed on the cornea acts as a refracting medium to focus light rays on the retina.

The transmittance characteristics are less than 5% in the UVB range of 280nm to 315nm and less than 50% in the UVA range of 316nm to 380nm.

INDICATIONS

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens is indicated for the daily wear correction of refractive ametropia (myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism) in aphakic and/or non-aphakic persons with non-diseased eyes, exhibiting astigmatism of 2.00 diopters or less, that does not interfere with visual acuity. The lens may be prescribed in spherical powers ranging from +20.00D to -20.00D.

The lens is to be prescribed for single-use disposable wear, and is to be discarded after each removal.



The typical transmittance profile of nesofilcon A lenses vs a Human Cornea and Human Lens:

Nesofilcon A Lens—Nominal Center Thickness 0.1 mm (-1.25D).

Cornea—Human Cornea from a 24-year-old person as described in Lerman, S, Radiant Energy and the Eye, MacMillan, New York, 1980, p.58, fig. 2-21.

Lens—Human crystalline lens from a 25-year-old person as described in Waxler M, Hitchens VM, Optical Radiation and Visual Health, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1986, p.19, fig. 5.

Warning

UV absorbing contact lenses are NOT substitutes for protective UV absorbing eyewear such as UV absorbing goggles or sunglasses because they do not completely cover the eye and surrounding area. You should continue to use UV absorbing eyewear as directed.

Note

Long term exposure to UV radiation is one of the risk factors associated with cataracts. Exposure is based on a number of factors such as environmental conditions (altitude, geography, cloud cover) and personal factors (extent and nature of outdoor activities). UV blocking contact lenses help provide protection against harmful UV radiation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Important	2
Description	2
Lens Parameters Available	4
How the Lens Works (Actions)	4
Indications	4
Contraindications (Reasons Not to Use)	5
Warnings	5
Precautions	6
Adverse Reactions	8
Important Treatment Information for Adverse Reactions	8
Selection of Patients	9
Fitting Procedure	10
Pre-Fitting Examination	10
Initial Lens Power Selection	10
Initial Lens Evaluation	10
Criteria of a Well-Fitted Lens	10
Characteristics of a Tight (Steep) Lens	11
Characteristics of a Loose (Flat) Lens	11
Follow-up Care	11
Practitioner Fitting Sets	12
Wearing Schedule	12
Monovision Fitting Guidelines	12
Patient Selection	12
Eye Selection	13
Special Fitting Considerations	14
Near Add Determination	14
Trial Lens Fitting	14
Adaptation	15
Other Suggestions	15
Handling of Lenses	16
Care for a Sticking (Nonmoving) Lens	16
Emergencies	16
Reporting of Adverse Reactions	16
How Supplied	16

IMPORTANT

This package insert and fitting guide has been developed to provide practitioners with information covering characteristics of the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens and to illustrate fitting procedures. It is effective as of February 2013 and supersedes all prior fitting guides for the product described. Please read carefully and keep this information for future use.

This package insert and fitting guide is intended for the eye care professional, but should be made available to patients upon request. The eye care professional should provide the patient with the patient instructions that pertain to the patient's prescribed lens and the recommended wearing schedule

DESCRIPTION

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens is a soft hydrophilic contact lens which is available as a spherical lens. The lens is made from the nesofilcon A material, a hydrophilic copolymer of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and N-vinyl pyrrolidone, and is 78% water by weight when immersed in a sterile saline solution. A UV-absorbing monomer is used to block UV radiation. The transmittance characteristics are less than 5% in the UVB range of 280nm to 315nm and less than 50% in the UVA range of 316nm to 380nm. This lens is tinted blue with Reactive Blue Dye 246.

The physical / optical properties of the lens are:

Specific Gravity:	1.039
Refractive Index:	1.3737
Light Transmittance:	C.I.E. Y value - approximately 99%
Water Content:	78%
Oxygen Permeability (Dk):	42 x 10 ⁻¹¹ [cm ³ O ₂ (STP) x cm]/(sec x cm ² x mmHg) @ 35° C (Polarographic Method)

The Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens is to be prescribed for single-use disposable wear.

2

CONTRAINDICATIONS (REASONS NOT TO USE)

DO NOT USE the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) 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)
- Corneal hypoesthesia (reduced corneal sensitivity)
- Any systemic disease that may affect the eye or be exaggerated by wearing contact lenses
- Allergic reactions of ocular surfaces or adnexa (surrounding tissue) that may be induced or exaggerated by wearing contact lenses or use of contact lens solutions
- 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 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**.
- Daily wear lenses are not indicated for overnight wear, and **patients should be instructed not to wear lenses while sleeping**. Clinical studies have shown that the risk of serious adverse reactions is increased when daily wear lenses are worn overnight.
- Studies have shown that contact lens wearers who are smokers have a higher incidence of adverse reactions than nonsmokers.
- 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

Special 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 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 Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lenses, 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.
- 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 Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lenses until the determination is made that the eye has healed completely.
- The lenses are prescribed for disposable wear, and are to be disposed of once they are removed from the patient's eye. It is important that patients be instructed to always have available a pair of replacement lenses. In the event that a lens must be removed from the eye because of dust, a foreign body or other contaminant gets on the lens or the lens becomes dehydrated, the lens should be removed and replaced with a replacement lens.

- Eyecare professionals should carefully instruct patients about the following safety precautions. It is strongly recommended that patients be provided with a copy of the Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesoficon A) Contact Lens 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 Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesoficon A) 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.

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:

- Patients should inform their doctor (health care professional) about being a contact lens wearer.
- Patients should always inform their employer of being a contact lens wearer. Some jobs may require the use of eye protection equipment or may require that you do not wear lenses.

7

5. 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.

6. Characteristics of a Loose (Flat) Lens

If the lens is too flat, it will:

- Decenter, especially on post-blink.
- Have a tendency to edge lift inferiorly and sit on the lower lid, rather than positioning between the sclera and palpebral conjunctiva.
- Have a tendency to be uncomfortable and irritating with fluctuating vision.
- Have a tendency to drop or lag greater than 2.0mm on upgaze post-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.
 - 3–4 days post-dispensing
 - 10 days
 - 1 month
 - 3 months
 - Every six 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
 - After the lens removal, instill sodium fluorescein [unless contraindicated] into the eyes and conduct a thorough biomicroscopy examination.
 - The presence of vertical corneal striae in the posterior central cornea and/or corneal neovascularization may be indicative of excessive corneal edema.

11

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The patient should be informed that the following problems may occur:

- Eyes stinging, burning, itching (irritation), or other eye pain
- Comfort is less than when lens was first placed on eye
- Abnormal feeling of something in the eye (foreign body, scratched area)
- Excessive watering (tearing) of the eyes
- Unusual eye secretions
- Redness of the eyes
- Reduced sharpness of vision (poor visual acuity)
- Blurred vision, rainbows, or halos around objects
- Sensitivity to light (photophobia)
- Dry eyes

If the patient notices any of the above, he or she should be instructed to:

Immediately remove the lenses.

- If the discomfort or problem stops, then look closely at the lens. If the lens is in any way damaged, **do not** put the lens back on the eye. Place the lens in the storage case and contact the eye care professional. If the lens has dirt, an eyelash, or other foreign body on it, or the problem stops and the lens appears undamaged, the patient should thoroughly clean, rinse, and disinfect the lenses; then reinsert them. After reinsertion, if the problem continues, the patient should **immediately remove the lenses and consult his or her eye care professional.**
- If the above symptoms continue after removal of the lens, or upon reinsertion of a lens, or upon insertion of a new lens, the patient should **immediately remove the lenses and contact his or her eye care professional** or physician, who must determine the need for examination, treatment or referral without delay. (See Important Treatment Information for Adverse Reactions.) A serious condition such as infection, corneal ulcer, corneal vascularization, or iritis may be present, and may progress rapidly. Less serious reactions such as abrasions, epithelial staining or bacterial conjunctivitis must be managed and treated carefully to avoid more serious complications.

Important Treatment Information for Adverse Reactions

Sight-threatening ocular complications associated with contact lens wear can develop rapidly, and therefore early recognition and treatment of problems are critical. Infectious corneal ulceration is one of the most serious potential complications, and may be ambiguous in its early stage. Signs and symptoms of infectious corneal ulceration include discomfort, pain, inflammation, purulent discharge, sensitivity to light, cells and flare, and corneal infiltrates.

8

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

If any of the above observations are judged abnormal, various professional judgments are necessary to alleviate the problem and restore the eye to optimal conditions. If the CRITERIA OF A WELL FITTED LENS are not satisfied during any follow-up examination, the patient should be re-fitted with a more appropriate lens.

PRACTITIONER FITTING SETS

Lenses must be discarded after 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 should be determined by the eye care professional. The wearing schedule chosen by the eye care professional should be provided to the patient. The lens is to be prescribed for single-use disposable wear, and is to be discarded after each removal.

MONOVISION FITTING GUIDELINES

1. Patient Selection

- 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 Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesoficon A) 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:

Initial symptoms of a minor abrasion and an early infected ulcer are sometimes similar. Accordingly, such epithelial defect, if not treated properly, may develop into an infected ulcer. In order to prevent serious progression of these conditions, a patient presenting symptoms of abrasions or early ulcers should be evaluated as a potential medical emergency, treated accordingly, and be referred to a corneal specialist when appropriate. Standard therapy for corneal abrasions such as eye patching or the use of steroids or steroid/antibiotic combinations may exacerbate the condition. If the patient is wearing a contact lens on the affected eye when examined, the lens should be removed immediately and the lens and lens care products retained for analysis and culturing.

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. 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 Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesoficon A) Contact Lenses should be chosen for their motivation to wear contact lenses, general health and cooperation. The eye care professional must take care in selecting, examining and instructing contact lens patients. Patient hygiene and willingness to follow practitioner instructions are essential to their success.

A detailed history is crucial to determining patient needs and expectations. Your patient should be questioned regarding vocation, desired lens wearing time (full or part time), and desired lens usage (reading, recreation or hobbies).

Initial evaluation of the trial lens should be preceded by a complete eye examination, including visual acuity with and without correction at both distance and near, keratometry and slit lamp examination.

It is normal for the patient to experience mild symptoms such as lens awareness, variable vision, occasional tearing (watery eyes) and slight redness during the adaptation period. Although the adaptation period varies for each individual, generally within one week these symptoms will disappear.

If these symptoms persist, the patient should be instructed to contact his or her eye care professional.

9

- Visually demanding situations such as operating potentially dangerous machinery or performing other potentially hazardous activities; and
 - Driving automobiles (e.g., driving at night). Patients who cannot pass their state drivers license requirements with monovision correction should be advised to not drive with this correction, OR may require that additional over-correction be prescribed.
- Patient Education
 - 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 bifocal reading glasses. Each patient should understand that monovision 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 monovision contact lenses provide.

2. Eye Selection

Generally, the non-dominant eye is corrected for near vision. The following test for eye dominance can be used.

- Ocular Preference Determination Methods
 - Method 1—Determine which eye is the "sighting dominant eye." Have the patient point to an object at the far end of the room. Cover one eye. If the patient is still pointing directly at the object, the eye being used is the dominant (sighting) eye.
 - Method 2—Determine which eye will accept the added power with the least reduction in vision. Place a trial spectacle near add lens in front of one eye and then the other while the distance refractive error correction is in place for both eyes. Determine whether the patient functions best with the near add lens over the right or left eye.
- Refractive Error Method
 - For anisometric corrections, it is generally best to fit the more hyperopic (less myopic) eye for distance and the more myopic (less hyperopic) eye for near.
- Visual Demands Method
 - Consider the patient's occupation during the eye selection process to determine the critical vision requirements. If a patient's gaze for near tasks is usually in one direction correct the eye on that side for near.
 - Example: A secretary who places copy to the left side of the desk will usually function best with the near lens on the left eye.

13

FITTING PROCEDURE

1. Pre-Fitting Examination

A pre-fitting patient history and examination are necessary to:

- Determine whether a patient is a suitable candidate for 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 pre-fitting examination should include spherocylinder refraction and VA, keratometry, and biomicroscopic examination.

2. Initial Lens Power Selection

- Lens power is determined from the patient's spherical equivalent prescription corrected to the corneal plane.
- Select the appropriate lens and place on the eye. Allow the lens to remain on the eye long enough (10 to 20 minutes) to achieve a state of equilibrium. Small variations in the tonicity, pH of the lens solutions, and individual tear composition may cause slight changes in fitting characteristics.
- Allow any increase in tear flow to stabilize before evaluating the lens. The time required will vary with the individual.

3. Initial Lens Evaluation

- To determine proper lens parameters observe the lens relationship to the eye using a slit lamp.
 - Movement: The lens should provide discernible movement with:
 - Primary gaze blink
 - Upgaze blink
 - Upgaze lag
 - Centration: The lens should provide full corneal coverage.

- Lens evaluation allows the contact lens fitter to evaluate the lens/cornea relationship in the same manner as would be done with any soft lens.

4. Criteria of a Well-Fitted Lens

If the initial lens selection fully covers the cornea, provides discernible movement after a blink, is comfortable for the patient and provides satisfactory visual performance, it is a well fitted lens and can be dispensed.

10

3. Special Fitting Considerations

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.

Example:

A presbyopic emmetropic patient who requires a +1.75 diopter add would have a +1.75 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 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, when 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 prognosis. 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 the room at both near and distant 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 newsprint 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.

14

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

The success of the monovision technique may be further improved by having your patient follow the suggestions below.

- Having a third contact lens (distance power) to use when critical distance viewing is needed.
- Having a third contact lens (near power) to use when critical near viewing is needed.
- Having supplemental spectacles to wear over the monovision contact lenses for specific visual tasks may improve the success of monovision correction. This is particularly applicable for those patients who cannot meet state licensing requirements with a monovision correction.
- Make use of proper illumination when carrying out visual tasks.

Success in fitting monovision can be improved by the following suggestions:

- Reverse the distance and near eyes if a patient is having trouble adapting.
- Refine the lens powers if there is trouble with adaptation. Accurate lens power is critical for presbyopic patients.
- 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 Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lens Patient Information Booklet.**

HANDLING OF LENSES

Patient Lens Care Direction

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 for each individual patient in accordance with the particular lens wearing schedule.

CARE 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.

EMERGENCIES

If chemicals of any kind (household products, gardening solutions, laboratory chemicals, etc.) are splashed into your eyes, you should: FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH TAP WATER AND THEN REMOVED LENSES PROMPTLY. CONTACT YOUR EYE CARE PROFESSIONAL OR VISIT A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM WITHOUT DELAY.

REPORTING OF ADVERSE REACTIONS

All serious adverse experiences and adverse reactions observed in patients wearing Bausch + Lomb Biotrue™ ONEday (nesofilcon A) Contact Lenses or experienced with the lenses should be reported to:

Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
Rochester, New York 14609

Toll Free Telephone Number

In the Continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii

1-800-553-5340

In Canada

1-888-459-5000 (Option 1 - English, Option 2 - French)

HOW SUPPLIED

Each sterile lens is supplied in a plastic package containing borate buffered saline solution with poloxamine. Each container is marked with the manufacturing lot number of the lens, diopter power, and expiration date.

BAUSCH + LOMB

BIOtrue[™]

Lentilles cornéennes
ONEday (nesofilcon A)

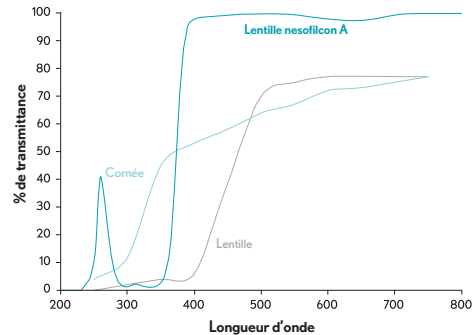
Rx ONLY

MISE EN GARDE: La loi fédérale limite la vente de ce produit par ou sous l'ordonnance d'un praticien autorisé.

© Bausch & Lomb Incorporated. Tous droits réservés dans le monde. ^{MD/PhC} sont des marques de commerce de Bausch & Lomb Incorporated ou de ses filiales. Les autres noms et marques de produits sont des marques de commerce de leurs propriétaires respectifs.

Nom et adresse du fabricant:
Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
Rochester, New York, E.-U. 14609
Imprimé aux États-Unis

8102100



Profil de transmission de la lentille nesofilcon A comparé à celui de la cornée humaine et du cristallin humain :

Lentille nesofilcon A – épaisseur centrale nominale de 0,1 mm (1,25D).

Cornée – Cornée humaine d'un individu âgé de 24, tel que décrite par Lerman, S., Radiant Energy and the Eye, MacMillan, New York, 1980, p.58, fig. 2-21.

Cristallin – Cristallin humain d'un individu âgé de 25 ans, tel que décrit par Waxler M., Hitchins VM., Optical Radiation and Visual Health, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1986, p. 19, fig. 5.

Avertissement

Les lentilles cornéennes qui filtrent les rayons UV ne remplacent pas les lunettes de protection à filtre UV comme les lunettes de sécurité ou les lunettes de soleil étant donné qu'elles ne couvrent pas complètement l'œil et les zones avoisinantes. Vous devriez continuer à employer des lunettes de protection à filtre UV au besoin.

Remarque

L'exposition prolongée aux rayons UV constitue l'un des facteurs de risque associés aux cataractes. L'exposition est basée sur un bon nombre de facteurs tels les conditions environnementales (altitude, géographie, couverture nuageuse) et les facteurs personnels (ampleur et nature des activités extérieures). Les lentilles cornéennes qui bloquent les rayons UV offrent une protection contre les rayons UV nocifs.

GUIDE DE RÉFÉRENCE DES SYMBOLES

Pour les étiquettes et les emballages :

	Ne pas réutiliser
	Restriction de température
	Stérile à l'aide de vapeur ou de chaleur sèche
	Voir feuillet d'instructions
	Indique la marque de conformité CE et le numéro de l'organisme notifié
	Représentant autorisé dans la Communauté européenne
	Mise en garde: La loi fédérale limite la vente de ce produit par ou sous l'ordonnance d'un praticien autorisé
	Utiliser avant (date de péremption)
	Code de lot
V)"/>	Dioptrie (puissance de la lentille)
	Courbure de base

Remarque

L'efficacité du port de lentilles cornéennes qui filtrent les UV en matière de prévention ou de réduction de l'incidence de troubles de la vue associés à une exposition aux rayons UV n'a pas encore été établie. Par contre, aucune étude scientifique n'a été réalisée démontrant que le port de lentilles cornéennes qui bloquent les UV réduit le risque de développer des cataractes ou d'autres troubles de la vue. Consultez votre professionnel de la vue pour en apprendre davantage.

PARAMÈTRES DES LENTILLES OFFERTES

La lentille cornéenne Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) est une coquille hémisphérique aux dimensions suivantes :

Diamètre:	14,2 mm
Épaisseur au centre:	0,05 mm à 0,75 mm (varie selon la puissance)
Courbure de base:	8,6 mm
Puissances (sphériques):	+6,50D à -6,50D par échelons de 0,25D -7,00D à -9,00D par échelons de 0,50D

COMMENT LA LENTILLE FONCTIONNE (ACTIONS)

Hydratée et placée sur la cornée, la lentille cornéenne Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) agit en tant que milieu réfractif pour concentrer les rayons de lumière sur la rétine.

Les caractéristiques de transmission UV sont de moins de 5 % dans la gamme des rayons UVB de 280 nm à 315 nm et de moins de 50 % dans la gamme des rayons UVA de 316 nm à 380 nm.

INDICATIONS

Les lentilles Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) sont indiquées pour le port quotidien et la correction de l'amétropie de puissance (myopie, hypermétropie et astigmatisme) chez les personnes aphaques ou non aphaques avec des yeux sains et un astigmatisme de 2,00 dioptries ou moins qui ne gêne pas l'acuité visuelle. Les lentilles peuvent être prescrites dans des puissances sphériques allant de +20,00D à -20,00D.

Les lentilles doivent être prescrites comme lentilles jetables à usage unique et elles doivent être jetées après chaque retrait.

TABLe DES MATIÈRES

Important	2
Description	2
Paramètres des lentilles offertes	4
Comment la lentille fonctionne (actions)	4
Indications	4
Contre-indications (raisons pour ne pas utiliser les lentilles)	5
Avertissements	5
Précautions	6
Effets indésirables	8
Informations importantes sur le traitement en cas d'effets indésirables	9
Sélection des patients	9
Procédure d'ajustement	10
Examen de pré-ajustement	10
Sélection de la puissance initiale de la lentille	10
Évaluation initiale de la lentille	11
Caractéristiques d'une lentille bien ajustée	11
Caractéristiques d'une lentille serrée (raide)	11
Caractéristiques d'une lentille lâche (plate)	11
Soins et suivi	11
Ensembles d'ajustement du praticien	12
Horaire de port	12
Directives d'ajustement de monovision	13
Sélection des patients	13
Sélection de l'œil	14
Considérations spéciales d'ajustement	14
Détermination d'addition en vision de près	15
Ajustement des lentilles d'essai	15
Adaptation	15
Autres suggestions	16
Manipulation des lentilles	17
Entretien des lentilles qui adhèrent (immobiles)	17
Urgences	17
Signaler les effets indésirables	17
Approvisionnement	17

IMPORTANT

Cette notice d'emballage avec guide d'ajustement a été créée pour fournir aux praticiens des détails sur les caractéristiques des lentilles cornéennes Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) et pour illustrer les procédures d'ajustement. Elle est en vigueur depuis février 2013 et remplace tous les autres guides d'ajustement associés au produit décrit. Veuillez la lire soigneusement et conserver cette information pour usage ultérieur.

Cette notice d'emballage avec guide d'ajustement est destinée aux professionnels de la vue, mais les patients devraient pouvoir la lire sur demande. Le professionnel de la vue devrait offrir au patient les instructions pertinentes associées à ses lentilles d'ordonnance et l'horaire de port recommandé.

DESCRIPTION

La lentille cornéenne Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) est une lentille souple hydrophile offerte sous forme sphérique. Le matériel qui la compose, le nesofilcon A est un copolymère hydrophile de méthacrylate de 2-hydroxyéthyle et N-vinylpyrrolidone, et son poids est composé d'eau à 78 % en immersion dans une solution saline stérile. Un monomère qui filtre les UV est utilisé pour bloquer les rayons UV. Les caractéristiques de transmission UV sont de moins de 5 % dans la gamme des rayons UVB de 280 nm à 315 nm et de moins de 50 % dans la gamme des rayons UVA de 316 nm à 380 nm. Cette lentille est teintée de bleu réactif 246.

Les propriétés physiques/optiques de la lentille sont:

Densité spécifique:	1,039
Indice de réfraction:	1,3737
Transmittance de la lumière:	Valeur Y du système de la C.I.E. - environ 99 %
Teneur en eau:	78 %
Perméabilité à l'oxygène:	42 x 10 ⁻¹¹ [cm ³ O ₂ (STP) x cm]/(sec x cm ² x mmHg) @ 35 °C (méthode polarographique)

La lentille cornéenne Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) doit être prescrite comme lentille jetable à usage unique.

2

CONTRE-INDICATIONS (RAISONS POUR NE PAS UTILISER LES LENTILLES)

NE PAS UTILISER les lentilles cornéennes Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) en présence d'une ou de plusieurs des conditions suivantes:

- une inflammation ou infection aiguë ou subaiguë de la chambre antérieure de l'œil
- toute maladie, lésion ou anomalie oculaire qui affecte la cornée, la conjonctive ou les paupières
- une insuffisance grave au niveau des sécrétions lacrymales (yeux secs)
- une hyposthésie cornéenne (sensibilité réduite de la cornée)
- une maladie systémique qui peut affecter l'œil ou qui peut être aggravée par le port de lentilles cornéennes
- des réactions allergiques des surfaces ou annexes (tissus adjacents) de l'œil qui peuvent être induites ou aggravées par le port de lentilles cornéennes ou l'utilisation de solutions associées
- toute infection active de la cornée (bactérienne, fongique ou virale)
- si les yeux deviennent rouges ou irrités

AVERTISSEMENTS

Après un examen de la vue approfondi comprenant les antécédents médicaux appropriés, le professionnel prescripteur devrait informer les patients de tous les risques associés au port de lentilles cornéennes. **Les patients devraient connaître les avertissements qui suivent relatifs au port de lentilles cornéennes :**

- Les problèmes associés au port de lentilles cornéennes et aux produits d'entretien pourraient provoquer des **lésions oculaires graves**. Il est essentiel que les patients respectent les directives de leur professionnel de la vue et toutes les instructions de la notice d'emballage en matière d'utilisation adéquate des lentilles cornéennes et des produits d'entretien, y compris des étuis. Les problèmes oculaires, y compris les ulcères cornéens, peuvent se développer rapidement et provoquer la **cécité**.
- **Le port de lentilles quotidiennes n'est pas indiqué pour plus d'une journée** et les patients ne devraient pas porter les lentilles pendant en dormant. Des études cliniques ont démontré que le risque d'apparition d'effets indésirables graves augmente lorsque les lentilles quotidiennes sont portées pendant plus d'une journée.
- Des études ont démontré que les porteurs de lentilles cornéennes qui fument courent un plus grand risque de souffrir d'effets indésirables que les non-fumeurs.
- Si un patient éprouve de la douleur au niveau des yeux, des larmoiements excessifs, des changements de vision ou des rougeurs aux yeux, il devrait **immédiatement retirer ses lentilles** et contacter sur-le-champ son professionnel de la vue.

PRÉCAUTIONS

Précautions spéciales pour les professionnels de la vue :

- En raison du nombre restreint de patients inscrits à des enquêtes cliniques portant sur les lentilles, l'ensemble des puissances de réfraction, configurations ou paramètres offerts pour la composition des lentilles ne sont pas évalués individuellement en nombre significatif. C'est pourquoi, lorsqu'il sélectionne une conception et des paramètres de lentilles précis, le professionnel de la vue doit tenir compte de toutes les caractéristiques qui peuvent affecter la performance des lentilles et la santé oculaire du patient, y compris la perméabilité à l'oxygène, la mouillabilité, l'épaisseur centrale et périphérique et le diamètre de la zone optique.
- Les répercussions potentielles de ces facteurs sur la santé oculaire du patient doivent être soigneusement soupesées par rapport à ses besoins en termes de correction de la réfraction. La santé oculaire continue du patient et la performance des lentilles sur les yeux doivent donc faire l'objet d'un suivi attentif par le professionnel de la vue prescripteur.
- Il est possible que les patients qui portent des lentilles cornéennes asphériques, comme les lentilles Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A), pour corriger la presbytie n'obtiennent pas la meilleure acuité visuelle corrigée, et ce, de loin comme de près. Les exigences visuelles varient en fonction des individus et elles doivent être prises en compte lors de la sélection du type de lentilles le plus approprié pour chaque patient.
- Les professionnels de la vue devraient informer le patient de la nécessité de **RETIRER LES LENTILLES SUR-LE-CHAMP** si les yeux rougissent ou deviennent irrités.
- La fluorescéine, un colorant jaune, ne devrait pas être utilisée lorsque les lentilles sont sur les yeux. Les lentilles absorberaient ce colorant et deviendraient décolorées. Lorsque la fluorescéine est utilisée dans les yeux, ceux-ci devraient être rincés abondamment avec une solution saline stérile recommandée pour une utilisation dans les yeux.
- Le patient devrait être informé qu'il doit toujours jeter les lentilles jetables et les lentilles portées en respectant l'horaire de remplacement fréquent/planifié prescrit par le professionnel de la vue.
- Comme c'est le cas pour toutes les lentilles cornéennes, des visites de suivi doivent être planifiées pour assurer la santé oculaire continue du patient. Le patient devrait recevoir des directives concernant l'horaire des visites de suivi recommandé.
- Les patients aphaques ne devraient pas porter de lentilles Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) avant qu'il ne soit déterminé que l'œil a complètement guéri.

4. Détermination d'addition en vision de près

Toujours prescrire la puissance de la lentille pour l'œil en vision de près qui offre une acuité optimale de près au centre de la distance de lecture habituelle du patient. Cependant, lorsque plus d'une puissance offre une performance de lecture optimale, prescrire la moins positive (la plus négative) des puissances.

5. Ajustement des lentilles d'essai

Un ajustement d'essai est effectué dans le cabinet pour permettre au patient de faire l'essai d'une correction monovision. Les lentilles sont ajustées selon les directives générales d'ajustement.

Il faut normalement utiliser les antécédents et la procédure d'évaluation clinique standard pour déterminer le pronostic. Déterminez quel œil doit être corrigé pour la distance et quel œil doit être corrigé pour la vision de près. Déterminez ensuite l'addition en vision de près. Avec des lentilles d'essai de la bonne puissance en place, observez la réaction à ce mode de correction.

Immédiatement après que les lentilles de la bonne puissance soient en place, traversez la pièce et demandez au patient de vous regarder. Évaluez la réaction du patient à la vision à distance dans ces circonstances. Puis demandez au patient de regarder des objets familiers près de lui comme sa montre ou ses ongles. Évaluez de nouveau la réaction. À mesure que le patient regarde des objets près ou loin de lui autour de la pièce, observez les réactions. Après avoir accompli ces tâches de vision, vous devriez demander au patient de lire un texte imprimé. Évaluez la réaction du patient à du texte à caractères larges (par ex., texte tapé à la machine) d'abord, puis passez à un journal, et enfin à des textes comprenant des caractères de petite taille.

Après avoir terminé les tests précédents avec le patient, des essais d'acuité visuelle et de capacité de lecture dans des conditions lumineuses d'intensité moyenne peuvent être effectués.

Une réponse défavorable initiale dans le cabinet, bien qu'indiquant un pronostic réservé, ne devrait pas immédiatement éliminer l'idée d'un essai plus poussé dans les conditions habituelles où fonctionne le patient.

6. Adaptation

Les situations visuellement exigeantes doivent être évitées lors de la période de port initiale. Au commencement, un patient pourrait éprouver un peu de vision trouble, des étourdissements, des maux de tête, et une sensation légère de déséquilibre. Vous devriez expliquer les symptômes associés à la période d'adaptation au patient. Ces symptômes peuvent durer quelques minutes ou plusieurs semaines. Plus ces symptômes persistent, moins le pronostic sera bon pour une adaptation réussie.

Pour favoriser le processus d'adaptation, il est possible de conseiller au patient d'utiliser les lentilles d'abord dans un environnement familier et confortable comme à la maison.

Certains patients auront l'impression que la conduite automobile pourrait ne pas être optimale lors du processus d'adaptation. Cette impression se manifeste particulièrement lors de la conduite de nuit. Avant de conduire un véhicule automobile, il serait peut-être préférable que le patient soit d'abord un passager pour s'assurer que sa vision est satisfaisante pour la conduite automobile. Lors des premières semaines de port (au cours de l'adaptation), il est conseillé au patient de ne conduire que dans des conditions optimales. Après l'adaptation et la réussite de ces activités, le patient devrait pouvoir conduire avec prudence dans d'autres conditions.

7. Autres suggestions

Le succès de la technique monovision peut être amélioré davantage en proposant à votre patient de suivre les suggestions ci-dessous.

- Disposer d'une troisième lentille (puissance à distance) à utiliser lorsque la vision à distance est essentielle.
- Disposer d'une troisième lentille (puissance de près) à utiliser lorsque la vision de près est essentielle.
- Le fait de disposer de lunettes supplémentaires à porter par-dessus les lentilles monovision pour des tâches visuelles particulières peut améliorer le succès de la correction monovision. Cette suggestion s'applique surtout aux patients qui ne peuvent pas répondre aux exigences de permis de conduire avec une correction de monovision.
- Utiliser un bon éclairage pour effectuer les tâches visuelles.

La réussite de l'ajustement monovision peut être améliorée par les suggestions suivantes:

- Inversez les yeux portant les lentilles à distance et de près si un patient a de la difficulté à s'adapter.
- Raffinez la puissance des lentilles si le patient a de la difficulté à s'adapter. Une puissance de lentille précise est essentielle pour les patients presbytes.
- Mettez en évidence les avantages d'une vision de près claire en regardant tout droit et vers le haut avec la monovision.
- **La décision d'obtenir un ajustement de lentilles de correction monovision est sans doute plus efficace lorsqu'elle est prise de concert avec un professionnel de la vue, après avoir été soigneusement considérée et discutée en fonction des besoins du patient.**
- **Tous les patients devraient recevoir une copie du feuillet d'information pour les patients sur les lentilles Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A).**

MANIPULATION DES LENTILLES

Directives aux patients pour l'entretien des lentilles

Lorsque les lentilles sont prescrites, le patient devrait recevoir des instructions appropriées et adéquates, ainsi que des avertissements concernant la manipulation des lentilles. Le professionnel de la vue devrait recommander des procédures claires et adéquates à chaque patient conformément à son horaire de port individuel.

ENTRETIEN DES LENTILLES QUI ADHÉRENT (IMMOBILES)

Si la lentille adhère (s'immobilise), le patient devrait être avisé d'appliquer une solution lubrifiante ou de réhumidification sur l'œil. Le patient devrait savoir qu'il ne doit **pas** utiliser de l'eau du robinet, pas plus que toute substance autre que les solutions recommandées. Il est également important de mentionner au patient qu'il devrait contacter un professionnel de la vue si la lentille ne commence pas à se déplacer en clignant de l'œil après plusieurs applications de la solution, et qu'il ne doit pas tenter de retirer la lentille sauf en suivant les conseils du professionnel de la vue.

URGENCES

Si des produits chimiques (produits domestiques, solutions de jardinage, produits chimiques de laboratoire, etc.) sont éclaboussés sur vos yeux, vous devriez: **RINCER LES YEUX IMMÉDIATEMENT À L'EAU COURANTE ET RETIRER LES LENTILLES CORNÉENNES SUR-LE-CHAMP. CONTACTER VOTRE PROFESSIONNEL DE LA VUE OU VISITER LE SERVICE DES URGENCES D'UN HÔPITAL SANS ATTENDRE.**

SIGNALEMENT DES EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES

Toutes les réactions indésirables graves et tous les effets indésirables observés chez les patients qui portent des lentilles cornéennes Bausch + Lomb Biotrue^{MC} ONEday (nesofilcon A) ou qui surviennent en association avec les lentilles doivent être signalés à:

Bausch & Lomb Incorporated
Rochester, New York 14609

Numéro de téléphone sans frais

Pour la partie continentale des É.-U., Alaska, Hawaï
1-800-553-5340

Au Canada

1-888-459-5000 (option 1 - en anglais, option 2 - en français)

APPROVISIONNEMENT

Chaque lentille stérile est fournie dans un emballage en plastique contenant une solution saline de tampon borate avec poloxamine. Chaque contenant est marqué du numéro de lot du fabricant des lentilles, de la puissance en dioptries et de la date de péremption.