The Visual Assessment Form is a starting point. It is designed to initiate thought and dialogue between the patient and eyecare practitioner that will uncover the patient's specific needs or interests. The following is an answer guide to questions on the form.

1. **The Need for Acuity at Distance and Near:**
   Many jobs and hobbies place unusual demands for high visual acuity over prolonged periods of time. This may suggest refraction at working distance. Reduce visual fatigue. Lenses may need a light tan or pink tint, and AR coating. Specialized multifocals may be called for. Precise fitting is required.

2. **Appearance:**
   Good cosmetics are required. Consider polished edges, fashion tints, AR coatings, and progressive multifocals.

3. **Variable Focus:**
   If presbyopia, progressive lenses or multifocals are suggested. There is potential for visual fatigue.

4. **Photochromics:**
   Changeability in light transmittance is desired. Transitions® or glass photochromic lenses in gray or brown colors will meet the need. Other options are polarized photochromic lenses in glass or plastic material.

5. **Visual Acuity or Contrast Improvement:**
   Aris™ Trivex™ lenses with an abbe value of 43 or clear glass lenses offer the best acuity. Contrast can be improved and reflections reduced with a yellow tint, or with Glass Autumn Gold lenses. AR coatings will reduce reflections for night driving, reading and other activities.

6. **Reduced Weight and Thickness:**
   Aris™ Trivex™ is the lightest weight lens material at 1.11 gm/cm^3 Specific Gravity. Thickness and weight may be reduced with polymer high index materials and aspheric curves.

7. **UV Protection:**
   Most common lens materials and coatings offer UV protection from potentially damaging rays. Consult lens manufacturers material specifications.

8. **Computer Operators:**
   Computer operators often experience visual difficulties. These may not be caused by the prescription, lenses, or fitting. Environmental (lighting) or ergonomics (postures) may contribute. Those with higher power prescriptions may experience more eyestrain. Select lens materials with high abbe, low dispersion. Select progressive lenses with low unwanted astigmatism and wide progressive corridors. Also consider progressive *computer lenses,* or trifocals with intermediate power over 50%. Slightly *plussed* single vision occupational lenses may be helpful. Light tints and AR coatings are beneficial.

9. **Scratch Resistance:**
   The most scratch resistant lens material is glass. Glass lenses are individually tested for impact resistance. Make sure that plastic lenses have good scratch resistant coatings applied on front and back of lenses.

10. **Glare Protection:**
    Polarized lenses are best at reducing glare from reflected surfaces. Tinted lenses will reduce visible light transmittance, but not reflected glare.

11. **Wide Field of Clear Vision:**
    Some occupations and recreations require a clear and wide field of vision. If the patient wears a progressive lens be sure it has a wide distance area, free of unwanted astigmatism. If segmented multifocals are used, select a wide bifocal or trifocal.

12. **Safety:**
    Power equipment, certain occupations and active sports require eyeglasses that are more impact resistant than common dress eyewear. Trivex™ and poly lenses offer superior impact resistance. Neither are unbreakable. Both are UV absorptive.

13. **Specialty Lenses/Lens Materials/Colors:**
    Ask the patient more probing questions about his/her visual activities while on the job or hobby. Record the information and check with your laboratory or other sources for task-specific lenses, styles, materials, and treatments.

These suggestions are not intended to be all-inclusive or to replace the judgment of qualified eyecare practitioners.

Freedom ID Progressive Lenses

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