COURSE CATALOG

Andrew S. Bruce, LDO, ABOM, NCLEM, FCLSA

ASB
OPTICIANRY EDUCATION
SERVICES

www.asbopticianry.com
email: asbopticianry@gmail.com
(306) 241-3644

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABO OPHTHALMIC

NCLE

JOINT ABO AND NCLE

CPC

ABO OPHTHALMIC

Math For Common Optical Concepts: Part 1 - level II

Course Description – 1 hour

The daily lives of Eye Care Professionals require the use of many optical concepts. This two-part course explores a selection of the most common, from a mathematical perspective. Part 1 will address basic to intermediate topics and part 2 will explore more advanced. Actual examples of the calculations involved will be provided for each concept discussed. The topics examined throughout include basic metric conversion, focal length formula, Vogel's rule to determine base curve, effective power formula for changes in vertex distance, corneal curvature conversion, and the use of FAP and SAM in GP calculations. It goes without saying, a math course on optical concepts would be incomplete without including some prism-related demonstrations.

Math For Common Optical Concepts: Part 2 - level III

Course Description – 1 hour

The conclusion of this 2-part course expands upon the basic topics discussed in part 1 to explore more advanced common optical concepts, from a mathematical perspective. Topics include calculation examples for lens magnification, iseikonic lens design, sagittal depth and lens thickness, CRA and Toric GPs, and advanced prism.

Aniseikonia: The Problem, The Solutions – level III

Course Description - 2 hours

This course will provide an in-depth discussion on aniseikonia and its various types.

The Problem: the ways in which it can be problematic and challenging, for both the patient and the eye care professional, will be explored. Some of the symptoms often experienced by those for whom ansiekonia becomes clinically significant will also be reviewed. Lens magnification and its influential factors will be examined, together with a step-by-step guide for handling the related calculations. Knapp's law will be discussed, together with its current significance in determining the best recommended treatment of aniseikonia.

The Solutions: determining the most effective optical corrective device (ophthalmic lenses or contact lenses), when treating the aniseikonic patient will be presented, based on the source of the ametropia. Binocular vision and retinal correspondence will be discussed, in addition to stereoscopic vision, and the significance of the horopter and Panum's area of fusion. Indicators of clinical significance will be reviewed, together with the concept of relative spectacle magnification. Iseikonic lens design will be explored, together with examples of parameter modifications. This course will also answer why contact lenses continue to be the most effective optical device for treating ALL aniseikonic patients.

These Don't Work! - level II

Course Description - 1 hour

Let's set the scene . . . you'e having a pleasant start to your Monday morning; your commute was uneventful during which you listened to your favorite playlist and enjoyed a nice morning beverage. 8 o'clock comes around and the first patient walks in, practically throws their glasses at the receptionist and screams, "These don't work!" Of course, you heard them, as did everyone within a five-mile radius! So, you immediately drop what you're doing to go rescue the receptionist and take care of the patient.

Of course, you've all been there, and this course will cover how to "translate" what the patient is trying to articulate, to determine what the potential cause(s) of their vision difficulties may be. The S.O.A.P. protocol will be discussed, in depth, as it pertains to problem solving such complaints. Also, causes of common complaints will be discussed, and how best to resolve them. Several patient examples will also be presented. A knowledgeable optician, skilled at problem solving patient eyewear concerns, can often prevent the need for additional chair time with the doctor, resulting in increased profitability for the practice and enhanced patent satisfaction.

Balancing Prism - level III

Course Description – 2 hours

This program will begin with a basic introduction to prism and its connection to ophthalmic lens construction. The distinction between prescribed prism and induced prism (good vs. bad), will be presented, leading to the introduction of Prentice's rule. Next, the rules for compounding and canceling prism will be discussed, together with a review of ANSI standards for induced prism. Common causes of induced prism will be explored, in depth: inaccurate measurements, failure to provide measurements, inaccurate fabrication, failure to pre-fit frames, poor final fit, non-compensated wrap eyewear, and multi-focal lenses.

Common effects of induced prism with also be presented, prior to moving onto the main topic of discussion – prismatic imbalance in ophthalmic lenses. Anisometropia and antimetropia will be explored leading to a discussion of the primary cause and effects of vertical imbalance. A step-by-step guide for calculating vertical imbalance at the near point will then be provided, including determining meridional power. A patient example will also be presented.

Next, methods to compensate for vertical imbalance will be discussed (slab off/reverse slab, separate pairs, and dissimilar segments), with detailed explanations of each, and their use; in particular, slab off. The potential for vertical imbalance being problematic at distance as well as near with a progressive addition lens will also be explored. The anatomy of a progressive will be reviewed together with a discussion of the red flags to watch out for to help the eye care professional identify potentially problematic prescriptions and take proactive measures to prevent patient issues and provide best vision. Again, a step-by-step patient example will be presented for calculating vertical imbalance at both distance and near in a progressive. Then, a recommended technique to effectively manage and order prescriptions that result in clinically significant vertical imbalance at both extremes will be provided, introducing the concept of yoked prism, to better ensure a great patient experience.

Mastering Pediatric Dispensing – level II

Course Description - 1 hour

According to the American Optometric Association (AOA), 80% of a child's learning is through vision. This explains why children entering grade school with undiagnosed refractive errors can quickly fall behind in their academic growth. To avoid this potential obstacle, the AOA recommends children receive at least three eye examinations, prior to entering first grade. Children in higher risk categories should be seen more frequently.

This course will present my "tried and tested" approach to Dispensing to Children. While there are many theories and approaches out there, this works for me. The program will include a discussion of the following:

1. How to create a "kid friendly" environment
2. How to put the patient at ease
3. Recommended frame options for children
4. Recommended lens options for children
5. How to take measurements on children
6. Setting the patient up for success at final dispense.

Sunglasses - They're HOT! - level II

Course Description - 1 hour

This course will discuss the importance of promoting the use of premium quality sunglasses for patients of all ages. The sun's harmful effects on the eyes will be reviewed, together with the role frame selection plays in providing optimal eye protection from both UV rays and high luminance levels. In addition, the variety of sunglass options available will be explored, along with the pros and cons for each.

Sports and Eyewear Safety for Your Pediatric Patients – level II

Course Description - 1 hour

Studies conducted by the Prevent Blindness organization report over 35,000 sports related eye injuries in the United States, every year. A significant percentage of children participate in sports and, sadly, suffer the majority of related eye injuries. According to the National Eye Institute, sports related eye injuries are the number one cause of blindness in children in the United States. Despite such alarming statistics, eye safety is rarely even mentioned in health and awareness campaigns sponsored by sports leagues. The main focus of such campaigns is physical injuries to the body from related sports activities. In addition, protective eyewear is rarely required by youth leagues. This course will discuss sports related eye injuries and the eye care professional's responsibility to educate patients / parents about the preventative measures available.

It will include a discussion of the following:

1. Review sports related eye injuries and statistics
2. Discuss ASTM standards for sport protective eyewear
3. Discuss the importance of educating the patient / parent about the differences between dress and sport protective eyewear
4. Lens recommendations for sports protective eyewear
5. Discuss ways to present sport protective eyewear
6. The optician's responsibility and duty to discuss eye safety with every patient.

MR Material – level II

Course Description - 1 hour

Presentation fee will be sponsored by Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.

MITSUI CHEMICALS,INC.

"MR" stands for Mitsui Resin which is manufactured in Japan, by Mitsui Chemicals. Mitsui Chemicals is the world's major producer of the chemistry used to make 1.60, 1.67, and 1.74 high index lenses for the lens casters labs regularly use. This program will present:

1. Why lens suppliers choose the high index materials they do
2. How a combination of material characteristics create a more merchandisable finished lens on which lens suppliers can rely
3. How to effectively communicate with patients about the underlying DNA of lenses, and their material properties.

The manufacturing process of MR lenses will be reviewed. In addition, how lens materials are selected by the ECP, the consumer, and labs will be discussed. The benefits of "Premium" high index materials will be presented, together with exploring whether, or not, all high index materials are created equal.

Blue Light Radiation: A Material Solution - level II

Course Description - 1 hour

Presentation fee will be sponsored by Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.

This program will present how the selection of specific lens materials can help provide filtration to potentially hazardous blue light. It will begin with a review of how the sun and various digital devices emit High Energy Visible (HEV) light, together with a review of contemporary blue light radiation concerns. UV+420 Cut by Mitsui Chemicals will be introduced, together with its substrate attenuation properties. Who is Mitsui Chemicals? All will be revealed. The benefits of substrate attenuation vs. augmented AR coats will also be presented. What about using such a material with children? Good choice, or not? The program will close with a presentation of techniques to use when discussing HEV light with patients, in an attempt to increase society awareness of the potential risks of extended, unprotected exposure.

Abbe Value & Refractive Index: The Ongoing Battle – level II

Course Description - 1 hour

Presentation fee will be sponsored by Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.

Of the many hats worn by the optician, their major role is to interpret the written glasses prescription and design a piece of finished eyewear that is both cosmetically pleasing and provides the patient with optimum vision. With small refractive errors, this is relatively straight forward. However, as refractive errors increase in power, the optician is faced with additional decisions; the biggest of which involves lens material selection. This course will discuss how making such decisions is often a juggling act; weighing the pros and cons of the myriad of options currently available.

In addition, it will explore how a lens material's refractive index, Abbe value, and dispersive properties are related, together with the influence each has on the patient's visual experience. Material comparisons will be presented, examining their individual properties, and associated strengths and weaknesses. The benefits of providing patients with premium high index MR materials will also be discussed, together with techniques for recommending them to patients.

Back to Basics - level I

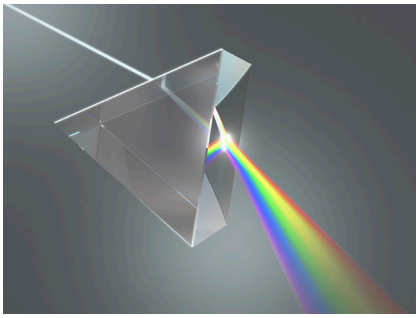
Course Description - 1 hour

What is the primary role of an optician? This program is intended to both remind veteran opticians, and impress upon newcomers, the importance of what we do. It will emphasize the importance of never forgetting the basics; never forgetting that we are employed in the service and sales field. We must never get so wrapped up in the new, high-tech digital lenses and premium options that we forget the very basics which set the foundation for everything else we do for the patient. We must ensure that patients are always totally satisfied with every aspect of their experience, from service to product performance. Patients need to experience the value of receiving eyecare from a skilled and trained optician. The importance of always providing exemplary customer service skills and patient care will be discussed; tried and tested techniques will also be presented for a variety of scenarios. In addition, fitting and adjustment techniques will be reviewed, as well as proven sales techniques to aid in increasing multiple pair sales.

Managing Prism and Imbalance: Part 1 - level I

Course Description - 1 hour

Part 1 of this 2 part program will begin with a review of basic ophthalmic lens construction and how it connects to the subject of prism. Terminology and prism notation will be discussed, in addition to refractive principles, dispersion, and associated topics. The importance of using accurate data when ordering lenses, and how frame fitting angles can affect lens performance, will be emphasized. Prentice's Rule will be reviewed. Eye conditions requiring prescribed prism such as phorias, tropias, diplopia, and scotomas due to neurological trauma, to name a few, will be presented. Principles involved in the management of prescribed prism such as, compounding, cancelling, resolving, and splitting prism will be examined. Recommended lens enhancements will also be discussed.



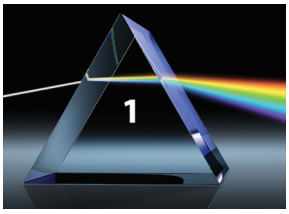
Managing Prism and Imbalance: Part 2 - level III

Course Description - 1 hour

Part 2 of this 2 part program will cover how unwanted prism is related to vertical imbalance. Anisometropia and Antimetropia will be defined, and at what point these conditions become problematic? How to anticipate a potential imbalance issue will be discussed, together with methods available to correct for vertical imbalance. This course will include examples dealing with advanced optical concepts: determining power in oblique meridians , verifying slab-off, and the use of different methods to manage vertical imbalance.

Prism 1 - level I

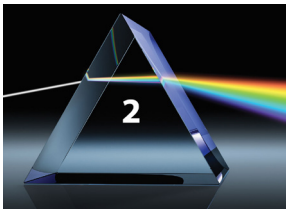
Course Description - 1 hour



This course, being the 1st in a 3-part series, will present an introduction to prism; a foundation to build upon. It will begin with a basic introduction to light theory, proceed to a discussion on the topic of refraction, and move onto dispersion and the relevance of a lens material's abbe value. The basic structure of prism will be presented, together with an in depth discussion of the basics. How does prism affect light rays? What factors play a role in prismatic deviation? How does prism play a major role in what we use every day - ophthalmic lenses? Is prism good or bad? How do we use it and what effect(s) does it have for our patients? How can we control its effects, both visual and cosmetic? Lens material selection and recommended options when working with prism will also be discussed. The course will conclude with a presentation of the prism verification process.

Prism 2 - level II

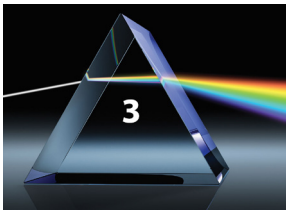
Course Description - 1 hour



This course will resume where "Prism 1" left off. It will begin with discussing prismatic imbalance, with an emphasis on vertical imbalance at near. Methods available to compensate for vertical imbalance at near will be presented, together with real world examples and calculations.

Prism 3 - level III

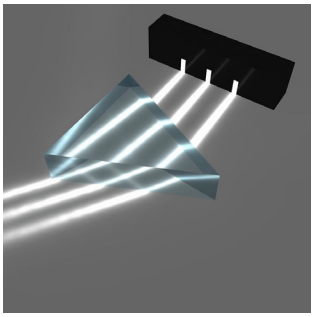
Course Description - 1 hour



The final part of this 3 part series on prism will expand upon "Prism 1" and "Prism 2." Advanced prism concepts will be presented: wrap eyewear and prism, potential vertical imbalance at distance with progressive addition lenses, and yoked prism.

Understanding Prism and Vertical Imbalance – level III

Course Description - 1 hour



This course serves as a condensed version of the 2 hour version: "Managing Prism and Imbalance." It will begin with a review of basic ophthalmic lens construction and its connection to the subject of prism. Terminology and prism notation will also be discussed: compounding, canceling, resolving, and splitting prism. What are the effects of induced, non-prescribed prism? What is imbalance, and how are Anisometropia and Antimetropia defined? At what point do these conditions problematic and how do they impact visual acuity? How to anticipate a potential imbalance issue with an Rx will be presented, together with methods available to correct for it. The program will also include examples dealing with advanced optical concepts.

Only The Best Will Do!

Course Description - 1 hour

In order to succeed in today's highly competitive eyewear market, it's vital to stand out from the crowd. One of the most effective ways to accomplish this is to do whatever it takes to ensure that every patient enjoys an incomparable experience during their visit to your office. This course will present the importance of providing an unparalleled standard of care, and this can only be achieved by delivering superior service and premium quality eyewear: frames, lenses, and enhancements. In a nutshell . . . Only The Best Will Do!

NCLE

Why Contacts? – level I

Course Description - 1 hour

This course will begin with a basic overview of refractive errors and discuss the use of eyeglasses and contact lenses as the primary means of correction. While glasses provide one solution, why not expand the patient's freedom by recommending contact lenses. Why shouldn't the patient have the option to alternate between both glasses and contacts, depending on their needs? This will be discussed, in addition to some industry statistics regarding consumer interest in contact lenses. The general benefits of contact lenses will be explored, together with the added benefits they provide for patients dealing with vision conditions such anisometropia, antimetropia, and aniseikonia. In addition, the resulting practice benefits will be reviewed. Due to technological improvements, patients who may have been unsuccessful contact lens wearers in the past, or may have been told, years ago, that they were unsuitable for contacts, may now have better luck. However, the eye care professional needs to initiate the conversation; ways to do so will also be presented.

Intro to Soft Contacts – level I

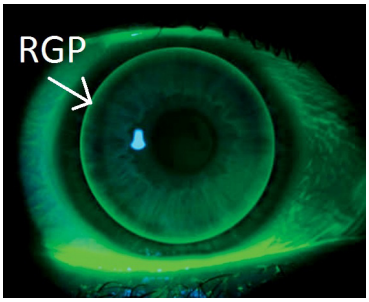
Course Description - 1 hour

This course will begin with a brief history of soft contact lenses and then proceed to introduce soft lens materials and FDA classifications. Key terminology will be reviewed, prior to exploring the many benefits provided by soft lenses. Fitting considerations will then be explored. Moving on, the major components involved in fitting soft lenses will be presented including, calculating vertex corrected powers, and selection of lens design, base curve, lens diameter, material, and modality. Examples of how to calculate vertex compensated powers and spherical equivalent powers will also be presented. The importance of preparing your patients for success by providing education and guidance will also be discussed.

Establishing a Solid Foundation: RGP Designs and Fitting – level II____

Course Description - 2 hour

This program will begin with a review of the history of contact lenses and then proceed to discuss common terminology associated with contact lenses, in general; specifically, rigid gas permeable designs. Properties of tear film will be presented and their impact on contact lens fitting. The benefits of contact lenses over glasses will be presented, together with a review of best suited vs. poorly suited patients for contact lenses. When should RGPs be recommended over soft lenses? The decision making process will be reviewed. Evaluating the written prescription, together with the topic of astigmatism and its sources, will also be discussed: corneal vs. lenticular, and how this affects lens selection and design. Keratometry and corneal topography will then be explained and compared, together with their roles and purpose. Vertex distance and effective power will be discussed with examples illustrating how to calculate for changes in vertex distance, when necessary, during the contact lens fitting process. The chemistry and materials used in RGP lenses will also be presented, together with the characteristics of each: wettability and wetting angle / oxygen transmissibility, etc.. Spherical, front surface toric, back surface toric, and bitoric RGP designs will be discussed, together with how to decide on a design - factors to consider. Next, the program will contain an in-depth presentation of RGP verification procedures: lensometry / radiuscope / thickness caliper / diameter gauge, etc.. What parameters need to be determined and recorded with RGP lenses? How to identify RGP designs, after verification, will also be discussed: spherical / front surface toric / back surface toric / bi-toric. Finally, the program will conclude with a brief review of RGP modification techniques.



Contact Lens Selection and Patient Education – level II_____

Course Description - 1 hour

Hard or soft, planned replacement or daily disposables? How do you decide on the most appropriate contact lens option for each patient's unique visual needs and daily demands? This course will first discuss the many factors to consider when making such decisions. The fitting process will be broken down into five detailed steps; all serving to best ensure the patient's success and satisfaction. Then, the focus of the course will switch to the importance of providing detailed patient education, to ensure every patient is well prepared to be a successful, healthy, and compliant contact lens wearer.

Math For Common Optical Concepts: Part 1 - level II

Course Description – 1 hour

The daily lives of Eye Care Professionals require the use of many optical concepts. This two-part course explores a selection of the most common, from a mathematical perspective. Part 1 will address basic to intermediate topics and part 2 will explore more advanced. Actual examples of the calculations involved will be provided for each concept discussed. The topics examined throughout include basic metric conversion, focal length formula, Vogel's rule to determine base curve, effective power formula for changes in vertex distance, corneal curvature conversion, and the use of FAP and SAM in GP calculations. It goes without saying, a math course on optical concepts would be incomplete without including some prism-related demonstrations.

Math For Common Optical Concepts: Part 2 - level III

Course Description – 1 hour

The conclusion of this 2-part course expands upon the basic topics discussed in part 1 to explore more advanced common optical concepts, from a mathematical perspective. Topics include calculation examples for lens magnification, iseikonic lens design, sagittal depth and lens thickness, CRA and Toric GPs, and advanced prism.

Aniseikonia: The Problem, The Solutions – level III _____

Course Description - 2 hours

This course will provide an in-depth discussion on aniseikonia and its various types.

The Problem: the ways in which it can be problematic and challenging, for both the patient and the eye care professional, will be explored. Some of the symptoms often experienced by those for whom ansiekonia becomes clinically significant will also be reviewed. Lens magnification and its influential factors will be examined, together with a step-by-step guide for handling the related calculations. Knapp's law will be discussed, together with its current significance in determining the best recommended treatment of aniseikonia.

The Solutions: determining the most effective optical corrective device (ophthalmic lenses or contact lenses), when treating the aniseikonic patient will be presented, based on the source of the ametropia. Binocular vision and retinal correspondence will be discussed, in addition to stereoscopic vision, and the significance of the horopter and Panum's area of fusion. Indicators of clinical significance will be reviewed, together with the concept of relative spectacle magnification. Iseikonic lens design will be explored, together with examples of parameter modifications. This course will also answer why contact lenses continue to be the most effective optical device for treating ALL aniseikonic patients.