Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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The participants had to answer a questionnaire on the quality of vision and the comfort obtained after wearing each lens.

**Results:** In terms of visual acuity, the only significant difference was found with the O lens which has lower distance acuity (-0.19 + 0.11) than other lenses and in comparison with the BCVA (-0.24 + 0.08). Visual acuity at near and accommodative amplitude was found similar between lenses tested and vs habitual condition. High order aberrations were significantly higher with all tested lenses (all over 0.300 um), vs naked eye (0.014 + 0.08). There was no statistical differences between lenses. Subjectively, lens C was preferred over the others for visual acuity and comfort. Lens S came second and Lens O the last because of reduced visual acuity at distance and discomfort.

**Conclusions:** The multifocal lenses tested all generate a high level of higher order aberrations. The impact on visual quality varies depending on the design. Thus, the Comfilcon lens is preferred for vision and comfort while the omafilcon lens is the least preferred. The C lens therefore appears to be the best option for the control of myopia in young adults.

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Complications and fitting challenges associated with the Limbal Peripheral System in Scleral Lens

Debby Yeung

**University of Waterloo, Canada**

**Purpose:** The limbal zone of the scleral lens is intended to vault over an important area of the cornea that houses limbal stem cells necessary for corneal epithelial regeneration and limbal vasculature that supplies oxygen and nutrients to the avascular peripheral limbal cornea. An inappropriate fitting relationship in this peripheral curve system can negatively impact the limbal physiology. This paper aims to provide an overview of ocular sequelae associated with inappropriate limbal clearance and to discuss strategies for scleral lens practitioners to identify, manage, and overcome the fitting challenges in the limbal peripheral system of a scleral lens.

**Methods:** Literature review was conducted using Pubmed search and keywords relating to scleral lens complications and limbal zone.

**Results:** Existing literature has reported clinical and subclinical ocular sequelae associated with scleral lens wear with inappropriate limbal clearance. Underlying causes of these complications are categorized into oxygen permeability, inflammatory, and the mechanical-related factors. These ocular sequelae can be identified using biomicroscopy and other advanced anterior segment imaging technology such as corneal topography and anterior segment optical coherent tomography. Finally, management and strategies to troubleshoot and overcome fitting challenges in the limbal peripheral system of scleral lenses are discussed.

**Conclusions:** The limbal zone of a sclera lens plays an important role in the clinical performance of a scleral lens fit. A systematic approach at identifying and managing scleral-lens related ocular sequelae associated with an inappropriate fitting relationship in the limbal peripheral curve system can help clinicians further enhance the clinical outcome when fitting scleral lenses.

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Contact lens wearers’ perceptions of digital technology use in practice and with tele-optometry as part of the contact lens journey

Samantha Armstrong, Ann Tenison, Krupa Patel, Meg Palmer, Abi Pursey

**CooperVision**
**Verve Partners**

**Purpose:** This unique research was conducted to understand how optometry can make use of digital technology (DT, e.g. video, apps, text, email) to help maintain patient-care, and exploring CL wearer (CLW) attitudes and acceptance in practice and with tele-optometry during the CL journey.

**Methods:** Two-stage mixed-method approach conducted by independent research company (Verve, Nov 2020) on mixed-age, mixed-gender UK new CLWs. 20 qualitative in-depth remote interviews then 40 question-quantitative online survey of 1699 new CLWs.

**Results:** CLW were aged 16-34 (51%), 35-54 (41%) and 55+ (8%); Male 43%, Female 57%. Throughout the CL journey, 45% agreed they would have liked more information and support; 54% wanted more support at the application and removal (AR) stage, 36% had unanswered questions. 69% agreed they would use DT during the CL journey and 67% agreed DT would improve their experience. Outright rejection of DT in the CL journey was low at 4%. Each stage of the journey lends itself to different types of DT. 71% agreed they would use instore video, 66% would use remote video for the AR. During the trial period, 72% would use remote video-appointment, 67% phone, 66% app, 72% text. For remote aftercare, new CLWs agreed they would use: 75% app, 69% phone, 67% video consultation. 51% were likely to switch to an ECP offering remote DT if their existing ECP did not offer it. 39% new CLWs felt aftercare appointments were too frequent. 65% would prefer joint eye examination and CL appointments.