

Problem	Solution
Alignment Curve Bearing Too Heavy:	Loosen the Lens: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Alignment Curve Bearing Too Light or Not 360 degrees:	Tighten the Lens: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Lens De-Centered Superior: Lift lid to see if lens centers without lids. If lid attached, increase or decrease diameter to eliminate lid interaction. If lens stays up, determine if it is tight or loose. It may be either.	If Lens is Tight: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter If Lens is Loose: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter These changes will increase or decrease the sagittal depth of the lens by .010 or .020 mm.
Lens De-Centered Inferior: Determine if tight or loose by nudging the lens with lid and access fluorescein pattern.	If Tight: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter If Loose: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Lens De-Centered Temporal: Typically caused by a loose lens.	Tighten the lens: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Lens De-Centered Nasal: Typically caused by a tight lens or a tight lid with a loose lens. Determine if the lens is tight or loose, as mentioned above.	If Lens is Tight: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter If Lens is Loose: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter If lens fits correctly and is still nasal try a larger diameter lens
Central bearing heavy with no mid-peripheral bearing:	Double check calculated lens design: If correct tighten the lens. Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Central bearing light with heavy mid-peripheral bearing.	Loosen the Lens: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Well centered lens with good fluorescein evaluation but no improvement:	Target More Power or Tighten the Lens: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Induced with-the-rule Astigmatism: Typically caused by a lid attached fit or a tight lens that squeezes the mid-peripheral cornea.	If lid attached increase diameter to eliminate attachment If Lens is Tight: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter
Induced against-the-rule Astigmatism: Typically caused by a tight low riding lens or a sloppy loose low riding lens.	If Lens is Tight: Flatten the K and decrease the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter If Lens is Loose: Steepen the K and increase the target power by ¼ or ½ diopter