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(57)

ABSTRACT

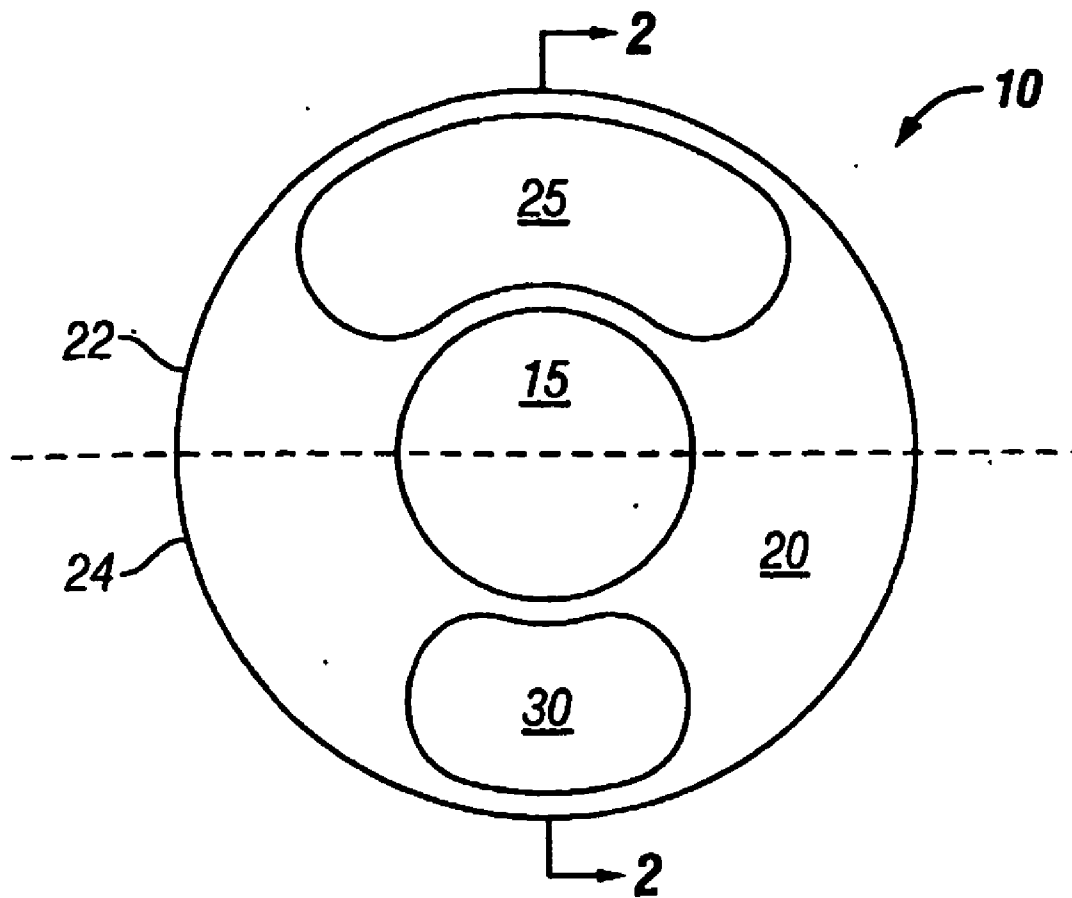
The present invention provides a contact lens comprising a central portion including an optical zone, a peripheral portion surrounding the central portion and at least two areas of unequal size located on the peripheral portion, wherein the areas of unequal size have a thickness that is less than a thickness of the peripheral portion. According to some embodiments, the contact lens comprises a hybrid contact lens having a substantially rigid center portion and a substantially flexible peripheral portion.

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(2), (4) Date: **Apr. 4, 2007**

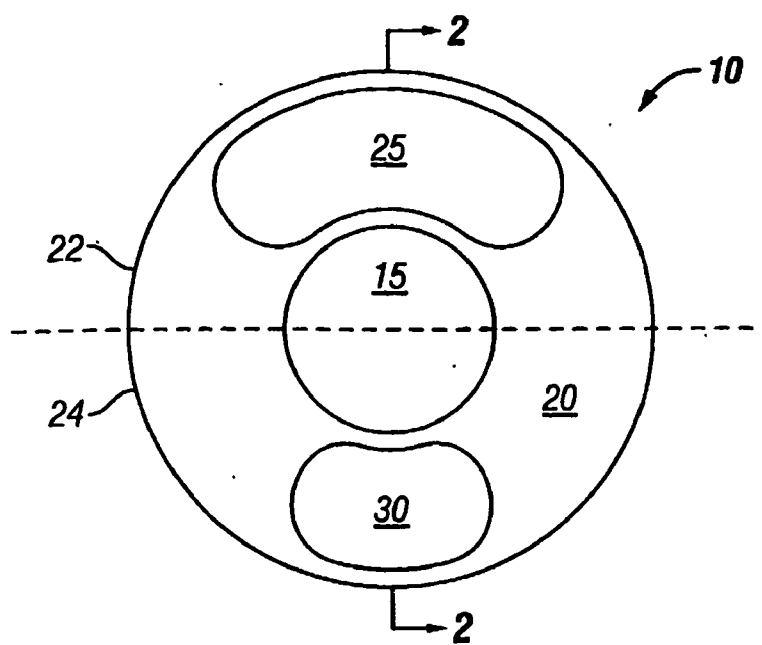


FIG. 1

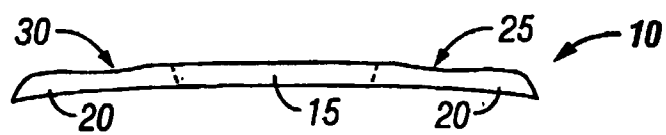


FIG. 2

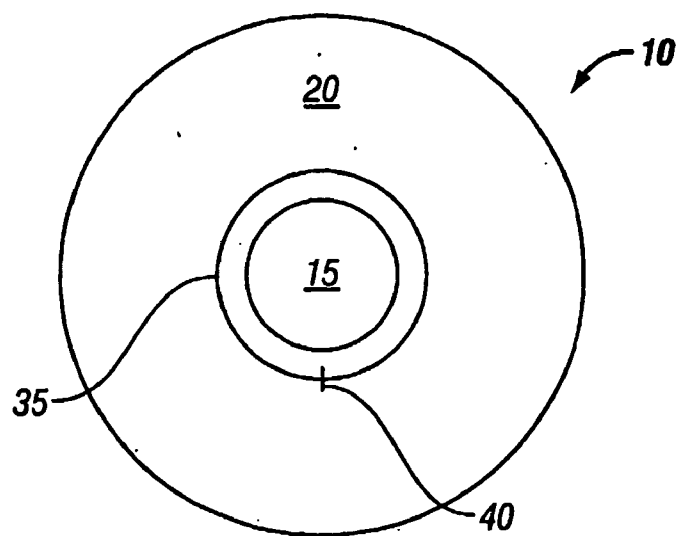


FIG. 3

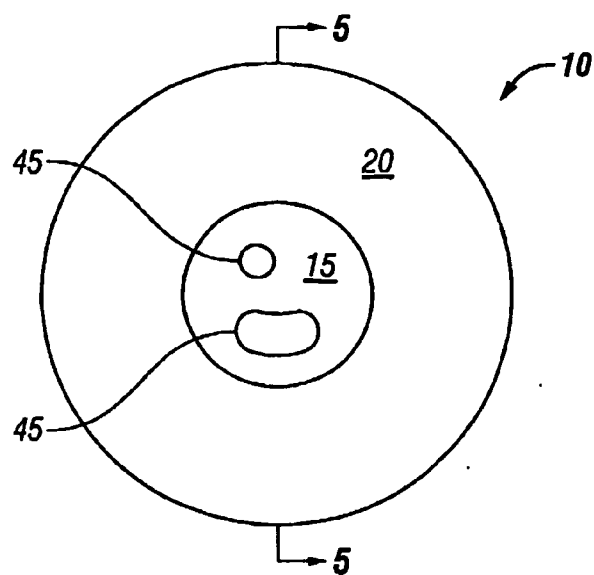


FIG. 4

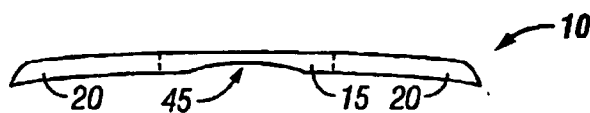


FIG. 5

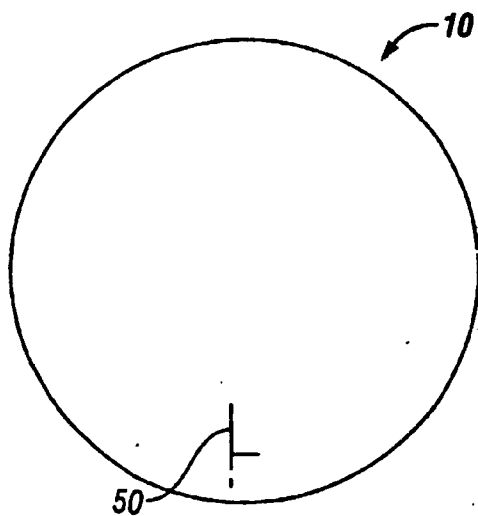


FIG. 6A

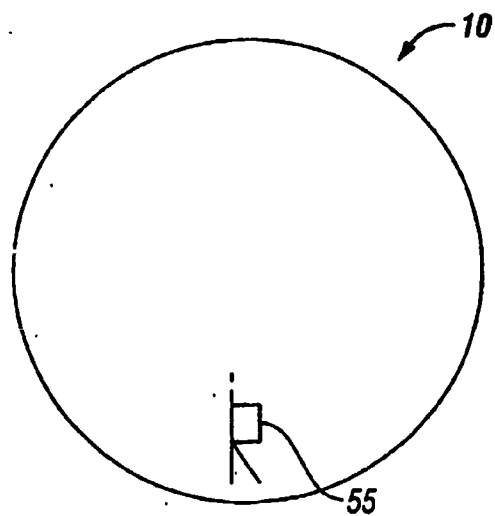


FIG. 6B

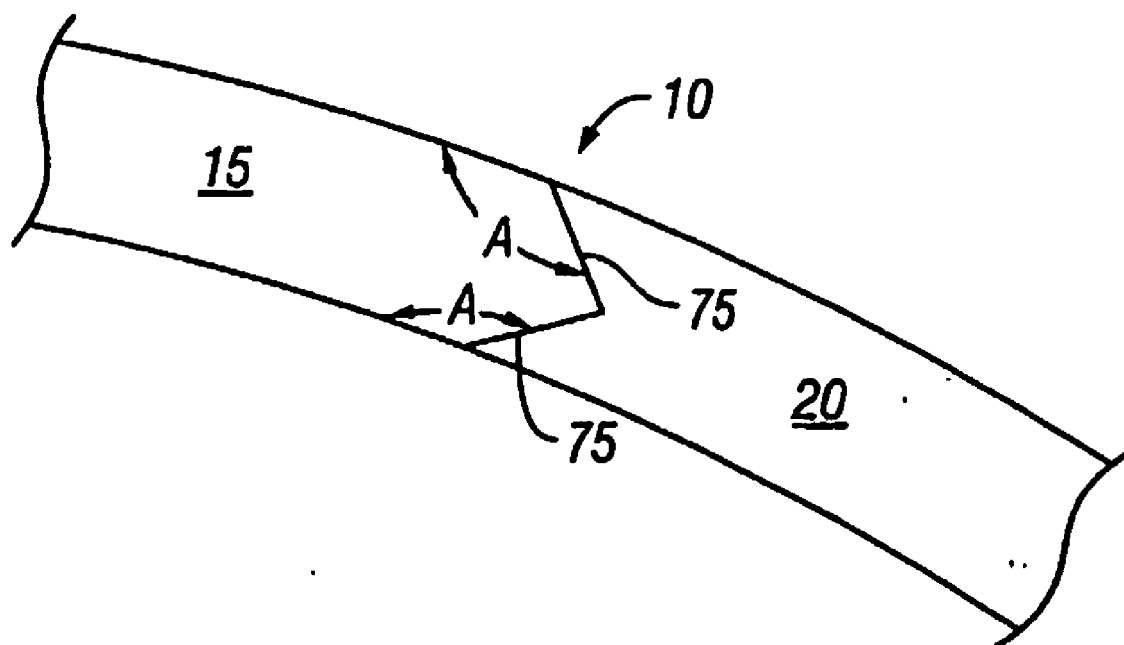


FIG. 7

CONTACT LENS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to contact lenses includes both homogenous lenses, and hybrid hard-soft contact lenses. More particularly, the invention concerns contact lens construction features and methods of fitting and prescribing a contact lens.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Vision correction is on the verge of a revolution. New technologies to measure the aberrations or distortions in the optics of the eye will soon be available to the public. These new wavefront measurement techniques such as Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensing or Talbot Interferometry can precisely measure the eye's aberrations so that vision may be corrected up to 20/10. Wavefront sensing is the method for rapidly, and very accurately, assessing the aberrations in an individual's eye to create a customized prescription for correction.

[0003] However, once the eye's aberrations have been measured, either by conventional methods or by wavefront sensing, these measurements must then be transferred into a vision correction system, such as eye surgery, spectacles, or contact lenses. Recent advances in laser refractive surgery techniques such as LASIK and photorefractive keratectomy, as well as improvements in spectacle lens manufacturing now enable the creation of highly accurate corrective prescriptions for individuals.

[0004] However, this is not the case with contact lenses. Popular soft contact lenses cannot achieve the same result as spectacles or laser refractive surgery because of dimensional variations in contact lens fabrication. Hard contact lenses, which may provide the platform to achieve the results of spectacles, are not as comfortable as soft contacts and generally lack the necessary positional stability on the eye.

[0005] Therefore, there exists a need for a contact lens that aid in the generation of an accurate corrective prescription and that can provide a stable platform for the prescription.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] A contact lens is provided. One embodiment of the present invention provides a method for fitting and prescribing a contact lens. Another embodiment of the present invention comprises a contact lens construction that provides a stable corrective prescription platform. Yet another embodiment comprises a contact lens that is constructed to accommodate ectasia associated with keratoconus.

[0007] For example, in one embodiment, a contact lens constructed according to the present invention comprises a central portion including an optical zone, and a peripheral portion surrounding the central portion. The peripheral portion has a first thickness, and it includes at least two areas of unequal size, with each area having a thickness less than the first thickness. Alternatively, one area may have a thickness less than the first thickness, and the second area may have a thickness greater than the first thickness. This contact lens construction provides a platform that resists rotation, thereby maintaining the contact lens in the desired rotational orientation on an eye.

[0008] These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be appreciated from review of the following detailed description of the invention, along with the accompanying figures in which like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a contact lens constructed according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0010] FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along cutting plane 2-2 of FIG. 1;

[0011] FIG. 3 is a plan view of a contact lens constructed according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 4 is a plan view of a contact lens constructed according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along cutting plane 5-5 of FIG. 4;

[0014] FIG. 6A is a plan view of a contact lens constructed according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 6B is a plan view of a contact lens constructed according to a further embodiment of the present invention; and

[0016] FIG. 7 is a magnified view of a section of a contact lens constructed to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] It will be recognized that some or all of the Figures are schematic representations for purposes of illustration and do not necessarily depict the actual relative sizes or locations of the elements shown. The Figures are provided for the purpose of illustrating one or more embodiments of the invention with the explicit understanding that they will not be used to limit the scope or the meaning of the claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] In the following paragraphs, the present invention will be described in detail by way of example with reference to the attached drawings. Throughout this description, the preferred embodiment and examples shown should be considered as exemplars, rather than as limitations on the present invention. As used herein, the "present invention" refers to any one of the embodiments of the invention described herein, and any equivalents. Furthermore, reference to various feature(s) of the "present invention" throughout this document does not mean that all claimed embodiments or methods must include the referenced feature(s).

[0019] The present invention relates to contact lenses, and includes both homogenous lenses, and hybrid hard-soft contact lenses. In one embodiment of the present invention, a contact lens includes areas, or regions of unequal size that are thinner than adjacent regions of the contact lens. One feature of this embodiment is that the contact lens provides rotational stability and therefore maintains a correct rotational position on a wearer's eye.

[0020] In another embodiment of the present invention, a contact lens may include a recess that is sized to accommodate a keratoconus or other type of ectasia. Specifically, an ectasia is a bump or raised feature on an eye. The contact lens constructed according to the present invention would include a recess sized to accommodate this bump, therefore allowing individuals with keratoconus to comfortably wear a contact lens.

[0021] Another embodiment of the present invention includes different marks that are placed on the lens. These marks are used by an optometrist or other contact lens provider to determine if the lens is correctly positioned on the eye. Specifically, the rotational as well as translational position of the lens on the eye can be determined using the marks constructed according to the present invention.

[0022] Contact lenses that contain the features of the present invention may be “hard” lenses, “soft” lenses, or hybrid hard-soft contact lenses that are comprised of a substantially rigid central portion and a softer, flexible outer portion.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 1, a contact lens 10 is illustrated. The contact lens 10 includes 5 a central portion 15 and a peripheral portion 20. The central portion 15 has a diameter that is at least as large as the optical region of an eye lens. That is, the central portion 15 has an outer diameter that is at least as large as the outer diameter of an iris of an individual's eye. Thus, the central portion 15 includes the optical area, or zone that provides corrective vision to the wearer. This central portion 15 may have a diameter that may range between about 4.0 mm to about 12.0 mm. The peripheral portion 20 may have an outer diameter that may range between about 10.0 mm to about 18.0 mm.

[0024] The peripheral portion 20 includes a first region or area 25 and a second region or area 30. As shown in FIG. 1, these regions 25 and 30 are asymmetrical, or unequal in area. Illustrated in FIG. 2, the first area 25 and second area 30 comprise recesses on the peripheral portion 20 that are thinner than adjacent areas on the peripheral portion 20. In this embodiment, because the first region 25 has less mass than the second region 30, the contact lens 10 will orient itself with the second region 30 aligned with the earth's gravity. That is, because the top half 22 of the contact lens 10 has less mass than the bottom half 24 of the contact lens, the contact lens 10 will orient itself with the greater mass aligned with the earth's gravitational pull. This will maintain the rotational orientation of the contact lens in the desired position, thereby providing a stable platform for a corrective prescription.

[0025] An alternative embodiment may also have regions 25 and 30 that are asymmetrical, or unequal in area. However, in this embodiment, the first area 25 may include a recess, but the second area 30 may comprise a bump. That is, the second area 30 may have a thickness greater than an adjacent peripheral portion 20 thickness. Similar to the first embodiment, because the first region 25 has less mass than the second region 30, the contact lens 10 will orient itself with the second region 30 aligned with the earth's gravity. That is, because the top half 22 of the contact lens 10 has less mass than the bottom half 24 of the contact lens, the contact lens 10 will orient itself with the greater mass aligned with the earth's gravitational pull.

[0026] Alternatively, the first and second regions 25, 30 may be positioned in any area of the peripheral portion 20,

and any relationship relative to each other. In this embodiment, the regions 25, 30 may work in conjunction with eyelid forces that may vary between the upper and lower eyelids. In this embodiment, the dominant force on the contact lens 10 may be the eyelid forces rather than gravity.

[0027] Again referring to FIG. 1, the shape, and orientation of the first region 25 and second region 30 may vary, and include any number of suitable configurations. For example, as shown in FIG. 1, the general shape of one embodiment of each region 25 and 30 will accommodate the outer diameter of the contact lens 10. Specifically, the medial most portion of each region 25, 30 may be described by the radial distance from the geometric center of the contact lens 10. Similarly, in this embodiment, the peripheral-most portion of each region 25, 30 may be described by the radial distance from the geometric center of the contact lens 10. Other constructions may define a width of each region 25, 30 by an angle subtended from the geometric center of the contact lens 10. Regarding the depth of the recess that forms each region 25, 30, the depth may be described by the departure from a sphere comprising the posterior portion of the contact lens 10. The depth of each region 25, 30 may also vary, to achieve the desired lens stability requirements.

[0028] In addition, in alternative embodiment contact lenses 10, the location of the first region 25 and second region 30 may vary. That is, the radial position of each region 25, 30 may vary to suit individual lens requirements. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 2, each region 25, 30 is located on the anterior, or front surface of the contact lens 10. Alternatively, each region 25, 30 may be located on the posterior, or rear (eye facing) surface.

[0029] Referring now to FIG. 3, another embodiment of the contact lens 10 is illustrated. This embodiment includes a central portion 15, a peripheral portion 20, and a circumferential mark 35 as well as a radial mark 40. One feature of the present invention involves a method or system for fitting and obtaining a corrective prescription for a contact lens. In this embodiment, an optometrist or other contact lens provider employs one or more “fitting” contact lenses. The provider places one, or two, of these “fitting” contact lenses on an individual as part of the process to obtain a corrective prescription.

[0030] Of interest to an optometrist during the process of obtaining a corrective prescription, is the relative relationship between the patient's eye lens and the center of the patient's eye pupil or the visual axis of the patient's eye. Often, an individual's eye lens is not aligned with the center of their pupil or not aligned with the visual axis of their eye. This misalignment is known as registration disparity or registration error. To obtain a very accurate corrective prescription, it is generally desirable to know this registration error so that the corrective prescription can be placed in the correct location on the contact lens 10.

[0031] In one method of the present invention, a fitting contact lens 10 is placed on the eye, and the marks 35, 40 are employed to aid in determining the registration error. The residual optical errors are also determined, and a final contact lens prescription is obtained.

[0032] In an embodiment of the present invention a contact lens 10 will be manufactured to include quarter-wave-length customization in order to correct for the higher order

refractive aberrations that limit one's ability to see better than 20/20. Other embodiments of the present invention will correct normal ametropic errors (myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism) to a higher degree of visual performance than conventional contact lenses. Another embodiment of the present invention will correct for the wavefront-guided higher order aberrations and will create a new contact lens category, providing "super vision" for those whose visual requirements demand better than 20/20 acuity. Yet another embodiment of the present invention will correct for presbyopia, the gradually increasing inability to focus at close distances that usually begins after age 40. Other embodiments of the present invention may include contact lenses that incorporate several, or all of the above-described features.

[0033] An accurate prescription process is desirable when producing contact lenses **10** that include some, or all of the above capabilities. The present invention contemplates several methods of prescribing and fitting a contact lens **10**. One method relates to non-rotating lenses for correcting high-order aberrations that include methods of placing the coordinates of the aberration measurement over the coordinates of the pupil. Another comprises methods of placing a multifocal over the coordinates of the pupil and customizing the design of the multifocal with measurements of high order aberrations and pupil size.

[0034] Again referring to FIG. 3, the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40** may be placed on either the anterior or posterior contact lens **10** surfaces or within the matrix of either the central portion **15**, or in the peripheral portion **20** of the contact lens **10**. In one embodiment, the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40** are both located on the peripheral portion **20** of the contact lens **10**. Other types of marks may be employed by the present invention. They include: a circumferential mark; a radial mark; at least three marks concentric to a contact lens **10** center and a radial mark; a circumferential mark and a radial mark; a grooved mark; and an elevated mark. The grooved mark may comprise a recess, or indentation on the surface of the contact lens **10**, and the elevated mark may comprise a bump, or raised area on the surface of the contact lens **10**. The marks described above may be visible to the eye under ambient light, or they may be visible by employing infrared light. In addition, the mark or marks may be made visible by varying of the index of refraction of the contact lens **10** material.

[0035] In a preferred embodiment, a contact lens **10** includes two marks that intersect. That is, the mark comprises a first line that intersects a second line. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40** intersect each other. In other embodiments, the mark may include an alphabet letter, such as a "L" or a "R", as shown in FIGS. 6A-B. A discernable L and R on a corresponding left and right contact lens **10** would assist a wearer in placing the correct contact lens **10** on the correct eye. In addition, the marks would aid the individual in correctly orienting the contact lens **10** on the eye.

[0036] As shown in FIG. 3, one feature of this embodiment of the present invention, is that the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40** aid in determining the eye lens rotational and translational registration error. That is, the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40** facilitate

the lens provider in determining an eye lens rotational and translational registration error relative to a center of an eye pupil or to an eye visual axis. In practice, a "fitting" contact lens **10** containing one or more marks as described above, is placed on an individual's eye. The marks are detectable by a corneal topographer, an aberrometer, a video keratography system, or other devices employed by an optometrist or contact lens provider. By using the marks as a reference, the registration error of the eye can be determined, and a contact lens **10** incorporating a correction for the registration error can be manufactured. That is, the location and orientation of the corrective prescription may be moved on the contact lens **10** based on the registration error information.

[0037] For example, a contact lens **10** containing one or more marks as described above is placed on an eye and allowed to equilibrate. The degree of rotational and translational movement is observed by observing the marks. The residual high- and low-order aberrations are measured through the contact lens **10** along with, possibly, the relative coordinates of the lens marks and the pupil margin, limbal margin or other anatomical features. That is, in the preferred embodiment, an instrument having the capability of detecting the contact lens **10** marks and the pupil margin along with the residual high and low order aberrations is used. However, this additional information is not always necessary to obtain a corrective prescription.

[0038] An alternative embodiment of the present invention may include infrared-responsive marks, such as one or more registration marks, one or more concentric marks, or other suitable marks, which emit, reflect or are excited by infrared light. For example, some types of wavefront aberrometers employ infrared light, which is generally in the form of a laser. During examination of an eye fitted with a contact lens **10** constructed according to the present invention, the infrared-reflecting marks in the contact lens **10** will be easily visible, enabling simultaneous evaluation of registration error, as well as any aberrations. In one embodiment, indocyan dye is employed, but it will be appreciated that other dyes, powders, or other types of infrared or ultraviolet responsive products may be employed.

[0039] Another method of prescribing and fitting a hybrid contact lens employs a set of precision rotating and non-rotating contact lenses **10** having known ocular surface profiles, optical corrections and thickness profiles. In one embodiment, the contact lenses **10** contain one or more circumferential marks **35**, radial marks **40** or other types of marks as described above, in the mid-periphery (as shown, in part, in FIG. 3). In this embodiment, a contact lens **10** is selected and applied to the eye and allowed to equilibrate. The coordinates of the marks and the pupil are determined. The aberrations of the lens-eye system are measured. A mathematical model provides analysis of the known thickness profile, the registration error of the coordinates of the contact lens **10** and the pupil, and the residual lens-eye aberrations to derive the computer numerically controlled lathe files for producing a resultant thickness profile for a final contact lens having the same ocular surface profile.

[0040] For example, one prescribing and fitting method of the present invention may include the steps of: selecting an initial contact lens **10** to conform to the shape of the underlying cornea; capturing an image of the circumferential mark **35** and/or the radial mark **40**, and the pupil margin;

measuring the residual low and high order aberrations of the lens-eye system; performing analysis utilizing the known ocular surface profile of the contact lens **10**, the initial lens thickness profile, the registration error, and the residual lens-eye aberration error to determine the resultant files for generating a final corrective prescription contact lens.

[0041] Another method of the present invention comprises correcting visual acuity deficiencies in presbyopia by reduction of the residual lens-eye aberrations. The method uses a set of contact lenses **10** having a known ocular surface profile and thickness profile and containing one or more circumferential mark(s) **35** and/or radial mark(s) **40** for the purpose of registration of the final optical correction with the coordinates of the optical system of the eye. The method steps may include: selecting the initial contact lens **10** to conform to the shape of the underlying cornea; capturing an image of the circumferential marks **35** and the pupil margin; measuring the size of the pupil in photopic, mesopic and/or scotopic illumination; measuring the residual low and high order aberrations of the lens-eye system; and performing analysis utilizing the known ocular surface profile, the initial lens thickness profile, the registration error, the pupil **5** size and the residual lens-eye aberration error to determine prescription information for generating a final contact lens. In one embodiment of this method, the diameter of the near focused optical correction may be in the range of about 1.8 mm to about 4.0 mm.

[0042] Another method of the present invention employs a multifocal contact lens **10** and corrects visual acuity deficiencies in presbyopia by reduction of the residual lens-eye aberrations. The method uses a set of multifocal contact lenses **10** having a known ocular surface profile and thickness profile and containing circumferential marks **35**, radial marks **40** or other types of marks as described above, for the purpose of registration of the final optical correction with the coordinates of the optical system of the eye. The method steps may include: selecting the initial lens to conform to the shape of the underlying cornea having a multifocal anterior surface; capturing an image of the circumferential marks and the pupil margin; measuring the size of the pupil in photopic, mesopic and/or scotopic illumination; measuring the residual low and high order aberrations of the lens-eye system; and performing analysis utilizing the known ocular surface profile, the initial lens thickness profile, the registration error, the pupil size and the residual lens-eye aberration error to determine prescription information for generating a final multifocal contact lens. In one embodiment of this method, the diameter of the near focused optical correction may be in the range of about 1.8 mm to about 4.0 mm.

[0043] Another method of the present invention employs a multifocal contact lens and corrects visual acuity deficiencies in presbyopia by reduction of the residual lens-eye aberrations. This method also incorporates information relating to a light transmittance pattern. The method uses a set of multifocal contact lenses **10** having a known ocular surface profile and thickness profile, light transmittance pattern, and containing one or more circumferential marks **35**, radial marks **40** or other types of marks as described above, for the purpose of registration of the final optical correction with the coordinates of the optical system of the eye. The method steps may include: selecting the initial lens to conform to the shape of the underlying cornea having a

multifocal anterior surface; capturing an image of the circumferential marks and the pupil margin; measuring the size of the pupil in photopic, mesopic and/or scotopic illumination; measuring the residual low and high order aberrations of the lens-eye system; and performing analysis utilizing the known ocular surface profile, the initial lens thickness profile, the registration error, the light transmittance pattern, the pupil size and the residual lens-eye aberration error to determine prescription information for generating a final multifocal contact lens. In one embodiment of this method, the diameter of the near focused optical correction may be in the range of about 1.8 mm to about 4.0 mm.

[0044] The above-described methods of prescribing and/or fitting contact lens **10** may also employ additional method steps or additional devices. For example: the method of determining the difference in the coordinates of the center of the circumferential marks **35** and the pupil margin may incorporate a reticle of a biomicroscope or a camera with subsequent manual or electronic digital image detection. In addition, the method of measuring the residual aberrations of the lens-eye system may incorporate Shack-Hartmann aberrometry, aberrometers utilizing Tscherning technology, laser ray-tracing or Talbot interferometry technology.

[0045] Referring again to FIG. 3, and to the feature of the present invention of using marks on a contact lens **10**, an optometrist or other contact lens provider wishing to obtain a corrective prescription uses these circumferential marks **35**, **40** during the prescription process to obtain information relating to the rotational as well as the translational position of the contact lens **10** on the individual's eye. Other types of contact lens **10** marks may include only a circumferential mark **35**, only a radial mark **40**, or as shown in FIG. 3, a circumferential mark **35** used in conjunction with a radial mark **40**. Other marks may also include at least three radial marks that are concentric to a contact lens center as well as other suitable types of marks.

[0046] As shown in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 3, the contact lens **10** includes a circumferential mark **35** and radial mark **40**. The contact lens **10** is placed on an individual's eye and the optometrist can view the individual's eye pupil, lens and visual axis and using the circumferential mark **35** and/or the radial mark **40** determine any registration error in the individual's eye. Specifically, because the optometrist knows the diameter of the circumferential mark **35** he can still determine the necessary information if he only sees part of the circumferential mark **35** and the radial mark **40**. This is because the location of the center of the circumferential mark **35** can be determined even if only part of the circumferential mark **35** is viewable because the diameter of the circumferential mark **35** is known.

[0047] Referring now to FIG. 4, another feature of the contact lens **10** constructed according to the present invention is illustrated. The contact lens **10** illustrated in FIG. 4 includes a central portion **15**, peripheral portion **20** and one or more recessed areas **45**. As shown in FIG. 5, the recessed area **45** is located on the posterior or eye-facing surface of the contact lens **10**. The recessed area **45** may be of any shape or size to accommodate a bump or ectasia generally resulting from keratoconus. One feature of this contact lens **10** is that the recessed area **45** can be sized and located on the contact lens **10** so that an individual with keratoconus can wear the contact lens and the recessed area **45** will

accommodate the ectasia. This enables individuals suffering from keratoconus to comfortably wear a contact lens 10.

[0048] Referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B, another feature of the contact lens 10 is illustrated. As shown in FIG. 6A, a letter “L” is placed on the contact lens and as shown in FIG. 6B, a letter “R” is placed on the contact lens 10. During the fitting of a corrective set of contact lenses 10 the individual wearer can place these lens on the left and right eyes and the practitioner or optometrist can verify the translational and rotational position of the lens by using the “L” and “R” as reference marks. Specifically, the vertical and horizontal components of the “L” can be used as vertical and horizontal indicators to determine rotational and translational position. Similarly, the vertical component of the “R” as well as the horizontal component of the top of the “R” can also be used to verify translational and rotational position. As shown in FIG. 6A-B, an alternative embodiment “L” and “R” may include an extension above the “R” and below the “L” to aide the optometrist in determining rotational and/or translational position.

[0049] Specifically, as shown in FIGS. 6A-B, in this embodiment, the top of the R is perpendicular to the vertical side of the R. Similarly, the lines comprising the L are also perpendicular. These perpendicular lines form a small cross, that enables the contact lens provider to determine rotational and translational movement of the contact lens 10 relative to the eye. In addition, the L and R marks may be used by the wearer to assist in placing the lens so the lens is oriented properly in the eye, and that the correct lens is placed in the correct eye.

[0050] The contact lens 10 of the present invention may be either a “hard” lens, “soft” lens, or a hybrid hard-soft contact lens that is comprised of a substantially rigid central portion 15 and a softer, flexible peripheral portion 20. Referring to FIG. 7, a portion of a hybrid hard-soft contact lens 10 is illustrated. Conventional hybrid contact lenses are generally not durable, in part because of the fragile connection between the hard and soft sections of the lens. One feature of the present invention is that a V-shaped coupling configuration is contemplated that securely couples the hard and soft sections of a hybrid contact lens 10.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 7, the central portion 15 is coupled to the peripheral portion 20 at a V-shaped junction. Alternatively, the V-shape, which is comprised of sides, or legs 75, may be switched so that the apex extends into the central portion 15. Each angle “A” may range between about 95 degrees to about 170 degrees. In a preferred embodiment, angle A ranges between about 110 degrees to about 165 degrees. As illustrated, the interface between the hard, or substantially rigid lens material that comprises the central portion 15, and the soft lens material that comprises the peripheral portion 20 is substantially V-shaped. Put differently, the interface comprises two intersecting planes that meet within the lens. This lens junction configuration provides a safety feature in the unlikely case of lens material separation during wear. Because of the V-shape, the edge of the hard lens material comprising the central portion 15 is not “blade” shaped, and thus a sharp edge will not contact the cornea or eyelid, eliminating the risk of cuts, or abrasions.

[0052] Thus, it is seen that a contact lens system, method, and article of manufacture is provided. One skilled in the art

will appreciate that the present invention can be practiced by other than the above-described embodiments, which are presented in this description for purposes of illustration and not of limitation. The description and examples set forth in this specification and associated drawings-only set forth preferred embodiment(s) of the present invention. The specification and drawings are not intended to limit the exclusionary scope of this patent document. It is noted that various equivalents for the particular embodiments discussed in this description may practice the invention as well.

1-22. (canceled)

23. A method of obtaining a corrective prescription, the method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one contact lens, the contact lens having at least two areas of unequal size, with each area comprising a recessed region;

placing the contact lens on an eye; and

obtaining a corrective prescription while the contact lens is on the eye.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the recessed region comprises a contact lens area having a thickness that is less than an adjacent contact lens area thickness.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the step of obtaining a corrective prescription while the contact lens is on the eye includes the step of: determining an eye lens rotational and translational registration error relative to a center of an eye pupil or to an eye visual axis.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the contact lens includes at least one mark for determining the eye lens rotational and translational registration error.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the mark is selected from a group consisting of: a circumferential mark; a radial mark; at least three marks concentric to the contact lens center and a radial mark; a circumferential mark and a radial mark; a grooved mark, an elevated mark; and a mark having an index of refraction greater than an index of refraction in an adjacent material.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein the mark is visible with a light selected from a group consisting of: a light having a wavelength ranging from about 700 nanometers to about 400 nanometers; an infrared light; and an ultraviolet light.

29. A contact lens comprising: a central portion including an optical zone; a peripheral portion surrounding the central portion, the peripheral portion including a mark comprising a first line that intersects a second line.

30. The contact lens of claim 29, wherein the central portion has a diameter that ranges between about 4.0 millimeters to about 12.0 millimeters, and the peripheral portion has an outer diameter that ranges between about 10.0 millimeters to about 18.0 millimeters.

31. The contact lens of claim 29, wherein the mark comprises a cross.

32. The contact lens of claim 29, further comprising a mark comprising an alphabet letter.

33. The contact lens of claim 32, wherein the alphabet letter is a “L” or a “R”.

34. The contact lens of claim 32, wherein the alphabet letter assists a wearer in placing the contact lens so that the contact lens is oriented properly in an eye.

35. The contact lens of claim 29, wherein the mark is used by a contact lens fitter to determine an orientation of the

contact lens in an eye and for placement of a corrective optic prescription within the contact lens.

36. The contact lens of claim 29, wherein the contact lens is a hybrid hard-soft contact lens, with the central portion being substantially rigid, and the peripheral portion being substantially flexible.

37. A method of obtaining a corrective prescription, the method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one contact lens, the contact lens having at least two areas of unequal size, at least one of the areas comprising a recessed region;

placing the contact lens on an eye; and

obtaining a corrective prescription while the contact lens is on the eye.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the recessed region comprises a contact lens area having a thickness that is less than an adjacent contact lens area thickness.

39. The method of claim 37, wherein at least one of the areas of unequal size comprises a projection having a thickness that is greater than an adjacent contact lens area thickness.

40. The method of claim 37, wherein the step of obtaining a corrective prescription while the contact lens is on the eye includes the step of: determining an eye lens rotational and translational registration error relative to a center of an eye pupil or to an eye visual axis.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the contact lens includes at least one mark for determining the eye lens rotational and translational registration error.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the mark is selected from a group consisting of: a circumferential mark; a radial mark; at least three marks concentric to the contact lens center and a radial mark; a circumferential mark and a radial mark; a grooved mark; an elevated mark; and a mark having an index of refraction greater than an index of refraction in an adjacent material.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein the mark is visible with a light selected from a group consisting of: a light having a wavelength ranging from about 700 nanometers to about 400 nanometers; an infrared light; and an ultraviolet light.

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