WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens immersed in a packaging solution and sealed in a package, said contact lens comprising:

a) a polymeric lens body;

b) 0.25 µg to 10.0 µg of a cooling agent releasably adhered to the polymeric lens body; and

c) an amount of a TRPV1 inhibitor either releasably adhered to the polymeric lens body or present in the packaging solution or both.

2. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the cooling agent is a TRPM8 agonist.

3. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the TRPV1 inhibitor is oleic acid, alpha-lipoic acid, L-carnitine, resveratrol, hyaluronic acid, palmitoylethanolamide, petroselinic acid, naringenin, asivatrep, AMG517, ABT102, GRC 6211, SB-705498, or MK-2295, and

the cooling agent is icilin, menthol, a menthol derivative, a carboxamide, WS-148, WS-30, WS-11, CPS-113, CPS-369, frescolat ML, frescolat MGA, Cooling-agent 10, PMD-38, geraniol, linalool, eucalyptol, hydroxy-citronellal, AG3-5, 5-methyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-3[2H]-furanone, 4,5-methyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-2-[5H]-furanone, vanillyl butyl ether, peppermint oil, methane carboxamide ethyl pyridine, menthoxypropanediol, menthanediol, cyanomethylphenyl menthane carboxamide, camphor, ethyl menthane carboxamide, menthyl diisopropyl propionamide, menthyl lactate, 4-(butoxymenthyl)-2-methoxy-phenol, 3-[[5-methyl-2-(1-methyl)cyclohexyl]oxy]-1,2-propanediol, isopulegol, or any mixture or combination thereof.

4. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the cooling agent comprises a TRPM8 agonist and the TRPV1 inhibitor comprises oleic acid.

5. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the cooling agent comprises WS12 and the TRPV1 inhibitor comprises oleic acid.

6. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the TRPV1 inhibitor is releasably adhered to the polymeric lens body.

7. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the TRPV1 inhibitor has a first *in vitro* release profile and the cooling agent has a second *in vitro* release profile, and the first release profile is faster than the second release profile, based on percent of total loaded amount of the TRPV1 inhibitor and the cooling agent released in an initial 1 to 3 hours of release.

8. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 7, wherein the first release profile releases a majority of the total loaded amount of the TRPV1 inhibitor in the initial 1 to 3 hours of release and the second release profile releases less than a majority of the total loaded amount of the cooling agent in the same initial 1 to 3 hours of release.

9. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the cooling agent has an *in vitro* release profile of 0.01 µg to 10 µg of the cooling agent after 1 hour in a release media consisting of 25 vol.% EtOH in PBS.

10. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the amount of the cooling agent releasably adhered to the polymeric lens body is from 0.5 µg to 5 µg.

11. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 7, wherein the second release profile comprises release of 0.05 µg to 0.5 µg of the cooling agent per hour for up to 6 hours.

12. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 7, wherein the second release profile comprises release of 0.1 µg to 0.3 µg of the cooling agent per hour for up to 6 hours.

13. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the TRPV1 inhibitor has a release profile in a release media consisting of 25 vol% EtOH in PBS comprising release of 2 µg to 25 µg TRPV1 inhibitor at 1 hour.

14. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 7, wherein the first release profile comprises release of from 3 to 20 µg of the TRPV1 inhibitor per hour for at least 9 hours in the release media.

15. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the polymeric lens body is a reaction product of a polymerizable composition comprising at least one siloxane monomer and at least one hydrophilic monomer or at least one hydrophilic polymer or both at least one hydrophilic monomer and at least one hydrophilic polymer.

16. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the polymeric lens body is fanfilcon A, comfilcon A, somofilcon A, riofilcon A, or stenfilcon A.

17. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the polymeric lens body is a reaction product of a polymerizable composition comprising from 25 wt.% to 55 wt.% of a siloxane monomer or a combination of siloxane monomers, from 30 wt.% to 55 wt.% of a vinyl monomer selected from NVP, VMA, or combinations thereof, and optionally from 1 wt.% to 20 wt.% of a hydrophilic monomer selected from N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), ethoxyethyl methacrylamide (EOEMA), or ethylene glycol methyl ether methacrylate (EGMA), or any combination thereof, and optionally from 1 wt.% to 20 wt.% of a hydrophobic monomer selected from methyl

methacrylate (MMA), isobornyl methacrylate (IBM), or 2-hydroxybutyl methacrylate (HOB) or any combination thereof.

18. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 17, wherein the cooling agent is WS12.

19. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the package is autoclaved.

20. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein the package comprises:

a) a base member having a cavity that retains the packaging solution; and

b) a cover that forms a liquid-tight seal with the base member.

21. Use of the unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of any preceding claim for correcting vision of a symptomatic contact lens wearer.

22. Use according to claim 21 for reducing symptoms of dryness in the contact lens wearer.

23. Use according to claim 21 for increasing comfortable lens wearing time by the contact lens wearer.

24. Use according to claim 21 for increasing tear meniscus height of the contact lens wearer.

25. Use according to claim 21 for lowering CLDEQ-8 scores in the lens wearer.

26. A method of manufacturing the contact lens of any one of claims 1 to 20, said method comprising:

(a) polymerizing a polymerizable composition in a contact lens mold to obtain the polymeric lens body;

(b) removing the polymeric lens body from said contact lens mold;

(c) extracting, in one or more steps, the polymeric lens body in at least a first organic solvent comprising the cooling agent, the TRPV1 inhibitor, or both;

(d) hydrating the polymeric lens body in a hydration liquid to obtain a hydrogel contact lens;

(e) sealing said hydrogel contact lens with packaging solution in a package; and

(f) autoclaving said package.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein step (c) comprises extracting the polymeric lens body in the first organic solvent comprising the cooling agent and the TRPV1 inhibitor.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein step (c) comprises extracting the polymeric lens body in the first organic solvent comprising the cooling agent and then extracting in a second organic solvent comprising the TRPV1 inhibitor.

29. The method of any of claim 26, 27, or 28, wherein the method further comprises including the TRPV1 inhibitor in the packaging solution prior to said sealing.

30. The unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of claim 1, wherein polymeric lens body has a concave surface and convex surface, and the TRPV1 inhibitor is present on the concave surface at a greater concentration compared to the cooling agent.

31. Use of the unworn sterile hydrogel contact lens of any preceding claim for correcting vision of a symptomatic contact lens wearer, wherein any stinging sensation from the cooling agent is blocked or reduced by the TRPV1 inhibitor.