CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining a fitting of a contact lens for an eye of a subject, comprising:

measuring a radius of curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye;

selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that varies from a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 2.0 and ~~approximately~~ 6.0 diopters; and

determining a sagittal depth of the cornea of the eye and selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a radius of curvature equal to the sagittal depth of the cornea plus a distance of between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.25 mm.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting the contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that is greater than a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 2.0 and ~~approximately~~ 6.0 diopters.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting the contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that is less than a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 2.0 and ~~approximately~~ 6.0 diopters.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that varies from a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 3.5 and ~~approximately~~ 5.5 diopters.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, a fluid volume between the cornea of the eye and the contact lens is maintained between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 cubic mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.3 cubic mm.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, upon blinking of the eye, the contact lens does not move by more than 1 mm.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, bubbles greater than 0.5 mm in diameter are prevented from forming between the contact lens and the eye.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising selecting a contact lens for an eye of a subject for treating an ophthalmologic condition selected from the group consisting of presbyopia, ccomputer vision syndrome (CVS), and insufficient accommodation.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the contact lens is capable of being fit on the eye when a therapeutic agent is applied between the contact lens and the eye.

10. A method of determining a fitting of a contact lens for an eye of a subject, comprising:

measuring a radius of curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye; and

selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that varies from a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 2.0 and ~~approximately~~ 6.0 diopters and such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, a fluid volume between the cornea of the eye and the contact lens is maintained between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 cubic mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.3 cubic mm.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the fluid volume between the cornea of the eye and the contact lens is a tear volume.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising determining a sagittal depth of the cornea of the eye and selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a radius of curvature equal to the sagittal depth of the cornea plus a distance of between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.25 mm.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens having an optic zone with a curvature that varies from a curvature at the flattest corneal meridian of the eye by between ~~approximately~~ 3.5 and ~~approximately~~ 5.5 diopters.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, upon blinking of the eye, the contact lens does not move by more than 1 mm.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein selecting a contact lens comprises selecting a contact lens such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, bubbles greater than 0.5 mm in diameter are prevented from forming between the contact lens and the eye.

16. The method of claim 10, further comprising selecting a contact lens for an eye of a subject for treating an ophthalmologic condition selected from the group consisting of presbyopia, computer vision syndrome (CVS), and insufficient accommodation.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the contact lens is capable of being fit on the eye when a therapeutic agent is applied between the contact lens and the eye.

18. A contact lens, comprising:

an optic zone having an optic zone diameter of between 7.0 mm and 9.0 mm and a radius of curvature of between ~~approximately~~ 7.0 mm and ~~approximately~~ 10.0 mm, wherein the optic zone of the contact lens has a radius of curvature equal to a sagittal depth of the cornea of the eye plus a distance of between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.25 mm, and

an inner peripheral region surrounding the optic zone, wherein inner peripheral region has a radius of curvature of between ~~approximately~~ 0.5 mm and ~~approximately~~ 1.5 mm greater than a radius of curvature of the optic zone , wherein the contact lens is configured to be disposed on a cornea of an eye such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, a fluid volume between the cornea of the eye and the contact lens is maintained between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 cubic mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.3 cubic mm.

19. A contact lens, comprising:

an optic zone having an optic zone diameter of between 7.0 mm and 9.0 mm and a radius of curvature of between ~~approximately~~ 7.0 mm and ~~approximately~~ 10.0 mm, wherein the optic zone of the contact lens has a radius of curvature equal to a sagittal depth of a cornea of an eye plus a distance of between 0.05 mm and 0.25 mm, and

an inner peripheral region surrounding the optic zone, wherein inner peripheral region has a radius of curvature of between ~~approximately~~ 0.5 mm and ~~approximately~~ 1.5 mm greater than a radius of curvature of the optic zone, wherein the contact lens is configured to be disposed on the cornea of the eye such that, when the contact lens is fit on to the eye, a fluid volume between the cornea of the eye and the contact lens is maintained between ~~approximately~~ 0.05 cubic mm and ~~approximately~~ 0.3 cubic mm, wherein the contact lens is configured to be used with one or more corneal softening agents for the treatment of the eye of a subject suffering from or likely to suffer from an ophthalmologic condition.

20. The contact lens of claim 19, wherein the condition is presbyopia, computer vision syndrome (CVS), or insufficient accommodation.

21. The contact lens of claim 19, wherein the one or more corneal softening agents is selected from the group consisting of hyaluronidase, chondroitinase ABC, chondroitinase AC, endo B-galactosidase (keratanase), stromelysin (MM3), bacterial collagenase, interstitial collagenase (MM1), and gelatinase (MM2).

22. The contact lens of claim 21, wherein the contact lens is configured to be used with hyaluronidase and bacterial collagenase.

23. The contact lens of claim 22, wherein the hyaluronidase is in an amount of from about 1 to about 10 USP units per mL and the bacterial collagenase is in an amount of from ~~about~~ 5 to ~~about~~ 15 USP units per mL.