

## Transposition and Toric Transposition

### Short Communication

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### Introduction

#### Rules for Transposition

- Axis will be changed from the 90 degree apart
- Cylinder sign will be changed
- Cylinder value will remain same
- Spherical power will be adjusted to cylinder value

#### Examples

**A.** +4.00 Ds / +4.00 Dcyl\*90

- Rule about Axis - Here, axis will be 180
  - Cylinder sign - Here, cylinder value will be in minus form
  - Cylinder value will be same
  - Spherical power will be adjusted to spherical value
- Here,  $[+4.00 + (+4.00)] = [+8.00]$
- So, final answer will be
- +8.00 Dsph / -4.00 Dcyl\*180

**B.** +8.00 Dsh/-4.00 Dcyl\*90

- $+8.00 + (-4.00) / +4.00 *180$
- $+(8.00) - (4.00) / +4.00 *180$
- $+4.00 / +4.00 *180$

### Toric Transposition

#### Example 1

##### First Step

Prescription cylinder sign will be matched with the base curve sign.

Eg:

Suppose: [Base curve = -6.00]

Prescription: -2.00/+5.00\*180

Here, Base curve is in minus form and prescription cylinder is in plus form, so transposition is needed [1].

- $-2.00 + (+5.00) / -5.00 *90$
- $+3.00 / -5.00 *90$

##### Second Step

Always minus will be done between Base curve and spherical power.

Here, spherical power is +3.00D and Base curve is -6.00D

So,  $+3.00 - (-6.00)$

- $+3.00 + 6.00$
- $+9.00$

It will be used on the tool.

##### Third Step

Base curve axis will be completely perpendicular to the final prescription axis (after transposed) [2].

So,  $-6.00 \times 180$

Fourth Step

Always addition will be done between Base Curve and cylinder [3].

So,

➤ BC =  $-6.00$

➤ Cylinder =  $-5.00$

➤  $-6.00 + (-5.00) \times 90$

➤  $-6.00 - 5.00 \times 90$

➤  $-11.00 \times 90$

Final,

$+9.00$

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$-6.00 \times 180 / -11.00 \times 90$

### Example 2

Prescription  $-3.00 / +5.00 \times 90$

Base curve  $-6.00$

### First Step

Transpose the prescription so that base curve sign will be similar to the base curve sign

➤  $+2.00 / -5.00 \times 180$

### Second Step

Minus should be done between spherical and base curve power.

➤  $-6.00 - (+2.00)$

➤  $-6.00 - 2.00$

➤  $-8.00$

It will be used in a tool

### Third Step

Base curve axis will be completely perpendicular with the prescription (which is transposed)

So, axis will be

➤  $-6.00 \times 90$

### Fourth Step

Add Base curve and cylinder power

➤  $-6.00 + (-5.00) \times 180$

➤  $-11.00 \times 180$

So, final

$-8.00$

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$-6.00 \times 90 / -11.00 \times 180$

### References

- 1 William J Benjamin (2006) Borish's Clinical Refraction 2<sup>nd</sup> (Edn.).
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- 3 Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, David Abrams (1978) Duke-Elder's Practice of refraction.

