

PURCHASING OCCUPATIONAL GLASSES

No glasses for general-purpose use and having problems with eyesight



Contact an optician



The optician prescribes glasses for general-purpose use



The employee pays for the glasses themselves

Problems with eyesight at work, even with general-purpose glasses that are up to date



Contact occupational healthcare



Ergonomic assessment of workspace and lighting, doing changes if necessary and taking measurements



Working after ergonomic changes



Problems persist



Referral from occupational healthcare nurse or occupational physiotherapist for occupational eye examination



Optician's/ophthalmologist's statement on occupational glasses



If the statement is positive, purchase glasses according to the employer's instructions

CRITERIA FOR OCCUPATIONAL GLASSES

1. The Government Decree 1405/1993 applies to work and workstations where a significant amount of the work is conducted using a display screen, excluding work tasks specifically defined in the Decree. The employer and occupational healthcare determine what amount is considered significant.
2. An employee has problems with eyesight when working with a display screen.
3. The employee has discussed the matter with occupational healthcare, the workstation ergonomics have been checked (and corrected if necessary) by occupational healthcare, and the problems persist.
4. The employee has received an appropriate referral from occupational healthcare, which includes the required measurements and other data recorded by occupational healthcare.
5. The examination for occupational glasses is conducted by a trained occupational healthcare optician specialising in occupational vision, who will also make a statement on the matter. The law also allows the examination and statement to be made by an ophthalmologist specialising in occupational vision.
6. Occupational glasses are usually necessary for employees with age-related farsightedness if the working environment cannot be changed such that normal glasses would be sufficient for the work. In exceptional cases, occupational glasses can also be prescribed for a younger person. Such cases could be for example eye diseases or problems with eye coordination.
7. Occupational glasses cannot be an employee's first set of glasses or only method of eyesight correction.
8. An employee must have general-purpose glasses that are up to date but are not suitable for their work tasks. Existing glasses being up to date is defined as a difference of no more than 0.50 dpt compared to a new prescription. The general-purpose glasses must allow effortless and accurate vision in the distances normally required in daily life.
9. Occupational glasses must differ from normal general-purpose glasses based on their power (usually 0.50 dpt or equivalent difference impacting vision), lens type or fitting. Occupational glasses do not necessarily need to allow you to see far away. If the employee also needs good vision at a distance, the employee must purchase glasses such as multifocal glasses for this purpose.
10. Occupational glasses should be changed when necessary if there are changes in the employee's vision, the vision requirements of the work or the required power and the need for occupational glasses must be assessed separately every time. The difference from the previous occupational glasses must be at least 0.50 dpt.