

QUEST FOR PERFECTION IN REFRACTIVE LENS SURGERY

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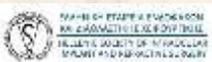
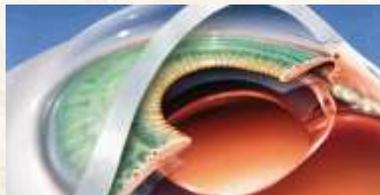
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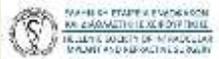
REFRACTIVE LENS SURGERY

Refractive lens surgery or Refractive Lens exchange (RLE) is frequently used as a refractive surgical procedure for the correction of high ametropias and presbyopia when LASIK, PRK, SMILE or phakic intraocular lens refractive surgery is unsuitable.



REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFECTION IN OUTCOMES

- Motivation
- Adequate Patient information and Selection
- No eye pathology
- Accurate biometry and IOL Calculation
- State-of-the-Art Surgery
- Close post-operative monitoring
- Fine tuning – Re-enhancement

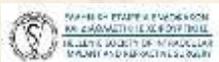


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MOTIVATION

- Demand for surgery by the candidate
- Professional requirements
- Lifestyle
- Contact Lens Intolerance
- Realistic Expectations !

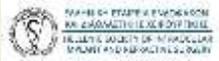


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PATIENT SELECTION AND INFORMATION

- Customized Approach
- Enough chair time to explain the options
- Age: Hyperopes: >50 yrs
High Hyperopes: > 40-45 yrs
Myopes: > 50-55 yrs
Presbyopes: > 55 yrs

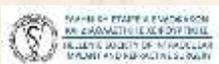


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PATIENT SELECTION AND INFORMATION

- Which IOL?
- Monovision?
- IOL Simulator
- Objective Evaluation

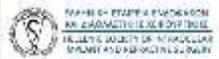


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SIMVIS SIMULATOR (2EYESVISION)

- Estimation of patient satisfaction before implantation
- Screening out patients not suitable for multifocality or monovision

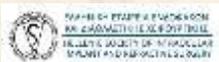


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SIMVIS SIMULATOR (2EYESVISION)

- Comparison of
 - Monofocal IOLs
 - Multifocal IOLs
 - Monovision
 - Mix-and-match

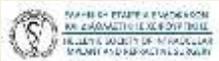


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VIVIOR (VISUAL BEHAVIOR MONITOR)

- Objective evaluation of visual needs
- Activity Recognition
- Exact Working Distances
- Ambient Light Color & Intensity
- Head Motion and positioning

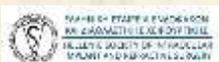
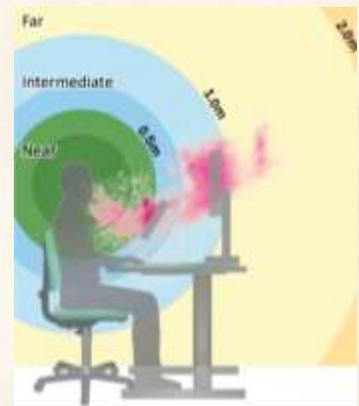


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VIVIOR (VISUAL BEHAVIOR MONITOR)

- Measurements can be mapped two-dimensionally in terms of viewing distance distribution
- Measurements allow identification and characterizing of individual activities to derive a personal vision profile

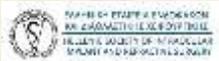


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VIVIOR (VISUAL BEHAVIOR MONITOR)

- Provides a detailed and accurate account of the patient's visual needs based on his/her personal lifestyle
- Education of patients about their best refractive options
- Helps the surgeon to select the best IOL choice

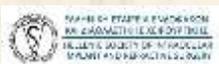


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EYE CONDITION

- Exclude eyes with pathology that affects visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, visual fields or pupillary reaction
- No systemic disease that may affect vision in the future
- Avoid large mesopic – scotopic pupils
- Always check periphery of retina
- *Indication in Narrow Iridocorneal Angle



ACCURATE BIOMETRY AND IOL CALCULATION



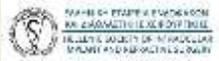
Zeiss Iolmaster 700



Haag Streit Lenstar 900



Online IOL Calculation

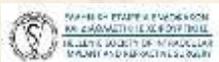
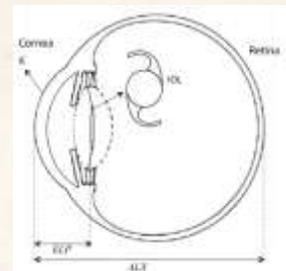


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ACCURATE BIOMETRY AND IOL CALCULATION

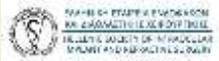
- Estimation of Effective Lens Position
- Posterior Corneal Astigmatism
- Previous Corneal Refractive Surgery



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MODERN FORMULAS



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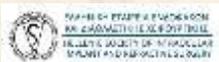
ACCURATE BIOMETRY AND IOL CALCULATION



Alcon Verion



Zeiss Callisto

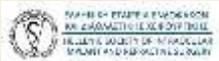
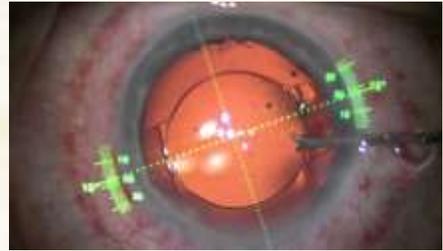


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STATE-OF-THE-ART SURGERY

- No induction of astigmatism
- Correction of pre-existing astigmatism
- Capsulorhexis Centration
- Posterior Capsular Cleaning
- IOL Centration
- Avoid complications !

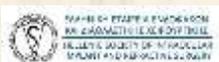
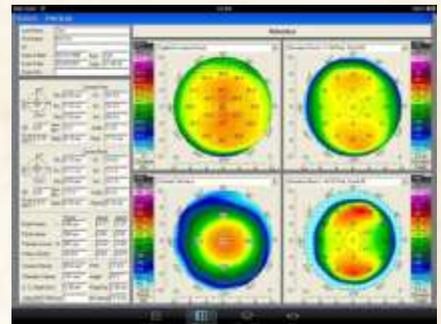


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ZERO INDUCED ASTIGMATISM

- Minimal incision 1.8 – 2.2 mm
- On steepest axis
- Appropriate instrument gauge
- Care to not stretch or burn the wound



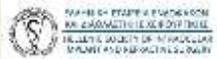
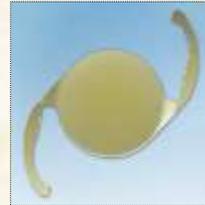
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CORRECTION OF PREEXISTING ASTIGMATISM

• TORIC IOLS

- Higher precision in astigmatic correction
- Wider range of Astigmatism Correction
- No further surgical procedures
- No corneal trauma
- Can be applied in corneas with pathology
- Ability of further correction (IOL rotation) if needed



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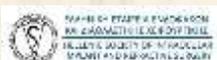


CORRECTION OF PREEXISTING ASTIGMATISM

• ASTIGMATIC KERATOTOMIES (FEMTOLASER- ASSISTED)

Penetrating
Intrastromal

- Less dry eye
- Less inflammation
- Less discomfort
- Uncut : 20% anteriorly and posteriorly
- 8mm optical zone
- Centered to the limbus



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CORRECTION OF PREEXISTING ASTIGMATISM

196 eyes of 133 patients

>0,70 D of astigmatism

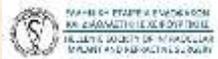
8,0 mm zone

TIA: 1.21 D \pm 0.42 D

SIA: 0,74 D \pm 0.40 D

DV: 0,74 D \pm 0.38 D

Mean Astigmatism Correction: 63%



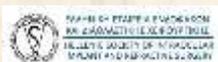
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ASTIGMATIC CORRECTION

WTR 		ATR 	
0,25 - 0,5 D	FSAK or None	0,25-0,5 D	On-Axis CCI
0,5 - 1,0 D	FSAK	0,5- 1,0 D	OACCI or FSAK
> 1,0 D	TIOL	1,0-1,5 D	FSAK
		>1,5 D	TIOL

Temporal Surgeon Position



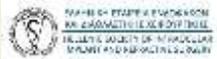
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ACCURACY OF TORIC IOLS

- 4.3° difference from intended position
- Evaluation at the Slit Lamp
- Best Achieved accuracy in IOL placement:

$\pm 5^\circ = 15\%$ loss of astigmatic correction

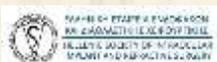
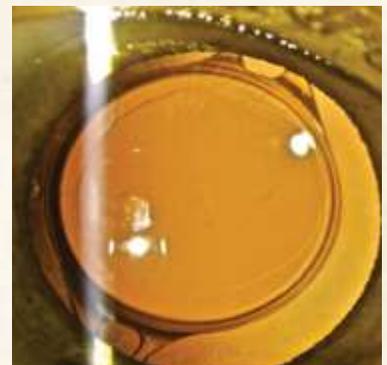


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CAPSULORHEXIS OR CAPSULOTOMY

- A critical and challenging step in the cataract procedure that provides foundation for lens extraction and stable in-the-bag IOL fixation.
- Complete enveloping of IOL
Reduction of PCO
More predictable ELP (Effective Lens Position)

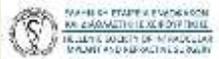
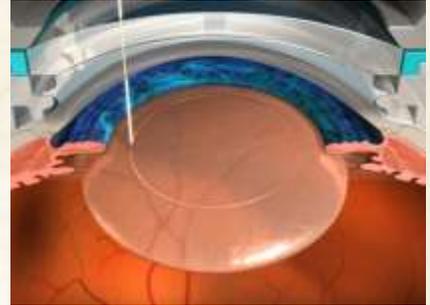


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ADVANTAGES OF FEMTOLASER CAPSULOTOMY

- More precise placement
- Better centration
- Complete Circularity
- Precision in diameter in relation to the IOL

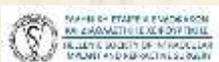


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CONTRAINDICATIONS OF FEMTOCAPSULOTOMY

- Corneal opacities
- Previous Bleb surgery
- Small myotic pupil
- Relative: Poor mobility, tremor, nystagmus, attention deficit disorders, inability to lie flat, deep-set eyes and narrow palpebral apertures



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WHICH IOL ? – MONOVISION?

- Selection of IOL depends on individual needs and lifestyle

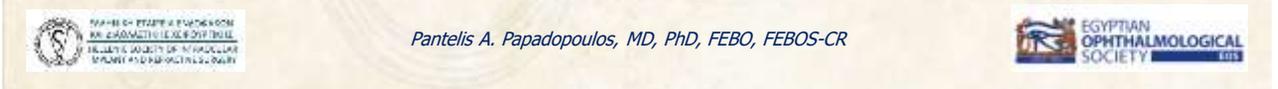
Monofocal IOLs

EDOF (Enhanced Depth of Focus) IOLs

Multifocal (Trifocal) IOLs

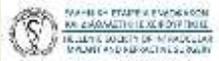
Monovision

Mix-and-Match



IOL SELECTION - TIPS

- Hyperopic presbyopes: The happiest group with multifocal IOLs
- Best mid-distance correction mostly appreciated by younger individuals that spend a lot of time in front of a computer screen (EDOF IOLs)
- Monovision with monofocal IOLs is a good choice for those that can not tolerate halos
- Spend more chair time with myopes of 2-3 D

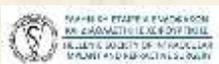


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POSTOP PATIENT MONITORING

- Neuroadaptation
- Explain Photopic phenomena
- “Brainwashing”
- Treat dry eyes
- Do not rush for IOL exchange

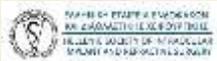


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MAIN CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION

- Unsatisfactory Visual Acuity
 - Residual Refractive Error
 - Spherical
 - Cylindrical (>0,75 D)
 - IOL decentration
 - Posterior Capsule Opacification
 - Large Pupil
 - Limited reading depth
 - Dry Eyes
 - IOL opacification/glistenings

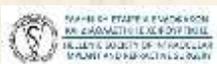


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MAIN CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION

- Photopic Phenomena
- Wrong Personality Selection
 - High Expectations
 - Low motivation
- Unilateral implantation

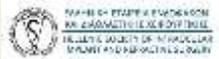
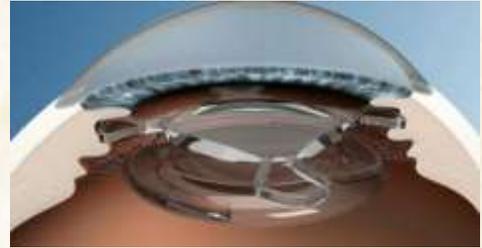


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RE-ADJUSTMENTS

- PRK, LASIK, SMILE
- Add-on IOLs
- Lens Exchange
- **In Situ Refractive Power Index change**

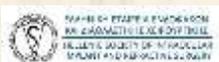
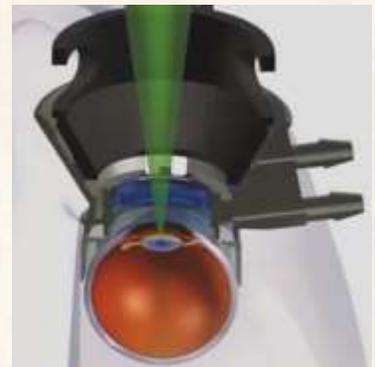


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REFRACTIVE INDEX SHAPING OF IOLS

- Alteration of Hydrophilicity of targeted areas in the optic of an IOL with FEMTOlaser
- Spherical, Toric and Spherocylindrical changes
- Induction of Multifocality
- Cancellation of Multifocality



IOL REFRACTIVE INDEX SHAPING

LABORATORY SCIENCE

Biocompatibility of intraocular lens power adjustment using a femtosecond laser in a rabbit model

Liliana Werner, MD PhD, Isaac Ludlow, MD, Isaac Nijem, MD, Jack Gilman, MD, Larry Ho, MD, Bryan Adams, BS, Scott Wright, BS, Ray E. Allen, BS, Ruth Lubin, MD, Sita Harwala, MD

Purpose: To evaluate the biocompatibility of power adjustment of IOLs using a femtosecond laser. Rabbit eyes were treated through a corneal incision with the laser, creating the IOL to IOL attachment, leaving the IOL in place.

Setting: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA. (Dr. Werner, MD)

Design: Experimental study.

Methods: Six rabbits had intraocular lenses with reduced refractive index of a commercially available hydrophobic acrylic IOL. The refractive index was adjusted and confirmed 2 weeks after completion of 1 year of post-op. The animals were followed clinically for an additional 2 weeks after that initial follow-up. Their visual acuity was evaluated and compared to that of the control group.

Results: All rabbits survived post-operatively. The rabbits that received laser treatment had no significant difference in visual acuity compared to the control group. The rabbits that received laser treatment had no significant difference in visual acuity compared to the control group.

Conclusions: Treatment and results suggest that the refractive index of hydrophobic acrylic IOLs can be adjusted using a femtosecond laser in a rabbit model. The next step is to evaluate the safety of this procedure in humans.

Financial Disclosure: Dr. Werner has received funding from the National Eye Institute (R01EY024000).

LABORATORY SCIENCE

IOL power adjustment by a femtosecond laser: In vitro evaluation of power change, MTF, light transmission, and light scattering in a blue-light filtering lens

Joelle Nguyen, MD, Liliana Werner, MD, PhD, Isaac Ludlow, MD, Jack Gilman, MD, Larry Ho, MD, Bryan Adams, BS, Scott Wright, BS, Ray E. Allen, BS, Ruth Lubin, MD

Purpose: To evaluate the effect of IOL power adjustment on MTF, light transmission, and light scattering in a blue-light filtering IOL before and after power adjustment by femtosecond laser. Hydrophobic acrylic hydrophobic acrylic IOLs were treated with the laser, creating the IOL to IOL attachment, leaving the IOL in place.

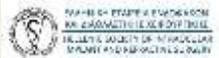
Setting: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA. (Dr. Nguyen, MD)

Design: Experimental study.

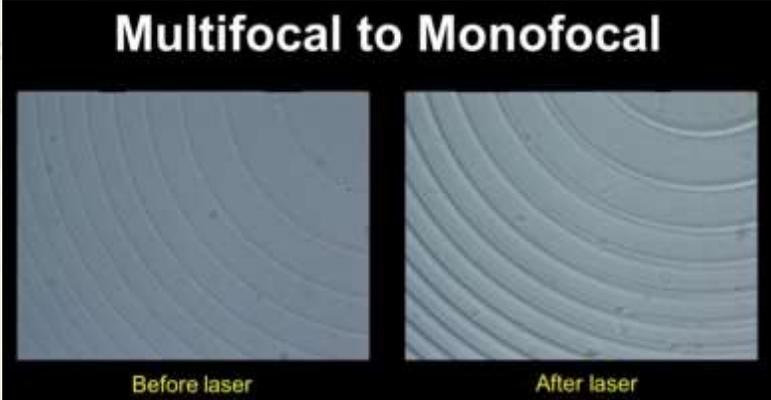
Methods: Ten of 1000 IOLs (commercially available hydrophobic acrylic blue-light filtering IOLs) were measured with a MTF and light transmission test. The IOLs were then treated with a femtosecond laser. The IOLs were then measured with a MTF and light transmission test. The IOLs were then measured with a MTF and light transmission test.

Results: After laser adjustment, a mean power change of 0.001 D was measured with a 0.01 D change of 0.001 D and a light transmission change of 0.4%. Mean light scattering increased within the eye axis in the axis corresponding to the eye treatment. It was found that an eye treated to be clinically significant. The IOLs were then measured with a MTF and light transmission test.

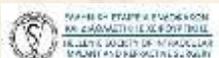
Conclusions: Power adjustment of a commercially available hydrophobic acrylic blue-light filtering IOL by femtosecond laser produced an increase in MTF and light transmission. The IOLs were then measured with a MTF and light transmission test.



IOL REFRACTIVE INDEX SHAPING

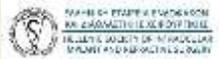


L. Werner, Nick Mamalis



CLOSING REMARKS

- Although the accuracy in the IOL calculations, the IOL technology and the surgical performance has extremely progressed in the last decades, we still haven't reached the desired point of excellence in refractive lens surgery.
- The in situ IOL power index shaping could further improve our results.

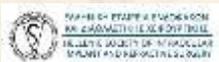


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THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION !

شكرا على حسن انتباهكم !



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