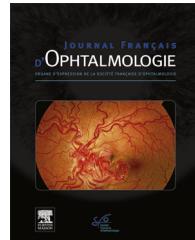




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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Secondary intraocular lens implantation with absence of capsular support: Scleral versus iris fixation



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KEYWORDS

Scleral sutured intraocular lens (IOL);
Iris sutured IOL;
Anterior chamber IOL;
Secondary glaucoma

Summary

Purpose. — To assess the outcomes of iris fixated (IF) posterior chamber (PC) intraocular lens (IOL) versus scleral-fixated (SF) PC IOL implantation, and compare them with the results reviewed from the literature.

Setting. — The study took place in the ophthalmology department of the Eye and Ear Hospital (Lebanon).

Design. — This is a retrospective institutional study that collected the records of patients admitted for secondary IOL implantation between January 2007 and December 2016.

Methods. — A total of 28 eyes that underwent PC IOL fixation were included, 13 of which underwent trans-scleral PC IOL fixation and 15 of which underwent iris PC IOL fixation. Data were analyzed over a period of 3 years.

Results. — Of the 28 patients, 18 (64.3%) were male and 10 (35.7%) were female (mean age at intervention 36.78 ± 23.47 [standard deviation, SD] years). There were no significant inter-group differences with regard to baseline values and demographic characteristics. Trauma was the most common etiology for posterior capsule insufficiency (82.1%). The mean preoperative baseline BCVA was 0.58 ± 0.27 logMAR for SF and 0.27 ± 0.20 logMAR for IF ($P=0.07$). Both groups had significant improvement in vision during the follow up period. No significant differences were noted regarding early or late postoperative complications between the two groups.

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Conclusion. — SF and IF techniques for PC IOL have similar outcomes and result in a significant improvement in BCVA. When compared to AC (anterior chamber) IOL, both techniques seem to yield fewer complications.

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MOTS CLÉS

Lentille intraoculaire (LIO) à fixation trans-sclérale ; LIO à fixation irienne ; LIO dans la chambre antérieure ; Glaucome secondaire

Résumé

Objectifs. — Évaluer et comparer les implants suturés à l'iris (ISI) versus implants suturés à la sclère (ISS) : résultats fonctionnels et complications. Comparer le taux de complication de ISS/ISI au taux de complications d'implant de chambre antérieure (ICA) dans la revue de la littérature.

Méthodes. — Dans cette étude rétrospective institutionnelle, un total de 28 yeux à fixation secondaire ont été inclus, dont 13 suturés en trans-sclérale et 15 suturés à l'iris. Les données ont été analysées sur une période de 3 ans et comprenaient : l'âge au moment de l'opération, le sexe, le statut de réfraction, la pression intraoculaire (PIO) mesurée par tonométrie de Goldmann, logMAR de meilleure acuité visuelle corrigée (MAVR), le statut du cristallin, l'histoire d'une kératoplastie précédente ou de vitrectomie, l'étiologie de la perte du support capsulaire, le type d'implant, la taille d'implant et le taux de complications.

Résultats 18 étaient des hommes et 10 des femmes. L'âge moyen des patients était $36,78 \pm 23,47$ de déviation standard (DS) années. Il n'y avait pas de différence significative entre les deux groupes concernant les valeurs de base et les caractéristiques démographiques. Un trauma est révélé être la cause la plus commune d'une perte de la capsule postérieure (82,1 % des cas). La MAVC initiale moyenne était de $0,58 \pm 0,27$ logMAR pour la fixation sclérale et $0,27 \pm 0,20$ logMAR pour la fixation de l'iris ($p = 0,07$). Les deux groupes avaient une amélioration significative de leur vision lorsque l'on compare le premier au dernier MAVC postopératoire ($p < 0,05$ pour les deux groupes). Aucune différence significative n'a été observée entre les deux groupes concernant les complications postopératoires précoces et tardives.

Conclusion. — Les techniques de fixation trans-sclérale et irienne ont des résultats similaires, et permettent une amélioration significative de la MAVC. Cependant, en comparant avec les résultats des IOL de la CA revue de la littérature, une fixation secondaire (trans-sclérale ou irienne) semble donner moins de complications.

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Introduction

Implantation of an intraocular lens (IOL) in the capsular bag (formed after lens material extraction) is the target of every uneventful and uncomplicated cataract surgery to correct vision problems [1,2].

However, conditions such as trauma, congenital aphakia, and cataract related complication, may result in inadequate capsular support and can compromise the cataract procedure.

Therefore, alternative surgical techniques must be sought in these cases to provide comparable results regarding visual outcomes, IOL positioning and stability, with limited postoperative complications.

Presently used techniques range from positioning the IOL in the anterior chamber (AC IOL); AC open loop IOL and iris fixated AC IOL; to positioning the IOL in the posterior chamber (PC) using one of the following two methods: SF and IF. Although many techniques have been described in literature for scleral and iris fixation-based implantation [1],

lately there is an increased tendency among surgeons for PC IOL fixation implantation in case of an inadequate capsular support.

Therefore, we aimed to assess the outcomes of scleral-versus iris-fixated PC IOL and compare the results with existing literature.

Material and methods

Inclusion criteria

This retrospective institutional study collected the records of patients admitted to the ophthalmology department of the Eye and Ear Hospital (Naccash, Lebanon) for secondary IOL implantation between January 2007 and December 2016. All of the patients had previously failed correction with contact lenses and/or glasses and had insufficient residual of PC tissue for sulcus fixation. In one patient who underwent bilateral scleral PC IOL fixation, data were separately collected for both eyes. Among a total of 45 consecutively

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