

Iris Registration-Guided Femtosecond Laser Capsular Marks To Guide Toric IOL Alignment With Intraoperative Aberrometry

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Disclosures

Alcon-A,B

Allergan- B

Atia -A,B

Bausch + Lomb- A,B,C

Bruder Healthcare-A,B

Cassini- A,B,C

Dompé -A, C

ESWIN-A,B

Guardion Health Services-A,B

LENSAR -A,B

Ocuphire B

Rayner-A,B

Sight Sciences -B

Sun Pharmaceuticals-A,B

Tarsus -A

Viartis-A,B,C

Visiox-A,D

Zeiss-A, B

A=Consultant B=Speakers Bureau C=Research Funding D=Investor

Introduction

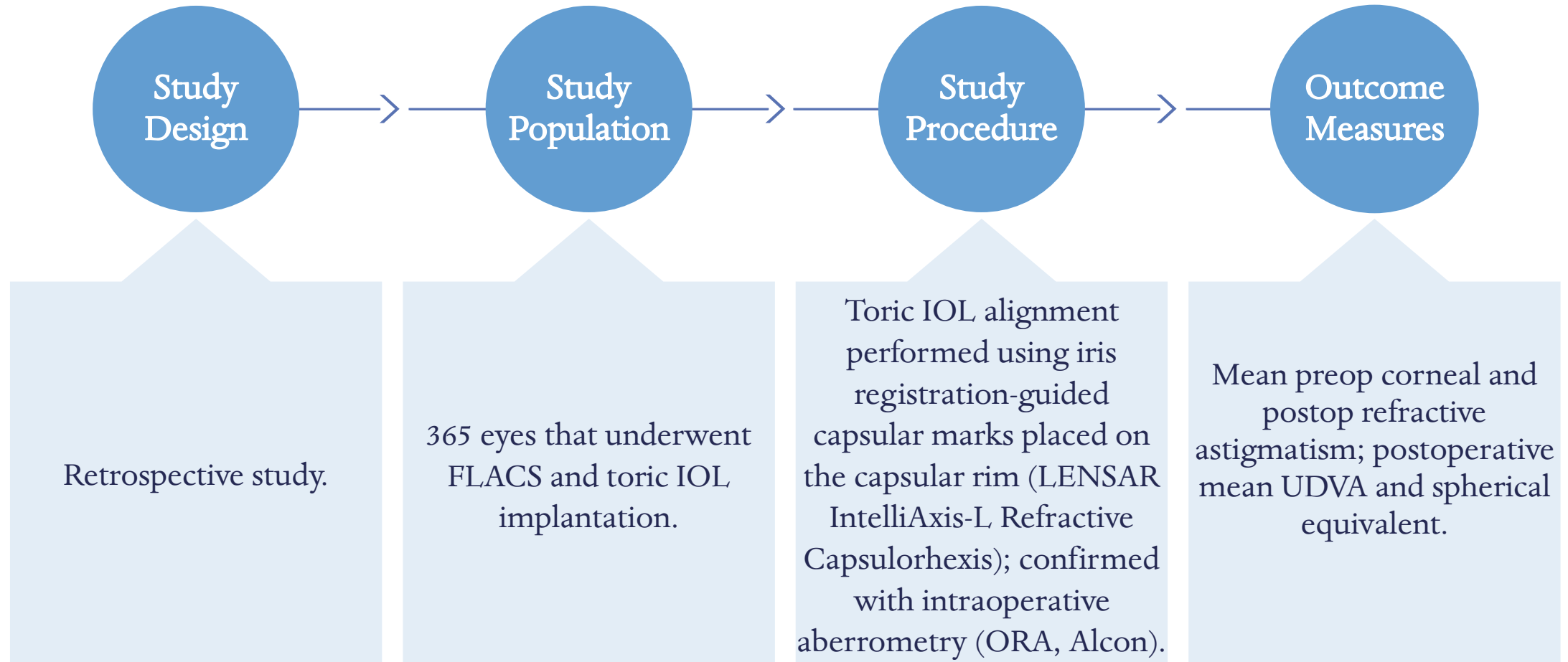
- Ensuring precise alignment of the toric IOL is one of the major challenges faced by ophthalmologists when implanting a toric IOL.
 - Inaccurate alignment of the toric IOL along the intended meridian leads to not achieving the desired astigmatic correction, thus, negatively affecting patient satisfaction.
- From the conventional manual marking methods to automated image-guided systems with digital overlay, the toric IOL alignment strategies have improved a lot over time.¹
 - Intraoperative aberrometry (IA) can also guide the intraoperative alignment of toric IOL.²
- The IntelliAxis (LENSAR) refractive capsulorhexis involves the construction of a pair of capsular marks on the femtosecond laser-assisted capsulotomy.
 - Iris registration compensates for cyclotorsion and aligns the capsular marks on the intended axis.
 - The capsular marks remain visible during the early postoperative period and can, therefore, help recognition of toric IOL rotation and facilitate repositioning, if needed.

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graph LR; A((Purpose)) --> B((To validate toric IOL alignment by iris registration-guided femtosecond laser-assisted capsular marks with intraoperative aberrometry measurements.));
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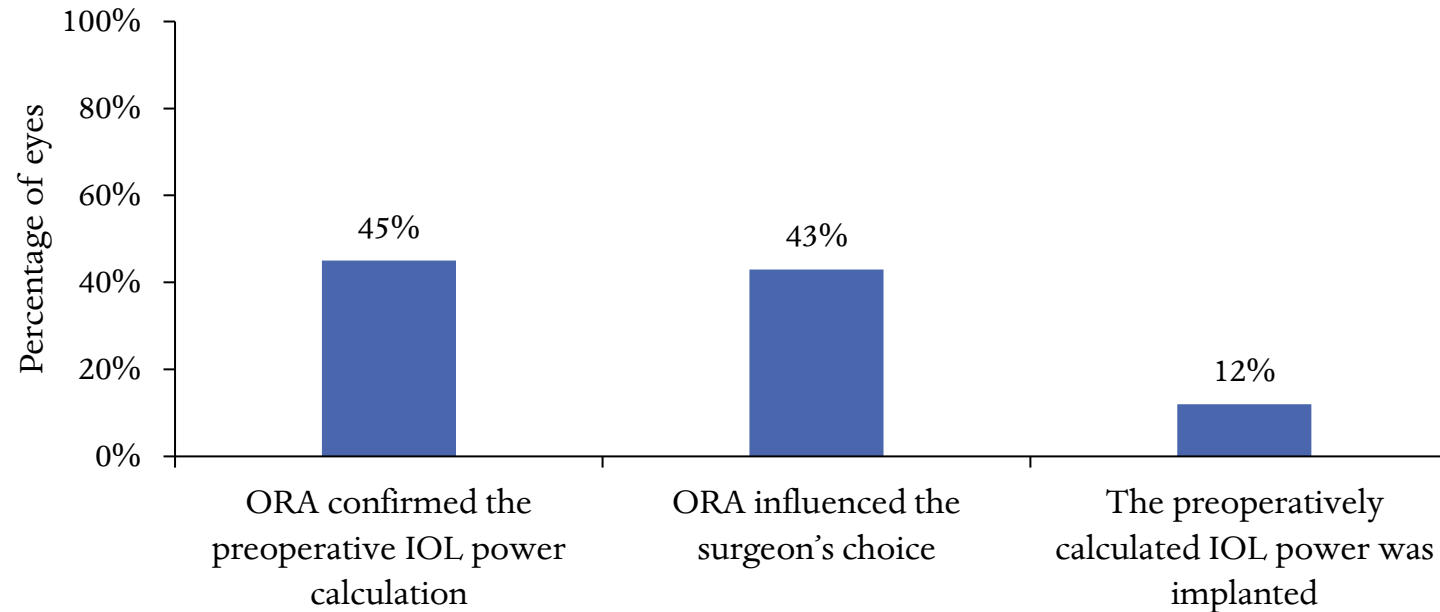
Purpose

To validate toric IOL alignment by iris registration-guided femtosecond laser-assisted capsular marks with intraoperative aberrometry measurements.

Methods



Choice of spherical equivalent IOL power

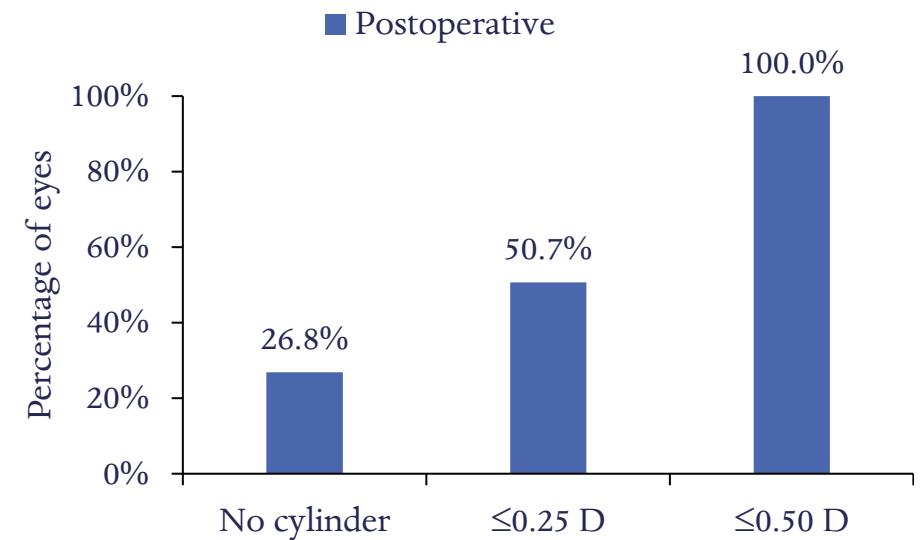
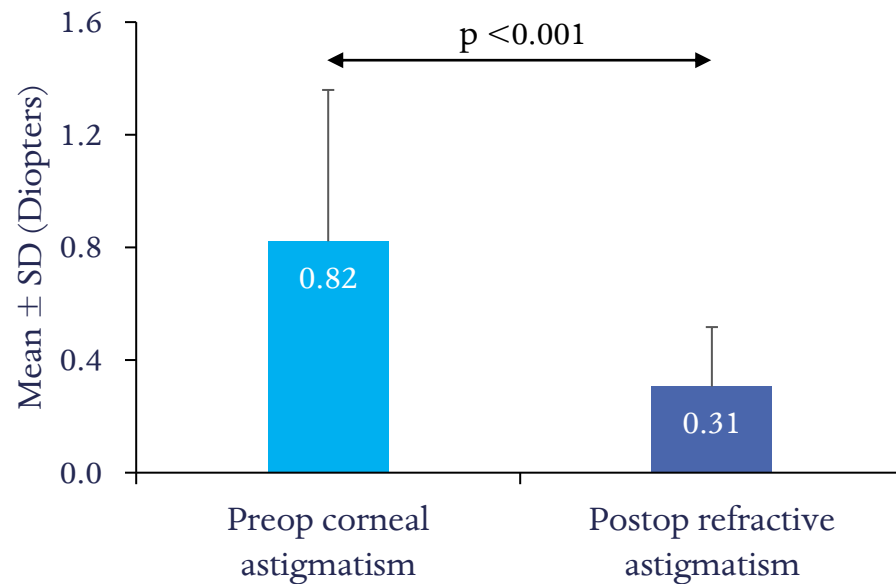


In 88% of the cases, ORA either confirmed (45%) or influenced (43%) the surgeon's preoperatively calculated spherical equivalent IOL power.

In 12% of the cases, the surgeon chose to implant the preoperatively calculated IOL power.

Results

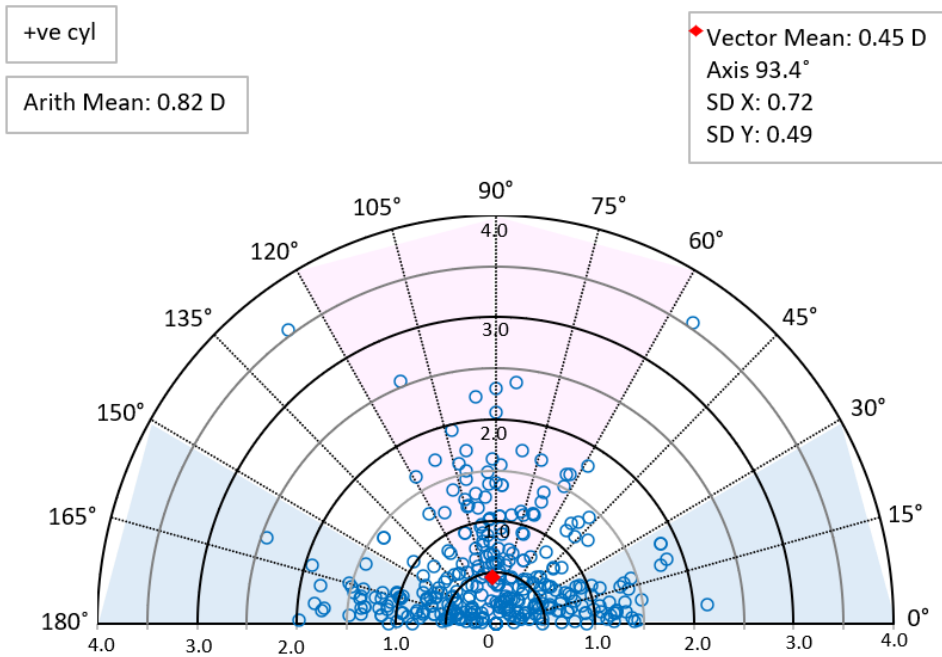
Preop corneal vs postop refractive astigmatism



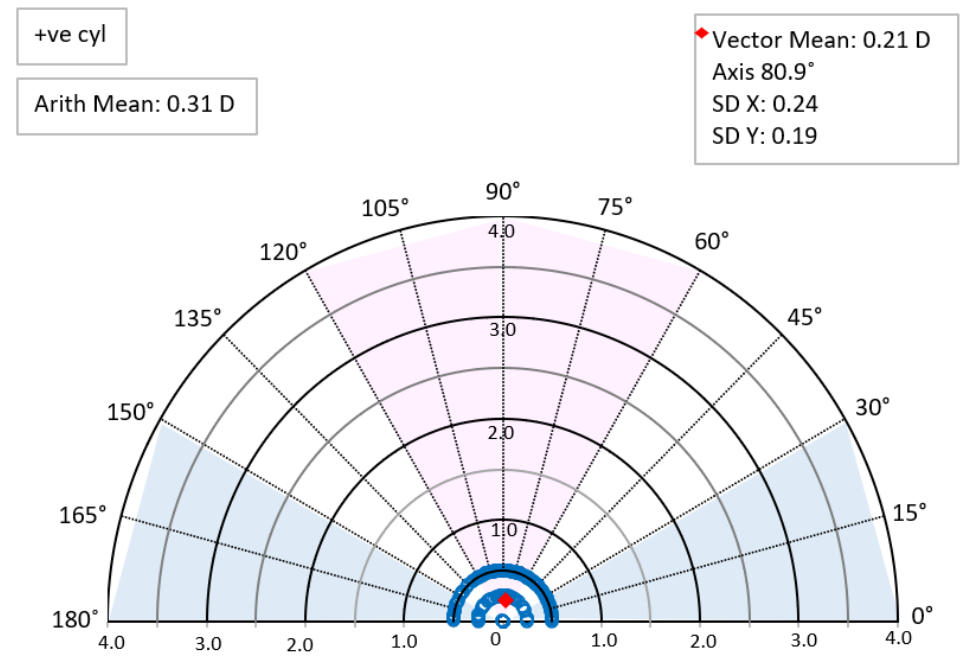
Implantation of toric IOLs led to a statistically significant reduction in astigmatism, with all eyes achieving residual astigmatism within 0.5 D postoperatively.

Results

Preoperative corneal astigmatism



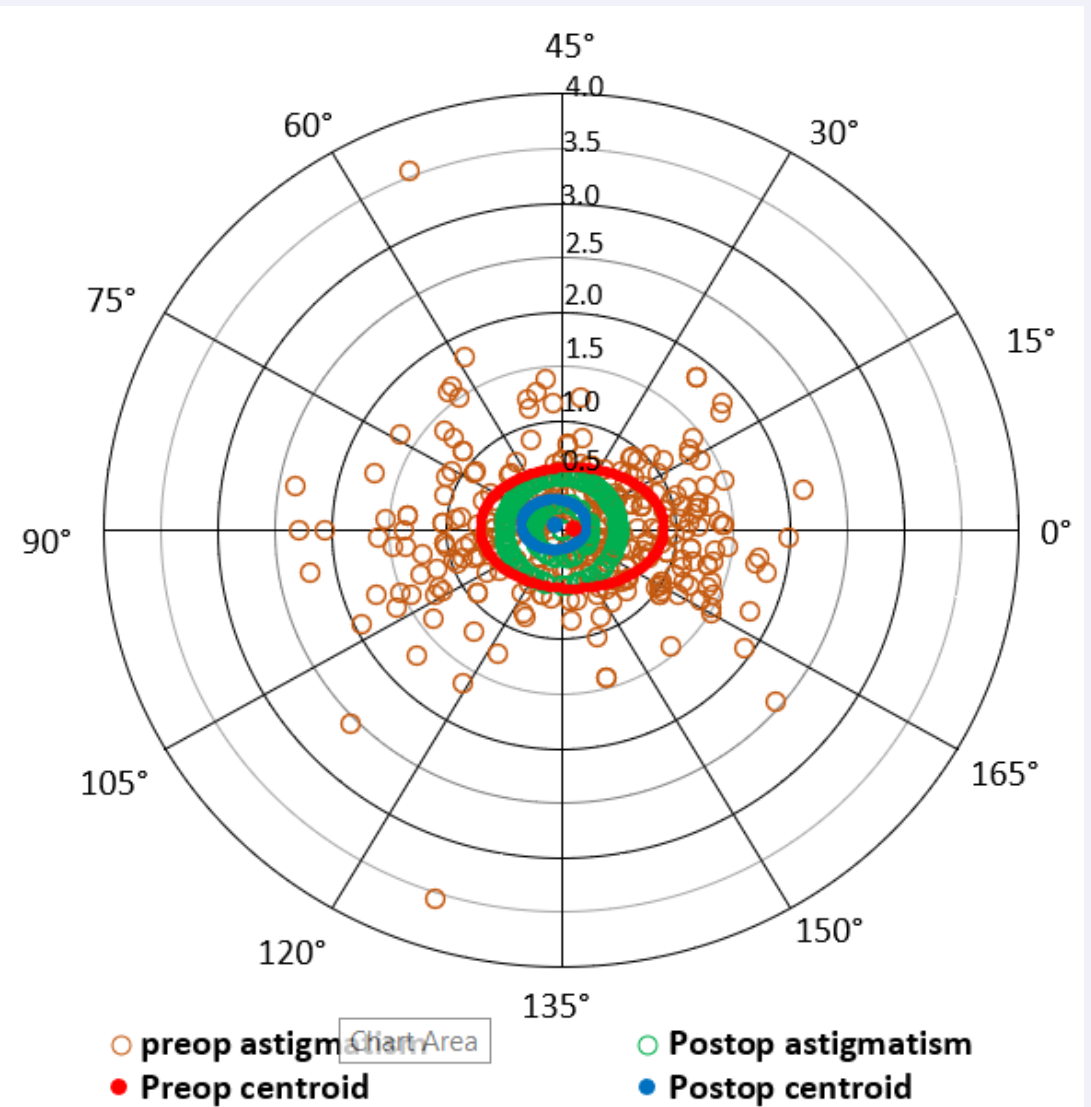
Postoperative refractive astigmatism



Vectoral mean of astigmatism decreased from 0.45 D preoperatively to 0.21 D postoperatively.

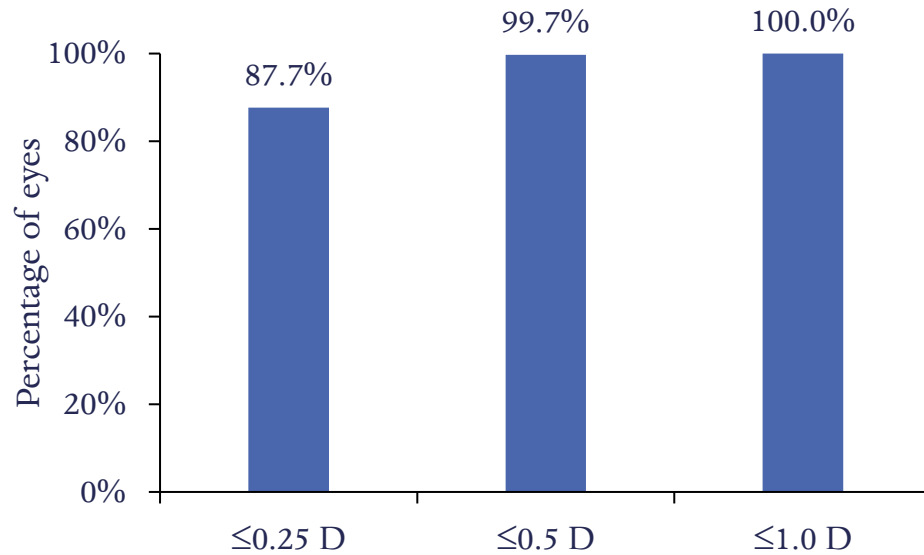
Results:

- Postop astigmatism had a smaller vectoral standard deviation (represented by an ellipse).

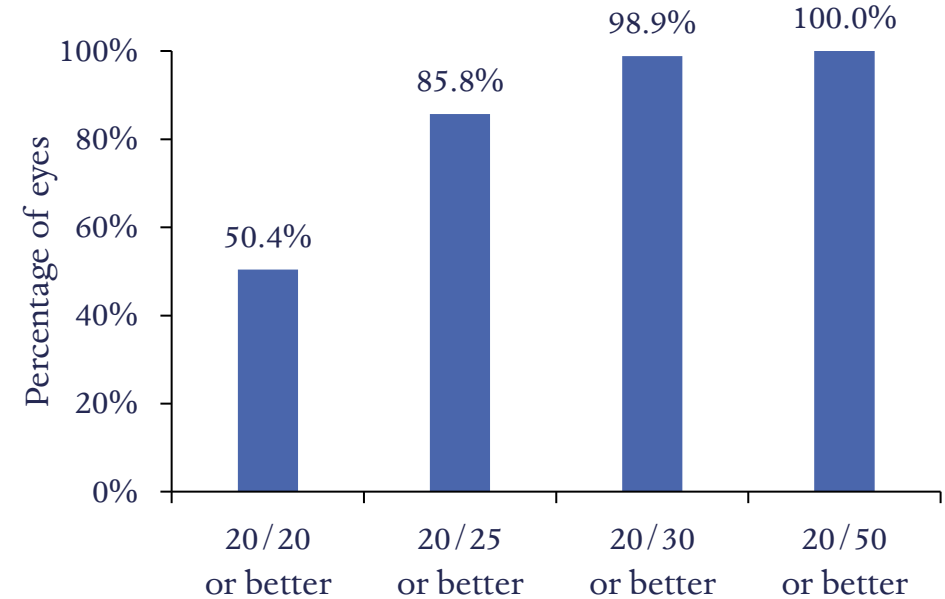


Results

Postoperative MRSE
Mean: -0.03 ± 0.23 D



Postoperative UDVA
Mean: 0.06 ± 0.07 logMAR



There was a significant reduction in postoperative MRSE and 99% of eyes showed UDVA 20/30 or better postoperatively.

Discussion and Conclusion

- The advantages of refractive capsulorhexis (LENSAR IntelliAxis-L) include:
 - A novel visual guide for intraoperative toric IOL alignment as well as postoperative assessment of rotational stability.
 - Parallax error is practically eliminated because the plane of the anterior capsule is essentially the same as the plane of the IOL.
 - The biomechanical strength of capsulotomies with capsular marks is the same as that of the standard femtosecond laser capsulotomies.
- The alignment of toric IOL using IntelliAxis-L guided capsular marks in the present study was in agreement with the pseudophakic intraoperative aberrometry measurement.
- In the present study, all eyes had residual astigmatic error within 0.5 D postoperatively.
 - Besides accurate corneal measurements and IOL power calculations, precise toric IOL alignment on the intended axis using IntelliAxis-L capsular marks contributed to the excellent outcomes.

Thank You