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Transscleral suture fixation technique of posterior chamber 5.5mm optical diameter intraocular lens

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PURPOSE: To evaluate safety and efficacy analysed in the procedure of transscleral suture fixation technique of posterior chamber, using a 5.5mm optical diameter intraocular lens (IOL). METHODS: This study is comparative and interventional. The transscleral suture fixation technique of posterior chamber was performed in 10 consecutive eyes of 10 patients, divided in 2 groups: 5 aphakic patients and 5 patients who had IOL in the vitreous cavity. All surgeries were done with 10.0 prolene and 1.5 mm from the inferior temporal and superior nasal limbus scleral incisions. The first group implanted a 5,5mm and 6,5mm optical diameter IOL type 7, while the other group implanted only a 5,5mm IOL. All patients underwent pars plana vitrectomy. Uncorrected visual acuity, best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), astigmatism, manifest refraction, UBM lens position and specular corneal microscopy were evaluated for comparison between the groups. Follow-up time was 2 months. RESULTS: Preoperative and postoperative best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) in both groups was similar, with better improvement after surgery. In group two, in which IOL was already inside the eye, showed less corneal endothelial compromise. From complication point of view, only one patient was submitted to another surgery because of tilt and decentration. CONCLUSION: Transscleral suture fixation technique of posterior chamber intraocular lens is a safe procedure and an effective option for eyes with vitreous IOL luxation and aphathic patients. The fact of using the same IOL implanted in the previous phacoemulsification surgery appears to be less aggressive and traumatic to the eye. Suture fixation technique of posterior chamber IOL still needs long-term studies for safety evaluation.