

SMALL-APERTURE TECHNOLOGY FOR PRESBYOPIA



Examining a new approach to helping patients achieve greater spectacle independence after cataract surgery.

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PROSPECTIVE MULTICENTER TRIAL OF A SMALL-APERTURE INTRAOCULAR LENS IN CATARACT SURGERY

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Industry support: Study supported by Acufocus

ABSTRACT SUMMARY

This European prospective surgical trial was conducted at 12 clinics in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Norway. Investigators studied the clinical acceptability of unilateral implantation of a small-aperture IOL (IC-8, Acufocus) followed by the contralateral implantation of an aspheric monofocal IOL.

The IC-8 is a one-piece hydrophobic acrylic IOL with a centrally located embedded annular mask designed to improve near visual acuity based on the concept of small-aperture optics. The embedded annular mask has an outer diameter of 3.23 mm and a central aperture of 1.36 mm (Figure).

The study included 105 patients. The follow-up period was 6 months. The investigators assessed postoperative uncorrected near visual acuity (UNVA), uncorrected intermediate visual acuity (UIVA), uncorrected distance visual acuity (UDVA), depth of focus, contrast sensitivity, patient satisfaction, visual symptoms, and adverse events.

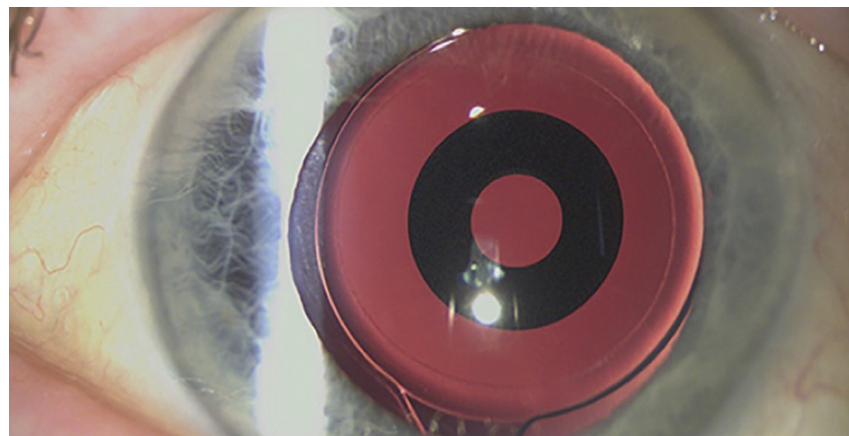


Figure. An IC-8 small-aperture IOL in situ.

STUDY IN BRIEF

- In a multicenter clinical trial, implanting a small-aperture IOL (IC-8, Acufocus) in one eye and an aspheric monofocal IOL in the contralateral eye produced good visual outcomes and high patient satisfaction. As with other premium IOL technologies, patient selection requires careful consideration, and patients should be educated about lifestyle and vision requirements as a way of setting reasonable expectations. Patients who require sharp intermediate and near visual acuity and those who have irregular pupils because of iris trauma are good candidates for a small-aperture IOL.¹

WHY IT MATTERS

Clinicians already knew that implanting a small-aperture IOL in one eye and a monofocal IOL in the fellow eye can provide a continuous broad range of vision and excellent visual acuity across all focal distances. This study showed that targeting a small amount of myopia (-0.75 D) in the eye with the small-aperture IOL can extend the range of functional near vision by 1.00 D without compromising uncorrected distance visual acuity.

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Postoperatively, eyes that received the small-aperture IOL had mean uncorrected Snellen visual acuities of 20/23 UDVA, 20/24 UIVA, and 20/30 UNVA. Binocular UDVA, UIVA, and UNVA was 20/32 or better in 99%, 95%, and 79% of patients, respectively. Ninety-three patients (95.9%) stated that they would undergo the procedure again, and four patients (4.1%) stated that they would not.

The investigators reported that visual performance, safety, patient satisfaction, and their tolerance of residual astigmatism were all excellent 6 months after implantation of the small-aperture IOL.

SMALL APERTURE IC-8 INTRAOCULAR LENS IN CATARACT PATIENTS: ACHIEVING EXTENDED DEPTH OF FOCUS THROUGH SMALL APERTURE OPTICS

Hooshmand J, Allen P, Huynh T, et al¹¹

Industry support: No

ABSTRACT SUMMARY

In this multicenter, nonrandomized, retrospective case series, 126 consecutive patients received an IC-8 IOL at six centers across Australia. Outcome measures were UDVA, UIVA at 80 cm, and UNVA at 40 cm. The researchers assessed adverse events (AEs), spectacle independence, visual symptoms, and patient satisfaction at the final follow-up visit. (No specific time frame was mentioned in the study.)

The AEs in this cohort included IOL explantation and exchange in seven patients (5.5%). Most of these AEs were attributed to poor visual acuity because of early posterior capsular opacification and uncertainty about whether an Nd:YAG laser posterior capsulotomy could be performed through an IC-8 lens. One patient had difficulty adjusting to the difference between the two eyes, and one patient underwent an IOL exchange

DISCUSSION

Multifocal and trifocal IOLs provide good functional vision, but results with these modalities are limited by reduced contrast sensitivity, visual disturbances, and a noncontinuous range of vision.²⁻⁵ Better outcomes are achieved with bilateral implantation of trifocal or multifocal IOLs than with unilateral implantation.⁶⁻⁸

Implanting a small-aperture IOL in one eye and an aspheric monofocal IOL in the fellow eye is part of a binocular approach. The goal is to reduce the patient's dependence on spectacles by extending the depth of focus from far through near in the eye with the small-aperture IOL and by

for a monofocal IOL because of large floaters that developed after a posterior vitreous detachment. This patient did not notice any improvement in symptoms after the IOL exchange.

At the final follow-up visit, more than 50% of patients reported complete spectacle independence for distance, intermediate, and near visual activities. The other patients wore spectacles only for specific tasks such as hobbies that required

providing good UDVA in the eye with a monofocal lens implant.

To optimize outcomes, these researchers recommend targeting a postoperative manifest refraction spherical equivalent of -0.75 D in the eye that receives a small-aperture IOL and plano in the eye that receives a monofocal IOL to improve the targeted corrected defocus curves.

Earlier studies have shown that patients who receive a small-aperture IOL can tolerate up to 1.50 D of astigmatism, whereas other research has found that astigmatism reduces the visual acuity of patients who receive multifocal IOLs.^{9,10}

near visual acuity and reading in dim light.

The investigators concluded that the IC-8 IOL can provide extended depth of focus after cataract surgery, allowing 54% of patients to achieve complete spectacle independence for reading.

DISCUSSION

In multiple studies, the IC-8 has been found to provide superior depth of focus for UNVA and UIVA compared to monofocal and accommodating

STUDY IN BRIEF

- For this multicenter retrospective case study, investigators compiled data on 126 patients undergoing bilateral cataract extraction who received a small-aperture IOL in one eye and a monofocal IOL in the fellow eye. At the final follow-up visit, more than 50% of patients reported complete spectacle independence for distance, intermediate, and near visual activities.

WHY IT MATTERS

In addition to providing important information about spectacle independence with the unilateral implantation of a small-aperture IOL, this study's findings suggest that patients who would be considered poor candidates for multifocal IOLs because of preexisting ocular pathology may be suitable candidates for a small-aperture lens. Data on the quality of optical image focus for the IC-8 lens and a comparison with a monofocal IOL are published for the first time in this study.

IOLs and results slightly better than or comparable to those of multifocal IOLs.^{1,12,13} The ability of this small-aperture IOL to deliver a high level of spectacle independence comes from a combination of:

1. Targeting a small amount of monovision (mini-monovision of approximately -0.75 D) in the eye that receives the IC-8; and emmetropia in the contralateral eye receiving a monofocal IOL; and
2. The extended range of depth of focus provided by the IC-8 IOL (especially under photopic conditions).

Clinically, there were few drawbacks to the small-aperture IOL in this study. Only a small number of patients experienced lasting adverse visual effects that, in contrast, are often experienced by patients who receive multifocal IOLs.^{14,15} The dysphotopic symptoms that patients experienced were transient and usually resolved with neural adaptation.

The utility of this small-aperture IOL in the context of astigmatism was evident particularly in one patient with keratoconus. With 4.25 D of corneal cylinder and a UNVA of 6/19 postoperatively, the patient was “delighted” with the functional range of vision when on the job as a truck driver.

This case series included patients with preexisting ocular comorbidities that would be considered relative contraindications for the implantation of multifocal IOLs. These comorbidities included age-related macular degeneration, marked higher-order aberrations from corneal pathology, and epiretinal membranes. Although the number of such cases in the series was small, the investigators suggested that patients who would be considered unsuitable candidates for multifocal IOL implantation may be suitable candidates for an IC-8 lens. ■

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