INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the shape of the lens capsule perimeter is a relevant issue because intraocular lenses (IOLs) implanted within the capsular bag obtain their stability from the support offered by its perimeter.[1]

When the diameter of the IOL is significantly smaller than that of the capsular bag (which mainly occurs in eyes with large axial length),[2] rotational IOL instability may occur, causing unexpected rotation.[3] Keeping these facts in mind, it seems reasonable that the perimeter of the zonules also has an ellipsoid shape and that this form is transmitted, to some extent, to the capsular bag. Although we have not found any publication addressing this issue, we have accumulated some experience indicating that the capsular bag perimeter is not perfectly circular.

We have previously demonstrated that the position of IOLs with C-loop haptics significantly changed with respect to the center of the cornea due to rotation of the IOL within the capsular bag.[7] As IOL haptics shrink and extend symmetrically and the achieved centration is stable after surgery, a reasonable explanation could be that the perimeter of the capsular bag is not round.
METHODS

This case series introduces 5 eyes of 3 patients with large axial length (more than 24 mm in all cases) in which a multifocal toric IOL with plate haptic (Lentis Mplus Toric IOL, Oculentis GMBH, Berlin, Germany) was implanted. Orientation of all lenses was measured at the slit lamp 30 minutes, 24 and 48 hours, and one week after surgery. Because of its particular optical design, this type of customized IOL must always be oriented along the vertical meridian regardless of the axis of corneal astigmatism.

RESULTS

In all cases, a 2.2 millimeters (mm) temporal incision with a 5.0 mm capsulorrhexis size was used. Standard divide and conquer phaco emulsification technique was performed in all eyes. OVD cleanup was performed after IOL implantation by using mechanical irrigation aspiration from the anterior chamber and also from the capsular bag behind the IOL in every case. At thirty minutes after surgery, correct orientation of the IOLs was verified which was within ±3 degrees of the desired vertical meridian in all cases. Twenty-four hours after surgery, once cycloplegia and hence zonular tension had worn off, all eyes demonstrated unwanted IOL rotation to a new meridian between 15° and 45° away from its primary position. The IOLs remained stable in the new meridian at 48 hours and after seven days [Figure 1].

DISCUSSION

It is unclear why the IOLs rotate a few hours after surgery into a new stable meridian different from the intended one, instead of turning randomly until adhesion of the capsular bag takes place to stabilize the IOL; this adhesion never occurs before 2 days. We believe that this finding may be a sign that the perimeter of the capsular bag is not round but elliptical. In this manner, the lens takes a position which finally prevents further rotation, fitting into the capsular bag diameter that best suits the diagonal diameter of the IOL as shown in Figure 2. Our observations regarding the early rotation of IOLs reported in this case series are compatible with other anatomical structures of the anterior segment of the eye. This possibly new finding in ocular anatomy, if confirmed, could lead to open new strategies to prevent intraocular lens rotational instability or create new haptic designs, among others. It may also allow a better understanding of the phenomenon of rotational instability with some types of IOLs in eyes with large axial length. However, one may argue that further studies are warranted to precisely measure the capsule perimeter in vivo.

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Conflicts of Interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

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