Frugal model for scleral fixated intraocular lens simulation

Dear Editor,

Scleral fixated intraocular lens (SFIOL) has been the mode of optical rehabilitation in cases of aphakia without adequate capsular support. The results of scleral fixated IOLs have been encouraging in both adult and pediatric populations.[1,2] There are numerous surgical techniques for SFIOL surgery, a simulator for the same is rarely available for residents/surgeons to practice. Here we introduce a simple model simulator for practicing the basic steps in SFIOL.

Materials required
1. Ping pong ball
2. 2 mm×2 mm rubber pads (cut out from rubber tube)
3. Staple Pin-(No 10.) crown width 9.3 mm, leg -4 mm.

A Ping-Pong ball (Table tennis) made of plastic material is taken. A 10 mm hole is made in the ball using a knife. This hole acts as the anterior chamber. The 2 rubber cubes are pasted using superglue at a distance of 1.5 mm from the limbus on diametrically opposite points. A staple pin with a length of 9 mm is pinned 2 mm away from the limbus. The whole apparatus is mounted on a holder (thermocol with space cut to fit the ball) [Fig. 1a].

Surgical simulation
Materials required for surgical simulation include 6.5 mm rigid PMMA lens, 23G needle with a syringe, 26-G needle with the syringe for haptic exteriorization, 23 G forceps, IOL holding forceps. Refer attached video 1 for surgical steps.

Steps
Fig. 1 shows the intraoperative steps while Fig. 2 shows the major steps as seen from outside.
1. Scleral pockets are made in the rubber pads using a 23 G trocar. Also adjacent to the scleral pocket 23 G sclerotomy is made [Fig. 1b]
2. The lens is held using forceps and advanced to pupillary area through the staple pin which acts as the scleral tunnel [Fig. 1c]
3. The leading haptic is exteriorized using a forceps [Figs. 1d and 2a] or by threading into a 26 G needle [Figs. 1e and 2b]
4. The trailing haptic is exteriorized using a forceps [Figs. 1f, 1g, and 2d]
5. The haptics are tucked into the created scleral pockets [Fig. 1h], to obtain a centered scleral fixated IOL [Fig. 1i].

This technique can be repeated multiple times using the same model.

Gabor and Pallavidis described the original surgical technique used for creating this simulator.[3] In this technique, the scleral tunnels have been demonstrated to be leak free even without glue.[4] Also since the haptics are inside the sclera there is lesser chances of conjunctival erosion due to the haptics.

This model enables the surgeon to practice insertion of IOL, grasping the leading haptic, exteriorizing it via sclerotomy. This will also enhance hand-eye coordination and improve bidextrous surgical maneuvers. The needle assisted exteriorization can also be practiced with this model.[5] The externalizing leading haptic may be stabilized using a rubber stopper, to prevent inadvertent slippage while manipulating the trailing haptic [Fig. 2c]. After this step the trailing haptic is exteriorized directly using a forceps. The lens haptics are tucked into the rubber pads and adjusted accordingly for centration. The lens centration in this technique is adjusted by titrating the amount of intrascleral haptic length. The Yamane technique of SFIOL, where haptics are coagulated and left sub conjunctival may also be performed using the same model.[6]

The limitations include the absence of corneal tissue, which could have given more originality for the model. Also it would have enabled formation of a closed anterior chamber. There is also lack of orbital adnexal structures which can limit the hand movements of the surgeon. However, this drawback can be overcome by placing the model over a mannequin head.
Even though, this simple model can enable surgeon to practice cardinal steps of intrascleral fixation of IOL. It can fasten the acquiring of surgical skills among the trainees.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

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