

Retropupillary Artisan IOL for Aphakia:

Surgical Technique

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Many techniques have been described for correction of aphakia with inadequate capsular support. The most common IOLs that are used include anterior chamber, posterior chamber, iris-fixated, and scleral-sutured IOLs; however, there is no current agreement on the ideal technique or technology.

The Artisan aphakia lens (Ophtec BV) was the first iris-fixated IOL. The Artisan IOL was introduced in the 1980s by Worst and colleagues and was designed for anterior chamber placement. Anterior chamber IOL implantation is considered a simple, effective, and safe technique with predictable visual results (Figure 1).¹⁻³

Scleral-sutured lenses have some inconveniences, such as difficult technique and prolonged operating time.² Several complications have been reported, such as lens decentring, retinal detachment, suprachoroidal hemorrhage, suture erosion, and rupture of the sutures with posterior dislocation.⁴⁻⁶

In this article, we describe a technique for the implantation of aphakia Artisan IOLs placed retropupillary, illustrating the safety and efficacy of this method of placement.

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

A complete 23-gauge posterior vitrectomy is performed. Lateral paracenteses (nasal in right eyes and temporal in left eyes) are made, and viscoelastic is injected into the anterior chamber. Following the creation of a 5.5-mm scleral tunnel, the Artisan aphakia IOL is implanted. The IOL is introduced upside down in the anterior chamber and rotated to the desired position (which is usually horizontal, depending on the stromal iris condition).

Two 10-0 nylon sutures are placed in the corneoscleral wound to keep the anterior chamber steady during lens positioning. Subsequently, the IOL is placed in the posterior chamber through the pupil, using DO2-70/72/74 Artisan Implantation Forceps (Ophtec). Once the IOL is positioned as intended, the haptics are locked into the back of the iris stroma using a Drysdale spatula. Finally, a superior iridectomy is performed, and the incision is sutured with 10-0 nylon. This procedure is indicated for patients with

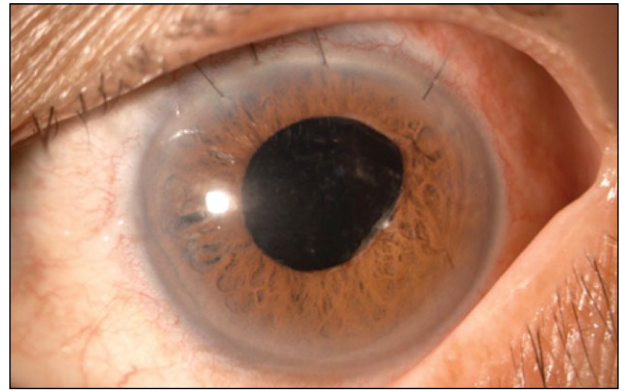


Figure 1. Patient 6 weeks after implantation of the Artisan aphakia IOL.

adequate iris stroma that, although not necessarily intact, is composed of at least 180° of healthy tissue.

DISCUSSION

Posterior capsular rupture is a relatively rare complication, occurring in 0.9% of patients undergoing cataract surgery.⁷ Postsurgical aphakia and traumatic and nontraumatic dislocation of the IOL continue to be challenges for ophthalmologists when surgical correction is intended.^{8,9}

Different techniques and lens designs exist for the management of aphakia without capsular support. Anterior chamber IOLs, scleral-sutured lenses, posterior chamber iris-sutured IOLs, and anterior and posterior chamber iris-fixed IOLs are the most widely used.^{2,4,8,10}

Anterior chamber IOLs are technically simple to place, but they are associated with considerable risk of trabecular damage, secondary glaucoma, and corneal decompensation.⁹ The currently used open-loop anterior chamber IOLs have lowered these complications, but preoperative endothelial cell count and measurement of anterior chamber depth is mandatory.¹⁰⁻¹²

In 2000, Zeh et al described a technique for posterior chamber iris IOL suturing.⁸ This technique begins with a pars plana vitrectomy. A superior limbal 8-mm incision is then created at 12:00, and a 9-0 polypropylene suture is

passed from the iris at the 3:00 meridian, first toward the silicone IOL's optic and then toward the initial iris suture without adjusting the knot. These steps are repeated again at 180° from the starting point, after which the IOL is inserted through the limbal incision and the knots are adjusted, centering the IOL in the posterior chamber. The authors mention the risk of tangling the sutures and note that the sutures can be adjusted only when the lens is properly positioned.⁸ One of the main concerns is IOL dislocation. Rates have been reported to be between 0% and 10%, which is lower than reported for scleral-sutured IOLs (7.8% to 27.9%).¹³

Dislocation of iris-fixated IOLs is mostly likely due to inadequate gripping of iris tissue, while scleral-sutured IOLs are most likely to dislocate due to suture rupture.^{8,12} Another concern is technical difficulty of the procedure.

Different techniques have been described for scleral-sutured IOLs, but the insertion is generally performed with sutures passing from the outside to the inside of the eye, fixing the IOL to the ciliary sulcus at a determined distance from the limbus. Polypropylene 8-0, 9-0, or 10-0 double-armed sutures with straight or curved needles are commonly used, passed through eyelets located in the IOL haptics. Flaps or scleral tunnels are usually created to facilitate the access to the ciliary sulcus, and conjunctival dissection can be performed.¹³ A 6-mm limbal incision is made to introduce the lens. Wagoner et al reported in a review in 2002 that more than 70% of patients implanted with scleral sutured lenses achieved 20/40 or better visual acuity.¹¹ Nevertheless, this technique is more demanding and invasive, carrying the risk of complications such as retinal detachment, choroidal hemorrhage, suture erosion, endophthalmitis, and IOL dislocation.^{8,11,12}

The Artisan aphakia IOL was designed to be implanted in the anterior chamber, fixated at the iris mid-periphery by hooks that theoretically do not alter the physiology of the iris and anterior chamber angle. The middle portion of the iris is characterized by almost no mobility, providing greater stability.¹⁰⁻¹² Moreover, the arched design of this lens separates the optic from the iris, thus decreasing the risk of pupillary block.^{12,14} In 2005, Güell et al described a technique for implanting the Artisan IOL in the anterior chamber of aphakic patients.¹⁵ The procedure's relative simplicity and reduced surgical time lend this technique some advantages. This technique, however, requires that patients have deep anterior chambers, adequate pupil size, stable irises, and healthy endothelial cell counts.⁴

In 2011, De Silva et al¹⁰ reported a series of 116 eyes of 104 patients, and in 2012, Gonnermann et al¹² reported 137 eyes of 126 patients in whom Artisan lenses were placed in the posterior chamber; both reports offered pearls for improving technique and decreasing surgical

time. Complications included wound dehiscence, IOL decentration, iris tissue dehiscence, increased intraocular pressure, and cystoid macular edema. These complications were less frequent than or similar to those reported for anterior chamber or scleral-sutured lenses.

Using our technique, we have seen similar visual acuity results to those reported in the literature, with significantly less surgical time and postoperative astigmatism.

CONCLUSIONS

Aphakia without capsular support continues to be a challenge for ophthalmic surgeons. Iris-fixated retropupillary IOLs have emerged as an effective and safe alternative, achieving results comparable to conventional techniques of IOL placement. Long-term studies are needed to determine the role of posterior iris-fixated IOLs in the management of aphakia with inadequate capsular support. ■

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