



NewVision Clinics

*Understanding and Correcting for Toric  
IOL Refractive Surprises*

Noel Alpins, FRANZCO, FRCOphth  
James K.Y. Ong, Boptom, Dr.rer.nat  
George Stamatelatos, BScOptom

Dr Alpins and Mr Stamatelatos  
have a financial interest in the  
ASSORT® Surgical Management Systems

# Why the surprise?\*

- **SIA** (phaco incision) and preop measurement variation
- **Magnitude** of toric IOL (non-optimized lens constant)
- **Misalignment** of IOL
- **Ocular residual astigmatism (ORA)**  
Pre-existing idiosyncrasies

\* [Alpins N, Ong JKY, Stamatelatos G. Refractive surprise after toric intraocular lens implantation: Graph analysis. J Cataract Refract Surg 2014; 40: p. 283-294.](#)

# Case Study

- LP 45 y.o
- OD
- Cataract Sx
- Unaided VA < 20/200
- Manifest refraction -9.25 / -5.75 x 178 (20/30)
- K readings 41.87 / 46.00 @ 94

# Preop IOL selection ([www.assort.com](http://www.assort.com))

**Identification**

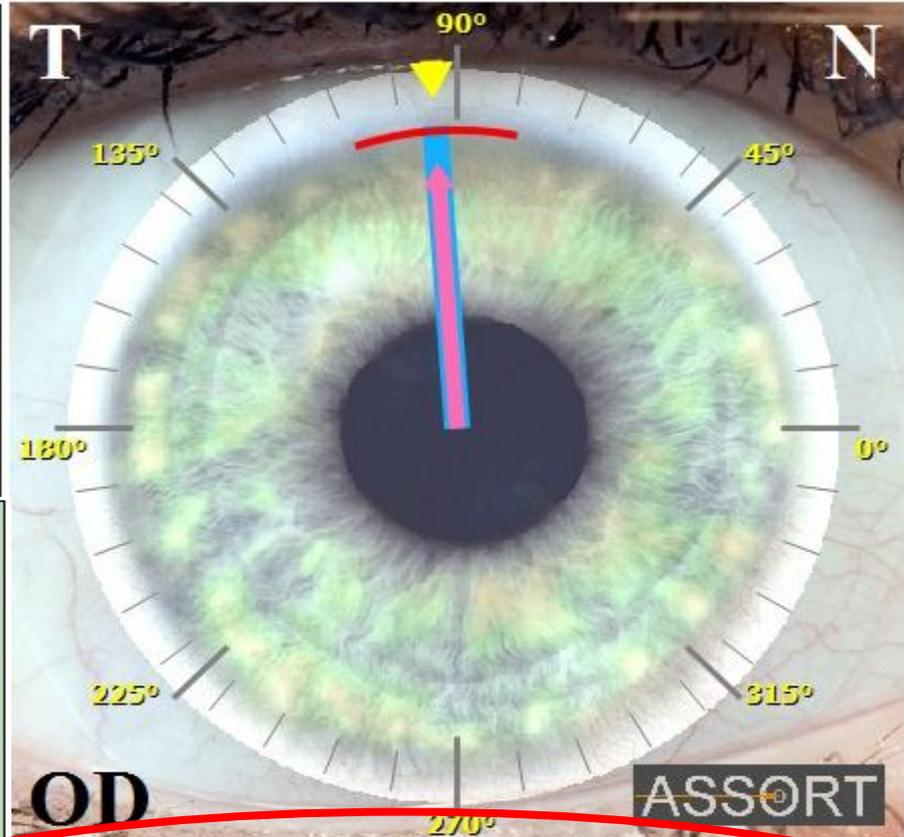
Surgeon

Patient



**Pre-op Parameters**

	Flat	Steep	Steep Meridian	
Keratometry	<input type="text" value="41.87"/>	<input type="text" value="46.00"/>	@ <input type="text" value="94"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> mm
Corneal Refractive Index	<input type="text" value="1.3375"/> ▾			
Phaco Incision Flattening	<input type="text" value="0.50"/> D			
Phaco Incision Meridian	<input type="text" value="94"/> °			
Phaco Target	<input type="text" value="3.63"/>	@	<input type="text" value="94"/>	
Axial Length	<input type="text" value="26.70"/> mm			



**Implant Parameters (IOL plane)**

IOL Type  ▾

	Sph Equiv	Cylinder	Planned +ve Axis
IOL Power	<input type="text" value="10.50"/>	<input type="text" value="5.25"/>	<input type="text" value="94"/>
	Sphere		
	<input type="text" value="7.88"/>		

SRK/T A Constant  
Effective lens position (m)

**IOL Power** 3.42 Ax 94 (corneal plane)

**Expected Refraction** -0.12 / 0.22 Ax 94 (corneal plane)

# Postop refractive surprise! ([www.assort.com](http://www.assort.com))

## Implant Parameters (IOL plane)

IOL Type: Alcon SN60T8 Stock

Details ...

Sph Equiv: 10.50  
 Cylinder: 5.25  
 Planned +ve Axis: 94

IOL Power: Sphere 7.88

SRK/T A Constant: 118.40  
 Effective lens position (mm): 6.16

Set lens constant

## Post-op Analysis

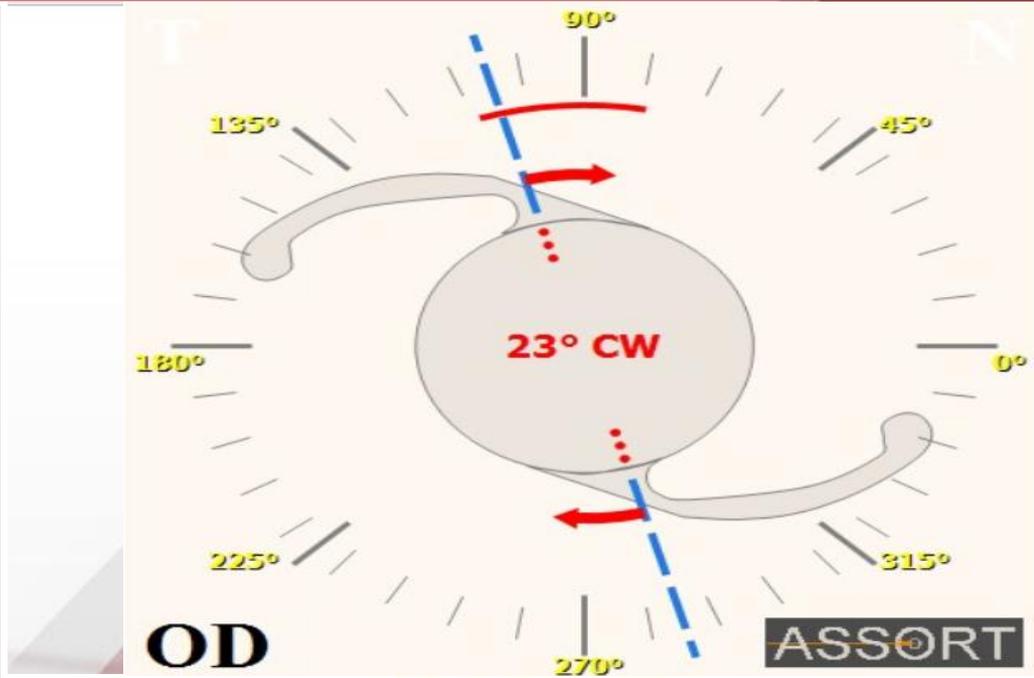
Actual IOL axis: 105

Manifest Refraction: Sphere 1.75 / Cylinder -2.50 X Axis 135

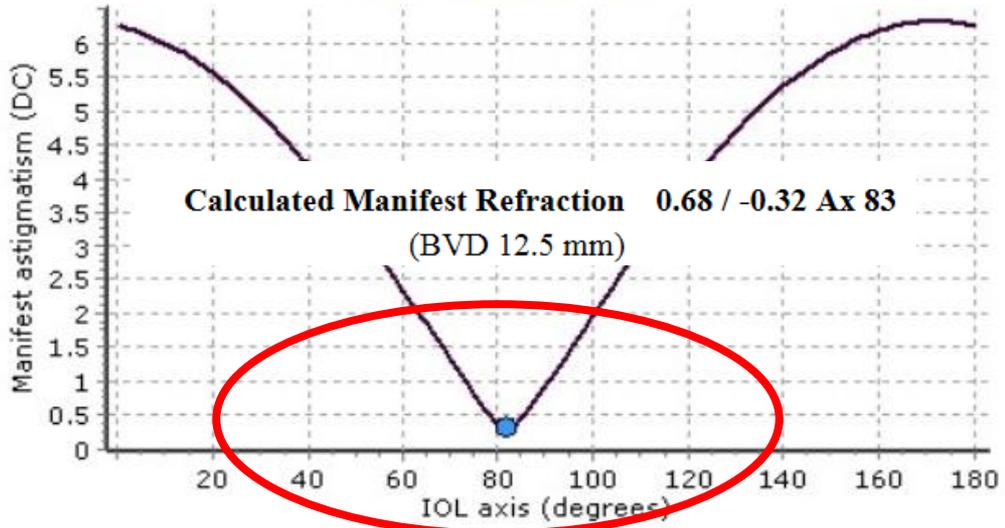
Back Vertex Distance: 12.5 mm

Minimum refractive cylinder should occur when the IOL axis is at 82°

Rotate



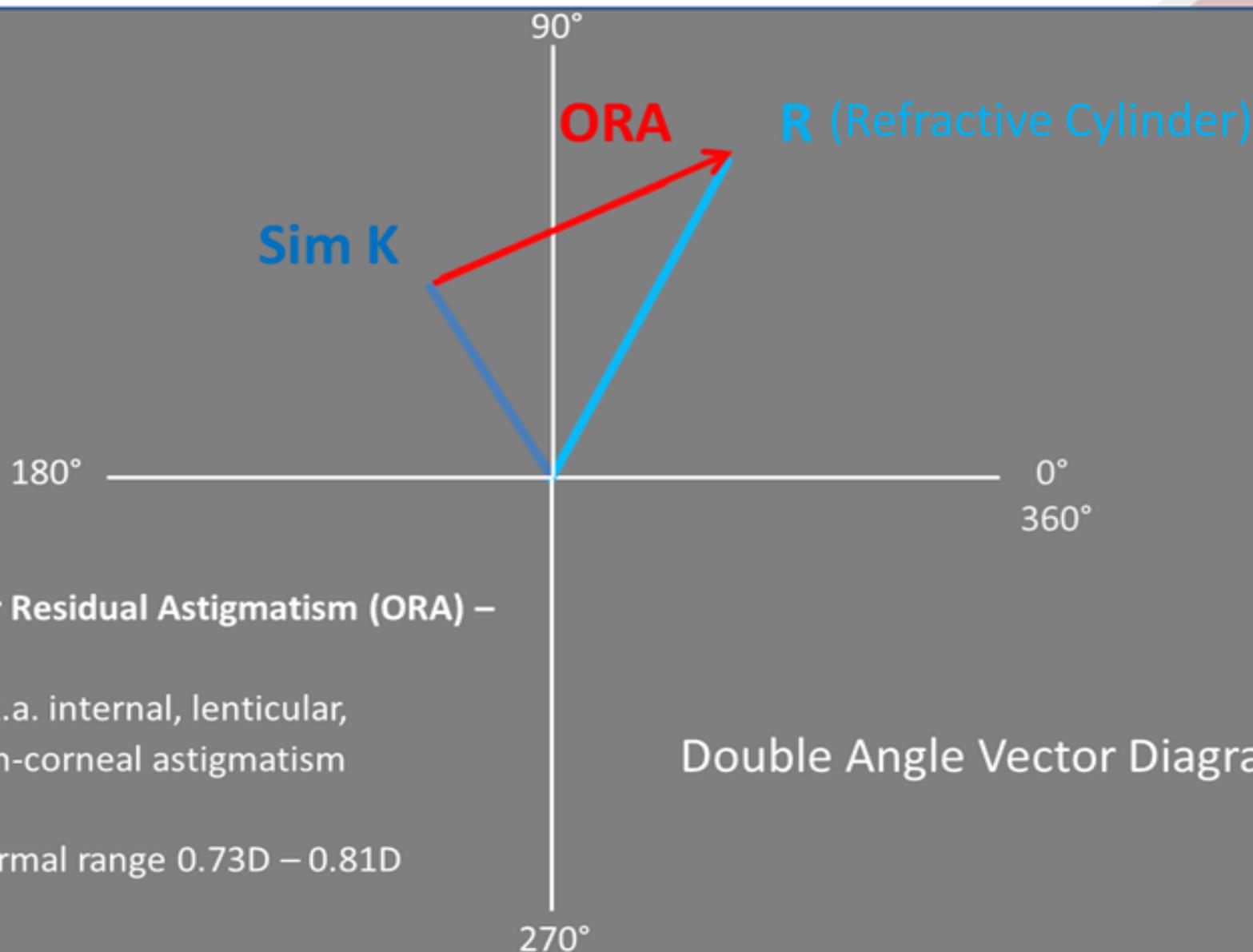
Effect of lens rotation



# Unavoidable sources of error

- **ELP** - Lens position different to that expected
- **Rotation** of IOL post surgery
- **ORA** - pre-cataract ORA / lenticular astigmatism

# Corneo-Refractive vectorial difference (ORA)



Ocular Residual Astigmatism (ORA) –

- a.k.a. internal, lenticular, non-corneal astigmatism
- normal range 0.73D – 0.81D

Double Angle Vector Diagram

# Case Study 2

- PR 48 y.o
- OD
- RLE Sx
- Unaided VA 20/60
- Manifest refraction +6.50 / -5.75 x 95 (20/20)
- K readings 37.87 / 41.75 @13

# Preop IOL selection ([www.assort.com](http://www.assort.com))

**Identification**

Surgeon

Patient

Print

Clear all



OD

OS

**Pre-op Parameters**

Keratometry Flat  Steep  @   D  mm

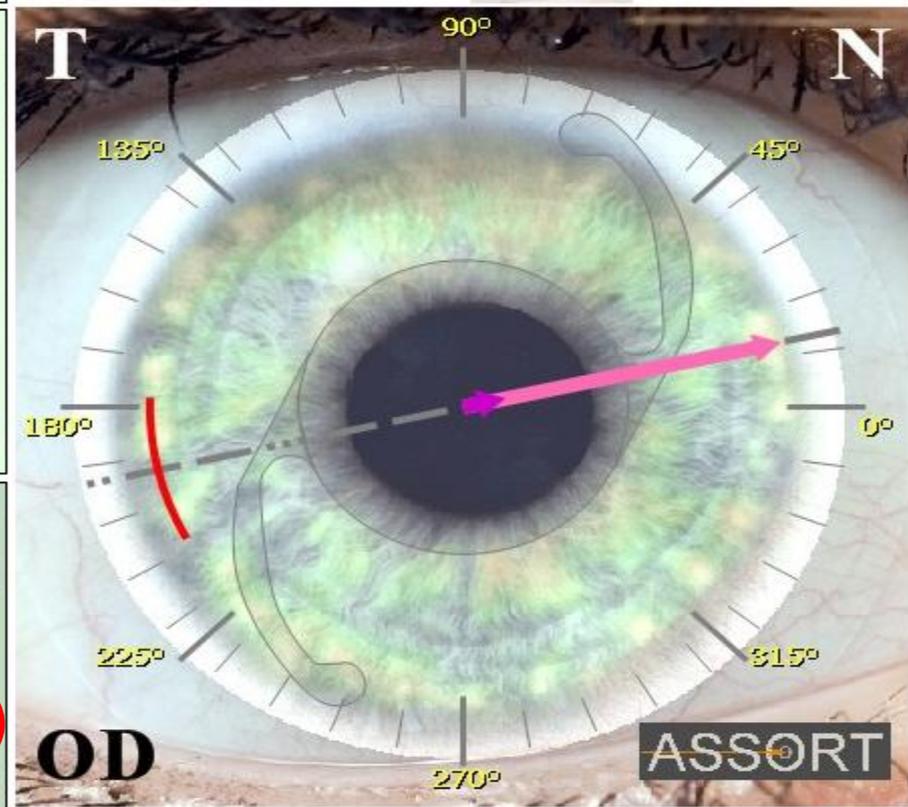
Corneal Refractive Index

Phaco Incision Flattening  D

Phaco Incision Meridian  °

Phaco Target  @

Axial Length  mm



**Implant Parameters (IOL plane)**

IOL Type

Sph Equiv  Cylinder  +ve Axis

IOL Power Sphere

SRK/T A constant Value

Holladay 1 Surgeon Factor

Hoffer Q pACD

Effective lens position: 5.06 mm

Phaco Incision		
Phaco Flattening	0.50 @ 13	
Phaco Target	3.38 @ 13	
<b>IOL Power</b>	<b>3.00 Ax 13 (corneal plane)</b>	
Expected Refraction	0.18 / 0.45 Ax 13 (corneal plane)	-cyl

# Preop IOL selection ([www.assort.com](http://www.assort.com))

## Pre-op Parameters

Flat Steep Steep Meridian  
 Keratometry   @   D  mm  
 Corneal Refractive Index    
 Phaco Incision Flattening  D  
 Phaco Incision Meridian  °  
 Phaco Target  @   
 Axial Length  mm

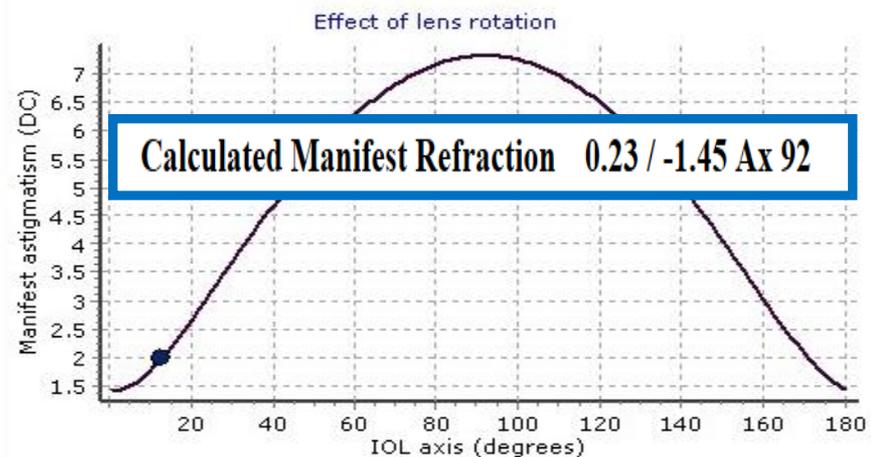
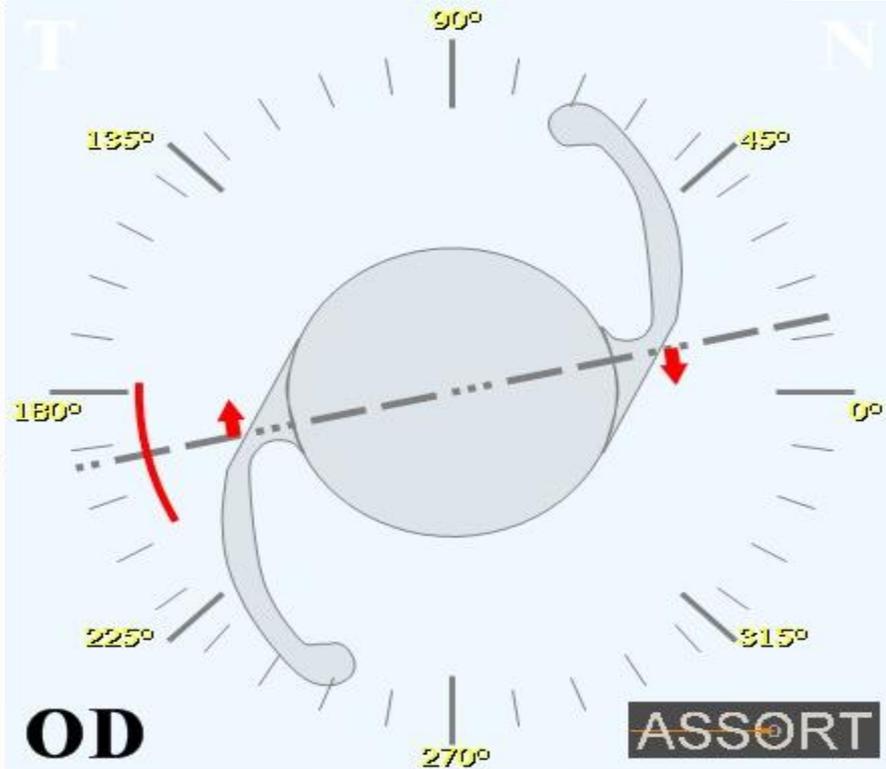
## Implant Parameters (IOL plane)

IOL Type    
 Sph Equiv   
 IOL Power Sphere  Cylinder  +ve Axis   
 SRK/T A-constant Value   
 Holladay 1 Surgeon Factor  
 Hoffer Q pACD  
 Effective lens position: 5.06 mm

## Post-op Parameters

Manifest Refraction Sphere  Cylinder  Axis   
 Back Vertex Distance  mm

Minimum refractive cylinder has been calculated to occur at an IOL axis of 2 degrees



# Effect of toric IOL misalignment



# Summary – IOL refractive surprise

## Treatment modes for toric IOL refractive surprises:

- **Rotation of IOL** – where good reduction of refractive cylinder is achievable
- **Exchange of IOL** – magnitude error only
- **LASIK** – to correct both magnitude and axis problems