

# Management of Early IOP Rise After Implantation of Latest Model Posterior Chamber Phakic IOL

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***No financial interests in the subject presented***

# Introduction

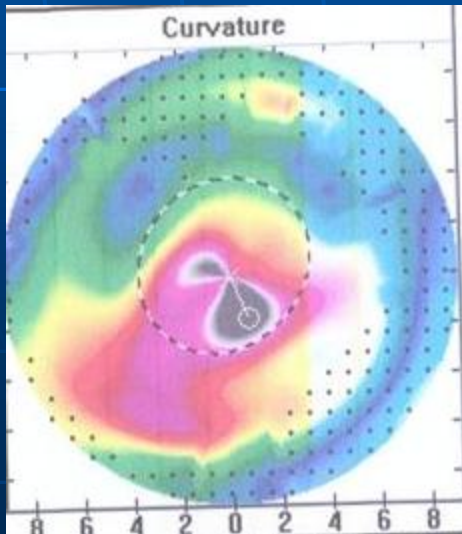
- In the event of early post-op built up IOP in the posterior chamber due to multiple factors, the ICL-iris complex will be pushed forward. This will be associated to narrow angles, shallowing of the anterior chamber and elevated IOP.

# Introduction

- Potential causes:
  - Peripheral Iridotomies (too small, too peripheral, not patent, blocked by visco)
  - Retained viscoelastic
  - Oversized ICL
- Differential diagnosis is critical for appropriate treatment/management.

# Case presentation

- 33 y-old female: Post-LASIK Ectasia with stable cone after CXL 9 months age
  - OS -3.5' -1.5' x 25° = 20/33
    - W to W  $\approx$  11'6 (Caliper)
      - ACD  $\approx$  3'33 (A-scan)
        - CT  $\approx$  489  $\mu$
  - YAG PI iridotomy



## Welcome Ahmad Moh'd El Moatasseem

### SELECTED DOCTOR

52711 - Ahmad Moh'd El Moatasseem

International Medical Center

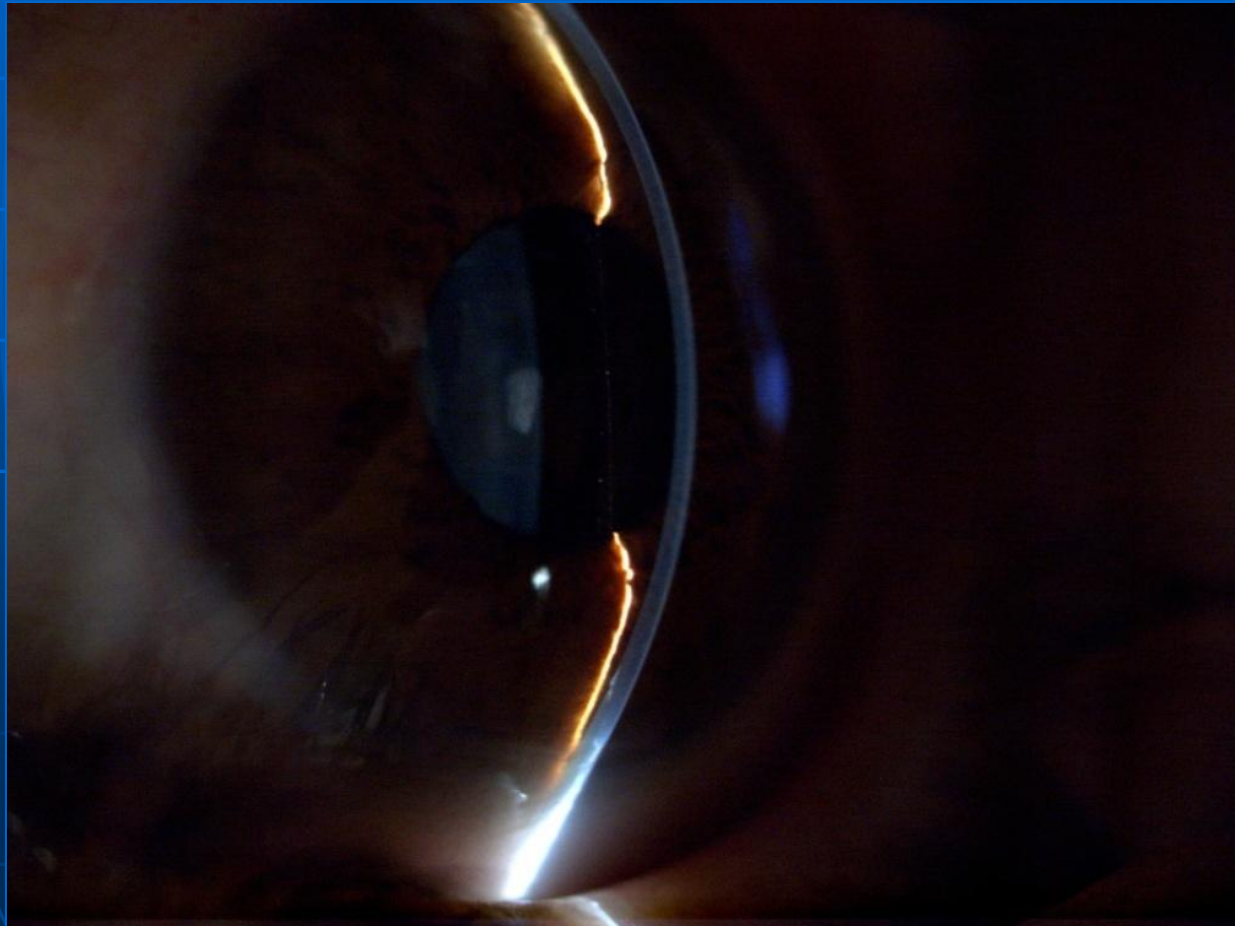
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

<b>Doctor ID</b>	<b>52711</b>	<b>Ahmad Moh'd El Moatasseem</b>	<b>Date: 2012.02.13</b>	<b>Version 4.01</b>
Surgeon Factor	3.16			NaCl
<b>Calculate For</b>	<input type="radio"/> ICL <input checked="" type="radio"/> Toric ICL			
<b>Patient ID</b>	<b>16581</b>			
<b>Operative Eye</b>	<input type="radio"/> OD <input checked="" type="radio"/> OS			
<b>DOB</b>	<b>1977.01.01</b>			
<b>BVD</b>	<b>12</b>			
<b>Sphere</b>	<b>-3.5</b>		<b>Exp Sphere</b>	<b>-00.55</b>
<b>Cylinder</b>	<b>-1.5</b>		<b>Exp Cylinder</b>	<b>00.12</b>
<b>Axis</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>Exp Axis</b>	<b>096</b>
	<b>Power</b>	<b>Degrees</b>	<b>Exp Seq</b>	<b>-00.49</b>
<b>K1</b>	<b>46.25</b>	<b>@ 144</b>	<b>Lens Selected</b>	<b>TICM120 -7.00/+2.0/X115</b>
<b>K2</b>	<b>48.12</b>	<b>@ 54</b>	<b>Lens ID</b>	
<b>ACD</b>	<b>3.19</b>		<b>Lens Sphere</b>	
<b>CT</b>	<b>0.534</b>		<b>Lens Cylinder</b>	
<b>WW</b>	<b>11.4</b>		<b>Lens Axis</b>	
<b>CL Sphere</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>CL Cylinder</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>CL Axis</b>	<b>0</b>			

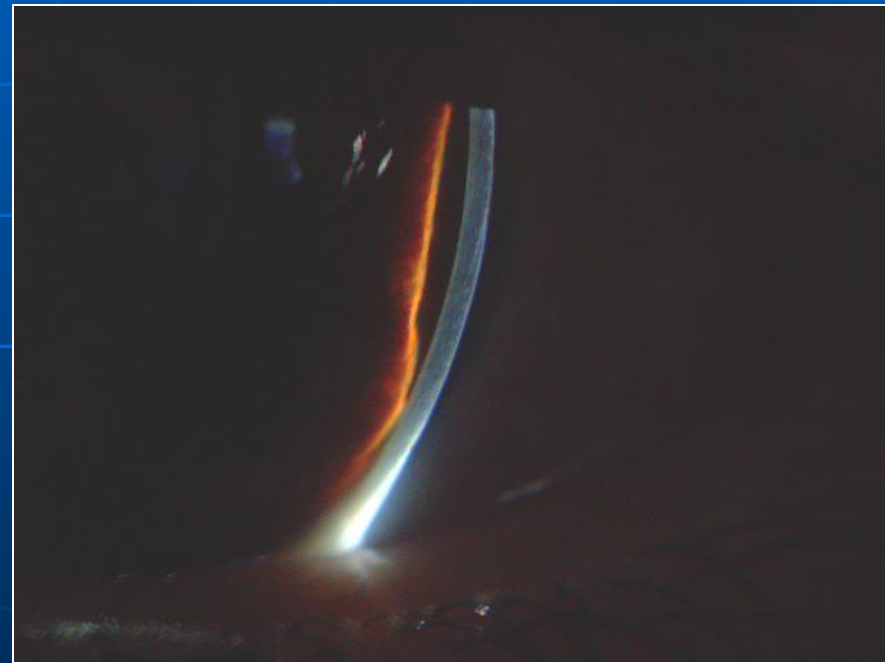
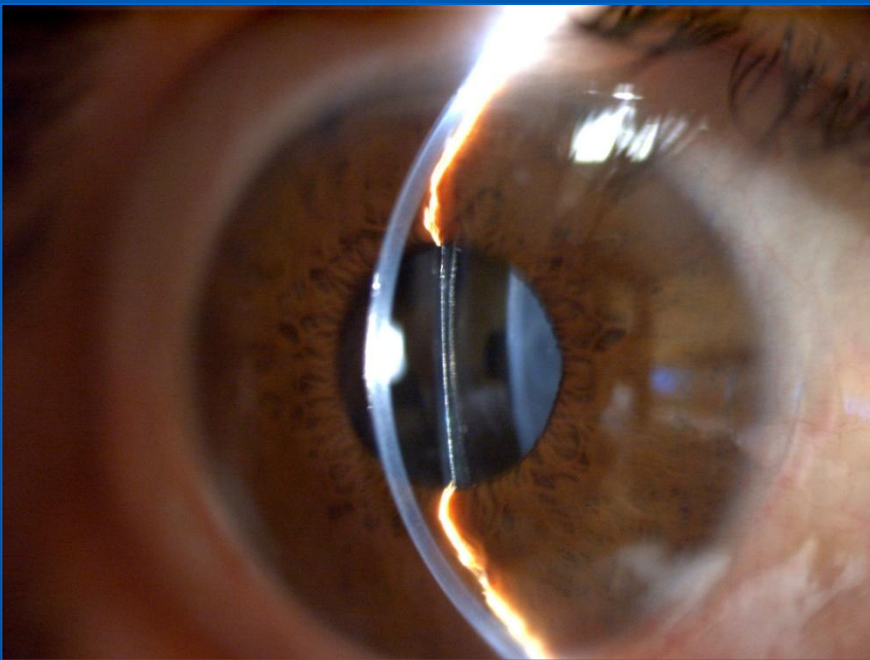


5 hours postop → elevated IOP

*> 30 mmHg*



# Is it wrong sized ICL or pupillary block?





High IOP > 30-40 mm Hg  
&

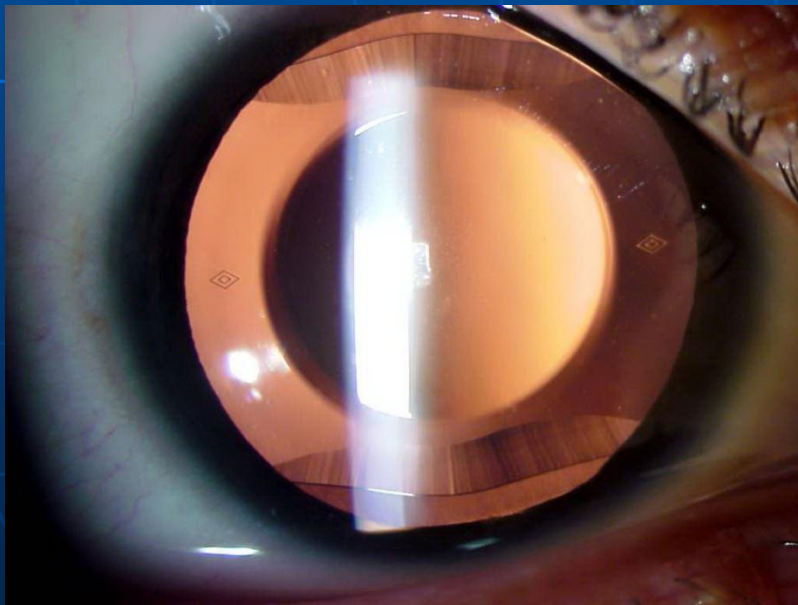
High ICL Vault > 1.5 Corneal Thickness (measured)



↓  
**PUPIL DILATION**

cycloplentolate + phenylephrine

TOPICAL IOP lowering agent + Oral  
Acetazolamide

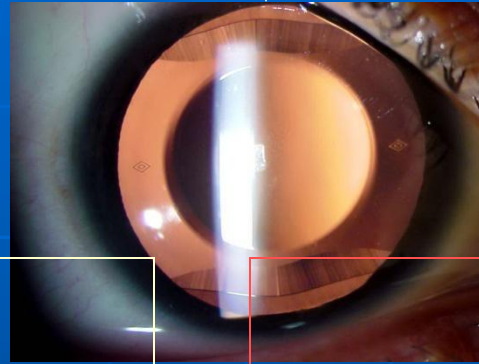


Pupil diameter should be at least 9 mm so the edges of the ICL are not covered by the pupil. This will allow aqueous and potential remaining visco to flow out decreasing IOP, facilitating the diagnosis.



High IOP > 30-40 mm Hg  
&  
High ICL Vault > 1.5 Corneal Thickness

Dilation, Acetazolamide  
+ topical IOP lowering  
med, monitor in 2-3 h



IOP normal &  
ICL vault normal

IOP high & ICL  
vault normal

Pupillary BLock  
by insufficient  
PIs

Viscoelastic  
retention

Not ICL related

IOP normal &  
ICL vault high

Oversized ICL

ICL related

IOP high & ICL  
vault high

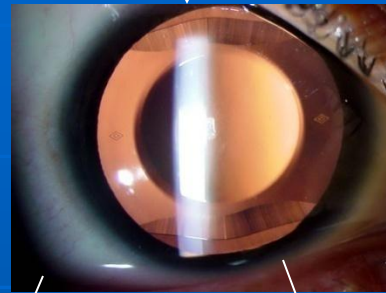
Oversized ICL  
&  
Angle Closure

High IOP > 30-40 mm Hg

&

High ICL Vault > 1.5 Corneal Thickness

Dilation, monitor  
in 2-3 h



IOP normal & ICL  
vault normal

IOP high & ICL  
vault high

Pupillary BLock  
by insufficient PIs

IOP high & ICL  
vault normal

IOP normal & ICL  
vault high

Oversized ICL

&

Angle Closure

Widen or make a  
new PI at 1-2  
mm<sup>2</sup>. Narrow  
window to treat,  
block starts as  
soon as pupil  
constricts beyond  
edges of the ICL.  
Keep topical +  
oral control IOP

Viscoelastic  
retention

Keep dilated, topical +  
oral acetazolamide.

Check at 24 h , usually  
back to normal, if IOP  
still high, then I/A at OR

Oversized ICL

Keep dilation until  
exchange, usually  
exchange after 1  
week, eye more  
quiet and allows  
for confirmation  
of the Diagnosis

Keep dilation until  
explant/  
exchange, usually  
within 24 h.

No pilocarpine

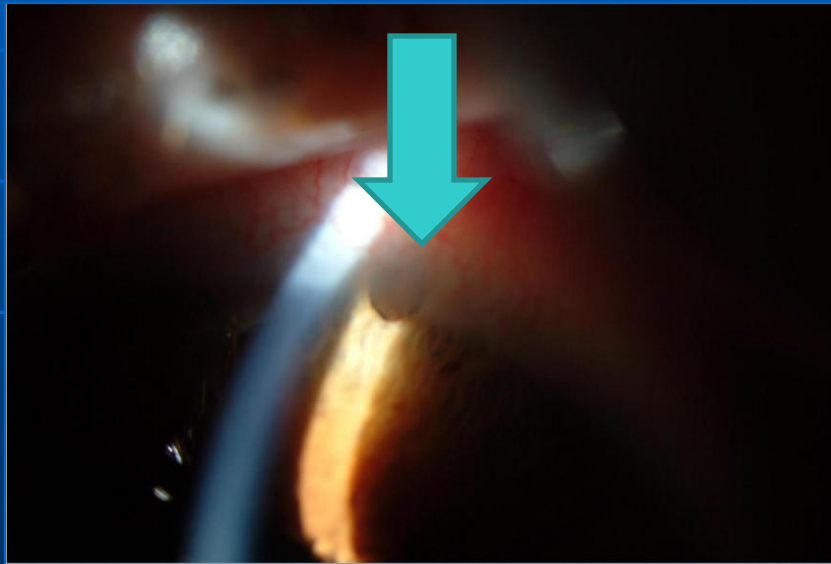
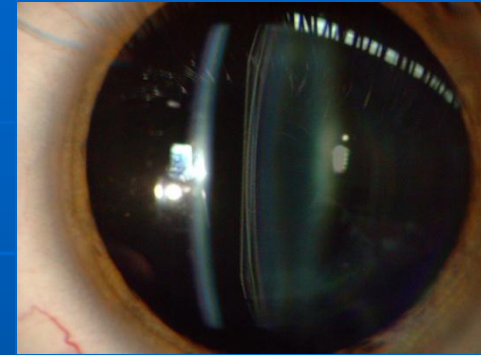
# Back to our case

- Dilatation → Dilation, Acetazolamide + topical IOP lowering med, monitor in 2-3 h



# After 2-3 hours

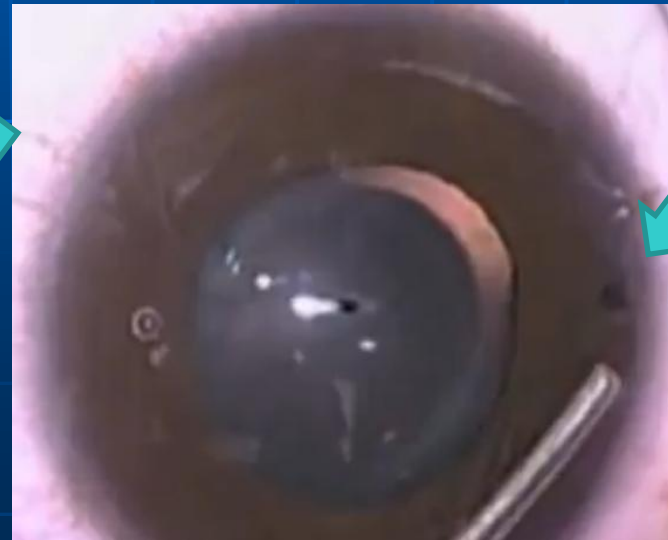
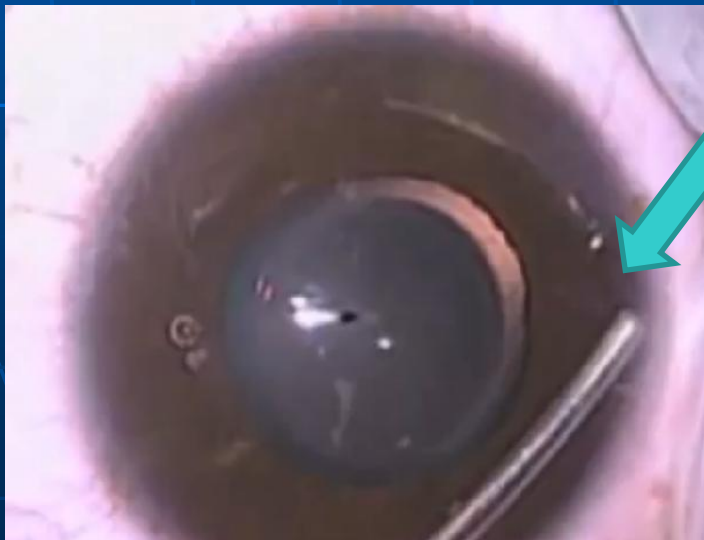
- IOP normal & ICL vault normal →
- Pupillary block dt insufficient PI



- Try to do another PI or dilate the existing one

# Different ways to do Iridectomy or Iridotomy

- YAG PI and might do prior Argon
- Surgical during the procedure
- Or even using a vitrectomy probe





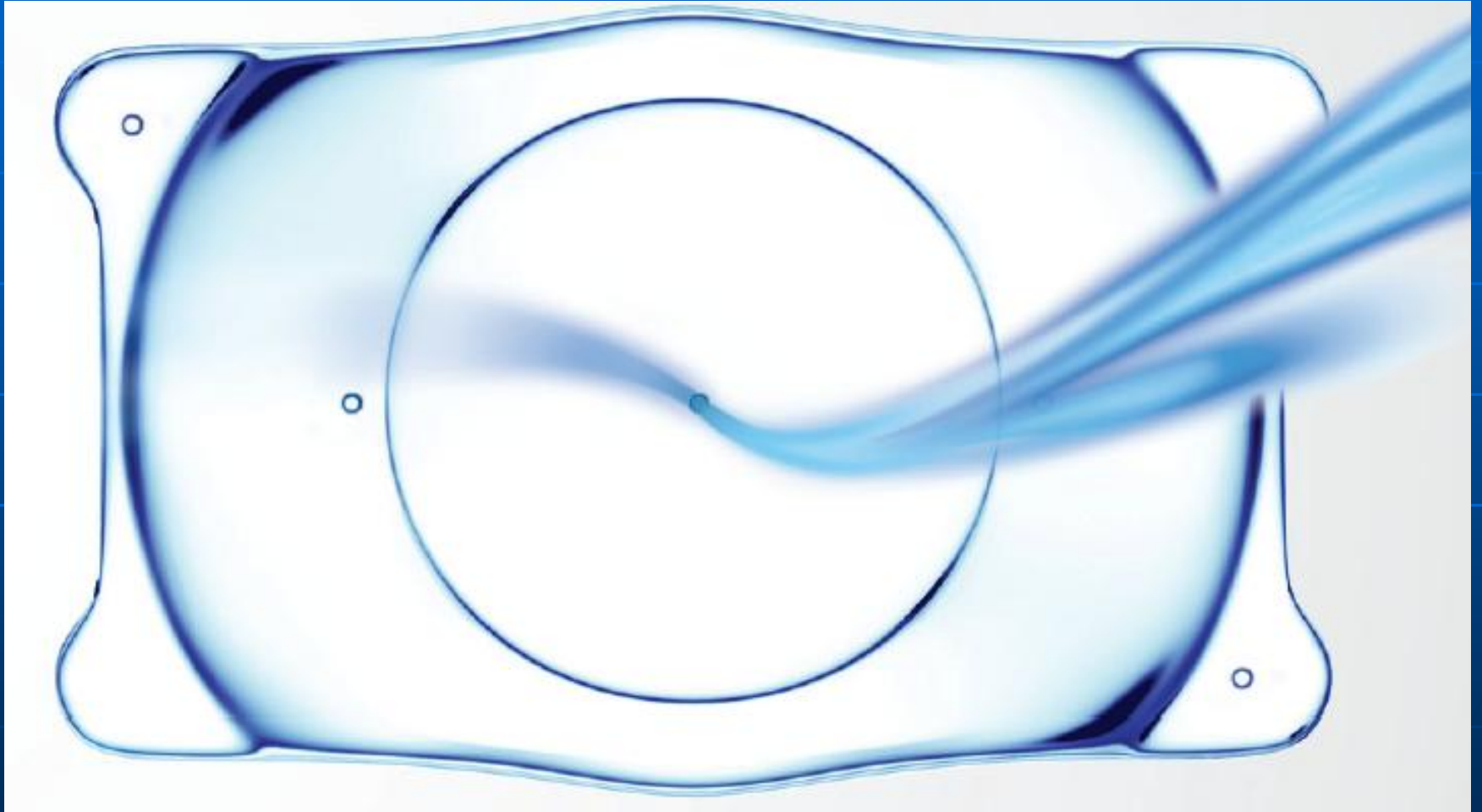




# In conclusion

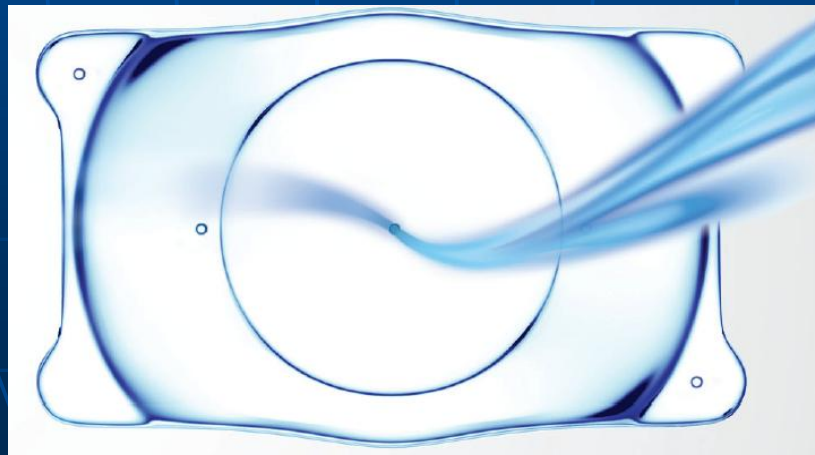
- The most probable cause of early post-operative IOP spike is viscoelastic retention, then non-patent /insufficient PIs, then oversized ICL.
- The decision tree provided above tackles the situation of **combined High IOP + High Vault**.
- You can have high ICL vault without any signs/symptoms, and this will be covered at a different presentation.
- You can also have high IOP with normal vault after few days (when visco is not the problem any more) and then a differential diagnosis by gonioscopy should be made.

# NEW ICL model V4C



# The new Visian ICL® V4c with CentraFLOW

- Technology clearly simplifies the ICL surgical procedure
- Eliminates the need for PIs ;
- Restores a more natural aqueous flow
- Facilitates OVD removal



THANK  
You