

# COMPARISON OF GLISTENING FORMATION AND WHITENING OF HYDROPHOBIC ACRYLIC IOLS

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#### FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE



- > P. Rozot
  - travel funded
  - consultant for Alcon, Carl Zeiss, Thea
  - > no interest in the main subject of this presentation
- M. Bouquey, C.Chong:
  - Acrylian employees
- >Y. Guldenfels
  - consultant for Carl Zeiss
  - > no interest in the main subject of this presentation

#### **PURPOSE**



I. To compare the in vitro occurence of glistening formation (number & size) and whitening of several hydrophobic acrylic IOLs

#### Glistening: microvacuoles

IOL usually remains transparent

<=> rain



#### Whitening: nanovacuoles

Smaller vacuoles, higher diffusion: IOL seems whitish

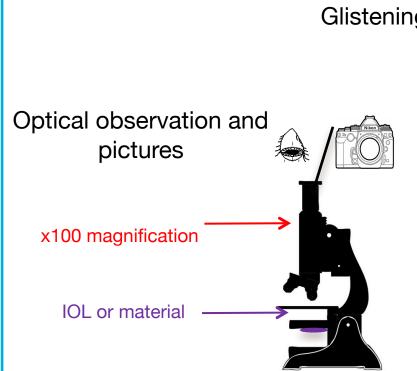




#### **MATERIAL & METHODS**

#### I. GLISTENING MEASUREMENT METHOD

The glistening is measured by counting microvacuoles in a hydrated lens/material from a picture taken with a optical microscope at x100 magnification. Microvacuoles diameter is also measured.



#### Glistening measurement method<sup>1</sup>

#### Method:

- IOL are aged in a physiological solution at 45°C for 24 hours.
- Then iol are slowly **cooled down to 35°C**. Their evolution is observed with a **microscope (x100)** for 6 hours

Glistening values given in this study are the number of micro-vacuoles after 2,5 hours after iols are placed to cool down.

#### . GLISTENING MEASUREMENT METHOD



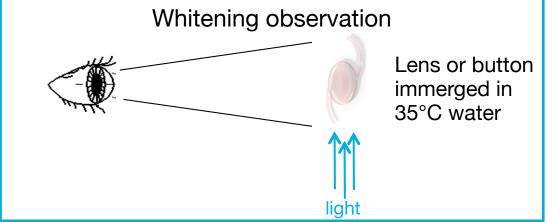
- ImageJ sofware is used to determine the number and the diameter of microvacuole (=MV).
  - □ The analysis is made on the most representative picture, which is the one with the most homogeneous and the highest MV's density
  - Over the five pictures of the sample, the most representative is usually the one of sample's center
- Determination of MV's diameter
  - ☐ The scale on Image J is measured and set using a sight
  - Once the scale set, ImageJ provides MV's diameter in µm
- MV's counting
  - MV are manually counted

#### II. WHITENING MEASUREMENT METHOD

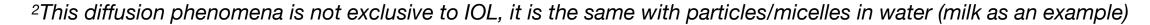
- What's the whitening?
  - The material (lens or button) immerged in water becomes lightly opalescent to white

This phenomena can be observed without a microscope, by lighting the

material from its side

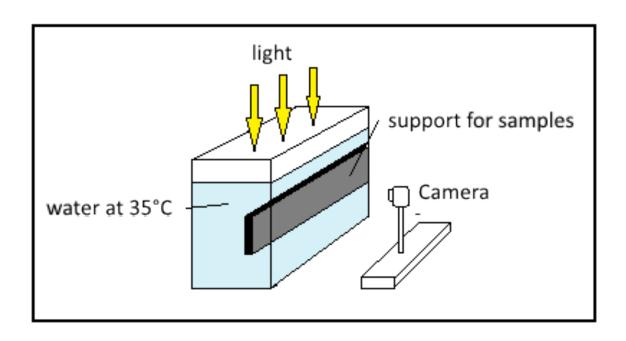


- □ Whitening is due to the **diffusion** of light² through « **nano-vacuoles** »
  - > The intensity of diffused light is proportionnal to  $\frac{1}{vacuoles \cdot diameter^6}$
  - > This intensity can be measured by a RGB histogram



#### III. WHITENING

- Whitening analysis of aged buttons
  - Buttons are aged in 35°C pure water over 2000 hours
  - A picture is taken and analyzed with ImageJ each week to study buttons's aging



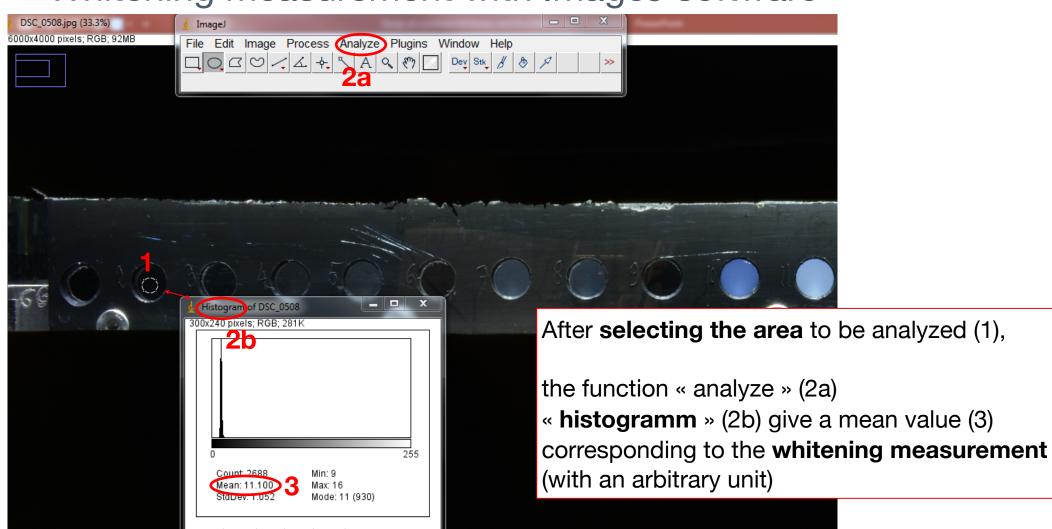




#### II. WHITENING

Whitening measurement with ImageJ software

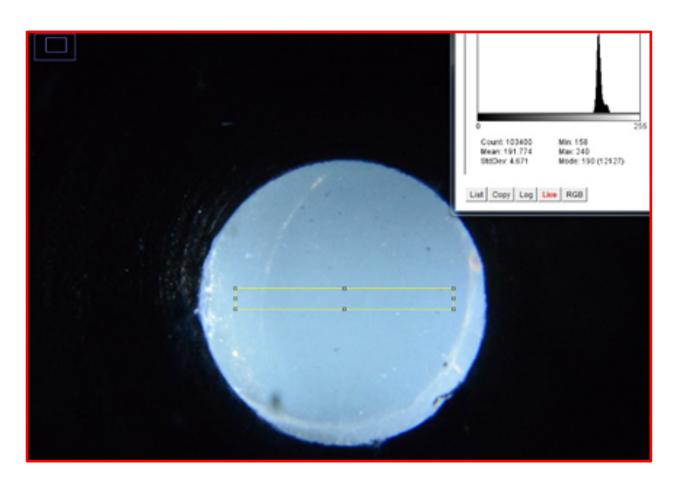
List Copy Log Live RGB



## II. WHITENING

Example of whitening measurement with ImageJ software

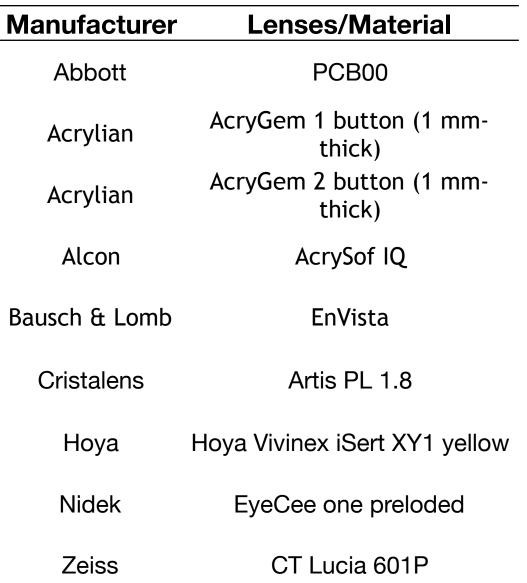


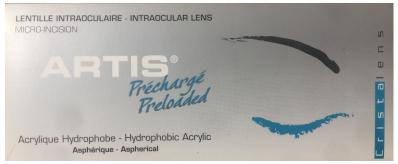




# **RESULTS**

#### STUDIED IOLS FOR GLISTENING





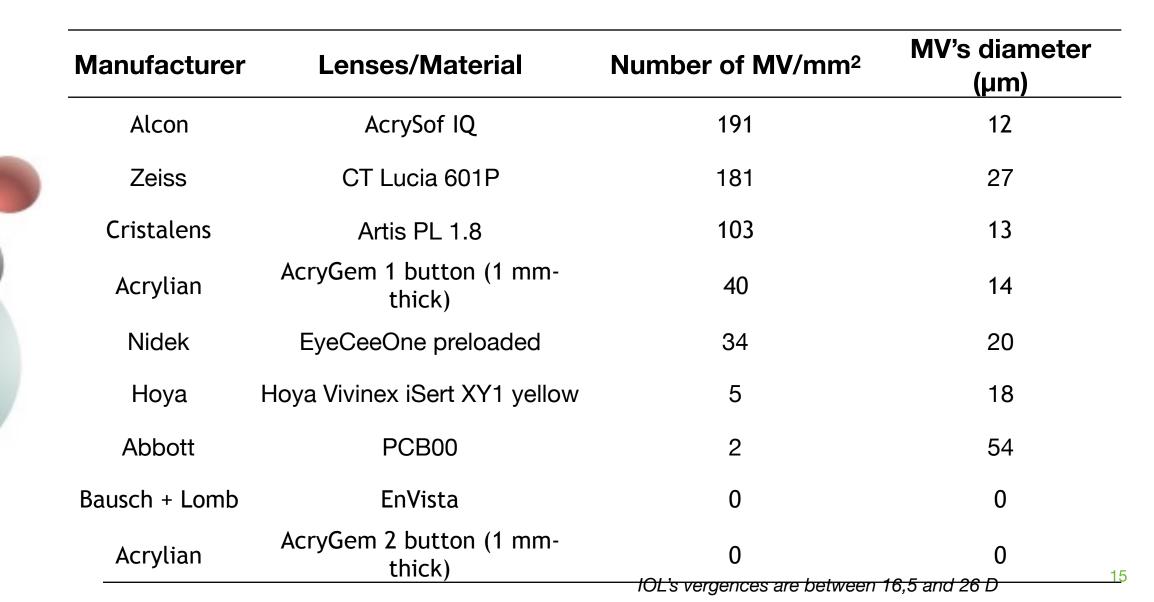




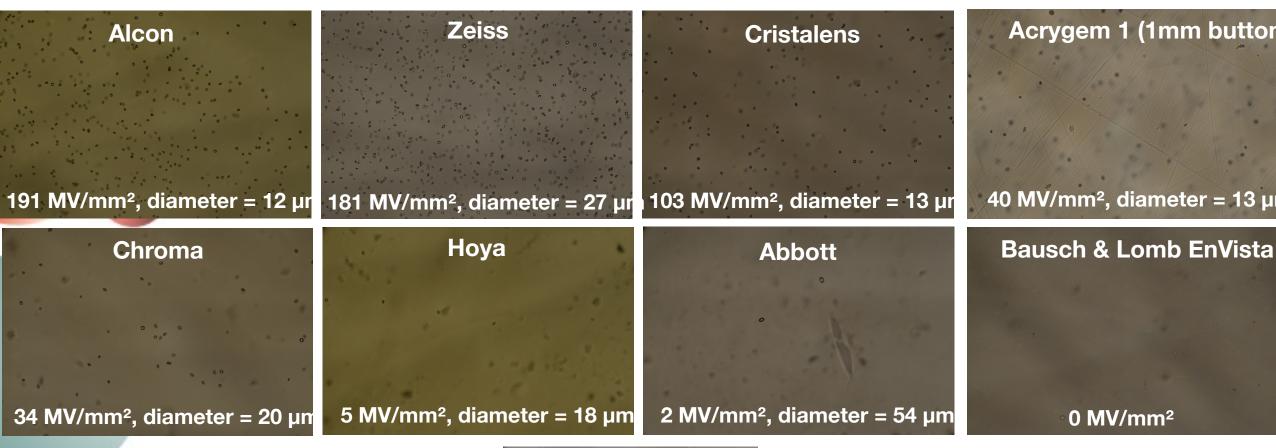




#### **GLISTENING RESULTS**



#### II. COMMERCIAL LENSES AND ACRYGEM 1 & 2 MATERIALS

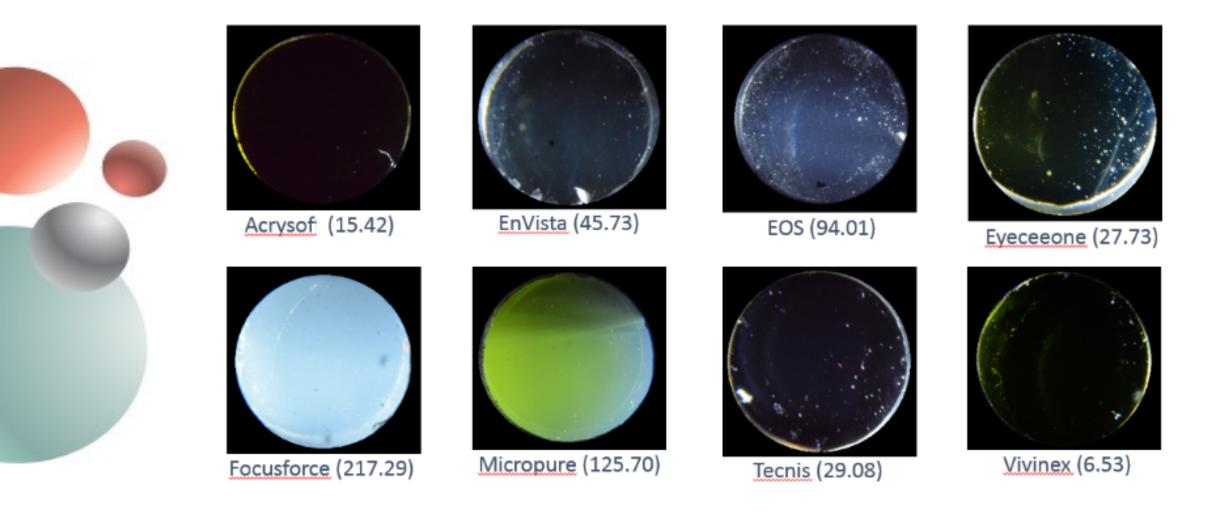


Acrygem 2 (1mm-button)

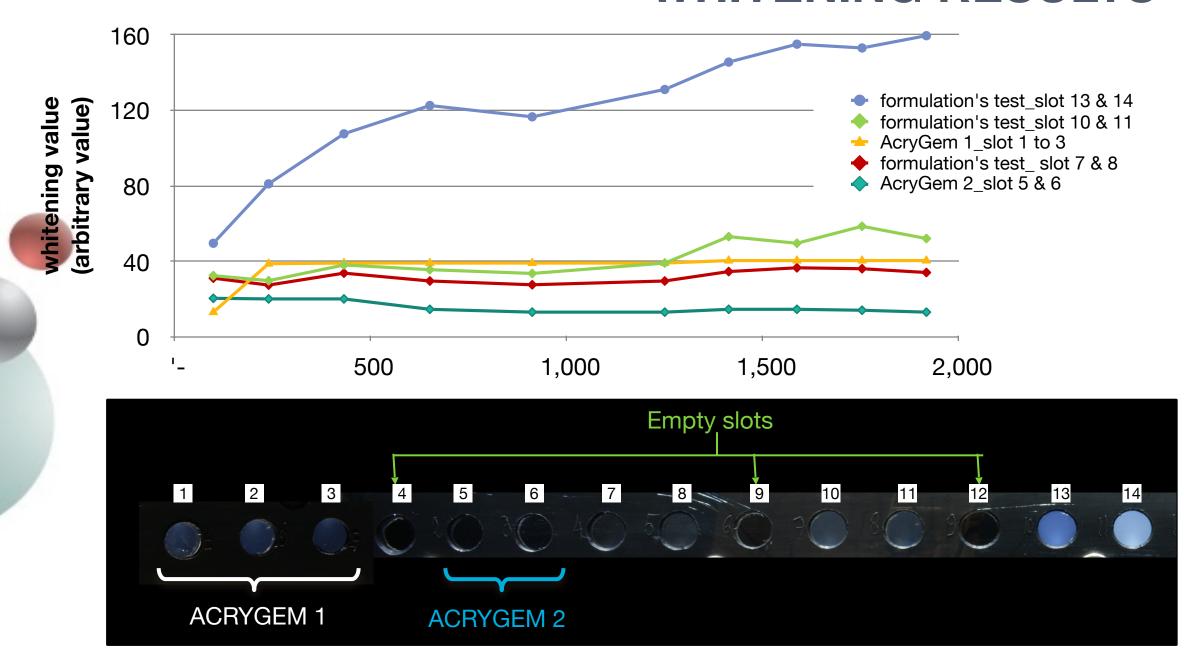
0 MV/mm<sup>2</sup>



IOL	Diopter	white at t=0	white at t=119j	Δ (whitening)
Vivinex	+25.5D	4.43	6.53	2.10
Acrysof	+20.0D	7.39	15.42	8.03
EyeceeOne	+21.5D	10.02	27.73	17.71
Tecnis	+22.5D	8.02	29.08	21.06
EnVista	+20.0D	17.86	45.73	27.87
Micropure	-	65.85	125.70	59.85
EOS	+26.5D	9.06	94.01	84.95
Focusforce	+21.5D	10.64	217.29	206.65



At 119 days





- Group 1 : no significant whitening :
   o Vivinex (Hoya) et Acrysof (Alcon)
- Group 2: mild whitening:
   o Eyeceeone (Nidek), Tecnis (Abbott) et EnVista (Santen)
- Groupe 3 : moderato whitening:
   o Micropure (PhysIOL) et EOS (Cristalens)
- Groupe 4: high whitening:
   o Focusforce (Anadolu Tip Teknolojileri)

#### CONCLUSION

- Hydrophobic acrylic IOLs
  - less PCO than hydrophilic
  - inclusion of small particles of water favored by temperature changes, especially from warm to cold
  - > evolutivity ?
  - clinical significance discussed
    - glistening: little effect
    - whitening: more light diffusion (scotopic)
- Hydrophilic: no hydric particles, but sometimes intra optic or surface calcifications
- go on looking for the best material!