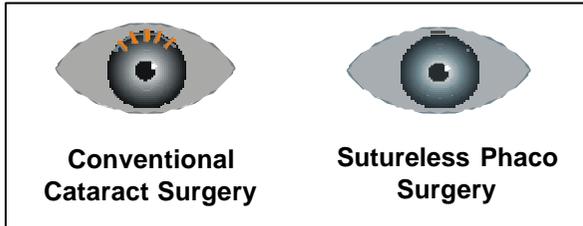


Advantages of Phaco

- Early surgery can be done, so the patient need not wait for the cataract to mature.
- Small incision.
- No sutures
 - no irritation
 - no watering
 - no need for suture removal



- Early return to work.
- No need to continue eye drops for a long time.
- No need for hospital stay. Even if the patient stays in the hospital, it is only for a short time.
- Only one postoperative visit necessary.
- Stable refraction after one month.

It is the ophthalmic surgeon who makes the final decision on whether the patient can undergo phaco or not.

If you or anybody in your family or neighbourhood has eye problems,

Do Not Delay

See an eye specialist immediately.

Remember:

Only an ophthalmologist can provide total eye care: Medical, Surgical and Optical

It's your sight!

Your eyes deserve the best care available!

PHACO (Phacoemulsification)

Small Incision Sutureless
Cataract Surgery with
Intraocular Lens (IOL) Implant



Aravind Eye Hospitals

& Postgraduate Institute of Ophthalmology

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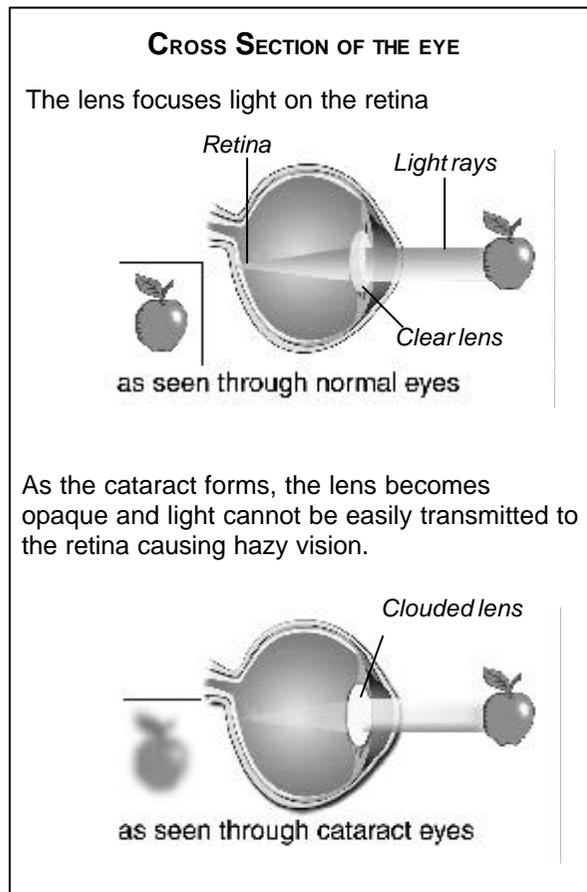


ARAVIND
in service for sight

What is Cataract?

Normally, the lens of the eye is clear and allows light rays to pass through easily. When a cataract develops, the lens becomes cloudy and opaque. The light rays no longer pass through the lens, so the patient cannot see clearly.

- Cataract is not a new growth or a film over the eye. In most cases, it is just part of the aging process.
- It is not contagious.



Types of Cataract

There are many types of cataracts. A change in the chemical composition of the lens causes most cataracts. The following are the various types of cataracts.

Senile Cataract

This is the most common type of cataract, comprising 80 percent of the total cataracts. It occurs in patients above the age of 50.

Congenital Cataract

Cataracts in children are rare. They can be caused by infection of the mother during pregnancy, or they may be hereditary.

Traumatic Cataract

Eye injuries may cause cataracts in patients of any age.

Secondary Cataract

Eye diseases, like glaucoma, iritis, eye tumours, and diabetes may cause cataracts.

Drug-induced Cataract

Prolonged treatment with steroid drugs, either local (e.g., allergic conjunctivitis) or systemic (e.g., asthma) may lead to cataract formation.

Symptoms

- Blurring or dimness of vision.
- Feeling of a film over the eyes.
- Sensitivity to light and glare.

Treatment

Cataract cannot be cured by medicines or spectacles. Removal of the clouded lens through surgery is the only treatment.

A cataract operation is a minor operation done with local anaesthesia. During the 15 minute surgery, the cataract is removed and replaced by either:

- Cataract eye glasses or
- Intraocular lens implant (IOL)

Intraocular Lens (IOL)

An IOL is a tiny transparent convex lens, made of polymethyl methacrylate, (a harmless plastic substance) inserted in the eye during surgery. Unlike contact lenses, an IOL stays permanently in the eye and does not cause irritation.

Advantages of IOL

- Since the lens is placed inside the eye, the patient need not wear glasses for clear vision.
- Images are clear and of the same dimension without distortion.
- Full vision returns very early.
- Normal field of vision.

Types of Cataract Removal

Routine Method

A 10-mm incision is made in the eye. The cataract is removed, and the opening is closed with sutures.

Phaco or Sutureless Surgery Method

A 5-mm incision is made in the eye. The cataract is broken into small pieces by a machine with ultrasonic waves and removed with a needle. A specially prepared IOL is inserted into the eye and the wound heals without sutures.