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Comparative Study Of Applanation And Optical Coherence Biometry Method For The Intraocular Lens Power Calculation

Rakibul Hasan Khan*

**Assistant Professor Department Of Optometry Assam Down Town University Guwahati*

***Corresponding Author:** Rakibul Hasan Khan

Abstract
One of the most common and successful ophthalmic procedures today is the removal of water from the eye and the implantation of a fake intraocular lens. One of the excess issues, notwithstanding, is the precise computation of intraocular lens power important for accomplishing the ideal postoperative refraction. Refractive result following phacoemulsification relies on exactness in different factors utilized in biometry procedure. In this study I have analyzed the intraocular lens power estimation by traditional applanation ultrasound, customary submersion ultrasound and halfway coherence laser interferometer For our tertiary instructional hub, where staff with varying degrees of involvement and mastery in biometry take estimates the context of computation of the intraocular lens that is needed prior to waterfall medical procedure, the review examined visual biometry values using applanation and inundation procedures.

Keywords: Optical, Coherence Biometry, Power Calculation, Intraocular lens.

1. Introduction

For a precise calculation of IOL power, it is necessary to estimate the visual pivotal length preoperatively (A.L.). Both Optical Coherence Biometry (OCB) as well as Applanation Biometry (USB) (OCB) can be used to estimate the visual pivotal length (AL-Scan, Nidek). Optical Biometry has replaced Ultrasound Biometry as the best option in Ocular Biometry due to the limitations of ultrasound biometry. Even so, Ultrasound Biometry is still required for particularly thick waterfalls. It has been found that 54 percent of refraction as expected errors immediately following the IOL implants can be blamed on A.L. estimation mistakes, 8 (1) percent on corneal power estimation mistakes, and 38 percent on miscalculations of postoperative foremost chamber profundity due to ultrasound biometry measurements.

Applanation (A-Filter) Biometry estimates the A.L. incorrectly, resulting in an unsatisfactory post-use refractive result. An off-hub estimate of the A.L. by the transducer can be attributed to the globe's size and an off-hub estimation of the A.L. Non-contact IOL Ace has been shown to be a potentially more accurate technique than Ultrasound Biometry. For determining front chamber depth, pivotal length, and lens thickness, an ultrasound examination is the standard procedure. After hitting intraocular structures with the shaft, the transducer sends back a signal that shows a hint of visual spikes all the way from orbital fat from the cornea. 3 Applanation, inundation, and optical methods can all be used to obtain biometric data. Contact/ Applanation is a common technique that involves putting an ultrasonographic test just on focal cornea; the above mildly deep gouges the exterior, resulting in different levels of corneal compressions, which can cause errors in the values.

When using the inundation A-filter biometry, an eye-safe sclera (Prager) shell is used as a barrier between a test subject and the eye. Since there are no eyewitnesses involved, the optical technique may be more accurate. It's a non-contact procedure called a "halfway coherence interferometer" (PCI). (2) 5 Techniques such as drenching and optical imaging produce similar outcomes 6 for eyes with thick waterfalls, back sub-capsular waterfalls, vision worse than 6/60, nystagmus or temperamental covers, a different biometry technique is required. This is the major drawback of the optical strategy. It fails to obtain pivotal length estimates in around 8-17 percent of eyes. 7-9 unfortunately, the optical strategy isn't important in our current situation because many waterfalls in our population are already thick at the time of medical procedure.

1.1. Optical Coherence Biometry

Optical biometry has turned into the highest quality level in ocular biometry as it work son partial coherence interferometers and considered as profoundly exact, simple to perform, harmless and agreeable for the patient.

Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is an optical imaging procedure that biometrics and tomography are performed using infrared laser light.
Partial coherence interferometers, an OCT variant with two beams. (PCI) is harsh toward longitudinal eye developments, it involves the cornea as a source of perspective surface, it measures with high accuracy and exactness, the AL of typical and cataractous eyes,
An economically accessible optical biometry gear, generally utilizes the light of the infrared (λ = 780 nm) in terms of concision for the estimation of the optical AL, which converts to mathematical AL by utilizing a gathering refractive list,
Besides, it makes estimation for the corneal arch, the front chamber profundity, and the corneal distance across and furthermore makes estimation for the ideation power by the obtained biometry information, utilizing a few IOL power computation equations incorporated into its PC programming,

Optical interferometers utilize the Michelson peculiarity, which is a typical setup In addition to Albert Abraham Michelson's design of it. (3) The beam splitter divides a light source into two separate beams. Interferometrically, the beam splitter combines the amplitudes of each of those reflections.

Set up with two mirrors and a beam splitter in a Michelson interferometer. In Fig. 1, a light source S creates a commotion on town splitter surface M at point C by emitted light. Some light is sent to point B while others are reflected back to point A, which makes the beam splitter partially intelligent. (4) To create an obstruction design occurrence on the locator at point E (on the retina of a patient's eye), both beams join at guide C. An imaging identifier will record a sinusoidal periphery design if there is a slight difference in point between the two returning beams.
In the event that there is ideal spatial arrangement between the returning beams, the won't deliver any such example but instead a steady power over the beam reliant upon the differential way length. Such example exact control of the beam ways.

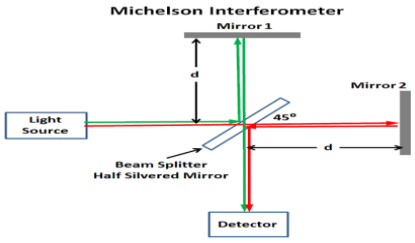

Figure.1: In the Michelson interferometer, the path of light

An intelligible (laser) source is shown in Fig. 1. Even white light from a release can be used to achieve essentially obstruction contrast. The light source's coherence length must be kept below the differential way length. It very well may be just in micrometers for white light.

In the event that a lossless beam splitter is utilized, optical energy is preserved. So every point on the obstruction design present in a beam will returning toward the source, rodent

The approach of another economically accessible gadget which utilizes partial rational interferometers (PCI) to quantify hub length presents particular benefits over customary ultrasound strategies for estimation.(5) If you don't touch the eye, you don't have to worry about corneal scrapes. This method claims essentially higher goal proportions of hub length (give or take 0.01 millimetres versus give or take 0.15 mm), front chamber profundity (give or take offices to gauge corneal bend (give or take 0.01 mm),

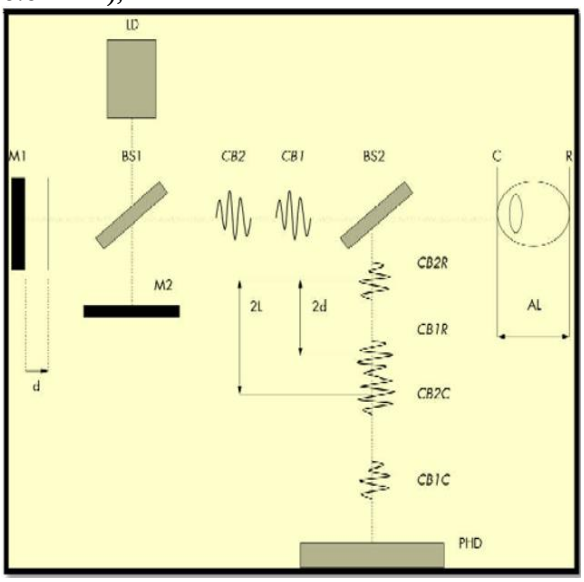

Figure.2 Optics of IOL Master

The Opt. Coh. Biometer width with a hexagonal example, from the air inverse sets of light is estimated dispassionately by the estimations inward programming what's more, the steroidal surface shape ace estimates optical hub length by partial coherence interferometer, in light of Michelson interferometer, as displayed in following (figure 2). Produces light (λ = 780 nm) of short coherence lens reflected into the eye by mirrors M1 and M2, subsequent to being parted into two coaxial beams over conventional ultrasound techniques for estimation. The select. Coh. Biometer contact with the eye and consequently stays away from hazard of corneal scraped spot, claims altogether higher goal proportions of hub

length contrasted and ultrasound techniques (give or take 0.01 mm versus give or take 0.15 mm), front chamber profundity (give or take 0.01 mm versus give or take 0.15 mm), and has extra offices to quantify corneal bend (give or take 0.01 mm), Pick. Coh. Bio meter mirrors six places of light, organized in a 2.3 mm hexagonal example, from the air-tear interface.(6) The division of inverse set of light is estimated unbiased by the estimations inside programming also, the steroidal surface bend determined from three fix meridians. The IOL ace estimates optical hub length by partial coherence interferometer, in light of Michelson interferometer, as displayed in following figure 2. The laser diode (LD)λ = 780 nm) of short coherence length (CL= 160 μm), which is reflected into the eye by mirrors M1 and M2, subsequent to being parted into two coaxial beams select. In contrast to ultrasound, the Coh. Bio meter does not make direct contact with the eye and, as a result, reduces the risk of a corneal scraped spot. A larger primary chamber and better goal proportions for pivotal length are two additional features of the Coh. Bio metre (give or take 0.01 mm versus 0.15 mm). The corneal and retinal interfaces in the eye reflect the two coaxial beams that are split and introduced into the eye. After passing through a second beam splitter, the coaxial beams are detected by a photo detector (PHD), which measures the difference in recurrence between them (BS2). Because the mirror M1 moves at a constant speed, there will be a Doppler shift in the periodicity of mirror-reflected coaxial light at the photo detector during estimation. The removal of the mirror M1 prevents accurate measurements of the distance between the cornea and the retina, as the reflected signals distinguished at the photo detector cannot be completely settled and connected.

2. Material and Method

A prospective and interventional randomised study design informs our comparative analysis. The size of the example is shown here. If Cohen's impact is taken into account, the population is estimated at 400 people (200 for each gathering). (7)Ethics Committee of Government Medical College, Haldwani (Nainital) endorsed the study after informed consent was obtained from patients undergoing routine ophthalmological evaluation at Dr. Sushila Tewari Hospital and Government Medical College, Haldwani. All patients are considered between the ages of 40 and 70, with a gradual progression from juvenile to mature.

Refractive surgery patients with any of the following conditions should be avoided: Corneal irregularities (such as hyper mature cataracts), ileitis (including sclerotic), glaucoma, connective tissue problems (such as fibromyalgia), immune compromise (such as a compromised immune system), patients who failed to show up for their scheduled checkups (such as those who had missed appointments), patients with posterior capsular lease (such as those who had ill-a a patient with an AL >/= 25 mm and an AL =/= 21 mm

Those individuals adhere to the OPD standards, which are defined as 40-70-year-old males and females from urban and rural areas with varying socioeconomic backgrounds, (8) will be interviewed in detail about their symptoms, onset, duration of side effects, and any other relevant information.

Preoperative cycloplegic retinoscopy, if possible, and an auto-refractor-meter if necessary, should be used to assess distance vision sharpness, rather than relying solely on Snellen's outline. AL-Scan (Nidek) keratometry readings are recorded in Dioptre. Additionally, A-Scan (Biomed) still hasn't decided on the A.L. (Nidek).

Initially, the AL-Scan was used to make A.L. (9) estimation, and then the applanation Biometry was applied to avoid any errors due to the corneal epithelium being compromised accidentally by a close encounter with the ultrasound.

A.L. estimations were performed first using AL-Scan, followed by applanation biometry, in order to avoid errors in applanation biometry caused by the ultrasound test damaging the corneal epithelium. (10) When the patient sat upright, the transducer was held in such a way that the ultrasound pillar was facing the globe.. Cut-light bio microscopy and funds assessment with immediate and backhanded ophthalmoscope yielded a precise point-by-point perception. For refractive corrections, it was noted that the patients were evaluated a month after the fact.

2.1 Sample Size: 300

2.2 Tools: SPSS

2.3 Test: ANOVA

3. Result

Researchers studied the eyes of 125 men and 175 women between the ages of 40 and 70, and they separated them into three distinct age groups based

on how much time had passed since their birth: 40-50, 51-60, and 61-70. The female to male ratio is 1:1.03 The App Biometry group has a mean age of 62.1 9.03, while the Opt.Coh. Biometry group has a mean age of 62.97 9.57. App. Biometry has a case dispersion of 30 (15 percent) and Opt. Coh. Biometry has a case dispersion of 24 (12 percent). Only 55 (27.50%) and 45 (22.50%) of 51-60-year-old gathering cases are suited to Apps. Biometry, and 115 (57.50%) of 61-70-year-old gathering cases are suited to Pick. Coh. Biometrics. (Fig-3)

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	125	41.7
Female	175	58.3

Table: 1 Gender of Respondent

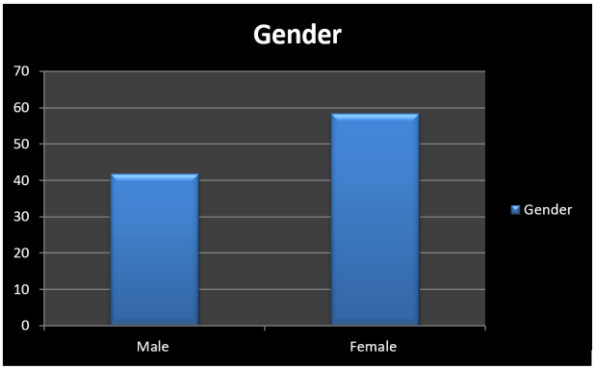

Figure: 3 Gender of Respondent

Age	Biometry	Coh. Biometry
40-50	50	100
51-60	100	150
61-70	150	50

Table: 2 Age of Respondent

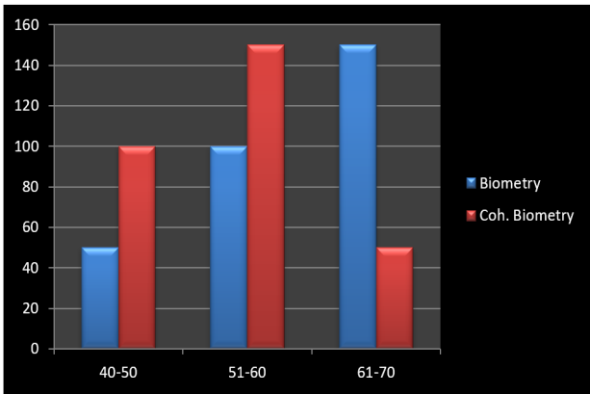

Figure: 4 Age of Respondent

	Mean	S.D
App Biometry	62.1	9.03
Opt. Coh. Biometry	62.97	9.57

Table: 3 Descriptive Analyses

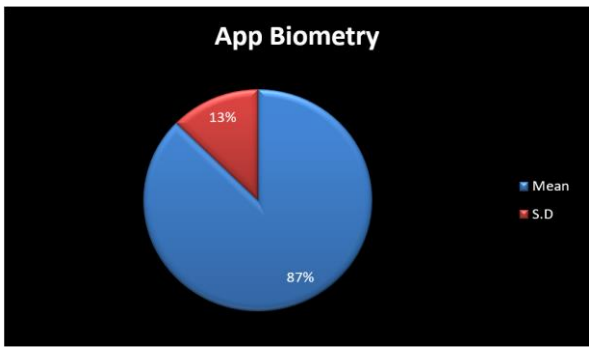

Figure: 5 Descriptive Analyses

When it comes to showing the subjective correlation between various types of waterfall and multiple age groups are affected, but Nuclear Sclerosis with Posterior Sub Capsular Glioma has the greatest impact. Waterfall, which has an overall complete count of 192 (48.00 percent) and we track it more conspicuously in the 61-70 year old age group, which is counted by 119. (48.37 percent). From the total count of 192 Biometrics, Applanation Biometry saw 104 cases (52%) and Optical Coherence Biometry saw 88 cases (44%). (48.00 percent).

There are 38 Posterior Sub Capsular Waterfalls (9.50 percent) and 17 of these are more noticeable in the 40-50 age group (31.48 percent). Applanation Biometry was used in 21 cases (10.50 percent) and Optical Coherence Biometry could be used in 17 cases (8.50 percent) from a total of 38 cases, according to both Biometrics gatherings (9.50 percent).

The total number of Biometrics examples distributed by International Organization for Local Self-Determination of Biometrics is 400. App. Biometry has a mean standard deviation of 21.75 2.1, while Opt. (11) Coh. Biometry has a mean standard deviation of 20.88 1.59. Between 14.5 and 27.5 for App. Biometry, and 14.00-25.00 for Opt. Coh Biometry, the base to greatest reach is available. App. Biometry's middle incentive is 21.5 and Opt Coh's middle incentive is 21.00. Interquartile range for App. Biometry: 20.500-23; for Opt. Coh Biometry: 20.00-22. We believe that this connection is extremely important (p-esteem 0.0001). (Fig-6)

Refractive Errors	APP	OPTCOH
10	4.25	3.22
20	3.15	3.55
30	3.96	4.36
40	4.02	4.1
50	6.3	4.12
60	4.3	3.3
70	3.6	3.69

Table: 3 The various kinds of blunders got by both the biometrics

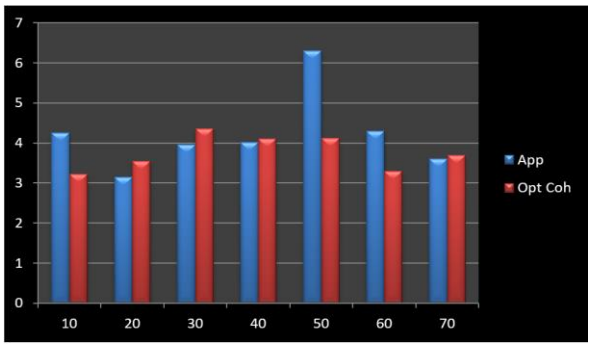

Figure: 6 The various kinds of blunders got by both the biometrics

4. Discussion

Pick. Coh is the non-attacking system for A.L. estimations. To determine the the distance between the corneal interface and the retinal shade epithelium, biometry measures this distance (RPE). (12) Pick. Coh. Biometrics has a more noteworthy exactness since Visual A.L. is measured along the visual pivot, which is the patient's estimation shaft, as they focus on it application. (13)

It is estimated by biometry how far apart the corneal vertex and the inner restricting film are from one another (ILM). A misalignment between the estimated pivot and the visual hub may occur when using App. biometry for estimation.

The difference in A.L. estimation may be due to the starting point of estimation for the two modalities. Opt kinetic biometry (OBM) and optical coherence tomography (OCT) both place the A.L. measurement at the second principal plane of the cornea (0.05 mm deeper than the corneal peak) and the RPE of the fovea (0.25 mm deeper than the ILM). Quality of the goal decreases as the number of occurrences decrease. Because of the laser light, A.L. has been able to improve its goal and precision. An optical coherence tomography (OCT) biometric resolution ranges from 0.10 to 0.12 mm, while the apparent wavelength (AL) is 0.01 mm.

5. Conclusion

Opt.Coh. Biometry (AL-Scan) delicate, easy to understand furthermore, non-contact procedure sort of gadget. It permits exactable. Estimation and assurance of IOL power for waterfall medical procedure in examination of A-Scan (App. Biometry).Yet, the App. Subsequently the duel pillar fractional coherence laser interferometer works on the prescient worth of postoperative refraction in eyes going through waterfall medical procedure. Likewise it is more exact in instance of high myopia and hypermetropia when contrasted with Ashcan biometry. (14) It is less tedious and has the benefits of further developed accuracy and patient agreeableness when contrasted with regular applanation ultrasound biometry. Be that as it may, when there is a purpose in supplanting the norm ultrasound procedure with PCLI comes in to picture, the last option lingers behind since it's an exorbitant endeavour, PCLI disappointments are critical in numbers particularly in an emerging nations like India where still the greater part patients have thick waterfall at season of being worked for which blocks their biometry estimations by IOL Master.

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