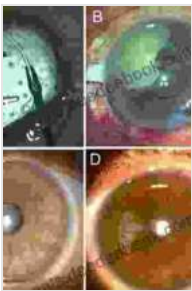


From Phacoemulsification Over Secondary IOL Implantation To Dropped Nucleus

Phacoemulsification

Phacoemulsification is a surgical procedure used to remove cataracts. Cataracts are a clouding of the lens of the eye, which can lead to blurred vision, glare, and other visual disturbances. Phacoemulsification is the most common type of cataract surgery, and it is typically performed on an outpatient basis.



Complications During and After Cataract Surgery: From Phacoemulsification Over Secondary IOL Implantation to Dropped Nucleus

by Tanya R. Taylor

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 146401 KB

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 508 pages

Screen Reader : Supported



During phacoemulsification, the surgeon makes a small incision in the cornea, the clear outer layer of the eye. A probe is then inserted into the eye, and it uses ultrasonic waves to break up the cataract into small pieces. The pieces of the cataract are then suctioned out of the eye.

Phacoemulsification is a relatively safe and effective procedure. However, there are some risks associated with the procedure, including:

* Infection * Bleeding * Swelling * Corneal damage * Retinal detachment

Secondary IOL Implantation

Secondary IOL implantation is a procedure used to implant an intraocular lens (IOL) after cataract surgery. An IOL is a clear, artificial lens that is placed in the eye to replace the cloudy lens that was removed during cataract surgery.

Secondary IOL implantation is typically performed when the patient's natural lens is not able to be removed during cataract surgery. This can occur for a variety of reasons, such as if the lens is too hard or if it is stuck to the back of the eye.

Secondary IOL implantation is a relatively simple procedure, and it is typically performed on an outpatient basis. During the procedure, the surgeon makes a small incision in the cornea, and the IOL is inserted into the eye. The incision is then closed with sutures.

Secondary IOL implantation is a relatively safe and effective procedure. However, there are some risks associated with the procedure, including:

* Infection * Bleeding * Swelling * Corneal damage * Retinal detachment

Dropped Nucleus

Dropped nucleus is a complication that can occur during cataract surgery or secondary IOL implantation. Dropped nucleus occurs when the lens of

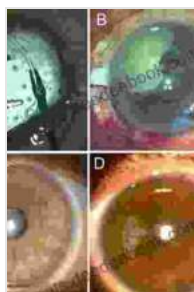
the eye falls into the vitreous, the clear gel-like substance that fills the back of the eye.

Dropped nucleus can cause a variety of symptoms, including:

* Blurred vision * Floaters * Pain * Light sensitivity

Dropped nucleus is a serious complication, and it can lead to permanent vision loss. Treatment for dropped nucleus typically involves surgery to remove the lens from the vitreous.

Phacoemulsification, secondary IOL implantation, and dropped nucleus are all important procedures that can be used to treat cataracts. These procedures are relatively safe and effective, but there are some risks associated with each procedure. It is important to discuss the risks and benefits of these procedures with your doctor before making a decision about treatment.



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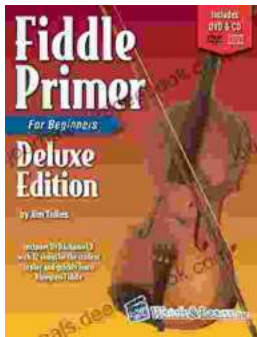
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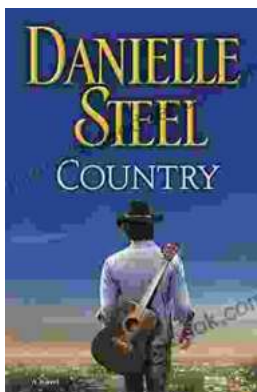
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