



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**MONA MAGHRABY**



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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

### قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



### يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



**MONA MAGHRABY**



# **Comparison between Posterior Capsular Opacification Following Implantation of Hydrophilic & Hydrophobic Acrylic IOLs**

**Thesis**

**For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree  
in Ophthalmology**

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**2021**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسبحانك لا علم لنا  
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت  
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٢٢

*First and foremost, I feel always  
indebted to **ALLAH**, the Most Kind  
and Most Merciful.*

# Acknowledgment

*I'd like to express my respectful thanks and profound gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Sheriff Elwan**, Professor & Chairman of Ophthalmology Department - Faculty of Medicine- Ain Shams University for suggesting the title, his keen guidance, kind supervision, valuable advice and continuous encouragement which made possible the completion of this work.*

*I am also delighted to express my deepest gratitude and thanks to **Asst. Prof. Dr. Rania Serag Elkitkat**, Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her kind care, continuous supervision, valuable instructions, constant help and great assistance throughout this work.*

*I am deeply thankful to **Dr. Ossama Tarek Sayed Mada**, Lecturer of Ophthalmology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his great help, active participation and guidance.*

*I would like to express my hearty thanks to all my family for their support till this work was completed.*

*Last but not least my sincere thanks and appreciation to all patients participated in this study.*

*Karim Raafat Aly Elsayed Rehan*

## **Conflicts of Interest**

I declare that there is no conflict of interest or financial interest.

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## *List of Abbreviations*

| Abb.        | Full term                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| LECs .....  | Lens epithelial cells                |
| AZ .....    | Anterior zonular fibers              |
| CM .....    | Ciliary muscle                       |
| EMT .....   | Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition |
| FGF-2 ..... | Fibroblast growth factor 2           |
| HS .....    | Highly significant                   |
| LECs .....  | Lens epithelial cells                |
| NS .....    | Non significant                      |
| PCO .....   | Posterior Capsular Opacification     |
| PZ .....    | Zonular fibers                       |
| S .....     | Significant                          |
| TGF .....   | Transforming growth factor           |

# INTRODUCTION

**P**osterior capsule opacification (PCO), often referred to as “secondary cataract”, is the commonest complication of cataract surgery occurring in up to 50% of candidates within 2–3 years postoperatively. Moreover, it has been reported that the PCO incidence reaches up to 100% in younger children when the posterior capsule remains intact. <sup>(1, 2)</sup>

PCO is known to be a multifactorial pathology and is likely a complicated interaction of several variables, including the surgical technique, the IOL materials, and the variable IOL designs. <sup>(3)</sup>

The central PCO, which significantly lowers the patients’ visual acuity for obscuring the visual axis, can be treated with either surgical intervention (such as posterior capsule scraping) or with a non-surgical Nd: YAG (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet) laser capsulotomy. The latter method has been gaining a wide acceptance for long time interval, but may be associated with several complications, and therefore prevention remains the best measure for controlling this pathology. <sup>(4)</sup>

## **AIM OF THE WORK**

**T**o compare the incidence of posterior capsular opacification in patients who underwent hydrophilic IOLs versus hydrophobic IOLs implantation.

*Chapter 1*

## **PATHOGENESIS OF POSTERIOR CAPSULAR OPACIFICATION (PCO)**

**T**he lens epithelial cells (LECs) left behind in the capsular bag after any type of extracapsular cataract surgery are mainly responsible for PCO development.<sup>(5)</sup> Proliferation, migration, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT), collagen deposition, and lens fiber regeneration of LECs are the main causes of opacification.

It appears that cataract surgery induces a wound healing response in the lens, and leftover LECs proliferate and migrate across the posterior capsule and undergo lens fiber regeneration and EMT.<sup>(6)</sup>

Clinically, there are 2 morphological types of PCO, the fibrosis type and the pearl type.<sup>(7)</sup> Fibrosis-type PCO is caused by the proliferation and migration of LECs, which undergo EMT, resulting in fibrous metaplasia and leading to significant visual loss by producing folds and wrinkles in the posterior capsule. While pearl-type PCO is caused by the LECs located at the equatorial lens region (lens bow) causing regeneration of crystallin-expressing lenticular fibers and forming Elschnig pearls and Soemmering ring, **(Fig. 1)** responsible for most cases of PCO-related visual loss.<sup>(8)</sup> **(Fig. 2)**