

Monoscleral fixation of IOL after extracapsular extraction of subluxated lenses in patients with Marfan syndrome

Fixação monoesclear da LIO após extração extracapsular de cristalinos subluxados em pacientes com síndrome de Marfan

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To describe a technique of monoscleral fixation of the intraocular lens (IOL) after extracapsular extraction of subluxated lens in patients with Marfan syndrome. Design: Noncomparative, interventional case series. **Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on 14 eyes of 7 consecutive patients with subluxated lens associated with Marfan syndrome. Surgery was indicated when: 1) a lens border was observed in the pupil area with the pupil under normal lighting causing glare; or 2) the best corrected visual acuity was less than 20/70; or 3) the patient complained of monocular diplopia. Patients with a history of glaucoma, retinal detachment, trauma or other systemic diseases were excluded. **Results:** The mean postoperative follow-up was 15.43 ± 9.33 months (range, 6 to 30 months). The best spectacle-corrected visual acuity varied from 20/25 to 20/60, where 71.43% reached 20/30 or better. No case showed a worsening of visual acuity, nor were there any intraoperative or postoperative complications (intraocular lens decentration, pupilar block, glaucoma or retinal detachment). The most frequent postoperative complication was astigmatism, observed in 3 eyes (21.43%) presenting values greater than 1.5 D. **Conclusions:** This technique showed very good surgical and visual results and few complications, providing a surgical option for cases of ectopia lentis associated with Marfan syndrome, especially in some countries or regions where phacoemulsification is not available.

Keywords: Marfan syndrome; Ectopia lentis; Cataract extraction; Ophthalmologic surgical procedures; Intraocular lens implantation

INTRODUCTION

Marfan syndrome was described by the French pediatrician Antoine Marfan* in 1896 as an autosomal dominant connective tissue disorder with a high expressivity⁽¹⁾. Its prevalence is approximately 1:10.000 and it affects different races and both sexes equally⁽²⁾. The classic triad consists of subluxated lenses (ectopia lentis), skeletal deformities (tall stature, long limbs, kyphoscoliosis, pectus deformities and arachnodactyly) and cardiovascular abnormalities (degeneration of the heart valves and aortic dilatation, dissection and rupture)⁽²⁾.

* Marfan AB. Un cas de déformation congénitale des quatre membres, plus prononcée aux extrémités, caractérisée par l'allongement des os avec un certain degré d'amincissement. Bull Soc Med Hop. 1896;13:220-6 apud Nelson LB, Maumenee IH. Ectopia lentis. Surv Ophthalmol. 1982;27(2):143-60.

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O autor não tem nenhum interesse financeiro nos produtos mencionados no estudo.

Nota Editorial: Pela análise deste trabalho e por sua anuência na divulgação desta nota, agradecemos aos Drs. Fábio Henrique Cacho Casanova e Walton Nosé.

Recebido para publicação em 20.08.2003

Versão revisada recebida em 20.04.2004

Aprovação em 23.04.2004

The most common ocular feature found is ectopia lentis due to marked zonular weakness. It is generally bilateral and superotemporal in direction⁽³⁾. Other ocular features include: astigmatism, axial myopia, flat cornea, glaucoma (due to incomplete development of angle structures), and retinal detachment (due to myopia and aphakia)⁽⁴⁻⁵⁾.

Various surgical techniques have been described for the treatment of ectopia lentis, among these are the following: sectorial iridectomy, intra- and extracapsular extraction of the lens, phacoemulsification, and limbal or pars plana lensectomy^(4,6-12).

However, there is still no consensus about which technique is the safest and most effective in these cases, especially in some countries or regions where automated equipment is scarce and phacoemulsification is not available.

The purpose of this study is to describe a surgical technique for extracapsular extraction of the subluxated lenses in these patients, associated with suture of one of the haptics of the intraocular lens (IOL) to the sulcus with the other being supported by the capsular remains, as well as its visual results and complications.

METHODS

A retrospective study was conducted on 14 eyes of 7 consecutive patients with Marfan syndrome who underwent surgery for the correction of spontaneous lens subluxation during the period from 1998 to 2000. Surgery was indicated when: 1) a lens border was observed in the pupil area with the pupil under normal lighting causing disabling glare; or 2) the best spectacle-corrected visual acuity (BSCVA) was less than 20/70; or 3) the patient complained of monocular diplopia. Patients with a history of glaucoma, retinal detachment, trauma or other systemic diseases were excluded.

All patients were operated on by the same surgeon (EAG), using the same surgical technique (described below). The interval between the surgeries of the first and the second eye of the same patient was about one month. Preoperative data included: age, sex, BSCVA, manifest refraction (when possible), applanation tonometry, biomicroscopy and dilated fundus examination with scleral indentation. Postoperative evaluation of IOL position and tilting was done using the slit-lamp. No other evaluation method was used for this purpose.

Surgical technique

Pupil dilation was performed using 3 drops of 0.5% tropicamide and 10.0% phenylephrine at 15 minute intervals, one hour prior to surgery. Then peribulbar anesthesia was applied.

A limbal peritomy was performed and a scleral tunnel of 2.75 mm extension was made approximately 2 mm from the limbus, always 180° from the place where there was still zonular integrity. This was evaluated during biomicroscopy by the slit-lamp with dilated pupils. In most cases the incision was

made in the inferior sclera. Dispersive viscoelastic material was injected through the incision to maintain the anterior chamber and to prevent its collapse. An anterior continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis was performed between 4 and 6 mm in diameter. Hydrodissection was done with a flat cannula until the expulsion of the nucleus and cortex from the capsular bag. The nucleus and cortex material were removed from the anterior chamber using viscoelastic material and a Snellen loop, or aspirated with a Simcoe cannula.

A radial sclerotomy was then performed, in the center of the incision line, up to the iris root where a small iridotomy was done. A single piece polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) lens was used with an optical zone of 6.5 mm and a total length of 13.5 mm. Before inserting the IOL, one of the haptics was tied off with 10-0 prolene. The needle attached to the haptic was passed through the pupil, exiting at the iridotomy. The free haptic was inserted in the ciliary sulcus, and placed on the capsular support. The tied-off haptic was placed behind the iris, through the pupil, and attached to the sclera with a buried knot (Figure 1). The suture was done at the internal lip of the sclerotomy, near the iris root, thus the knot was not externally visible.

Throughout the entire procedure, viscoelastic material was used to maintain the anterior chamber depth. When necessary, an anterior vitrectomy was performed.

The scleral incision was sutured with 10-0 mononylon. The final result is shown in figure 2.

Postoperative follow-up

A combination of 0.3% tobramycin and 0.1% dexamethasone drops is applied every 4 hours through a period of 2 weeks, being tapered weekly over 45 days. When possible, a follow-

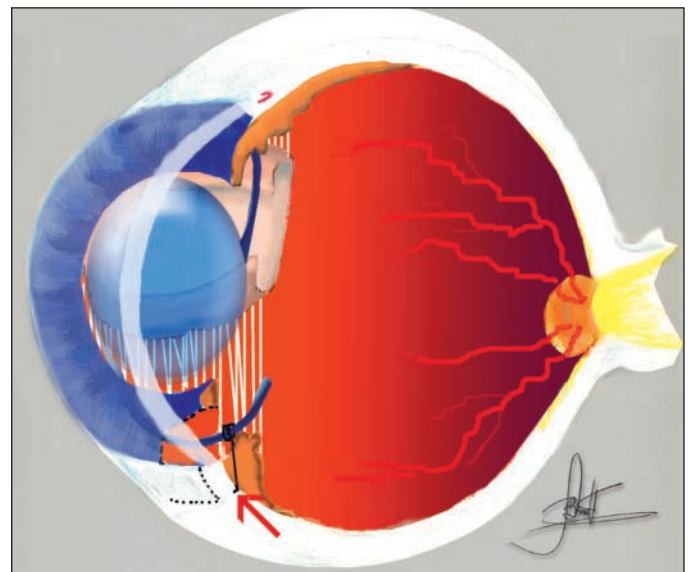


Figure 1 - The IOL is placed over the capsular support with one of its haptics inserted in the ciliary sulcus and the other fixed to the sclera with a buried knot (arrow)

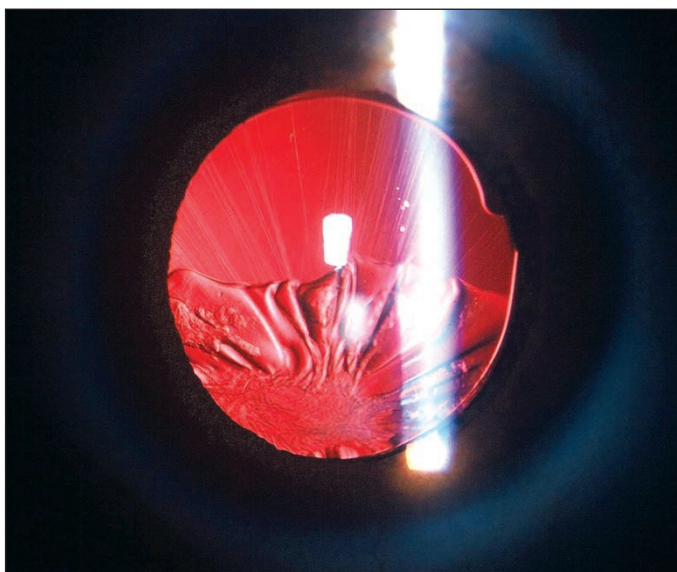


Figure 2 - The final result is shown on retroillumination. The IOL is placed over the capsular support

up examination was performed 1, 7 and 15 days and 1, 2, 4 and 6 months postoperatively, and every 6 months thereafter.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the pre- and postoperative data. Of the 7 patients, 5 were female (71.43%) and 2 male (28.57%). Mean age was 32.14±12 years, ranging from 22 to 58 years. Preoperative BSCVA varied from counting fingers to 20/30. All patients presented lens subluxation: 6 eyes (42.86%) with superior subluxation, 4 eyes (28.57%) superotemporal, 2 eyes (14.29%) inferotemporal and two eyes (14.29%) nasally.

Main surgical indications were: decreased visual acuity in ten cases (71.43% - patients 1, 2, 5 and 7, right eye of patients 3 and 6), glare in 3 cases (21.43% - patient 4 and left eye of patient 6), and monocular diplopia in 1 case (7.14% - left eye of patient 3). Varying degrees of lens opacification were observed in both eyes of patients 1 (intense) and 4 (mild). The IOL power used varied from 6.5 to 30 diopters (mean, 20.93D).

The mean postoperative follow-up was 15.43 ± 9.33 months varying from 6 to 30 months. Postoperative BSCVA varied from 20/25 to 20/60, in which 71.43% reached 20/30 or better. No case showed a worsening in visual acuity, nor there were any intraoperative or postoperative complications (IOL tilt or decentration, pupular block, glaucoma or retinal detachment). The most frequent complication was astigmatism in 3 eyes (21.43%) presenting values greater than 1.5. In five cases (35.71% - patients 3, 6 and right eye of patient 1) the capsular bag remained in the visual axis, making it necessary to perform an Yttrium-Aluminium-Garnet (YAG) laser capsulotomy.

DISCUSSION

In patients with Marfan syndrome and with ectopia lentis, the main surgical indications are: 1) Low corrected vision; 2) Subluxated lens with its margin over visual axis causing glare; 3) monocular diplopia and 4) cataract. In some studies^(6,13) the main indication for surgery was low corrected visual acuity. Glare and monocular diplopia were also important indications as they reduce visual quality. In our study, due to the fact that the patients were adults, these complaints were even more evident, as seen in 4 eyes (28.57%) with BSCVA between 20/30 and 20/60 that underwent surgery.

Various techniques have already been discussed for the purpose of reducing complications and improving surgical

Table 1. Pre and Postoperative data of 7 patients (14 eyes) with Marfan syndrome who underwent monoscleral fixation of IOL after extracapsular extraction of the subluxated lens

Patient N°	Sex	Age (yrs)	Preop refraction	Preop BSCVA	IOL power(D)	Postop refraction	Postop BSCVA	Subluxation pattern	Follow-up
1	F	58	Impossible	Cf 1.5 m	30.00	+0.50 -3.00 105°	20/30	Inferior/temporal	30 mos
			Impossible	Cf 1.5 m	30.00	+2.50	20/25	Inferior/temporal	30 mos
2	M	28	Impossible	20/400	20.00	-0.75 -1.00 90°	20/30	Superior	18 mos
			Impossible	Cf 2m	20.50	-1.25 -0.50 90°	20/30	Superior	18 mos
3	F	26	-1.00 -1.25 60°	20/80	17.50	-2.25 -1.00 45°	20/30	Superior/temporal	24 mos
			-2.00 -4.50 170°	20/60	18.00	-1.25 -1.00 30°	20/60	Superior/temporal	24 mos
4	F	32	+5.00 -2.00 50°	20/30	8.00	-1.50 70°	20/30	Superior	18 mos
			-5.50 -1.50 105°	20/40	6.50	-1.25 70°	20/30	Superior	18 mos
5	M	33	Impossible	20/200	26.00	-1.50 -1.25 120°	20/25	Nasal	6 mos
			Impossible	20/400	23.00	-1.25 -1.50 150°	20/40	Nasal	6 mos
6	F	26	-2.50 -1.00 45°	20/80	20.00	+1.50 -1.00 45°	20/40	Superior	6 mos
			-4.00 -5.50 180°	20/60	18.00	+2.50 -2.25 50°	20/30	Superior	6 mos
7	F	22	Impossible	Cf 40 cm	26.50	-0.75 -4.50 155°	20/60	Superior/temporal	6 mos
			Impossible	Cf 50 cm	29.00	-0.50 -0.50 110°	20/30	Superior/temporal	6 mos

BSCVA= best spectacle-corrected visual acuity; Cf = counting fingers; mos= months

results^(4,6-12). The procedures most commonly used today are phacoemulsification and limbal or pars plana lensectomy, with or without IOL implantation^(6-9,13-14). Other studies^(7,14) reported good results and few complications for nontraumatic subluxations using limbal and pars plana lensectomy⁽⁷⁾ without IOL implant. To avoid aphakia, there are some options with similar results: after lensectomy and anterior vitrectomy, anterior chamber lens can be used⁽⁶⁾. However, other authors^(9,15-16) used scleral fixation of the IOL (with better results when performed in the ciliary sulcus), and more currently using the posterior chamber IOLs associated with scleral fixation of the endocapsular tension ring^(8,11). In our technique, the support of the IOL optic or only one of its haptics in capsular remains and the suture of the other haptic in the sclera, keeps the IOL stable, preventing tilting and decentration, as observed in other studies^(15,17). One could expect that a progressive zonular disease might cause the non-fixed haptic of the IOL to drop years later. We do not believe that this will happen for two main reasons: 1) after the first few months of surgery, the empty capsular bag contracts towards the intact zonular fibers and becomes fibrotic, giving excellent support for the non-fixed haptic, and 2) even in Marfan patients who did not undergo cataract surgery, the complete lens luxation is rare⁽⁴⁾.

In this study, apart from the vast majority of patients (85.7%) showing a significant improvement of the BSCVA after surgery, almost 30% of the eyes had 20/40 or worse. As all patients were adults, without previous ophthalmologic evaluation, it is therefore believed that a great part of visual loss would be due to ambliopia.

Even without significant per- or postoperative surgical complications, a mean follow-up of 15.43 months could be insufficient for a long-term safety evaluation, as retinal detachment may occur up to several years after surgery⁽¹⁰⁾.

Although several studies^(6-7,9,11,13-14) have shown good results with techniques other than extracapsular cataract extraction associated with the scleral fixation of IOL in the ciliary sulcus, this can be considered a surgical option for cases of ectopia lentis associated with Marfan syndrome, and probably it can be used in subluxations of other etiologies (however other studies are required to evaluate this idea) where there are zonular and capsular supports for the IOL, and apart from very good surgical results and few complications, it is easy to perform.

CONCLUSION

This technique showed very good surgical and visual results and few complications, providing a surgical option for cases of ectopia lentis associated with Marfan syndrome, especially in some countries or regions where phacoemulsification is not available.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank Drs. Lígia Beatriz Bonotto and Claiton Rolin for spending their precious time to draw figure 1 of this article.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Descrever a técnica de fixação monoesclear da lente intra-ocular (LIO) após extração extra-capsular de cristalinos subluxados em pacientes com síndrome de Marfan. **Métodos:** Estudo retrospectivo conduzido em 14 olhos de 7 pacientes atendidos consecutivamente com subluxação do cristalino associada à síndrome de Marfan. A cirurgia foi indicada quando: 1) a margem do cristalino era observada na área pupilar, em condições normais de iluminação, causando ofuscamento visual; ou 2) a melhor acuidade visual corrigida era menor que 20/70; ou 3) o paciente queixava-se de diplopia monocular. Foram excluídos pacientes com história de glaucoma, descolamento de retina, trauma ou outras doenças sistêmicas. **Resultados:** O acompanhamento pós-operatório médio foi de 15,43±9,33 meses (variação, 6 a 30 meses). A melhor acuidade visual corrigida com óculos variou de 20/25 a 20/60, dos quais 71,43% alcançaram 20/30, ou melhor. Nenhum caso mostrou piora da acuidade visual, além de não terem sido observadas complicações per ou pós-operatórias (descentração da lente intra-ocular, bloqueio pupilar, glaucoma ou descolamento de retina). A complicação pós-operatória mais freqüente foi o astigmatismo, observando-se valores maiores que 1,5 dioptrias em 3 casos (21,43%). **Conclusões:** Esta técnica mostrou bons resultados cirúrgicos e visuais, além de poucas complicações, sendo opção cirúrgica para os casos de subluxação do cristalino associada com a síndrome de Marfan, especialmente em alguns países ou regiões onde a facoemulsificação não está disponível.

Descritores: Síndrome de Marfan, Ectopia lentis, Extração da catarata, Procedimentos cirúrgicos oftalmológicos, Implantação da lente intra-ocular

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