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Development of cataract is usually normal aging process most of the time and if it is not treated, may cause diminution of vision as well as other ocular complications also. In modern days the best method of treatment of cataractous lens is its surgical removal which is leading to development of aphakia. This aphakia is corrected by various methods but the recent most accepted method is posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation.

But lens implantation is itself not free from the postoperative ocular complications. However, the results are excellent if it is done in expert hands.

The present study entitled "A clinical study of Posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation" was carried out in the department of Ophthalmology, V.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi.

Twenty one patients were admitted from O.P.D. of Ophthalmic department for extracapsular cataract extraction and posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation and case were followed upto 6-9 months after discharge from the hospital. The complications were noted as early postoperative complications i.e. upto one week, and late postoperative complications i.e. after one week.
Patients having diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, and thyroid disease were not selected for IOL implantation cases having any ocular inflammation, glaucoma, corneal disease or single eyed patients were not selected for IOL implantation.

Flexible open loop posterior chamber lenses of 'J' loop shape (Shah & Shah) were used in this study.

The following complications were detected in this study:

Intra-operative hypotension in two (6.5%) cases, remnants of lens matter in two (5.5%) cases, and inadvertent small rupture of posterior capsule in one (4.7%) case.

All these complications were resolved with routine medical treatment without having any ill effect.

Early post-operative complication:

Striata keratitis was encountered in 5 cases (23.8%). This disappeared in all cases within 5-7 days.

Corneal oedema was seen in one case (4.7%) and it got cleared within a week.

Iritis was present in 5 cases (23.8%) and resolved in 2-3 week time except in one case which persisted for three months.
This case also responded well to the treatment and had good visual acuity.

Raised intracocular pressure was seen in one case (4.7%) which was controlled after medical treatment for 3 months.

Remnants of lens matter was found in one case (4.7%).

Excessive pigmentary deposits over IOL were found in 2 cases (9.5%) which persisted for 6-8 weeks.

**Late post-operative complication:**

Persistent iritis was present in one case (4.7%) which also resolved after 3 months with the treatment.

Thickening of posterior lens capsule observed in one case (4.7%) which was not involving visual axis so visual achievement was good in this case.

Excessive pigmentary deposits over IOL seen in two cases (9.5%), which were cleared after 6-8 week without leaving ill effect on vision.

Visual acuity results after spectacle correction were as follows -

6/6 in 9.52%, 6/9 in 71.43%, 6/12 in 19.05% cases good binocular vision was obtained by 80.95% cases.