

Short Note on a Cataract Surgery

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DESCRIPTION

Cataract surgery is the surgical removal of the crystalline lens of the eye when a cataract develops. Cataract surgery restores vision when cataracts cause vision loss. Cataracts are cloudiness or loss of transparency in the crystalline lens of the eye. Cataracts affect vision and usually develop as a result of normal aging. In most cases, the affected lens is replaced with an artificial lens implant called an Intraocular Lens (IOL). The IOL will be an integral part of your eye. Things can be blurry, or not very colorful. Surgery is the only way to get rid of cataracts. Your ophthalmologist recommends removing cataracts if they prevent you from doing what you want or need to do. Phacoemulsification of the lens and standard Extracapsular Cataract Removal (ECCE) are surgical procedures to remove the cataract and the anterior part of the lens capsule (anterior capsule). The back of the capsular bag (capsular bag) is left in the eye to prevent the vitreous gel in the fundus from penetrating anteriorly through the pupil and causing problems. The back capsule also supports the IOL and helps keep the IOL in place. These surgeries are usually performed out patient rather than in the hospital.

Complications after cataract surgery are rare and most can be treated well. Risks of cataract surgery include inflammation, infection, and bleeding, swelling, drooping eyelids, dislocation of the artificial lens, retinal detachment, glaucoma, secondary cataracts, and poor vision.

If you have another eye disease or a serious illness, the risk of complications is high. Occasionally, cataract surgery may not improve vision due to underlying eye damage from other conditions such as glaucoma or macular degeneration. If possible, it may be beneficial to investigate and treat other eye problems before deciding to undergo cataract surgery. You may be advised not to eat or drink anything 12 hours before cataract surgery. Your doctor may also advise you to temporarily stop

taking medications that may increase your risk of bleeding during surgery. Tell your doctor if you are taking any of these medications because of prostate problems, as some of these medications can interfere with cataract surgery. Antibiotic eye drops may be prescribed 1-2 days before surgery. Normally, you can drive home on the day of surgery, but you cannot drive, so please arrange for your return. Also, doctors may limit activities such as bending and lifting for about a week after surgery, so seek help at home if necessary.

Types of cataract surgery

Phacoemulsification of the lens: It also called phacoemulsification of the lens, it is a cataract surgery with a short or small incision. During this procedure, your surgeon makes a small incision in the side of your cornea, a transparent dome that covers your eyes. A small ultrasonic probe is inserted through the incision. The ultrasonic probe softens and breaks the lens. The doctor will suck and remove the lens and replace it with an IOL.

Extracapsular surgery: A slightly longer incision is required on the side of the Cornea. Through this incision, your surgeon will remove your entire lens in one piece. The IOL is inserted through this incision.

CONCLUSION

Cataract surgery is a common procedure with significant risk and potential complications. There may be less invasive treatment options. Consider getting a second opinion for all treatment options before cataract surgery. The purpose of the lens is to bend (refract) the light rays that enter the eye to make it easier to see. The crystalline lens must be transparent, but it becomes cloudy with cataracts. Having a cataract is like looking through a car's cloudy or dusty windshield.

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