

Application of different Scheimpflug-based lens densitometry methods in phacodynamics prediction

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Purpose: To evaluate the correlations between preoperative Scheimpflug-based lens densitometry metrics and phacodynamics.

Methods: The Lens Opacities Classification System III (LOCS III) was used to grade nuclear opalescence (NO), along with different methods of lens densitometry evaluation (absolute scale from 0% to 100%): three-dimensional (3D), linear, and region of interest (ROI) modes. Cumulative dissipated energy (CDE) and total ultrasound (US) time were recorded and correlated with the different methods of cataract grading. Significant correlations were evaluated using Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients according to data normality.

Results: A positive correlation was detected between the NO score and the average density and the maximum density derived from the 3D mode ($r=0.624$, $P<0.001$; $r=0.619$, $P<0.001$, respectively) and the ROI mode ($r=0.600$, $P<0.001$; $r=0.642$, $P<0.001$, respectively). Regarding the linear mode, only the average density parameter presented a significant relationship with the NO score ($r=0.569$, $P<0.001$). The 3D-derived average density and maximum density were positively correlated with CDE ($\rho=0.682$, $P<0.001$; $\rho=0.683$, $P<0.001$, respectively) and total US time ($\rho=0.631$ and $\rho=0.668$, respectively). There was a linear relationship between the average density and maximum density of the ROI mode and CDE ($\rho=0.686$, $P<0.001$; $\rho=0.598$, $P<0.001$, respectively) and total US time ($\rho=0.642$ and $\rho=0.644$, respectively). The average density was the only parameter derived from the linear mode that showed a significant correlation with CDE ($\rho=0.522$, $P<0.001$) and total US time ($\rho=0.450$, $P<0.001$).

Conclusion: Specific Scheimpflug-derived densitometric parameters of the nucleus correlated with phacoemulsification parameters. The use of the appropriate densitometry approach can predict more efficiently the phacodynamics.

Keywords: cataract, phacoemulsification, scheimpflug, densitometry

Introduction

Detailed evaluation of cataract density is essential in surgery planning in order to improve visual outcomes and to avoid possible intraoperative and postoperative complications. The Lens Opacities Classification System III (LOCS III) is a subjective evaluation method based on slit-lamp examination.¹ Although this is a cost-effective grading system, interobserver and intraobserver variations influence the reproducibility of the evaluations.^{2,3}

Anterior segment imaging has become progressively attractive with the advent of Scheimpflug-based systems, such as the Pentacam (OCULUS Optikgeräte GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany). Previous studies have enabled objective measurements of lens density, providing more precise and reliable assessments compared to the LOCS III grading system.⁴⁻⁷ Different approaches have been described to quantify cataract density from the Scheimpflug images, and some correlated better with lens grading and

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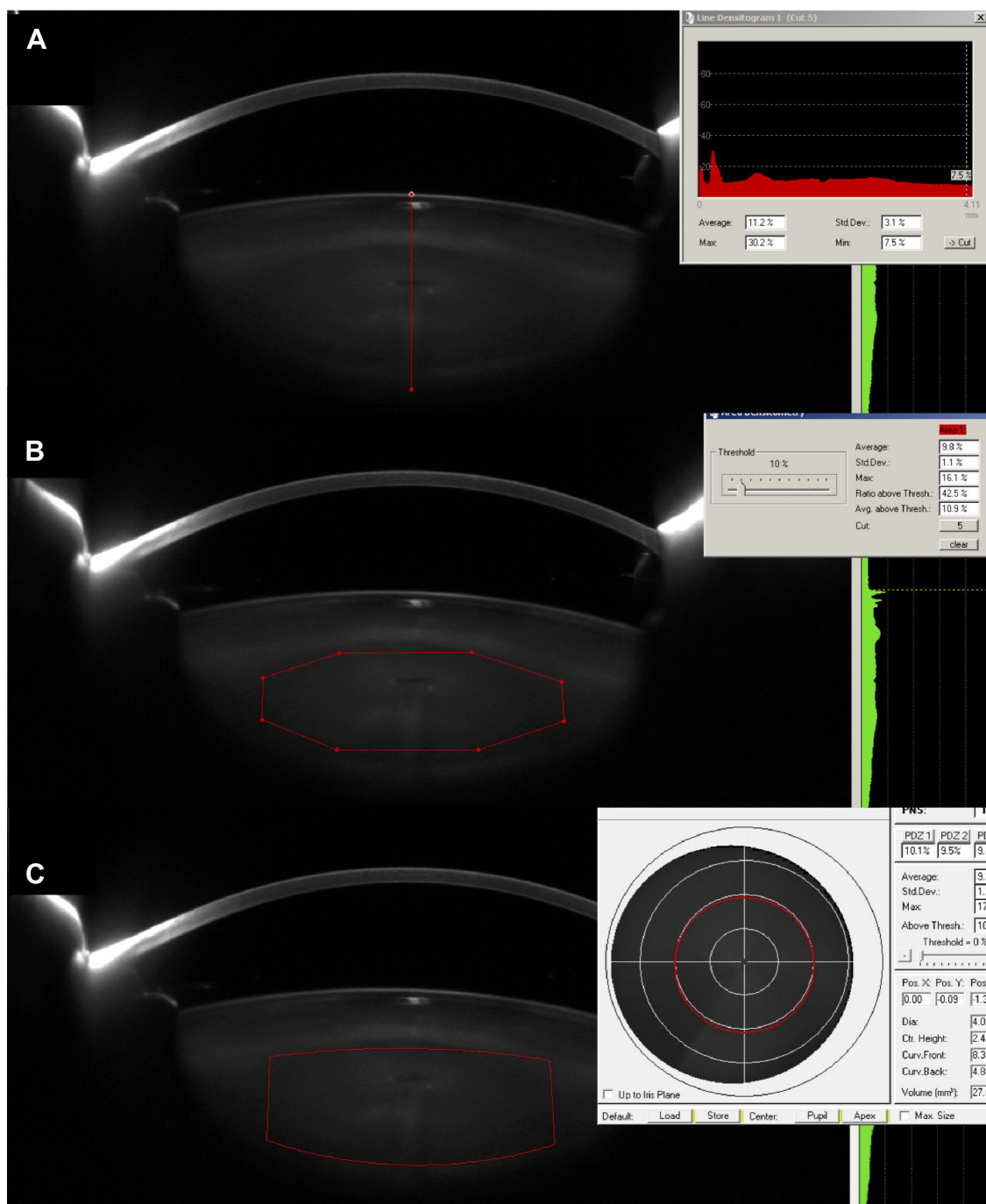
visual performance than others.^{8–10} This technology has also provided the opportunity to analyze the relationship between the densitometric measurements and the phacoemulsification parameters.^{9,11–14} Concerning this topic, the variety of the evaluation and surgical methods described in the literature affects the conclusions of scientific studies. In this context, we intended to perform a comprehensive assessment of all lens densitometry methods available in Pentacam by checking their relationship with the LOCS III classification and phacodynamics in age-related nuclear cataracts.

Methods

This retrospective study was performed at Hospital de Braga, Braga, Portugal, from June to October 2014. The study enrolled patients with age-related nuclear cataract who had uneventful phacoemulsification during this period. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient before the surgical procedure. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (Hospital de Braga) and complied with the Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Association. No patient had a history of ocular disease, ocular surgery, or general disorders affecting vision, such as diabetic retinopathy or uveitis. All patients were submitted to a complete ophthalmic examination that included uncorrected and corrected visual acuity measurements, noncontact tonometry, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and dilated fundus examination. Nuclear opalescence (NO) was assessed according to the LOCS III scale (range: 0.0 to 6.9) by using a slit-lamp microscope after pupil dilation with 1% topical tropicamide and 10% phenylephrine. The same ophthalmologist (FFC) performed the LOCS III evaluation. Patients with poor mydriasis, corneal opacities, cataracts with NO score exceeding 4.1, and cortical opacities were excluded from the study. Preoperative examinations also included optical biometry (ALLEGRO BioGraph; Wavelight AG, Erlangen, Germany) and Scheimpflug-based anterior segment tomography (Pentacam HR; OCULUS Optikgeräte GmbH). In the Pentacam HR examination, the camera rotates around the eye from 0 to 180 degrees and captures 25 single slit images in less than 2 seconds. The scan collects 25,000 true elevation data points, which are processed to generate a three-dimensional (3D) representation of the anterior segment of the eye. It also provides an image of the whole crystalline lens, permitting an objective measurement of lens density. After pupil mydriasis, three consecutive scans of each eye were taken in a dark room. Regarding the lens assessment by Scheimpflug imaging, we excluded scans with artifacts that would interfere with the densitometry results, such as the presence of cortical shadowing artifacts or blinking during the scan.

We selected the Scheimpflug images on the vertical plane (90 to 270 degrees for the right eye and 270 to 90 degrees for the left eye). Three different densitometric analyses were performed to measure lens optical density on a continuous scale (Figure 1): two manual modes, ie, the linear and region of interest (ROI) modes, and one 3D mode. These densitometric methods have been described in previous studies.^{7,11} The software measures the lens optical density on a scale from 0% to 100% (0= no cloudiness; 100= completely opaque lens). The linear mode evaluates the density of a vertical line manually drawn along the axial length of the crystalline lens. The ROI mode provides a density assessment for a specific area drawn on an individual Scheimpflug image. In this study, we manually drew an elliptical ROI centered on the lens nucleus on the Scheimpflug image, excluding its anterior and posterior cortex. For the 3D mode, the software of the Pentacam system (PNS [Pentacam Nuclear Staging] software) automatically generates a cylindrical template for the density measurement. The template volume used for the study had the following features: 4.0 mm diameter, 2.4 mm height, 8.3 mm front curvature, and 4.8 mm back curvature. The 3D template was placed in the center of the nucleus, excluding the anterior and posterior cortex. For each densitometric mode, the average density and maximum density parameters were observed. All patients received clear corneal phacoemulsification and posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation by the same surgeon (FFC) under local anesthesia. The stop-and-chop phacoemulsification technique was performed with a Kelman microtip 0.9 mm 45-degree using the Infiniti System (Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, USA). At the end of the nucleus management, the following phacoemulsification parameters were observed: cumulative dissipated energy (CDE) and total ultrasound (US) time. No intraoperative complications occurred.

All results were analyzed using Medcalc software (version 14.12.0; Ostend, Belgium) and values are reported as mean \pm standard deviation. Data normality was assessed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Significant correlations were evaluated using Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients according to data normality. A *P*-value of 0.05 or less was considered statistically significant. However, because of the large number of comparisons (14 for both phacoemulsification parameters and cataract grading methods), the Bonferroni adjustment was used to reduce the possibility of a statistically significant difference based on chance alone. The level of significance was divided by the number of comparisons (14) using the Bonferroni adjustment. Thus, the *P*-value must be less than 0.004 to be considered statistically significant.



Results

A stop-and-chop technique was performed in 50 eyes of 50 patients (30 women, 20 men) with age-related nuclear cataract. No intraoperative complications occurred. The mean age of the patients was 71.52 ± 7.71 years (range: 57 to 75 years). The mean NO grade was 2.88 ± 1.02 (range: 1.0 to 4.0). There were four eyes with grade 1, 15 eyes with

grade 2, 15 eyes with grade 3, and 16 eyes with grade 4. Table 1 displays the cataract evaluation by the LOCS III classification and the different Scheimpflug densitometric modes.

Table 2 shows the correlation coefficients between the LOCS III NO score and the quantification variables obtained from the different densitometric modes. There was a positive correlation between the NO score and the average

Table 1 Densitometric data provided by the different evaluation methods

Cataract evaluation	Range	Mean \pm SD
Nuclear opalescence (score)	1.0–4.0	2.88 \pm 1.02
Linear average density (%)	7.9–11.9	9.69 \pm 0.96
Linear maximum density (%)	9.8–29.8	17.61 \pm 4.90
ROI average density (%)	6.3–11.4	8.44 \pm 0.87
ROI maximum density (%)	6.2–19.2	12.11 \pm 2.63
3D average density (%)	6.3–11.4	8.46 \pm 0.90
3D maximum density (%)	6.2–18.0	11.97 \pm 2.23

Abbreviations: ROI, region of interest; 3D, three-dimensional; SD, standard deviation.

density and the maximum density derived from the 3D mode ($r=0.624$, $P<0.001$; $r=0.619$, $P<0.001$, respectively) and the ROI mode ($r=0.600$, $P<0.001$; $r=0.642$, $P<0.001$, respectively). Regarding the linear mode, only the average density parameter presented a significant relationship with the NO score ($r=0.569$, $P<0.001$).

The mean CDE was 7.22 \pm 3.38 %/s (range: 1.78 to 20.19 %/s) and the mean total US time was 40.61 \pm 19.26 s (range: 12.90 to 102.70 s). Table 3 shows the correlation coefficients between the phacoemulsification parameters and the different evaluation methods. The densitometric parameters derived from the 3D and ROI modes showed the highest correlation coefficients with the phacoemulsification parameters ($P<0.001$). The NO score showed only significant correlation with total US time ($\rho=0.481$, $P<0.001$; Figure 2). The average density was the only parameter derived from the linear mode that showed a significant correlation with CDE ($\rho=0.522$, $P<0.001$) and total US time ($\rho=0.450$, $P<0.001$). As shown in Figure 3, the 3D-derived average density and maximum density were positively correlated with CDE ($\rho=0.682$ and $\rho=0.683$, respectively) and total US time ($\rho=0.631$ and $\rho=0.668$, respectively). Figure 4 displays the linear relationship between average density and maximum density of the ROI mode and CDE

Table 2 Correlation coefficients between nuclear opalescence and the quantification parameters derived from the different densitometry methods

Cataract evaluation	Nuclear opalescence	
	Correlation coefficient	P-value
Linear average density	0.569	<0.001
Linear maximum density	0.045*	0.766
ROI average density	0.600	<0.001
ROI maximum density	0.642	<0.001
3D average density	0.624	<0.001
3D maximum density	0.619	<0.001

Note: *Spearman correlation coefficient.

Abbreviations: ROI, region of interest; 3D, three-dimensional.

Table 3 Spearman correlation coefficients between the phacoemulsification parameters and the different evaluation methods

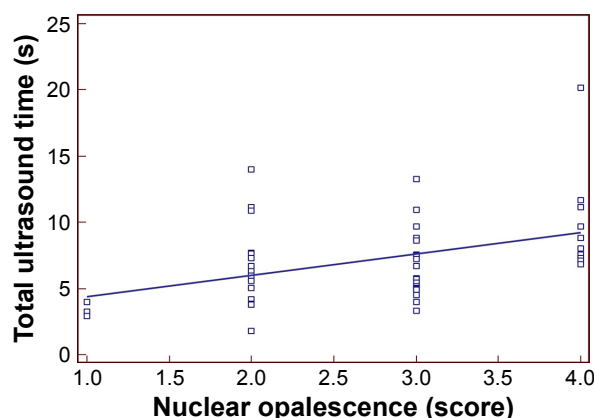
Cataract evaluation	CDE		Total US time	
	Correlation coefficient	P-value	Correlation coefficient	P-value
Nuclear opalescence	0.414	0.004	0.481	<0.001
Linear average density	0.522	<0.001	0.450	<0.001
Linear maximum density	0.024	0.871	0.044	0.722
ROI average density	0.686	<0.001	0.642	<0.001
ROI maximum density	0.598	<0.001	0.644	<0.001
3D average density	0.682	<0.001	0.631	<0.001
3D maximum density	0.683	<0.001	0.668	<0.001

Abbreviations: CDE, cumulative dissipated energy; US, ultrasound; ROI, region of interest; 3D, three-dimensional.

($\rho=0.686$ and $\rho=0.598$, respectively) and total US time ($\rho=0.642$ and $\rho=0.644$, respectively).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship of the different lens densitometric modes available in the Pentacam system with their clinical applicability. Concerning this topic, factors that compromise the comparison of results and conclusions of previous studies are the different densitometric evaluation methods (such as PNS score, peak mode, ROI mode, and external software) and the use of different phacoemulsification techniques (such as phaco-chop and stop-and-chop).^{11–13,15} Although the LOCS III classification is a validated cataract grading system, there are some issues regarding interobserver and intraobserver variability.^{1,16} The Pentacam is a noncontact Scheimpflug system for objective imaging of the anterior segment of the eye, which provides highly reproducible measurements. This device allows objective measurements of the lens nuclear density, representing an acceptable option to the LOCS III grading system.^{8,12}

**Figure 2** Relationship between total ultrasound time and nuclear opalescence.

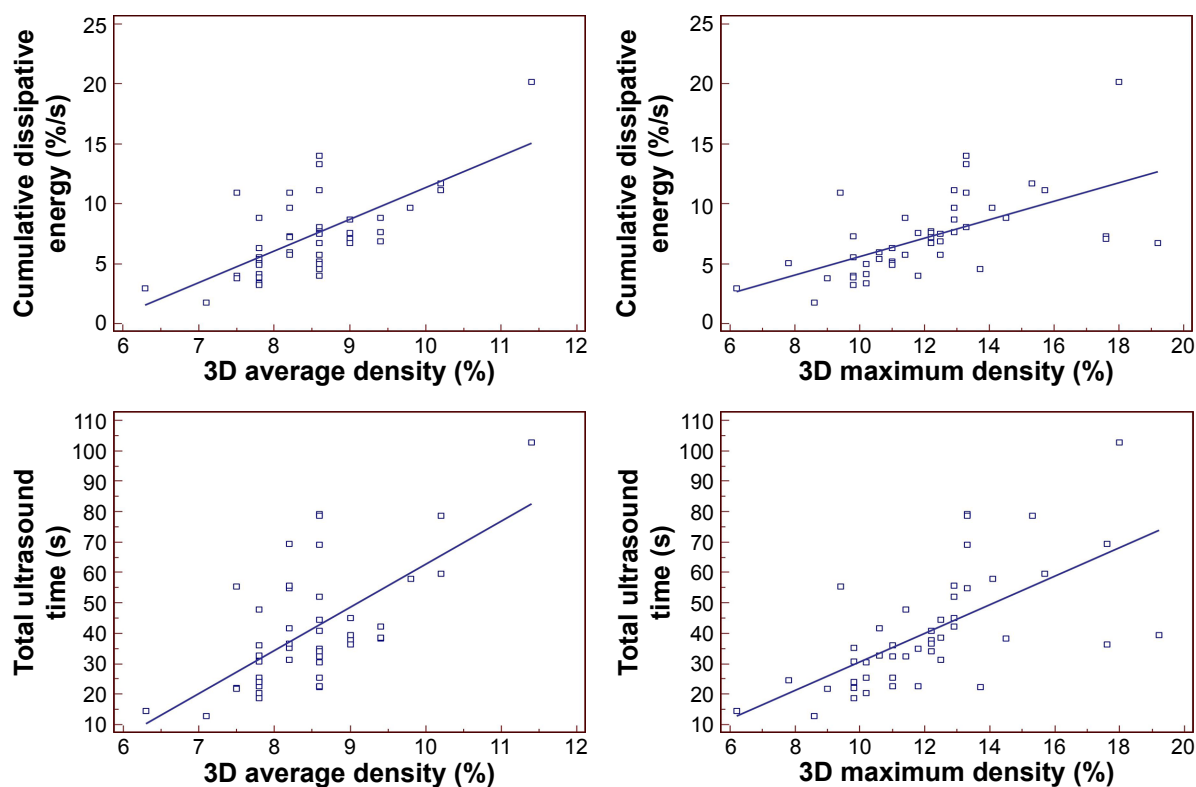


Figure 3 Relationship of average density and maximum density derived from the three-dimensional mode with cumulative dissipated energy and total ultrasound time. **Abbreviation:** 3D, three-dimensional.

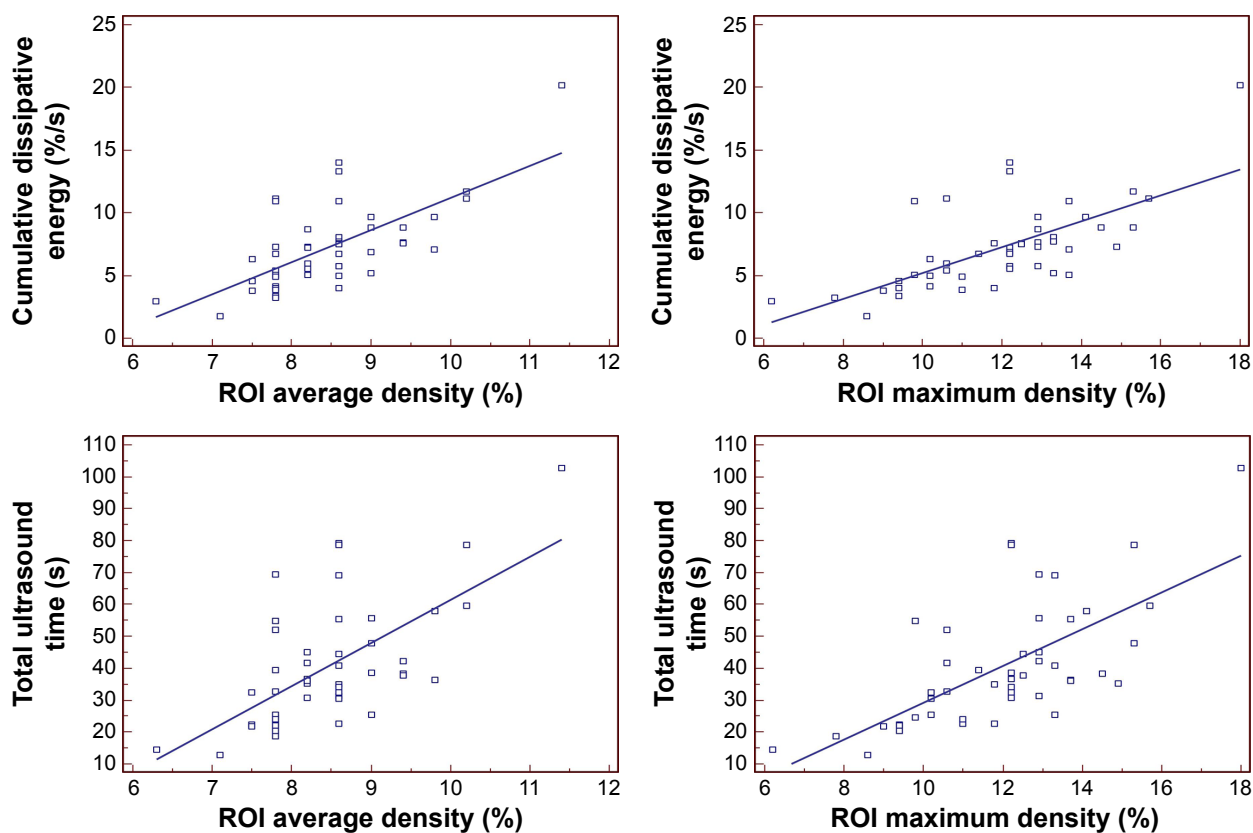


Figure 4 Relationship of average density and maximum density derived from the region of interest mode with cumulative dissipated energy and total ultrasound time. **Abbreviation:** ROI, region of interest.

We need to comment about certain aspects of the methodology of the present study. Regarding the LOCS III classification, we did not consider the “nucleus color” evaluation since previous studies have reported that lens density has a stronger correlation with NO.^{10,12} Nuclear cataracts with an NO score higher than 4.1 were not included in the present study group. In these specific cases, the lens density is too high to allow light to pass through the nucleus and may induce erroneous densitometric values.⁷ Regarding the densitometry evaluation, we selected the linear, ROI, and 3D modes for analysis, which are available in the same imaging device. Compared to the PNS grading score, these methods are displayed on a continuous scale, allowing a more precise measurement of lens density.^{4,7,12,15} Although the peak mode is a method used in previous studies, we did not consider it based on repeatability reports.⁷ After a careful literature review, we noticed that the value provided by the peak mode basically corresponds to the maximum lens density of the linear mode used in the present study.

We found a positive correlation between the NO score and most of the nuclear density metrics, excluding the maximum density of the linear mode ($P=0.766$). We presume that this result was due to the inclusion of the anterior cortical area of the lens in the densitometric analysis of the cited mode, which is the main region of opacification in most eyes.^{7,12} Another issue might be the presence of reflex artifacts in front of or within the lens.⁷ It is an inherent problem in this technology that may lead to higher and false maximum values.

Concerning the ROI and 3D modes, the maximum density achieved similar correlation coefficients with the NO score ($\rho=0.642$ and $\rho=0.619$, respectively) compared to the average density metric ($\rho=0.600$ and $\rho=0.624$, respectively).

In order to increase the validity of the study, the same surgeon (FFC) performed all surgeries. “Stop-and-chop” was the selected surgical technique, since the US energy consumption for the central groove creation at the beginning of the procedure is closely related to the nuclear density. Since harder nuclei require more energy, the US energy consumption is representative of the nucleus hardness. A greater correlation was found with the metrics derived from the 3D and ROI modes. These findings suggest that proper selection and placement of the densitometric template may help predict phacodynamics in nuclear cataracts. We did not include the estimated balanced salt solution used in the analysis since this parameter was not correlated with Scheimpflug-measured lens density or the LOCS III score in previous studies.^{11,16}

There are some limitations related to Scheimpflug imaging, since it is challenging to assess the posterior part of the crystalline lens, even in full mydriasis.^{8,10} Further studies with new anterior segment imaging modalities, such as anterior segment optical coherence tomography, may provide new insights into lens density measurement, allowing more precise evaluation of the opacification in specific areas.¹⁷ Other limitations of this study are the small number of cases and the exclusion of cortical and nuclear cataracts with NO score higher than 4.1 on the LOCS III classification.

Conclusion

Although having different analysis algorithms (area versus volume), the metrics of the ROI and the 3D modes presented similar correlations with LOCS III classification and phacodynamics. The present study also alerts to the fact that proper selection and placement of the densitometric template are essential for correct evaluation of nuclear cataracts. Further studies for densitometric template and metrics optimization are required.

Disclosure

Dr Ambrósio is a consultant for OCULUS Optikgeräte GmbH (Wetzlar, Germany), Alcon (Fort Worth, TX, USA), and Carl Zeiss Meditec (Jena, Germany). The other authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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