

Age-Related Changes to the Three-Dimensional Full Shape of the Isolated Human Crystalline Lens

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PURPOSE. Studying the full shape crystalline lens geometry is important to understand the changes undergone by the crystalline lens leading to presbyopia, cataract, or failure of emmetropization, and to aid in the design and selection of intraocular lenses and new strategies for correction. We used custom-developed three-dimensional (3-D) quantitative optical coherence tomography (OCT) to study age-related changes in the full shape of the isolated human crystalline lens.

METHODS. A total of 103 ex vivo human isolated lenses from 87 subjects (age range, 0–56 years) were imaged using a 3-D spectral-domain OCT system. Lens models, constructed after segmentation of the surfaces and distortion correction, were used to automatically quantify central geometric parameters (lens thickness, radii of curvatures, and asphericities of anterior and posterior surfaces) and full shape parameters (lens volume, surface area, diameter, and equatorial plane position). Age-dependencies of these parameters were studied.

RESULTS. Most of the measured parameters showed a biphasic behavior, statistically significantly increasing (radii of curvature, lens volume, surface area, diameter) or decreasing (asphericities, lens thickness) very fast in the first two decades of life, followed by a slow but significant increase after age 20 years (for all the parameters except for the posterior surface asphericity and the equatorial plane position, that remained constant).

CONCLUSIONS. Three-dimensional quantitative OCT allowed us to study the age-dependency of geometric parameters of the full isolated human crystalline lens. We found that most of the lens geometric parameters showed a biphasic behavior, changing rapidly before age 20 years and with a slower linear growth thereafter.

Keywords: lens shape, OCT, age

Understanding the geometric changes of the full shape of the human crystalline lens with age is essential in the management of visual conditions associated with the aging process (e.g., cataract or presbyopia). In particular, improvement of the optical and biomechanical models of the crystalline lens has a direct benefit on the design of intraocular lenses (IOLs),¹ and helps to customize these corrections. For example, knowledge of the full geometry of the crystalline lens has proved effective in improving the estimation of the intraocular lens position (and thus the power selection and refraction correction accuracy) in cataract surgery.² Undoubtedly, knowledge of the full crystalline lens volume and equatorial plane diameter is essential for prospective surgical techniques for presbyopia, including the Phaco-Ersatz,³ lens refilling methods,^{4,5} or sizing accommodative IOLs. Additionally, studying the changes under-

gone by the crystalline lens during infancy and childhood will give insights on its role in emmetropization, as well as its potential implications in the development of refractive errors.⁶

Although numerous studies report crystalline lens geometry in vivo using Purkinje imaging,^{7,8} Scheimpflug imaging,^{9–14} ultrasound biomicroscopy,¹⁵ magnetic resonance imaging (MRI),^{16–19} and optical coherence tomography (OCT),^{2,20–25} or ex vivo using Shadowphotography,^{26–30} OCT,^{31–33} MRI,³⁴ or corneal topography systems,^{35,36} these generally address only lens thickness (LT), and anterior and posterior lens radii of curvature, and asphericities. Ex vivo, only a few studies report the full crystalline lens shape parameters^{29,30,34,37} (lens equatorial diameter [DIA],^{29,30,34,37} volume [VOL],^{29,30} equatorial plane position [EPP],^{29,30} and lens surface area [LSA]²⁹) from cross-sectional images. In

most cases, reports include primarily data from adult eyes, and only a few include infant or adolescent eyes in the sample.^{30,37}

Three-dimensional (3-D) OCT corrected from fan and optical distortions^{38,39} is an excellent technique to image the crystalline lens *in vivo* and *ex vivo*, owing to its high axial and lateral resolution and high speed.^{40–45} In this study, we measured and quantified, to our knowledge for the first time, the shape of the entire *ex vivo* isolated lens using 3-D imaging in a large population ($n = 103$), including a very young age group (0–56 years).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Imaging System

The system used to capture images of the crystalline lenses has been described in detail elsewhere.⁴⁶ The system includes a commercial SD-OCT system (ENVISU R4400; Bioptigen, Inc., Durham, NC, USA) equipped with a superluminescent diode operating at a center wavelength of 880 nm. The axial range is 15.18 mm in air, with a pixel size of 7.4 $\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$. The optical axial resolution of the system is 8.5 μm in air. The effective acquisition speed is 32,000 A-scan/s, and each 3-D volume was composed of 600 A-scans and 100 B-scans on a 15 mm x 15 mm lateral area.

Experimental Protocols in Isolated Human Lenses

This research followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki, and was approved by the institutional review boards of Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, BST, and LV Prasad Eye Institute.

A total of 117 lenses from 97 human donors (age range, 0–56 years, age mean \pm standard deviation, 26 \pm 14 years) obtained from the Ramayamma International Eye Bank at LV Prasad Eye Institute (Hyderabad, India) were imaged with the OCT system. The system was designed in Bascom Palmer Eye Institute (Miami, FL, USA) and it was shipped to India to take the measurements.

The tissue preparation was based on a protocol described elsewhere.^{27,34,47} Essentially, a surgeon isolated the lens from the donor globe and immediately placed it on a custom made lens holder (containing interrupted 10-0 nylon sutures to support the crystalline lens) within a cuvette filled with balanced salt solution (BSS; Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, USA). The Supplementary Figure shows a picture and technical details of the lens holder. Damaged lenses (e.g., lenses with capsular separation) or lenses with cataract were discarded from the study (not measured). From the 117 measured lenses, 14 lenses were excluded from the analysis due to either visible deformations caused by lens damage during preparation or low image quality, which prevented quantification of the lens shape. The remaining 103 lenses from 87 subjects were analyzed. To evaluate repeatability, we also measured five repetitions for five lenses. Each repetition consisted on moving the OCT stage in x and y directions, again recenter the lens, and acquire the image.

The lenses were first imaged with the anterior surface facing the OCT beam (“anterior-up” measurements), and then flipped over and imaged again with the posterior surface facing the OCT (“posterior-up” measurements). This protocol enabled the acquisition of both the anterior and

posterior lens surface shape without being affected by distortions because of the lens gradient refractive index.

OCT Image Processing for 3-D Eye Models Construction

The main steps for obtaining accurate 3-D models from OCT raw images were: segmentation of the images, fan and optical distortion correction, tilt removal, and registration.

In the segmentation process, the contour of the full lens was automatically detected. The 3-D images of the crystalline lenses were processed partially under three different orientations, shown in Figure 1A: central part, peripheral part, and first/last B-scans. In every orientation, edges were first detected using algorithms previously described.^{20,24} Then Zernike fitting was applied to the resulting 3-D data to smooth the surfaces and guide a refined segmentation iteratively. Figure 1B shows the final full shape 3-D model from the partial models of central (blue), peripheral (red), and first/last B-scans (green).

Each full lens 3-D model of the anterior-up and posterior-up measurements was divided into two parts (by the equator of the lens). Anterior part from anterior-up measurements and posterior part from posterior-up measurements (not affected by the presence of the lens gradient index) were corrected for fan distortion³⁹ (arising from the scanning architecture of the system) and optical distortion (owing to imaging the lens through the preservation media) using $n = 1.345$ as the group refractive index of the BSS (at 880 nm).⁴⁸

The tilt was removed by rotating each half by the angle calculated between the plane in the equatorial area and the x - y reference axis. Horizontal x - y registration was performed correcting the displacements between the center of the equatorial area of anterior and posterior parts.²¹ Then to account for possible rotations when flipping the lens over, rotational registration was performed by finding the angle around the z -axis that maximized the overlap between anterior and posterior parts. Finally, axial registration (in z -axis) was performed so that the separation between the apices of the anterior and posterior parts was equal to the thickness of the lens (obtained independently using the deformation introduced in the OCT image of the cuvette).³³ Figure 1C shows an example of the final reconstructed lens after the whole process.

Quantification

The following parameters were quantified automatically from the 3-D constructed models: LT, using the Uhlhorn et al.³³ method; radius of curvature of the best fitting sphere of anterior (RAL) and posterior (RPL) lens surfaces, calculated in a 6-mm diameter optical zone; radius of curvature and asphericities of the best fitting conicoid⁴⁹ of anterior (RAL_Q and QAL) and posterior (RPL_Q and QPL) lens surfaces (6 mm of diameter); DIA; VOL, estimated by numerically solving the double integration of the anterior and posterior lens surfaces²⁰; LSA, estimated from the Delaunay triangulation of the 3-D anterior and posterior lens contours²⁰; lens EPP, defined as the distance from the anterior lens apex to the equatorial plane²¹; LSA/VOL ratio, which for a given volume reaches its minimum when the crystalline lens shape approaches a sphere; EPP/LT ratio, which gives the EPP in relation to the LT; and LT/DIA, which gives an idea of the

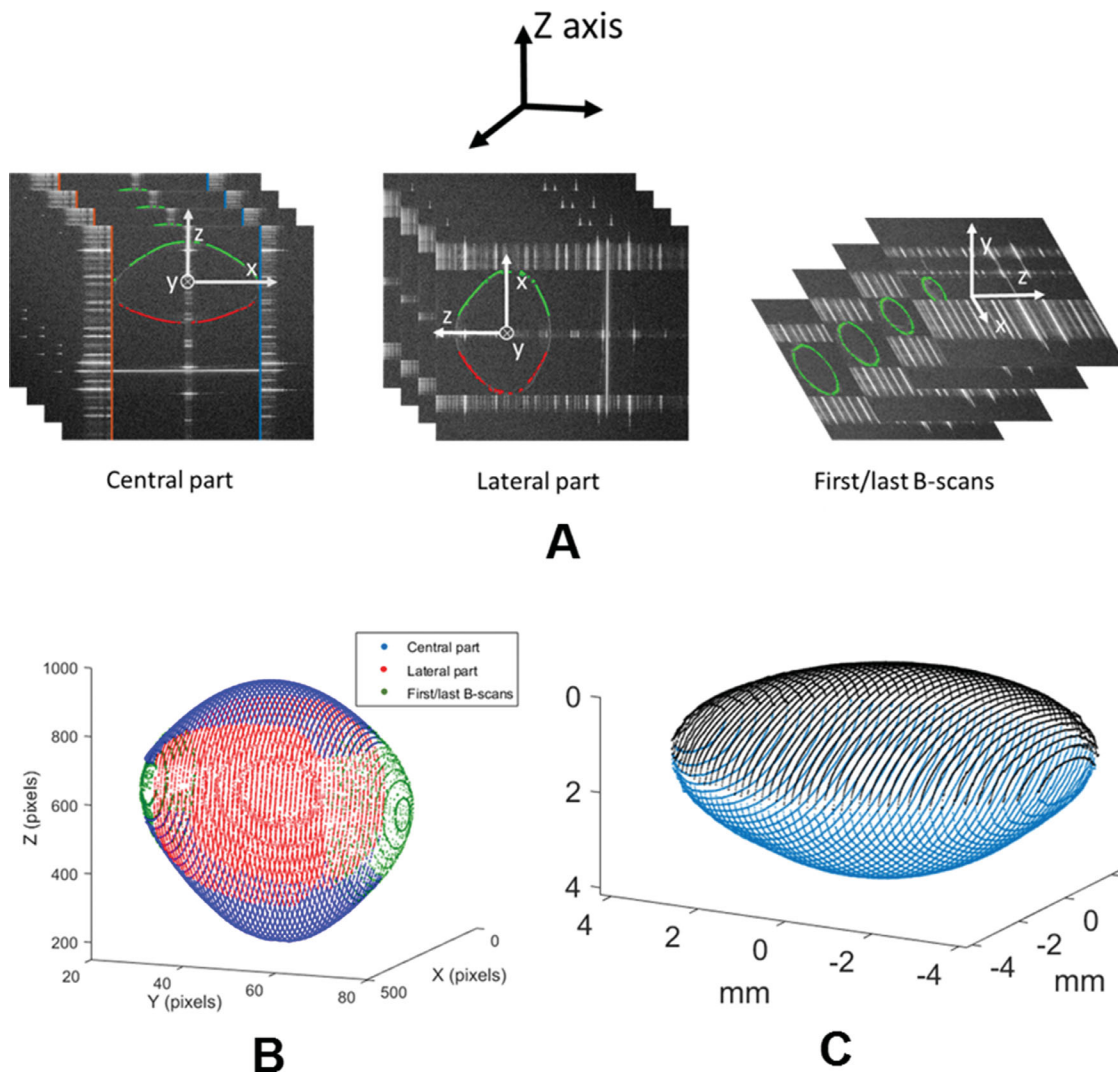


FIGURE 1. Lens full shape model construction. (A) Different orientations in the lens used to perform the segmentation: central part, with the *z*-reference axis (*in black*) coincident with the local *z*-axis of the lens (*white*); peripheral part, with the *z*-reference axis coincident with the *x*-axis of the lens; and first/last B-scans, with the *z*-reference axis coincident with the *y*-axis of the lens. (B) Full shape 3-D model from the partial central, lateral, and first/last B-scans models. (C) Example of lens reconstructed after the whole process. Anterior part in *black* and posterior part in *blue*.

TABLE 1. Abbreviations for the Geometric Parameters Quantified

Abbreviation	Parameter
RAL (mm)	Radius of curvature of the best fitting sphere of anterior lens surface
RPL (mm)	Radius of curvature of the best fitting sphere of posterior lens surface
RAL _Q (mm)	Radius of curvature of the best fitting conicoid of anterior lens surface
QAL	Asphericity of the best fitting conicoid of anterior lens surface
RPL _Q (mm)	Radius of curvature of the best fitting conicoid of posterior lens surface
QPL	Asphericity of the best fitting conicoid of posterior lens surface
LT (mm)	Lens thickness
DIA (mm)	Lens equatorial diameter
VOL (mm ³)	Lens volume
LSA (mm ²)	Lens surface area
EPP (mm)	Equatorial plane position

aspect ratio of the lens. Note that RPL was considered in absolute value in this work. Table 1 shows the abbreviation

for the different parameters that will be used throughout the article.

TABLE 2. R² and P Values of the Correlations Between Left and Right Eyes for Each Parameter (column)

	RAL	RPL	RAL _Q	QAL	RPL _Q	QPL	LT	DIA	VOL	LSA	EPP	LSA/VOL	EPP/LT	LT/DIA
R ²	0.90	0.89	0.73	0.69	0.73	0.55	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.83	0.73	0.25	0.95
P	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻¹⁰	10 ⁻¹⁰	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻⁵	0.02	10 ⁻¹⁰

Protocol to Minimize Water Uptake

A series of steps were followed to minimize the possibility of water uptake (and thus swelling), according to suggested protocols by Augusteyn et al.⁵⁰: (1) All the lenses were checked for capsular separation and lens opacity using the OCT images, and were discarded if these were found in any of the measurements (anterior- and posterior-up measurements). Analysis was performed only on intact lenses.⁵⁰ (2) Once the lens was immersed in the preservation media, LT was measured and compared in different time points (anterior- and posterior-up measurements, separated approximately 90–120 minutes from each other). According to Augusteyn et al.⁵⁰ if water uptake exists the measurement made at the later time point would show a higher LT and lower DIA. (3) After quantification, crystalline lenses with aspect ratio DIA/LT considerably below the recommended limit value of 2 (i.e., with LT/DIA >> 0.5) were discarded for ages older than 20 years.

Data Analyses

When the left and right eyes were measured from the same subject, we randomly selected one eye before the analysis, resulting in 87 experimental data. Linear regression analysis was performed to study the changes in geometric parameters with age (in two different range of ages: below and above 20 years), and the coefficient of determination R² and the P value for testing the hypothesis of no correlation were obtained. Age 20 years was selected as cutoff because prior studies showed a rapid growth phase during childhood, with the lens remodeling to reach its elliptical shape at approximately age 20 years, and a much smaller rate of changes after approximately 20 years.⁵¹

Curvilinear fitting between geometric parameters and age was also performed. The standard error of the regression (RMSE) was calculated to test the goodness of fit. To avoid overfitting, we chose models with a low number of parameters (three or less, except for LT, EPP, LSA/VOL, and LT/DIA) and that had appropriate residual properties (Gaussian distribution and no autocorrelation). Correlation between left and right eyes (estimated using the 16 paired eyes in the dataset) were calculated for every geometric parameter.

To evaluate repeatability, we calculated the standard deviation across the five measurements performed in each lens with repeated measurements.

For all analyses, statistical significance was defined as a P value < 0.05.

Calculations were performed using custom MATLAB routines (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA).

RESULTS

Graphic Illustration of the Changes

Figure 2 shows the 3-D models obtained for four lenses of different ages.

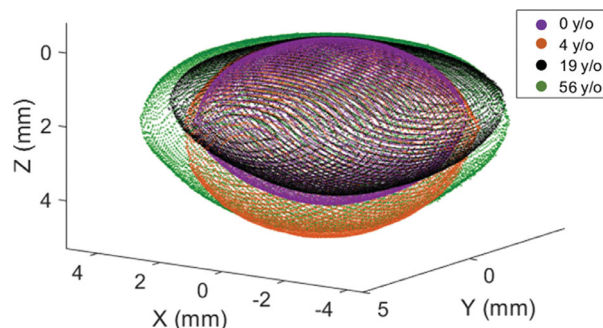


FIGURE 2. Lens full shape models for four different ages.

A video showing the changes of the lens geometry with age is shown in the Supplementary Video.

Correlation Between Left and Right Eyes

Correlation between left and right eyes from the 16 paired eyes in the dataset were significant for all the parameters, as shown in Table 2.

Almost all the correlations were high, with R² values higher than 0.69 (correlation coefficient $\rho > 0.83$) for all the parameters except for QPL and EPP/LT.

Lens Central Geometric Parameters: Change with Age

Figure 3 shows the RAL, RPL, RAL_Q, QAL, RPL_Q, QPL, and LT as a function of age. The black solid line represents the best fitted curvilinear model. The red and green dotted lines represent the best linear models for ages equal or greater, and lower than 20 years, respectively. Table 3 shows the equation of the curvilinear (second column) and linear (third and fourth columns, below and above age 20 years, respectively) models for each parameter (row), including the RMSE, the R², and the P value for testing the hypothesis of no correlation.

Most of the parameters changed rapidly before an age of approximately 20 years and then increased slowly and linearly (or remained constant in the case of QPL) for older ages. LT decreased from 0 to approximately 20 years, in which it reached its minimum, increasing linearly thereafter. QAL and QPL decreased significantly (from approximately 0-sphere shape- to negative values) from newborn to approximately 20 years, remaining almost constant (QPL) or increasing slowly (QAL) thereafter.

Full Lens Geometric Parameters: Change with Age

Figure 4 shows the DIA, VOL, LSA, EPP, and the ratios LSA/VOL, EPP/LT, and LT/DIA as a function of age. Table 4 shows the equation of the curvilinear and linear models for each parameter, including the RMSE, the R², and the P value.

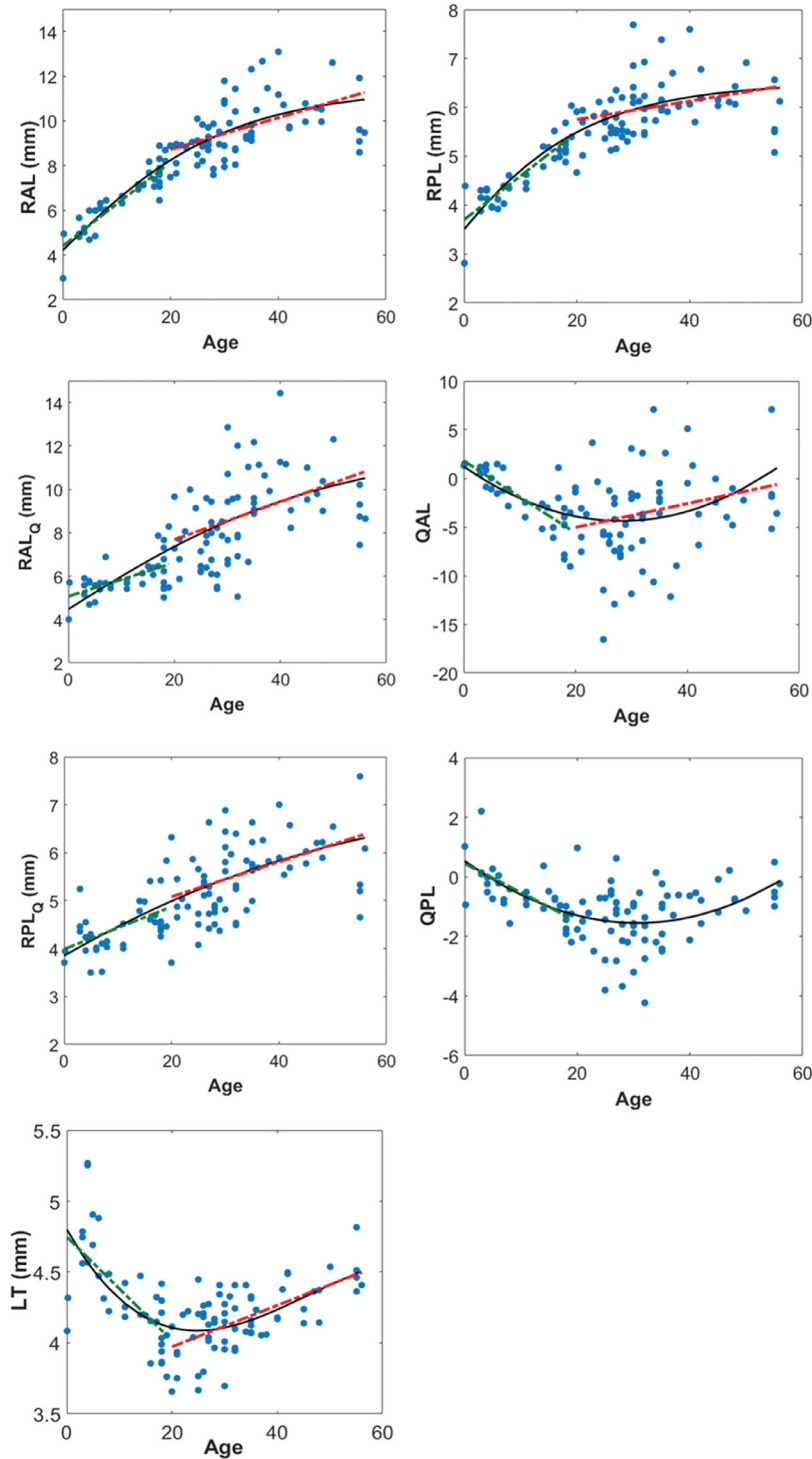


FIGURE 3. Changes of central parameters with age. *Black solid line* represents the best curvilinear model (0–56 years) and *green and red dashed lines* (only drawn when correlation is statistically significant) represent the best linear models (0–19 years and 20–56 years, respectively). Equations of the selected models are shown in [Table 3](#).

Fastest changes in DIA with age occurred mainly before 10 years. After this age changes in DIA, VOL, and LSA were well described with linear models. EPP and EPP/LT ratio decreased before 20 years, and after this age remained constant. The mean value \pm SD for EPP/LT = 0.43 ± 0.02 , with a maximum of 0.49 (for newborn lenses) and a minimum of 0.36. LT/DIA decreased fast before age 20 years and remained almost constant thereafter.

Repeatability of the 3-D Models Construction

The average SD across lenses (the average differences between measurements from the same lens) was: 0.09 mm for RAL, 0.03 mm for RPL, 0.02 mm for DIA, 0.91 mm^3 for VOL, 2.8 mm^2 for LSA, 0.05 mm for EPP, 2.05 for QAL, and 0.42 for QPL. These values were very low in comparison with the RMSE (approximately 10 times lower

TABLE 3. Equations for the Parameters of the Central Part of the Lens as a Function of Age

	Curvilinear Model (0–56 years)	Linear Model (0–19 years)	Linear Model (20–56 years)
RAL (mm)	$RAL = 11.453 \cdot e^{-0.0556 \cdot age}$, RMSE (mm) = 0.97	$RAL = 4.40 + 0.187 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.81, P = 10^{-11^*}$	$RAL = 7.30 + 0.071 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.25, P = 10^{-5^*}$
RPL (mm)	$RPL = 6.47 \cdot e^{-0.0667 \cdot age - 0.457}$, RMSE (mm) = 0.49	$RPL = 3.636 + 0.092 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.78, P = 9 \cdot 10^{-11^*}$	$RPL = 5.40 + 0.0177 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.08, P = 0.03^*$
RAL _Q (mm)	$RAL_Q = 12.36 \cdot e^{-0.0327 \cdot age}$, RMSE (mm) = 1.56	$RAL_Q = 5.07 + 0.076 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.31, P = 0.001^*$	$RAL_Q = 5.866 + 0.089 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.18, P = 1 \cdot 10^{-3^*}$
QAL	$QAL = 0.0070 \cdot age^2 - 0.3976 \cdot age + 1.235$, RMSE = 3.73	$QAL = 1, 817 - 0.37 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.61, P = 2 \cdot 10^{-7^*}$	$QAL = -7.489 + 0.123 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.06, P = 0.049^*$
RPL _Q (mm)	$RPL_Q = 7.228 \cdot e^{-0.027 \cdot age - 0.457}$, RMSE (mm) = 0.62	$RPL_Q = 3.99 + 0.044 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.28, P = 0.002^*$	$RPL_Q = 4.35 + 0.0364 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.19, P = 6 \cdot 10^{-4^*}$
QPL	$QPL = 0.0022 \cdot age^2 - 0.136 \cdot age + 0.54$, RMSE = 0.87	$QPL = 0.448 - 0.097 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.50, P = 1 \cdot 10^{-5^*}$	$QPL = -2.24, P = 0.054$
LT (mm)	$LT = -1.32 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot age^3 + 0.00182 \cdot age^2 - 0.0658 \cdot age + 4.802$, RMSE (mm) = 0.22	$LT = 4.748 - 0.0366 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.47, P = 3 \cdot 10^{-5^*}$	$LT = 3.68 + 0.0146 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.39, P = 2 \cdot 10^{-7^*}$

Second column: selected curvilinear model (0–56 years) and RMSE; third column: linear model (0–19 years), R^2 and P value; fourth column: linear model (20–56 years), R^2 and P value. *Indicates statistically significant correlations.

for RAL, 24 for RPL, 11 for DIA, 5 for VOL, 3 for LSA, 13 for EPP, 2 for QAL, and 2 for QPL), concluding that the process repeatability was high and that the variance because of the measurement and 3-D models construction was much lower than the intersubject variance of the lenses.

DISCUSSION

We quantified the full shape of the isolated human crystalline lens from 3-D OCT images in 103 lenses from 87 subjects, in a range of ages spanning from newborn to 56 years. Specifically, we obtained parameters of the central part (LT, curvature radius and asphericities of the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens) and the full shape of the lens (DIA, VOL, LSA, and EPP), and we analyzed their dependency with age.

Comparison with Earlier Work

Most lens geometric parameters showed a biphasic behavior with a rapid change before 10 to 20 years, and a slower linear growth thereafter. These trends are in good agreement with VOL, DIA, and LT/DIA from an earlier study on 141 lenses (ages 0–88 years) imaged using shadowgraphy.³⁰ Interestingly, both studies show a fast increase of VOL before age 10 years, a plateau between 10 and 20 years, and a linear increase thereafter. Mutti et al.⁶ also found that VOL did not increase in in vivo measurements between age 6 and 14 years in a large sample ($n = 3007$). We found a linear decrease of LT before age 20 years, also reported in other studies.^{30,51} Although there is not enough statistical evidence, in our dataset we observe that the LT increases quickly from 0 years ($LT \sim 4.2$ mm) until it reaches its maximum at approximately 4 years ($LT \sim 5.2$ mm), and then it decreases again until about the age of 20 years, in which it reaches its life minimum. Nevertheless, to confirm this hypothesis, a higher number of samples are needed in ages near 0 to ensure that the 2 points at 0 years are not outliers. The same behavior is observed in other parameters (e.g., EPP and LSA/VOL). EPP/LT decreases significantly for ages younger than 20 years, and remained constant (0.43) after 20 years, consistent with earlier studies.³⁰

To the best of our knowledge, there are no prior publications of results for RAL, RPL, RAL_Q, QAL, RPL_Q, QPL, LSA, and EPP before age 20 years. QAL and QPL decreased significantly from approximately 0 to 20 years (-0.37 year^{-1} and -0.097 year^{-1} , respectively), whereas RAL and RPL increased very fast in the first years of life (0.19 and 0.09 mm/year, respectively).

We found a significant increase of DIA above age 20 years, with a slope of 0.02 mm/year, similarly to Urs et al.²⁹ and Jones et al.,³⁴ and slightly higher than Rosen et al.²⁸ (0.014 mm/year) and Asafali³⁰ (0.010 mm/year). We found an increase of VOL at a rate of 1.66 mm³/year, similar to Urs et al.²⁹ (1.35 mm³/year) and Asafali³⁰ (1.2 mm³/year). Rosen et al.²⁸ overestimated the VOL because of the use of an approximate ellipsoid model for the lens. Urs et al.²⁹ estimated an increase of LSA at a rate of 0.86 mm²/year, similar to the one in our study (0.93 mm²/year).

We found that RAL increases significantly (0.071 mm/year with $R^2 = 0.25$) similar to reports by Rosen et al.²⁸ (0.046 mm/year, $R^2 = 0.27$) and Glasser and Campbell⁵² (0.068 mm/year), and in contrast to studies by Manns et al.,³⁶ Jones et al.,³⁴ and Schachar,³⁵ which did not obtain a significant increase of RAL with age. Different to other authors, we found small but significant changes of RPL with age (0.017 mm/year). Similarly to Borja et al.²⁷ and Glasser and Campbell,⁵² RAL and RPL seem to slightly decrease from approximately age 50 years, although more lenses in this age range are needed to obtain statistical evidence of this observation.

LT increased significantly after the age of 20 years with a slope of 0.0146 mm/year, within the range of previous studies by Rosen et al.²⁸ (0.012 mm/year), Asafali³⁰ (0.01 mm/year), and Birkenfeld et al.³¹ (0.019 mm/year), and lower than the slope obtained by Augusteyn et al.³⁷ (approximately 0.027 mm/year). Changes of EPP/LT with age were not significant beyond 20 years (constant value of 0.43). Similar conclusions were obtained by Rosen et al.²⁸ (constant value of 0.41) and Asafali³⁰ (constant value of 0.42). Changes of LT/DIA were not significant beyond age 20 years (constant value of 0.445), similar to the value obtained by Asafali³⁰ and Augusteyn³¹ (0.45).

Small discrepancies between slopes obtained in different studies can arise from differences in the sample distributions and age ranges, as well as differences in the parameters

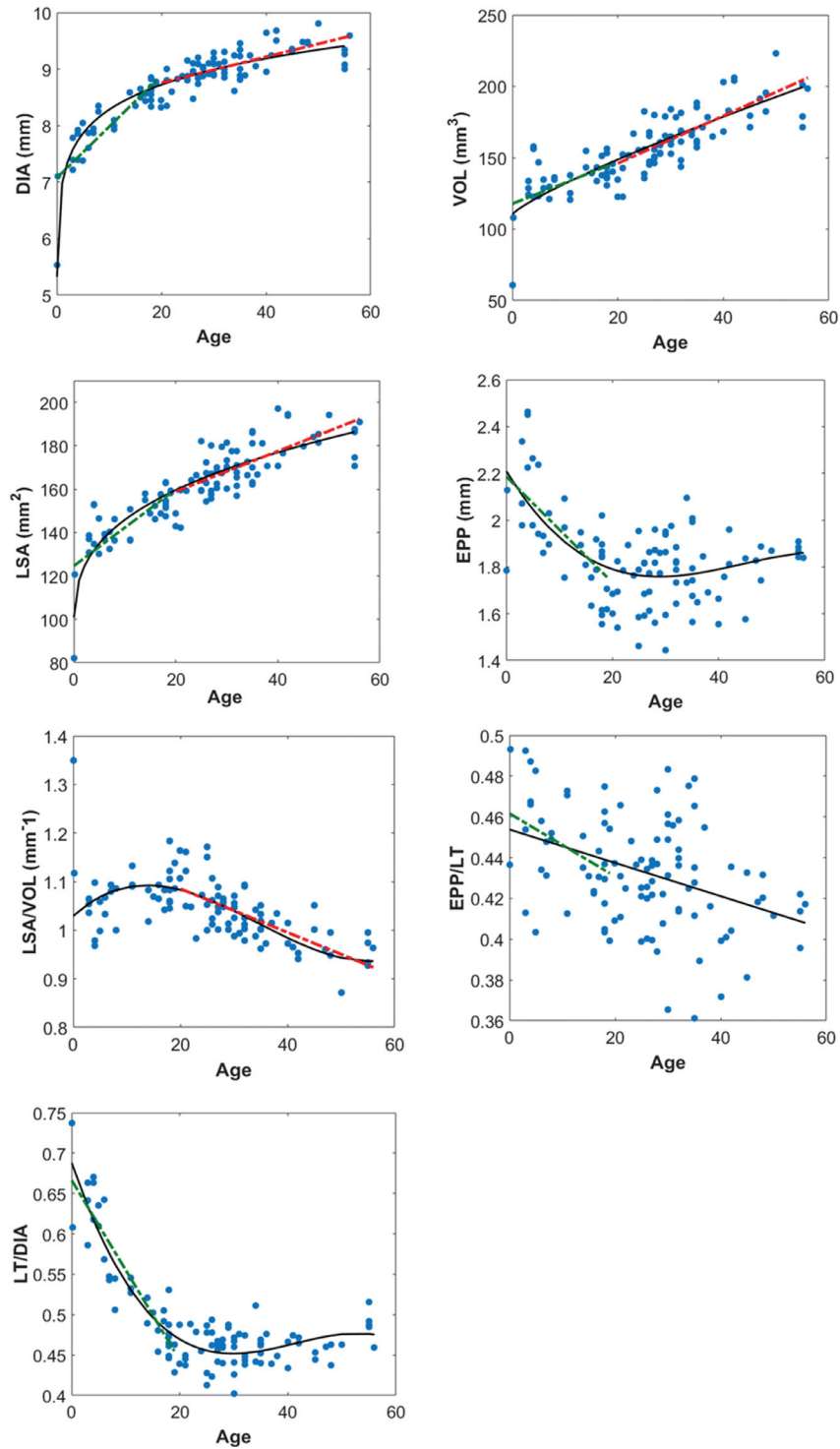


FIGURE 4. Changes of full shape parameters with age. *Black solid line* represents the best curvilinear model (0–56 years) and *green and red dashed lines* (only drawn when correlation is statistically significant) represent the best linear models (0–19 years and 20–56 years, respectively). Equations of the selected models are shown in [Table 4](#).

estimation method, as data in previous studies were obtained from two-dimensional (2-D) images of the lens. Differences in radius of curvature and asphericities may also arise from different fitting sizes (in this study, 6 mm) and different parametric models used (in this study, we present sphere and conicoid fittings).

Ex Vivo Versus In Vivo Geometry

Results of the isolated lenses (free of zonular tension) reflect, partially, the decreased elasticity of the crystalline lens with age (i.e., a larger ability of younger lenses to accommodate, and thus to change their shape increasing its thickness). Nevertheless, the biphasic response in some parameters, as

TABLE 4. Equations for the Parameters of the Full Shape of the Lens as a Function of Age

	Curvilinear Model (0–56 years)	Linear Model (0–19 years)	Linear Model (20–56 years)
DIA (mm)	$DIA = 6.97 \cdot age^{0.0748}$, RMSE (mm) = 0.23	$DIA = 7.07 + 0.0907 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.73, P = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-9^*}$	$DIA = 8.298 + 0.0229 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.48, P = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-9^*}$
VOL (mm ³)	$VOL = 3.166 \cdot age^{0.832} + 110.4$, RMSE (mm ³) = 13.6	$VOL = 117.7 + 1.469 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.30, P = 0.002^*$	$VOL = 112.7 + 1.665 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.60, P = 1 \cdot 10^{-12^*}$
LSA (mm ²)	$LSA = 23.97 \cdot age^{0.337} + 93.73$, RMSE (mm ²) = 8.17	$LSA = 124.55 + 1.768 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.56, P = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-6^*}$	$LSA = 140.27 + 0.93 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.53, P = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-10^*}$
EPP (mm)	$EPP = -7.169 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot age^3 +$ $9.546 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot age^2 - 0.0372 \cdot$ $age + 2.21$, RMSE (mm) = 0.15	$EPP = 2.186 - 0.0227 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.46, P = 3 \cdot 10^{-5^*}$	$EPP = 1.68, P = 0.06$
LSA/VOL (mm ⁻¹)	$\frac{LSA}{VOL} = 4.37 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot age^3 - 4.528 \cdot$ $10^{-4} \cdot age^2 + 0.01 \cdot age + 1.029$, RMSE (mm ⁻¹) = 0.020	$\frac{LSA}{VOL} = 1.0816, P = 0.89$	$\frac{LSA}{VOL} = 1.1749 - 0.0045 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.52, P = 2 \cdot 10^{-10^*}$
EPP/LT	$\frac{EPP}{LT} = -0.0008 \cdot age + 0.453, R^2 =$ 0.036	$\frac{EPP}{LT} = 0.4617 - 0.0015 \cdot age$ $P = 0.04^*$	$\frac{EPP}{LT} = 0.427$, $P = 0.7$
LT/DIA	$\frac{LT}{DIA} = -4.136 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot age^3 +$ $5.1268 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot age^2 - 0.0195 \cdot$ $age + 0.688$, RMSE = 0.02	$\frac{LT}{DIA} = 0.667 - 0.011 \cdot age$, $R^2 = 0.84, P = 1 \cdot 10^{-12^*}$	$\frac{LT}{DIA} = 0.445$, $P = 0.16$

Second column: selected curvilinear model (0–56 years) and RMSE; third column: linear model (0–19 years), R² and P value; fourth column: linear model (20–56 years), R² and P value. *Indicates statistically significant correlations.

for example the LT (Fig. 3), has been also observed in vivo in unaccommodated lenses.^{6,51} It appears that in vivo the stretching of the young lens from growth of the globe counteracts (and in fact overcompensates) the lens axial thickening (because of the addition of new cell layers trough life) with aging, explaining the decreased LT at a young age.⁶ This biphasic behavior is also observed in isolated lenses, suggesting that the growth of the lens is in accordance with the growth of the globe, remodeling from its more rounded shape in the newborn lens to the adult ellipsoidal shape, as can be deduced from the LT/DIA and LSA/VOL graphs in Figure 4.

In previous studies, it has been observed that isolated lenses can be considered equivalent to fully accommodated lenses⁵³ (Martinez-Enriquez E, et al. IOVS 2018;59:ARVO E-Abstract 268). Considering that the amplitude of accommodation decreases with age, the in vivo and ex vivo curves should correspond after presbyopia. We should also expect the VOL to be similar in vivo and ex vivo for a given age independently of the accommodation state, as it has been shown that lens VOL remains constant with accommodation.^{20,54} Interestingly, our lens VOL results are in good agreement with those estimated with in vivo crystalline lenses by Mutti et al.⁶ (6–14 years) assuming a spherical radii and Martinez-Enriquez et al.²⁰

Lens Swelling Due to Water Uptake and Choice of Preservation Media

An important concern when working with ex vivo lenses is the fact that lens placed in liquid media can retain water, provoking swelling of tissue, and thus compromising the measurement of the “real” shape of the lens.⁵⁰ Special care was taken to avoid lens swelling, as described in the Material and methods section. Our results showed a negligible average increase in LT of 0.01 mm (0.24%) from anterior-to posterior-up measurements, with only 2 out of the 103 lenses with an increase larger than 0.1 mm (2.3% of change). In addition, we did not find statistically significant correlations between any of the quantification parameters and the postmortem time.

Augusteyn et al.⁵⁰ discussed the influence of using different liquid preservation media, comparing culture media

(e.g., the Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium [DMEM]) with salt solutions (e.g., the BSS). They showed that, although in tissue culture media a smaller proportion of human lenses developed capsular separation than in salt solutions, in lenses without capsular separation the DIA, LT, and VOL changes due to water uptake were “very little, if any”, independently of the culture media (–0.7%, 1.5 %, and 0.2% of changes, respectively). In our study, we have discarded lenses with capsular separation or signs of swelling, and changes in the geometry of the lenses are not expected. In previous works we used DMEM as preservation media; however, with a chronic use of DMEM, we observed the deposition of salt contents (such as a foggy layer) particularly on the glassy components of the chamber. This was not the case with BSS. For the reasons mentioned earlier, BSS instead of DMEM was used as the immersion solution.

Advantages of 3-D Imaging

One of the main novelties of this work is that the quantification of the lens parameters is based on 3-D images instead of cross-sectional images, as in most of the previous studies.^{26–30,33–37,52,55}

In a previous work,²¹ we evaluated the benefits of using 3-D imaging against 2-D cross-sectional images in the estimation of full-shape geometric parameters from the central part of the lens. Here we evaluated similarly the dependence of the obtained quantification results with the 2-D meridian measured. Briefly, we took eight different 2-D meridians through the lens center for every whole 3-D lens model, and from every meridian, we constructed and quantified a 3-D rotationally symmetric model. On average (across meridians and lenses), the SD for the DIA was 0.15 mm, for the VOL was 5 mm³, for the LSA was 9 mm², and for the EPP was 81 μm. This implies that the parameter values can change up to 5%, 8%, 12%, and 14% in DIA, VOL, LSA, and EPP, respectively, depending on the meridian measured. This variability is in agreement with studies that estimated the errors associated with the assumption of lens rotational symmetry.^{32,54} Furthermore, as explained in the previous section, 3-D information is essential for obtaining an accurate automatic segmentation process (using Zernike approximations).

Correlation Between Paired Eyes

As shown in Table 2, almost all the correlations between the crystalline lens geometry from right and left eyes were high, with $R^2 > 0.88$ (correlation coefficient $\rho > 0.94$) for 7 parameters, and $R^2 > 0.68$ (correlation coefficient $\rho > 0.82$) for 12 out of 14 measured parameters. This means that the intrasubject geometric variability is small. This result also confirms the reliability of the whole process because although the values measured for left and right eyes came from independent measurements, image processing, and quantification processes, they were very similar. The lower correlation values for QAL ($R^2 = 0.69$) and QPL ($R^2 = 0.55$) indicate that the estimation of asphericities is less stable (noisier) than that of other parameters.⁵⁶

Implications for Lens Growth, Emmetropization, Aging, and Treatment

We found rapid changes in lens shape and size from birth into adolescence. The ratio LT/DIA decreases fast from approximately 0.70 at birth to approximately 0.45 at age 20 to 30 years, indicating that the lens is more rounded at birth, and evolves toward a more ellipsoidal shape at 20 years, keeping approximately this shape thereafter. However, the steady increase in VOL from approximately 20 years is consistent with the growth of the crystalline lens with age.⁵⁷ The decreasing LSA/VOL ratio can be consistent with the continuous synthesis of lens crystallin proteins throughout life and the lens compaction with age, with implications in the development of gradient refractive index. In the age range corresponding to presbyopia (>40 years), LT and VOL increase linearly with age.

Knowledge of crystalline lenses at all ages is not only important to understand lens development and presbyopia, but has practical implications in other areas, such as cataract surgery. The selection of optimal IOL power is affected by lens capsular bag dimensions, although current formulas rarely take crystalline lens shape into account. Figure 4 shows that EPP/LT ratio is highly patient-dependent. We recently found that the IOL position estimation can be improved using EPP/LT ratio as an estimator,² so it may be very relevant to know the full shape of the crystalline lens to improve the outcome in a cataract surgery. The drastic changes in lens shape with age are particularly relevant when IOLs are implanted in younger segments of the populations, in particular pediatric cataract surgery, as well as in refractive lens exchange. Besides, some emerging solutions for restoration of accommodation in presbyopia, such as capsular lens refilling and accommodating IOLs, are fully dependent on crystalline lens dimensions. The evidence of individual differences in the crystalline lens dimensions, and particularly their age-dependence, calls for the importance of introducing those factors in the lens development and prescription.

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