

Microcoaxial Phacoemulsification vs. Conventional Phacoemulsification

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Purpose: To compare the outcomes of micro-coaxial and conventional phacoemulsification. **Methods:** In a prospective trial, 69 eyes had phacoemulsification, 39 eyes were randomized to have surgery by the micro-coaxial technique and 30 by the conventional technique. The incision was made temporally, and an AcrySof SN was implanted. Intraoperative parameters were mean phaco time, total phaco percentage, equivalent phaco time, volume of BSS, and final size of the incision. Postop parameters were visual acuity (VA) and keratometric and astigmatism changes, **Results:** The only statistically significant difference between groups were the surgically induced keratometric changes at five days ($P=.02$). Both techniques were safe and effective for cataract surgery **Conclusion:** Micro-coaxial phaco induces significantly less keratometric changes and better VA in the early postop period.