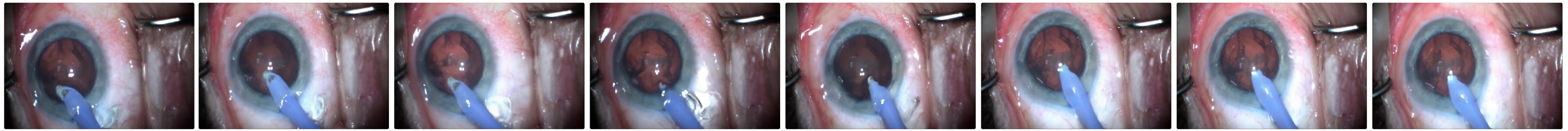
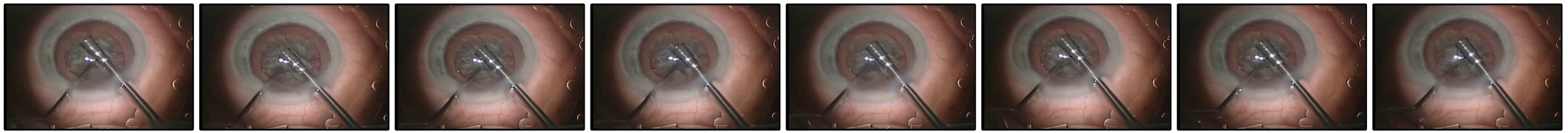
Ophora

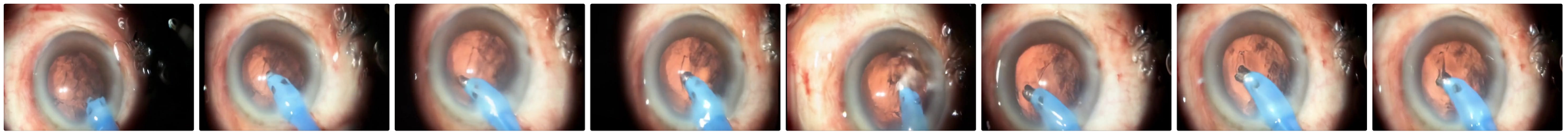


CatStory-3s

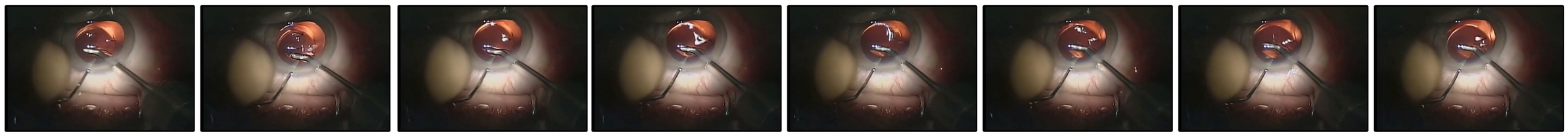


Phacoemulsification: The eye is under surgical magnification, with the cornea clear and the Anterior Chamber fully formed and filled with BSS. A phaco probe (1.0 mm tip diameter) is introduced through a 2.2 mm clear incision, positioned at a 45° angle to the anterior capsule. The probe's tip is actively vibrating at 40,000 cycles per second, generating ultrasonic energy. A second instrument, a bimanual I/A handpiece with a 0.8 mm tip, is placed adjacent to the probe, held at a 30° angle to stabilize the AC and assist in fluid management. First, the phaco probe advances into the central nucleus, ~1.5 mm into the lens substance. The probe oscillates rapidly, fragmenting the dense nucleus into smaller pieces through ultrasonic energy.

Ophora



CatStory-3s



Viscous agent removal: The eye is in the post-vitreous cortex removal phase of cataract surgery, with the AC fully formed and the capsule clearly visible. The capsule has been opened, and the central portion of the lens has been aspirated, leaving behind a clear AC. A 27-gauge I/A handpiece enters the eye through a 2.2 mm clear incision located at the 10 o'clock position. The handpiece is angled at ~45° to the cornea, with its tip positioned just posterior to the anterior capsule edge. The tip of the I/A handpiece is equipped with a small, flexible, curved tip designed to minimize tissue trauma. The irrigation port is oriented toward the posterior chamber to maintain AC depth, while the aspiration port is directed toward the AC floor. First, the I/A handpiece advances slowly into the AC, entering at ~ ~1.5 mm.