

Preventive effect of ophthalmic lenses on cataract, is it real?

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Abstract

Knowing that the prevalence of crystalline cataracts after 40 years is relatively high and that exposure to UV rays is a factor for its appearance, since the lens is an absorber of these rays, it was intended with this pilot study to verify the relationship between the appearance of crystalline nuclear sclerosis and the time that patients take from the use of ophthalmic lenses, since they absorb most of these rays under normal conditions of use. Knowing that the prevalence of crystalline cataracts after 40 years is relatively high and that exposure to UV rays is a factor for its appearance, since the lens is an absorber of these rays, it was intended with this pilot study to verify the relationship between the appearance of crystalline nuclear sclerosis and the time that patients take from the use of ophthalmic lenses, since they absorb most of these rays under normal conditions of use. The term "corneal ulcer" is often used interchangeably with "bacterial keratitis," although, in practice, these are two different entities. Bacterial keratitis denotes a bacterial infection of the eye that causes inflammation and, potentially, ulceration of the cornea, whereas corneal ulcer describes a loss of corneal tissue due to many possible causes. Although acute corneal ulcers in emergency settings are most likely infectious in etiology, other sterile causes of ulceration exist. Cataract surgery has evolved from 'couching' with sub-optimal results to phacoemulsification with excellent results. Introduction of the femtosecond laser into cataract surgery may further the safety and predictability of this procedure. In addition, innovations in intraocular lens material have enabled the surgery to be done through a small incision with quicker recovery and more predictable refractive outcome. New intraocular lens design technologies have helped patients minimize their need for glasses at most distances. Further, invention of ophthalmic viscosurgical devices reduced the risk of endothelial decompensation and corneal edema. Age-related cataract progresses with age, but at an unpredictable rate. Cataract surgery is indicated when the chances of significant visual improvement outweigh the risks of a poor surgical outcome. It is not dependent on reaching a specific visual-acuity standard. Cataract surgery may also be indicated where the presence of cataract makes it hard to treat or monitor concurrent retinal disease, such as diabetic retinopathy.



Biography:

Henrique Nascimento working as a professor in Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Coimbra.

Speaker Publications:

1. "Glaucoma normo-tenso."

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