

Cataract

A cataract is clouding or opacity of the lens inside the eye. It is useful to learn about how the eye works in order to understand what a cataract is. Inside the eye, behind the coloured part (the iris) with a black hole in the middle (the pupil), is the lens. In a normal eye, this lens is clear. It helps focus light rays on to the back of the eye (the retina), which sends messages to the brain allowing us to see. When a cataract develops, the lens becomes cloudy and prevents the light rays from passing through.

What symptoms do cataracts cause?

Cataracts usually form slowly over years causing a gradual blurring of vision, which eventually is not correctable with glasses. In some people the vision can deteriorate relatively quickly. Developing a cataract can also cause glare, difficulty with night-time driving and multiple images in one eye which can affect the quality of the vision.

Do cataracts spread from eye to eye?

No. But often they develop in both eyes either at the same time or

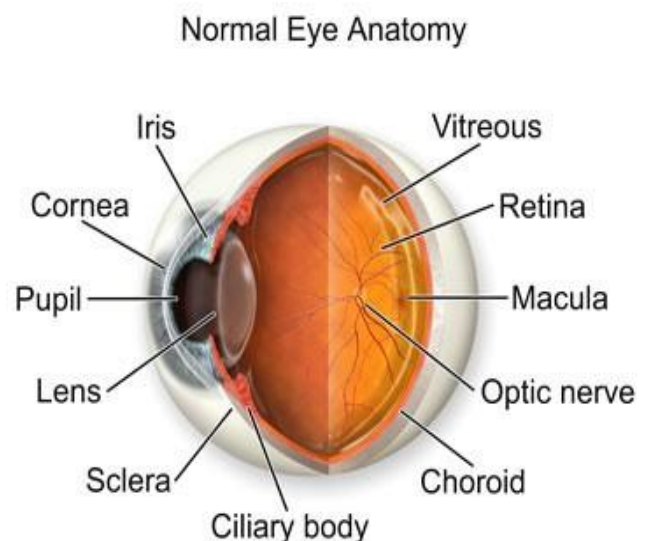
one after the other with a gap in between.

Are there different kinds of cataract?

Yes. Most cataracts are age-related, but other examples include congenital (present at birth), drug induced (steroids), and traumatic (injury to the eye).

Is there a link between diabetes and cataracts?

Yes. Cataracts are more common in people who have certain diseases such as diabetes.





Are cataracts just a part of getting old?

Most forms of cataract develop in later adult life. This is called age-related cataract, and can occur at any time after the age of 40. The normal process of ageing causes the lens to gradually become cloudy. Not all people who develop a cataract require treatment.

Can children have a cataract?

Yes, but this is rare.

I didn't know that I had a cataract until my optician told me – is that normal?

At first, you might not be aware that a cataract is developing and initially it may not cause problems with your vision. Generally, as a cataract develops over time, you start to experience blurring of vision. In most cases, eyes with a cataract look normal but, if the cataract is advanced, your pupil may no longer look black and can look cloudy or white. You may need to get new prescription glasses more frequently when the cataract is developing. Eventually, when your cataract worsens, stronger glasses may no longer improve your sight and you might have difficulty seeing things even with your glasses on.

Assessment of cataract

Patients with cataracts are looked after by a team of people including optometrists (opticians), nurses, technicians, doctors and surgeons.

You will be asked about your sight problems, any other eye conditions and your general health. Your vision will be tested and measurements taken with specialist equipment, which will help us to make recommendations about the best treatment for your vision problem.

You will be given eye drops to make your pupil bigger, so that we can examine your eyes fully. The drops will blur your vision and the effect of the drops will take a few hours to wear off. For this reason, **you are advised not to drive after your hospital appointments.** You should also take care that you do not miss your footing and be very careful with steps while your vision is still blurred.

TREATMENT

When do I have my cataract treated?

In many cases, cataracts are harmless and may be left in your eye. It is usually safe not to have surgery if you feel that you do not have a problem with your vision or do not wish to have an operation. When the cataract progresses to the point that it is interfering with daily activities or lifestyle, even when using up-to-date glasses, then cataract surgery may be the next step. Modern surgery is highly successful for the majority of patients





but, as with all surgery, there are risks. Cataract surgery is performed when you have a problem with your vision and you want to do something about it.

Can anything be done to stop my cataract worsening?

There is no known method of preventing cataracts developing.

I have a cataract developing in both eyes – are both operated at the same time?

Most people develop cataracts in both eyes. Your cataract surgery can be performed on different days, which may be inconvenient due to any imbalance in the glasses prescription and extra hospital visits. Some patients choose to have both cataracts operated on the same day with immediate sequential bilateral cataract surgery. Having both eyes operated on the same day means there is only one admission, one recovery period and one postoperative review. The team in charge of your treatment will be able to advise on the suitability, as well as the risks and benefits of having surgery on both eyes at the same time.

On the day of surgery, once the first eye cataract surgery is completed satisfactorily, the surgeon will perform surgery on the second eye. You will remain in the operating theatre throughout, but the two procedures are independent, using separate surgical

instrument sets and drapes. The surgical risks and refractive outcomes are equivalent to performing the cataract surgeries on different days.

Instructions before surgery

The preassessment staff will advise you on what you need to do prior to surgery. It is important that you remove **all** eye makeup before surgery to reduce the risk of infection. You should also not wear eye makeup for at least one week after your surgery.

Do I need any special tests before the operation?

Yes. Special tests are required to determine the strength of the lens implant which is inserted into the eye. These tests are done before the operation day, either at your first clinic attendance or during your booked pre- assessment appointment.

Prior to your special tests, if you wear contact lenses, you must leave them out for the following time unless told otherwise:

- 1 week for soft lenses
- 2 weeks for any types of rigid lenses including gas permeable lenses.
- You may also have tests for your general health, such as blood tests and an electrocardiogram (ECG).





I have had previous laser treatment to my eyes. Does it matter?

Excimer lasers (e.g. LASIK and PRK) are used to reduce the need for glasses, most commonly in short-sighted younger people. **If you have had laser treatment, it is very important that you tell the doctors and nurses during your assessment.**

Excimer laser treatment affects the calculations that are used to determine the strength of lens implant that is inserted. Even though allowance is made for the laser treatment, it is more difficult to select the power of the lens implant and patients are at higher risk of being more or less long/short-sighted than planned following the cataract surgery. This may require glasses or contact lenses to be worn or may be correctable with further excimer laser surgery or further intraocular surgery. Remedial surgery can sometimes be available on the NHS.

What does the cataract operation involve?

An experienced eye surgeon will carry out your operation or supervise a doctor in training who also performs surgery. Your eye is never removed and replaced when operations are carried out.

The most common form of cataract surgery is performed by surgeons using a small incision (wound) and a process called “phacoemulsification”, often

shortened to “phaco”. This technique uses ultrasound to soften the lens, which is then broken up and flushed out using fine instruments and special fluids. A clear artificial lens (intraocular lens implant or IOL), made of a plastic-like material, is placed inside the eye. The back membrane of the lens (capsule) is left behind and this holds the artificial lens in place.

The wound is very small and most patients do not require stitches, although very fine stitches are sometimes needed to close the wound safely. This can occasionally cause some temporary post-operative irritation. Depending on the type of stitch used, these may need to be removed. The removal of the stitches is usually done in the clinic and is a quick and painless procedure.

Are cataracts removed by laser?

New technology is available using a specially designed laser for part of the procedure. However, the surgeon still needs to operate to complete the surgery as it is currently not possible to remove a cataract via laser alone. Lasers are not in routine use for cataract surgery except as part of clinical trials.

What is it like during the operation?

The operation is performed while you are lying down on your back. Your face is partially covered by a sterile sheet. If





you have difficulty lying flat or are claustrophobic, we will do our best to make sure that you are comfortable before the operation starts, but please tell the nurses this during your pre-operative assessment.

During the operation, the surgeon uses a microscope and the bright light from the microscope and the covering sheet means that you do not see the operation or the detail of the instruments but you may see moving shapes. Usually you will be awake during the operation and will be aware of a bright light, and often pretty coloured lights and shadows. You may feel the surgeon's hands resting gently on your cheek or forehead.

A lot of fluid is used during the operation. Sometimes, excess fluid may escape under the sheet and run down the side of your face, into your ear or on your neck, which can be uncomfortable.

You might hear conversations during the operation. These could be about the operation or for teaching or about other subjects. Please do not join in as it is important that you remain still during the procedure.

What kind of anaesthetic is necessary?

Most operations for cataract are performed under local anaesthetic, in which you are awake but your eye is numb. This is usually given by eye

drops or an injection around your eye. A small number of patients require sedation or even a general anaesthetic, where you are asleep.

Will I have to stay in hospital?

Cataract surgery is performed on a day-care basis. This means you are admitted to hospital, have your operation and are discharged home all in the same day. You could spend several hours in hospital from arrival to discharge.

Who will do my operation?

Moorfields is a teaching hospital and has a responsibility to train the next generation of doctors. We have an excellent track record of training and complication rates are below the national average. Please therefore be aware that it may not always be a consultant who carries out your operation and could be another member of the team.

What are my choices for vision and glasses after the operation?

Standard monofocal lenses

Your lens, which helps you focus, is removed during the operation and is replaced with an artificial lens, the intraocular lens implant. There is a choice of different strengths (powers) of lenses which, just like different strengths of glasses lenses, affect how clearly you see when looking into the



distance or when looking at near things such as reading a book.

During your initial assessment, the cataract team will discuss with you whether you want to have better focus for close vision or for distance vision. Most people choose to aim for good distance vision after the operation.

If you choose this option, you will usually need reading glasses and you may still need glasses for fine focusing in the distance. Some people choose to aim for good close vision, especially if they like to read without glasses or do a lot of detailed close work such as embroidery. If you choose this option, you will need glasses for distance.

Monovision

Combining a clearer distance focus in one eye with a clearer focus at arms' length is a good option if you have no strong preferences and had good vision in both eyes, with or without glasses before the cataracts developed.

Spreading the focus between the eyes in this way does not normally stop them working together or make you feel unbalanced, and it helps you to do more activities comfortably without glasses. You will probably still prefer to wear glasses for at least some activities after surgery and it may take you a few weeks to get used to your new vision. This option requires careful consideration and may not be suitable for all patients.

Multifocal lenses

Multifocal lenses are lenses that aim to correct vision for both near and distance, but they are not available on the NHS, and cannot be purchased separately and implanted during your NHS operation. However, the quality and biocompatibility of standard monofocal and multifocal is the same. Multifocal lenses do not work for all patients and may cause some visual quality problems. If you wish to explore them further, at present you will have to privately consult a consultant ophthalmic surgeon who has expertise of multifocal lens surgery.

Toric lenses (astigmatism correcting lenses)

Toric lenses are available for some patients at Moorfields undergoing cataract surgery, who have moderate to high astigmatism. A toric lens is made of the same material as a standard non-toric lens, but also incorporates astigmatism correction as well. The aim is to improve your vision so that the need for distance glasses is minimised but, as with standard lenses, you will still need to wear glasses for close up work.

Toric lenses are not required if you are happy wearing glasses for distance, and are not suitable if you have other eye problems apart from cataract and high astigmatism. The surgery is the same as standard cataract surgery



damage your eye and your vision.

These risks are detailed below:

- 1 in 1,000 risk of severe and permanent visual loss in each eye.
- Approximately 1 in 250,000 risk of severe and permanent vision loss in both eyes with immediate sequential bilateral cataract surgery.
- About 1 in 100 risk of requiring additional surgery to rectify a problem for each eye.
- 1 in 20 operations have less serious complications, which may require further treatment at the time of surgery or following the operation for each eye.
- 1 in 10 patients need laser treatment at some time in the future for opacity of the capsule behind the implant.

What to look out for after surgery

If you experience any of the following, or you are worried about your eye, you must contact/attend the clinic where you had your surgery or go to the accident & emergency department at Moorfields City Road, open 24/7 for eye emergencies only. If that is not possible, please see your GP as soon as possible.

- **Increasing redness, pain, blurring of vision or yellow/green discharge.** This can indicate a serious infection or inflammation.
- **Blurring of the central vision:** This may indicate macular oedema (water logging of the central part of the retina).
- **Red sore eye after stopping drops:** This can be due to a recurrence of post-operative inflammation inside the eye.
- **Distorted vision:** the implanted lens can move from its original position, causing distorted vision, though this is unusual. If this happens, you might need further surgery to reposition the displaced lens.
- **A shadow, lights or floaters in your field of vision:** the most common cause of a shadow or lights in the peripheral vision is due to the different way that the light is focused on the retina through the new lens implant. Following the operation, you may become aware of a shadow to the side of your vision, often described as a 'half-moon' or 'crescent'. The effect (termed negative dysphotopsia) is usually temporary as your eye rapidly adapts to the new lens.



