

1 . 2,3 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 4

= =

가 (suction ring) 가

가 (5.5 mm, - 8 D)

6 mm, - 4 D ,

($0.20 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ vs $0.34 \pm 0.14 \mu\text{m}$, $p=0.028$).

($66.49 \pm 20.03 \mu\text{m/hr}$ vs $47.93 \pm 21.80 \mu\text{m/hr}$, $p=0.0001$).

(

42:127 ~ 136, 2001).

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≡ Abstract ≡

The Effects of a New Eyeball Fixation Device on the Ablation Surface Profile in Photorefractive Keratectomy

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The surgical outcome of excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy(PRK) depends on the accuracy of ablation and the smoothness of the surface ablated. The purpose of this study was to investigate the clinical usefulness of a new eyeball fixation device(EK fixation device). First, the PRK was done on the cornea of New Zealand white rabbit (- 8 D, 5.5 mm). The surface with the device was smoother compared to that without. Second, The PRK(- 4 D, 6 mm) was done on the surface of the contact lens over the cornea of human volunteers. The ablation surface with the device was smoother than that without($0.20 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $0.34 \pm 0.14 \mu\text{m}$, $p=0.028$). The epithelial healing experiment in New Zealand white rabbit after myopic PRK(- 8 D, 5.5 mm) showed more rapid wound healing in the fixation group($66.49 \pm 20.03 \mu\text{m/hr}$ vs $47.93 \pm 21.80 \mu\text{m/hr}$, $p=0.0001$). In conclusion, the EK fixation device during the PRK procedures creates a smoother ablation surface and enhances corneal epithelial healing, thus may be a useful clinical device(J Korean Ophthalmol Soc 42:127 ~ 136, 2001).

Key Words : EK fixation device, Excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy, Smoother ablation surface

5,6)

1)

가

가

Bell's phenomenon²⁾,

3)

4)

1. (EK fixation device,)
 1) (suction ring)
 Automatic Corneal Shaper suction device (Chiron Co., Irvine, CA, U.S.A.) (64 mmHg)

(Fig. 1).

2) 가
 가 2 ,
 2 ,
 3) (1 , 2)
 가 (rotation)

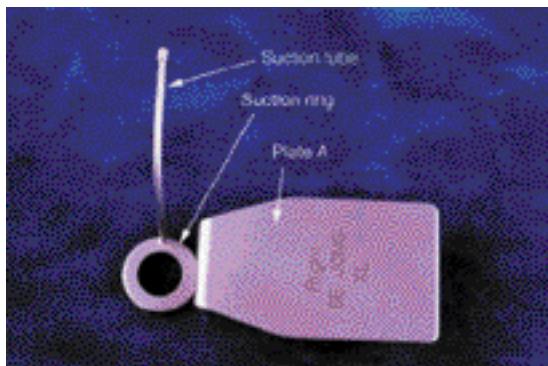


Figure 1. Part A consists of a suction ring, suction tube and metal plate A.

가 1, 2 (Fig. 3).
 2.
 1)
 (1)
 2~3 kg (New Zealand white) 5
 (2)
 (,)
 (50 mg/ml/kg)
 Alcaine (Alcon-Couvreur, Belgium)

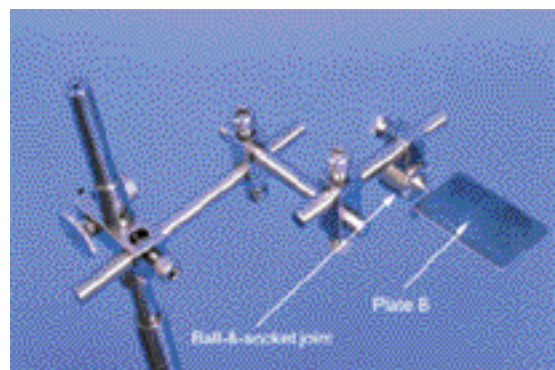


Figure 2. Metal plate B is connected by ball and socket joints to frames, which are secured to the headrest of the patient's chair.

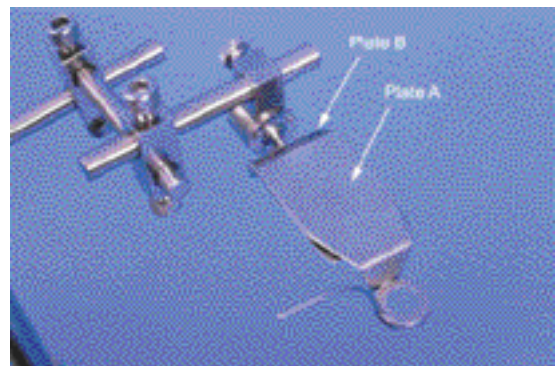


Figure 3. Metal plate A and B are clipped together by the clipper.

8 mm

corneal marker (3)

Amoils epithelial scrubber (Innova, Canada)

Visx 20/20

(Visx, Santa Clara, CA, U.S.A.)

5.5 mm, 8

10

ZYGO microscope

ZYGO

2.5% glutaraldehyde 2% paraformaldehyde 1:1 microscope (ZYGO Co., Middlefield, CT, U.S.A.)

ZYGO microscope

(3)

1 nm

0.9%

가 가

가

Ra(arithmetic mean,

2 mm

) RMS(

2.5%

root-mean-square)

glutaraldehyde 2% paraformaldehyde

가

1:1 .24 1%

3

osmium tetroxide 1

(ethanol) critical-point dryer

4

gold-palladium

0.5×0.7 mm

(JSM-T220A, JEOL, Japan) 7).

(Fig. 4).

Stylus method

2)

Stylus method

(1)

가

6

(2)

8).

Alcaine

가

Synskey hook

3

Alpha step 200 (Tencor Instruments, Mountain View, U.S.A.)

9 mm polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)

RMS path ratio(

1

6 mm, 4

)

Visx 20/20

(Visx, Santa

4

Clara, CA, U.S.A.)

2 mm

(Fig. 5).

(4)

Wilcoxon signed rank test

3

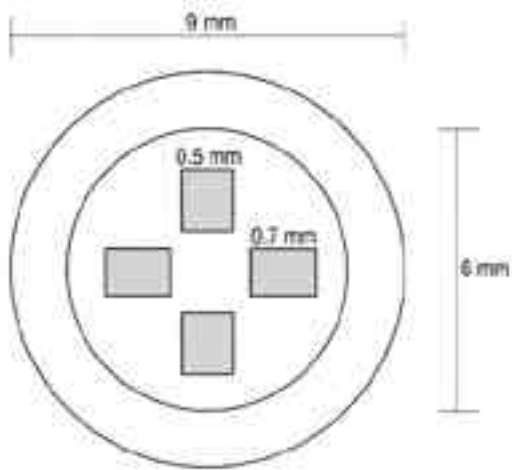


Figure 4. The ZYGO microscopic examination of contact lenses. 4 areas(0.7×0.5 mm) were examined and averaged.

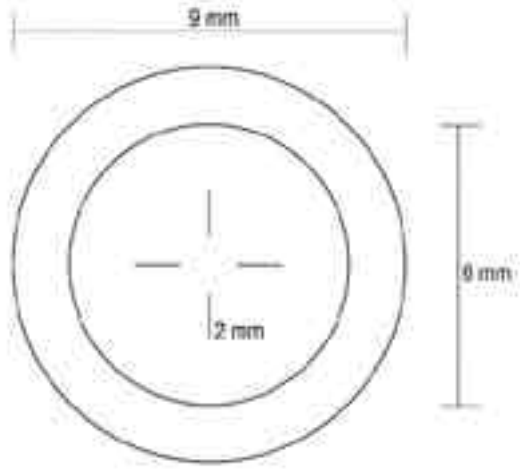


Figure 5. Stylus method. Four 2 mm lines were traced and averaged.

3.
1) 2~3 kg (New Zealand white) 24

2) 2-1)-(2) Visx 20/20 (Visx, Santa Clara, CA, U.S.A.) 5.5 mm, -8 0.3% ofloxacin (가) 1

3) 가 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60 72 2% (fluorescein dye) Kodak Wratten 47B Cobalt filter(Kodak, CAT1495795, Rochester, NY, U.S.A.) Nikon F 8 macro lens(1:4) Hewlett Packard Scanjet cx (scan-

ning) Image Pro Plus™(Media Cybernetics, Silver Spring, MD, U.S.A.)

4) (latent phase, rapid healing phase, slow healing phase)가 phase latent

6,9) (linear regression analysis) 5) paired t-test

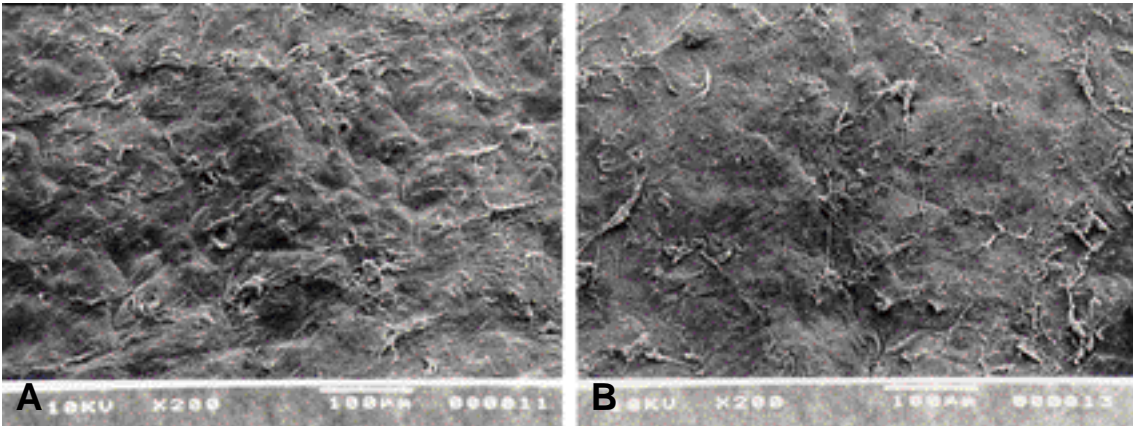


Figure 6. The SEM photographs of the ablation surfaces of cornea in rabbit without(A) and with(B) fixation after PRK showing smoother surface in the fixated group.

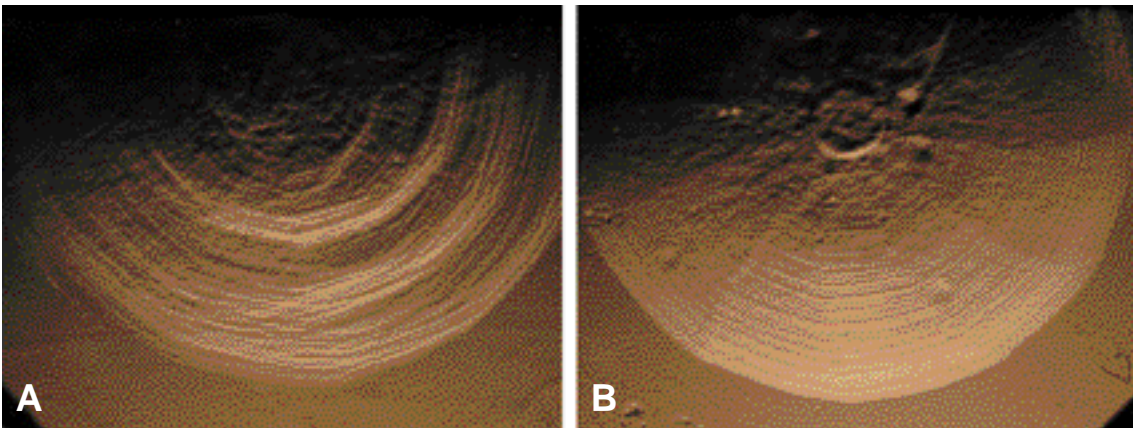


Figure 7. The photographs of the ablation surfaces of contact lenses without(A) and with(B) fixation after PRK showing smoother surface in the fixated group.

1. 가
phenomenon
10 ~ 20
30%

2.
1) 가
가
가
(Fig. 6).
가
가

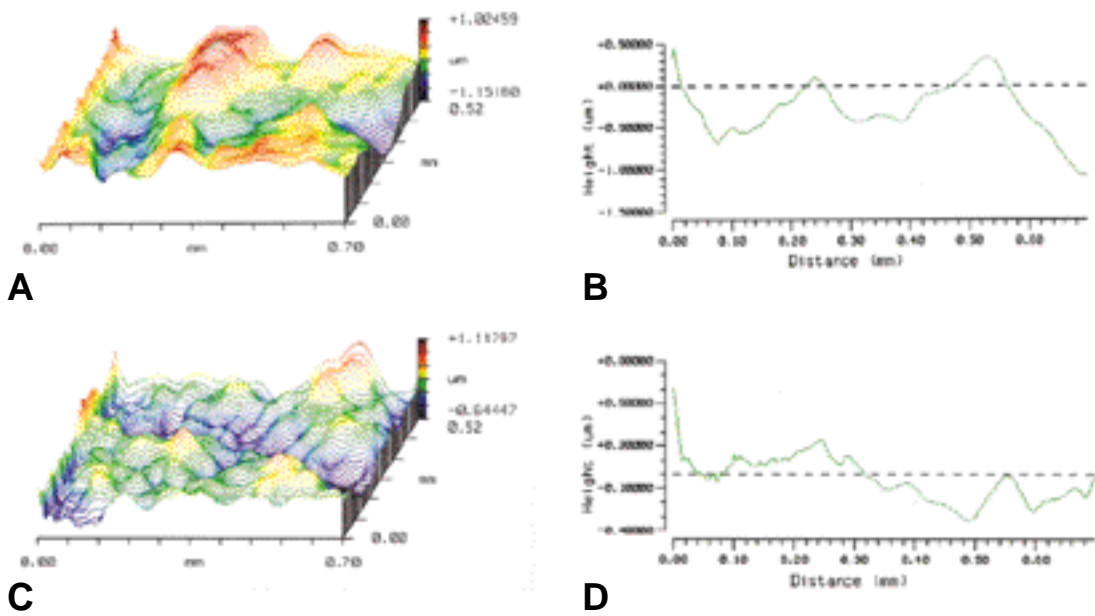


Figure 8. The 3 dimensional topographic presentation(A, C) and surface profile(B,D) of the ablated PMMA contact lenses placed over the patients cornea. The surface of the contact lenses ablated with fixation(C,D) was smoother than that without fixation(A, B).

Table 1. Smoothness of ablation surface of contact lenses(Zygo microscopic finding).

Contact lens	Ra*		RMS*	
	Non-fixated	Fixated	Non-fixated	Fixated
1	0.2410	0.1745	0.2993	0.2205
2	0.3300	0.1953	0.4175	0.2465
3	0.2825	0.1708	0.3523	0.2138
4	0.2580	0.1818	0.3256	0.2325
5	0.6233	0.2358	0.7438	0.2960
6	0.3405	0.2558	0.4223	0.3283
Average	0.3459	0.2023	0.4267	0.2563
S.D. ‡	0.1414	0.0353	0.1629	0.0458
P-value§	0.028		0.028	

*Arithmetic average deviation from the best fit surface relative to the reference surface(µm)

*Root-mean-square deviation from the best fit surface relative to the reference surface(µm)

‡Standard deviation, §Wilcoxon signed rank test

2) (Fig. 7).
 (1) (2) ZYGO microscope
 Ra 0.20±0.04 µm
 (0.34±0.14 µm)
 가 (p=0.028, Wilcoxon signed

Table 2. Smoothness of ablation surface of contact lens(Stylus method)

Contact lens	RMS*		Path ratio [†]	
	Non-fixated	Fixated	Non-fixated	Fixated
1	0.7373	0.6547	1.00004849	1.00005746
2	0.9145	0.7627	1.00006374	1.00004596
3	1.1219	1.0198	1.00009766	1.00004459
4	1.3142	1.0155	1.00012073	1.00006062
5	0.8856	0.5827	1.00006244	1.00003171
6	1.2014	0.8154	1.00009528	1.00006351
Average	1.0292	0.8085	1.00008139	1.00005064
S.D. [‡]	0.2184	0.1812	0.00002742	0.00001207
P-value [§]	0.028		0.046	

*Root-mean-square deviation from the best fit surface relative to the reference surface(μm)

[†]True surface length traced over the shortest linear distance of 2 mm

[‡] Standard Deviation, [§]Wilcoxon signed rank test

rank test). RMS (0.26±0.05 μm)
 (0.43±0.16 μm)
 (p=0.028, Wilcoxon signed rank test)
 (Table 1). 3

(Fig. 8).
 (3) Stylus method
 path ratio 1.00005064 ±
 0.00001207 1.00008139 ±
 0.00002742 (p=0.046,
 Wilcoxon signed rank test) path
 ratio가 . RMS 0.81±0.18 μm
 1.03±0.22 μm
 (Table 2).

3.
 66.49 ±
 20.03 $\mu\text{m/hr}$ 47.93 ± 21.80 μm
 /hr (p=0.0001,
 paired t-test, Table 3).

Table 3. Epithelial healing speed in rabbit($\mu\text{m/hr}$)

Rabbit	Non-fixated	Fixated
1	53.96	51.92
2	58.97	67.46
3	18.29	111.88
4	62.49	88.95
5	76.23	86.94
6	91.19	114.49
7	69.90	71.32
8	60.70	58.70
9	73.09	90.32
10	40.17	62.65
11	28.75	46.58
12	61.85	65.34
13	29.58	51.41
14	19.72	54.24
15	11.70	43.83
16	42.27	49.04
17	40.56	39.80
18	55.60	61.24
19	76.95	75.99
20	10.44	52.41
21	39.09	64.39
22	47.00	67.01
23	58.45	46.71
24	27.31	73.16
Average	47.93	66.49
Standard Deviation	21.801	20.03
P-value(paired t test)	0.0001	

가

가 가 가 가 20 mmHg 가 가
가 가 가 가 64 mmHg
가 가 가 가 1~2

¹⁰⁾

가

가 ²⁾

(hyperviscosity syndrome)

30%

가

가

가

가

(decentration)

0.41 ~ 0.46 mm

가

가

0.36 0.63 mm

가

^{11,12)}

가

0.30 mm (unpublished data)

가

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