
Comparison of accuracy in predicting postoperative residual astigmatism: theoretical adjustment vs. measured posterior corneal astigmatism

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Financial disclosure

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Toric IOL calculation: how do we incorporate posterior corneal astigmatism (PCA)?

- ◆ Use regression/theoretical models
 - ◆ Baylor nomogram
 - ◆ Abulafia-Koch: Vector version of Baylor nomogram + clinical data
 - ◆ J&J (AMO): J&J clinical trial data + Baylor nomogram
 - ◆ Barrett toric calculator (standard, predicted PCA)
- ◆ Measure the posterior cornea
 - ◆ Barrett toric calculator (new, measured PCA)

Purpose

- ◆ To compare the accuracy of predicting residual astigmatism after cataract surgery using Barrett toric calculator with:
 - ◆ Predicted PCA
 - ◆ Measured PCA from IOLMaster 700

BARRETT TORIC CALCULATOR K INDEX 1.3375 K INDEX 1.332 +VE CYLINDER -VE CYLINDER 

[Patient Data](#) [K Calculator](#) [Toric IOL](#) [Calculator Guide](#)

 Right (OD) Left (OS) Optional: K1 K2 IOL

View Formula **Predicted PCA** Measured PCA

Doctor Name Patient Name Patient ID

Lens Factor (-2.0~5.0) or A Constant (112~125) Personal Constant

Methods

- ◆ Dataset from VERACITY surgical database
 - ◆ Included eyes with monofocal non-toric IOLs:
 - ◆ Eliminate postop toric IOL alignment issue
- ◆ Exclusion criteria
 - ◆ Ocular surgery: LASIK/PRK/RK, corneal incisions for astigmatism correction
 - ◆ Postop follow up < 3 weeks
 - ◆ Postop manifest refraction with DCVA < 20/40

Methods

- ◆ Residual astigmatism prediction calculated using Barrett toric calculator with
 - ◆ Predicted PCA
 - ◆ Measured PCA
- ◆ Astigmatism prediction error (PE): difference between
 - ◆ Actual postop refractive astigmatism
 - ◆ Predicted residual astigmatism

Methods: astigmatism PE

Example

- ◆ Scalar PE: difference between
 - ◆ Absolute value of postop cylinder
 - ◆ Absolute value of predicted residual astigmatism independent of angle

Preop: 2D@90
Predicted: 0.5D@90
Outcome: 0.5D@180

$$\text{Scalar PE} = 0.5\text{D} - 0.5\text{D} = 0$$

- ◆ Vector PE: vector analysis
 - ◆ Difference in magnitudes as **best** measure of accuracy
 - ◆ Double angle plots to look at centroid and spread of data as a secondary way to interpret the data

$$\text{Vector PE} = 1.0\text{ D}$$

Due to change in meridian

Methods

- ◆ % of eyes with PE magnitude
 - ◆ ≤ 0.25 D, ≤ 0.50 D, ≤ 0.75 D, and ≤ 1.00 D
- ◆ Analysis performed in
 - ◆ Whole group (n=602)
 - ◆ Subgroup of eyes with anterior corneal astigmatism ≥ 0.5 D (n=432)
 - ◆ Potential eyes for toric IOL implantation

Results: summary of characteristic data

Parameters	Mean \pm SD	Range
Mean anterior keratometry (D)	44.16 \pm 1.67	39.60 to 58.74
Anterior astigmatism magnitude (D)	0.90 \pm 0.70	0.00 to 7.14
Mean posterior keratometry (D)	-5.86 \pm 0.27	-8.23 to -5.10
Posterior astigmatism magnitude (D)	0.27 \pm 0.13	0.00 to 1.01

Results: mean scalar and vector PE magnitude

	Scalar PE magnitude (D)		Vector PE magnitude (D)	
	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA
Whole group	0.39 ± 0.32	0.37 ± 0.31	0.57 ± 0.40	0.54 ± 0.40
Subgroup (astig ≥ 0.5D)	0.43 ± 0.35	0.41 ± 0.34	0.62 ± 0.43	0.60 ± 0.43

Measured PCA produced smaller mean absolute scalar and vector PEs (all $P < 0.05$)

Results: % PEs in whole group (n=602)

	Scalar PE magnitude		Vector PE magnitude	
	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA
≤0.25 D	41.2%	43.9%	16.8%	19.8%
≤0.50 D	72.6%*	76.1%*	52.5%**	57.6%**
≤0.75 D	88.2%	89.05%	77.1%	78.6%
≤1.00 D	94.9%	95.5%	88.0%	89.2%

* **: significant differences between predicted and measured PCA

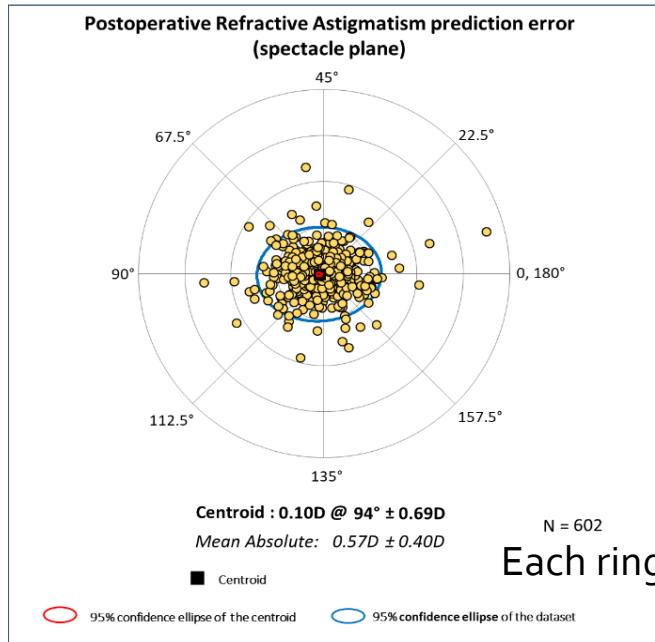
Results: % PEs in subgroup with astigmatism ≥ 0.5 D (n=432)

	Scalar PE magnitude		Vector PE magnitude	
	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA	Predicted PCA	Measured PCA
≤ 0.25 D	37.7%	39.8%	15.3%	16.7%
≤ 0.50 D	67.1%*	70.6%*	46.3%**	50.5%**
≤ 0.75 D	84.3%	85.6%	71.8%	73.6%
≤ 1.00 D	93.1%	94.0%	85.2%	86.6%

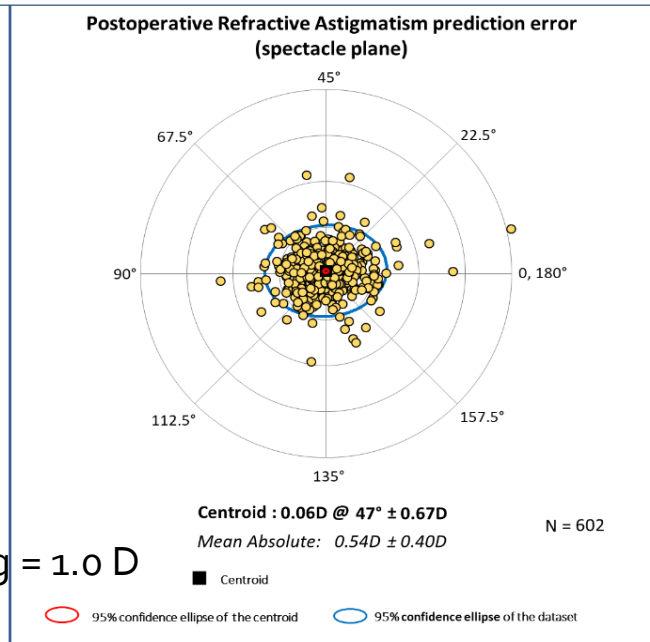
* **: significant differences between predicted and measured PCA

Results: vector PEs in whole group (n=602)

Predicted PCA

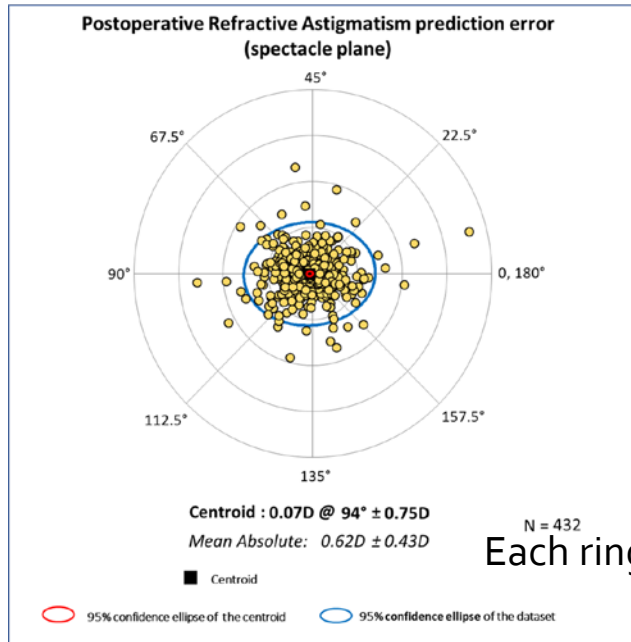


Measured PCA

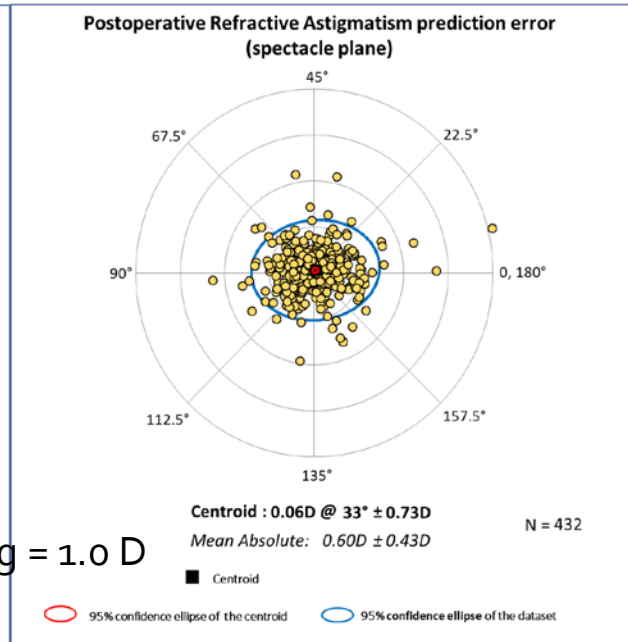


Results: vector PEs in subgroup with astigmatism ≥ 0.5 D (n=432)

Predicted PCA



Measured PCA



Each ring = 1.0 D

Summary

- ◆ Barrett toric calculator with measured PCA produced:
 - ◆ Significantly smaller scalar/vector PE magnitude
 - ◆ But these differences are clinically small (<0.03 D)
 - ◆ Significantly higher % values with $PE \leq 0.5$ D
 - ◆ But these differences are clinically small ($\sim 4\%$)

Summary

- ◆ Limitation
 - ◆ Non-toric monofocal IOLs included
- ◆ Further studies needed to assess the accuracy of incorporating measured PCA in toric calculator
 - ◆ Toric IOL eyes
 - ◆ Other toric calculators

Thank you for your attention!

