



VOLUME 14 NUMBER 1

HydroChoppers for 65% more irrigation

Over 48 cc/min of inflow through a 1.2mm incision¹

hen irrigating nucleus choppers were first introduced the idea was to provide enough inflow to help maintain the anterior chamber while chopping, manipulating and emulsifying the nucleus. As more surgeons started to use these instruments several limitations became apparent.

- Standard 20-gauge irrigators did not provide sufficient flow to consistently maintain the chamber and larger diameter irrigators were too large for a standard paracentesis.
- Irrigation ports were too far from the chopper tips which at times resulted in the ports being outside of the eye when the surgeon was working near the incision.
- While the chopper tips were similar in shape, they were not identical to the surgeon's favorite nucleus chopper, making them more difficult to use.

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Kellen Capsulorrhexis Marker

for a centered, predictably sized CCC

Dr. Rodney Kellen of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada has designed a new marker for impressing a circular pattern on the cornea which serves as a guide for performing a 5.5 to 6mm diameter capsulorrhexis. The marker consists of a 6mm diameter marking ring with four symmetrically placed, non-marking pegs extending to the 11mm optic zone. A perfectly centered mark on the cornea is created by aligning the pegs with the limbus and gently pressing the ring onto the corneal surface. Using this mark as a guide, the surgeon can

produce a centered, predictably sized continuous curvilinear capsulorrhexis. The instrument is particularly useful when the pupil dilates eccentrically and the usual cues to center the rhexis are absent.



HydroChoppers continued



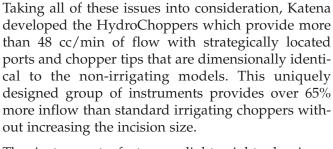
K7-5879 Chang HydroChopper



K7-5873 Fukasaku HydroChopper



K7-5875 Rosen HydroChopper



The instruments feature a lightweight aluminum handle with a series of dimples for positive grip while their front ends are made entirely from one piece of stainless steel. This one piece stainless steel engineering allows for a dramatically larger inside diameter, to maximize irrigation flow, while maintaining a 20-gauge outside diameter to fit through a 1.2mm incision.

Additionally, they have been designed with an end opening port near the tip to ensure that the irrigation is always in the eye, which is very important when working near the incision. Katena is now making the HydroChoppers available with many of the most popular chopper designs as well as an irrigating handpiece without a chopper tip.



K7-5881 Nagahara HydroChopper K7-5883 Nagahara HydroChopper 60°



K7-5871 Fine HydroChopper



K7-5877 Nichamin HydroChopper



K7-5889 Hydro Irrigation Handpiece



 $^{\mathrm{I}}$ based on irrigation flow rate testing, data on file, Katena Products, Inc

Lu Phaco PreChopper

This single-handed cross action instrument will allow the division and rotation of the nucleus without the need for sculpting through a small incision. Dr. Lu states that this instrument can be utilized for a standard 2.8mm inci-

sion as well as through a 1.4mm micro incision. The reverse curve of the blades follows the anatomical contour to prevent injury to the posterior capsule while the sharp tips facilitate easy insertion into the core of the nucleus.



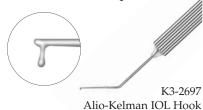
K5-7235 Lu Phaco PreChopper

New Phaco Instruments

Alio-Kelman IOL Hook

Professor Jorge Alio of Alicante, Spain developed this instrument to manipulate the new Kelman Duet Lens. He uses two of these micro hooks to manipulate and position the haptics of the IOL within the capsular bag.

The instrument resembles the Lester IOL Manipulator, however it is much more delicate. This is a good alternative for those surgeons who like to use the Lester hook but would like a smaller tip.



Cole Nucleus Manipulator

Dr. Rex Cole of San Marcos, Texas, has designed an instrument that protects the posterior capsule while manipulating and removing the nuclear fragments. It features a crescent-shaped bend with a wedge-shaped anterior surface and a smooth posterior surface.

The crescent-shaped bend provides the maximum possible distance between the phaco tip and the posterior capsule. It is most useful in those situations where the chamber is shallow or where surge is proving to be a problem. The wedge-shaped anterior surface is used to direct and divide nuclear fragments against the phaco tip.

