

Effect of pupillary dilation on Haigis formula-calculated intraocular lens power measurement by using optical biometry

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of pupillary dilation on the Haigis formula-calculated intraocular lens (IOL) power and ocular biometry measurements by using IOLMaster®.

Methods: A prospective study was performed for biometry measurements of 373 eyes of 192 healthy subjects using the IOLMaster at the outpatient department of King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital from February 2013 to July 2013. The axial length (AL), anterior chamber depth (ACD), keratometry (K), and IOL power were measured before and after 1% tropicamide eye drop instillation. The Haigis formula was used in the IOL power calculation with the predicted target to emmetropia. Each parameter was compared by a paired *t*-test prior to and after pupillary dilation. Bland–Altman plots were also used to determine the agreement between each parameter.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was 53.74±14.41 years (range 18–93 years). No differences in AL ($P=0.03$), steepest K ($P=0.42$), and flattest K ($P=0.41$) were obtained from the IOLMaster after pupillary dilation. However, ACD and IOL power were significantly different postdilation ($P<0.01$ and $P<0.01$, respectively). In ACD and IOL power measurements, the concordance rates were 93.03% and 97.05% within 95% limits of agreement (–0.48 to 0.26 mm and –1.09 to 0.88 D, respectively) in the Bland–Altman plots.

Conclusion: Biometry measurements in the cycloplegic stage should be considered in the IOL formulas that use parameters other than AL and K.

Keywords: Haigis formula, intraocular lens, IOLMaster, optical biometry, pupillary dilation

Introduction

A good postoperative outcome of cataract surgery requires a precise biometric measurement. Optical biometry is considered worldwide as the routine diagnostic instrument for biometry measurement of intraocular lens (IOL).^{1–5}

In the current practice of our hospital, patients who are scheduled for cataract surgery require multiple visits to complete preoperative evaluation and biometry measurement. This is due to the process comprising complete ophthalmological examination in dilated and nondilated conditions. Many other eye centers have established one-stop service for increased patient convenience.

Our previous study showed that pupil dilation does not have an effect on the IOL power measurement using the IOLMaster® (Carl Zeiss Meditec AG, Jena, Germany).⁶ However, the study was conducted based on the SRK-T formula and the anterior chamber depth (ACD) was significantly increased postdilation, which was comparable to other reports.^{6–10}

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However, some studies have shown that this is not always precise, especially in shorter and longer axial lengths (ALs). Eyes with shorter AL often have larger lens and normal anterior chamber.¹¹ Thus, the SRK-T formula has some disadvantages in shorter and longer AL eyes.

A fourth-generation formula has been developed to enable a more accurate measurement for short and long ALs. One of the key distinctions between SRK-T formula and the fourth-generation formula is that the fourth generation formula uses ACD measurement to calculate the IOL power.^{11–13} Haigis formula, the fourth-generation formula, had shown superior refractive result in various ALs and is commercially available in the IOLMaster device.¹⁴ Studies using the Haigis formula showed equivocal results in the effect of pupillary dilation on IOL power calculation by the IOLMaster.^{8–10} However, these studies had smaller sample sizes and the results in shorter and longer AL eyes have not been explored.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of pupil dilation on biometry measurement and IOL power calculation using the Haigis formula. The targeted refraction was emmetropia. The study also aimed to analyze the subgroups according to AL.

Methods

The project protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. This study was registered to Thai Clinical Trials Registry (TCTR 20150610001). This study adhered to the tenets of the declaration of Helsinki and the written informed consent was obtained from each subject.

The subjects of this study were a part of the study of Khambhiphant et al,⁶ which was a cohort study that enrolled the subjects presenting at the outpatient unit, Department of Ophthalmology, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, from February 2013 to July 2013. The inclusion criteria were healthy volunteer subjects older than 18 years with or without cataract.

The exclusion criteria were subjects who had used topical or systemic medication that has the effect of pupillary dilation, subjects who had previously undergone any ocular surgery that affected IOL calculation parameters, subjects with angle closure suspected (examined under Sussman four-mirror gonioscope), subjects with lens opacity too opaque to be measured using the IOLMaster, subjects with a history of mydriatic drug allergy, subjects having contact lenses on the day of examination, and subjects in whom there was inability to perform ocular fixation and maintenance in an upright position.

All the subjects in this study had his or her biometry measured using the IOLMaster Version 5 (Carl Zeiss Meditec AG, Jena, Germany) by the same operator. The measurements of AL; keratometry (K), both flattest (K1) and steepest (K2); and ACD were collected. The Alcon SN60WF with a manufacturer-recommended *A* constant of 119.0 for the IOLMaster was used for the IOL power calculation. The targeted refraction was emmetropia or ± 0.25 D. The Haigis formula was used to calculate IOL power with and without mydriasis status.

After completion of the first measurement, the subject received 1% tropicamide eye drop (Mydracil[®]; Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, USA) every 15 minutes until full dilatation (≥ 8 mm). Then the second measurement was performed by NC.

For subgroup analysis, the data were separated into three subgroups according to their AL: Group 1 (short AL; AL < 22.0 mm), Group 2 (normal AL; AL = 22.0–24.5 mm), and Group 3 (long AL; AL > 24.5 mm).

Statistical analysis

This study used the Stata Version 13.0 program (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA) for data analysis. Bland–Altman plot was used for agreement testing of ocular biometry, with 95% limits of agreement (LoA). The study accepted a deviation of $\leq \pm 0.5$ D in the IOL power measurement. $P < 0.01$ was considered as statistically significant. Paired *t*-tests were performed to compare AL, K, ACD, and IOL power measurements between nondilated pupil and dilated pupil.

Results

A total of 373 eyes from 192 subjects were measured: 187 right eyes and 186 left eyes. There were eleven eyes that were not analyzed. The mean age of the subjects was 53.74 ± 14.41 years (range 18–93 years). The demographic data of subjects are described in Table 1.

The AL and K measurements did not show statistically significant difference after pupillary dilation obtained by

Table 1 Demographic data of subjects

Characteristics	Values
Age, years	
N	192
Max, Min	93, 18
Mean \pm SD	53.74 \pm 14.41
Sex, n (%)	
Male	43 (22.4)
Female	149 (77.6)
Eye side, n	
Right eye	187
Left eye	186

Abbreviations: Min, minimum; Max, maximum.

Table 2 Ocular biometry measurements predilation and postdilation

Parameters	Mean ± SD		Mean difference	95% CI	P-value
	Predilation	Postdilation			
K1, flattest K (D)	44.04±1.54	44.03±1.54	0.015	-0.021, 0.051	0.408
K2, steepest K (D)	45.02±1.6	44.97±1.95	0.050	-0.073, 0.173	0.422
AL (mm)	23.39±1.13	23.37±1.14	0.013	0.002, 0.025	0.025
ACD (mm)	3.16±0.38	3.27±0.37	-0.113	-0.132, -0.094	<0.01
IOL power (D)	20.62±3.17	20.73±3.19	-0.103	-0.155, -0.052	0.0001

Abbreviations: K, keratometry; AL, axial length; ACD, anterior chamber depth; IOL, intraocular lens.

the IOLMaster (AL, 0.013±0.114 mm; $P=0.02$, flattest K, 0.015±0.349 D; $P=0.41$, and steepest K, 0.05±1.205 D; $P=0.42$). However, ACD had significant increase after pupil dilation (-0.11±0.188; $P<0.01$). Also, IOL power had significant difference (-0.10±0.503 D; $P<0.01$) as shown in Table 2.

The correlations in ACD and IOL power change after pupillary dilation were 93.03% and 97.05% within 95% LoA (-0.48 to 0.26 mm and -1.09 to 0.88 D, respectively) in the Bland-Altman plots as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

In subgroup analysis according to AL, Group 1 short axial length (AL <22 mm), Group 2 normal AL (AL 22–24.5 mm), Group 3 long AL (AL >24.5), there were numbers of eyes 29, 298, 46, respectively. No significant change in K (both flattest and steepest) and AL was observed in all subgroups as shown in Tables 3–5.

There was a significant increase in ACD after pupillary dilation in all ALs ($P<0.01$), as shown in Table 6. Nevertheless, IOL power measurement on the Haigis formula after dilation had no significant change in short and long length group ($P=0.11$ and $P=1.0$, respectively), as shown in Table 7.

Discussion

Our study aimed to demonstrate the effect of the cycloplegic condition toward the parameters AL, both steepest and flattest K and ACD (the distance from corneal epithelium to the anterior surface of lens capsule), and the IOL power derived from the Haigis formula.

Drexler et al¹⁵ found the elongation of axial eye length in their subjects during accommodation by measuring with partial coherence interferometry. Mean accommodation-induced eye elongations of 12.7 μm (range 8.6–19.2 μm) in

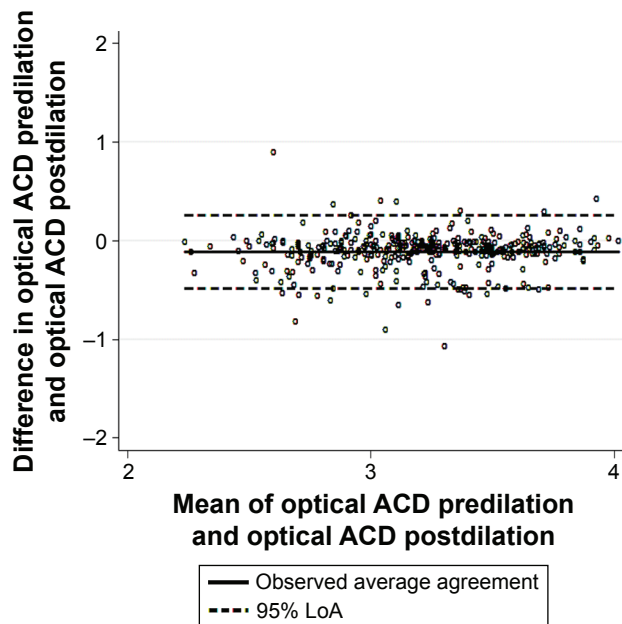


Figure 1 Bland-Altman analysis of differences of the anterior chamber depth (ACD) before and after pupillary dilation and mean of optical ACD predilation and Optical ACD postdilation.

Notes: The differences in the ACD before and after pupillary dilation are plotted against the mean differences. The dotted line represents the 95% LoA.

Abbreviations: ACD, anterior chamber depth; LoA, limits of agreement.

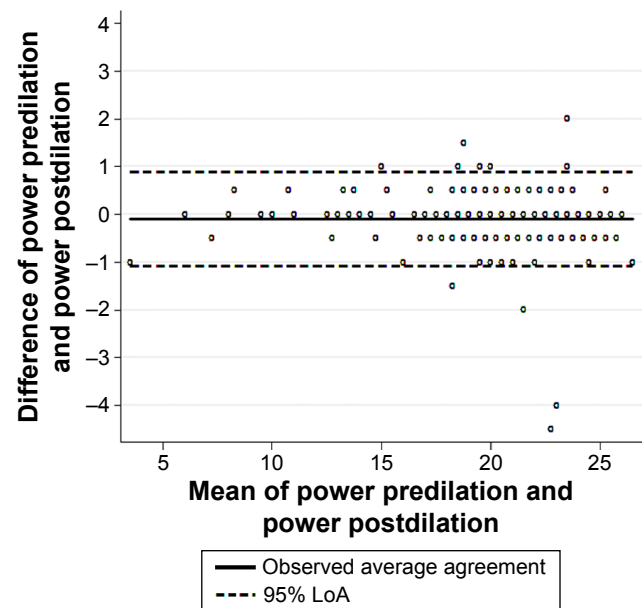


Figure 2 Bland-Altman analysis of differences of the Haigis calculated IOL power (ALCON SN60WF) before and after pupillary dilation and mean of IOL power predilation and IOL power postdilation.

Notes: The differences in the Haigis formula-calculated IOL power (Alcon SN60WF) before and after pupillary dilation are plotted against the mean differences. The dotted line represents the 95% LoA.

Abbreviations: IOL, intraocular lens; LoA, limits of agreement.

Table 3 Ocular biometry measurements of short AL prepupil dilation and postpupil dilation

Parameters	Mean \pm SD		Mean difference	95% CI	P-value
	Predilation	Postdilation			
K1 flattest K (D)	46.11 \pm 1.10	46.07 \pm 1.17	0.038	-0.045, 0.122	0.355
K2 steepest K (D)	46.97 \pm 1.21	46.95 \pm 1.29	0.022	-0.112, 0.158	0.732
AL (mm)	21.72 \pm 0.25	21.72 \pm 0.25	0.001	-0.008, 0.010	0.823
ACD (mm)	2.95 \pm 0.34	3.04 \pm 0.31	-0.082	-0.117, -0.048	<0.01
IOL power (D)	23.84 \pm 1.48	23.98 \pm 1.62	-0.138	-0.313, 0.037	0.118

Abbreviations: AL, axial length; K, keratometry; ACD, anterior chamber depth; IOL, intraocular lens.

Table 4 Ocular biometry measurements of normal AL predilation and postdilation

Parameters	Mean \pm SD		Mean difference	95% CI	P-value
	Predilation	Postdilation			
K1 flattest K (D)	43.97 \pm 1.38	43.96 \pm 1.38	0.017	-0.026, 0.059	0.435
K2 steepest K (D)	44.94 \pm 1.47	44.88 \pm 1.92	0.062	-0.091, 0.215	0.425
AL (mm)	23.21 \pm 0.59	23.19 \pm 0.60	0.017	0.002, 0.031	0.024
ACD (mm)	3.13 \pm 0.37	3.24 \pm 0.36	-0.119	-0.141, -0.098	<0.01
IOL power (D)	21.25 \pm 1.69	21.36 \pm 1.68	-0.116	-0.175, -0.056	0.0002

Abbreviations: AL, axial length; K, keratometry; ACD, anterior chamber depth; IOL, intraocular lens.

Table 5 Ocular biometry measurements of long AL prepupillary dilation and postpupillary dilation

Parameters	Mean \pm SD		Mean difference	95% CI	P-value
	Predilation	Postdilation			
K1 flattest K (D)	43.17 \pm 1.66	43.18 \pm 1.69	-0.012	-0.086, 0.062	0.747
K2 steepest K (D)	44.29 \pm 1.76	44.30 \pm 1.80	-0.009	-0.076, 0.058	0.789
AL (mm)	25.60 \pm 1.11	25.60 \pm 1.11	-0.001	-0.007, 0.006	0.832
ACD (mm)	3.48 \pm 0.28	3.57 \pm 0.26	-0.092	-0.161, -0.023	0.0098
IOL power (D)	14.57 \pm 3.97	14.57 \pm 3.96	0	-0.117, 0.117	1.0

Abbreviations: AL, axial length; K, keratometry; ACD, anterior chamber depth; IOL, intraocular lens.

Table 6 Subgroup analysis of ACD

AL (mm)	n (%)	ACD (mm), mean \pm SD		95% CI	P-value
		Predilation	Postdilation		
AL <22	29 (7.77)	2.95 \pm 0.34	3.04 \pm 0.31	-0.117, -0.048	<0.01
AL 22.0–24.5	298 (79.89)	3.13 \pm 0.37	3.24 \pm 0.36	-0.141, -0.098	<0.01
AL >24.5	46 (12.33)	3.48 \pm 0.28	3.57 \pm 0.26	-0.161, -0.023	0.0098

Abbreviations: ACD, anterior chamber depth; AL, axial length.

Table 7 Subgroup analysis of IOL power calculation

AL (mm)	n (%)	IOL power (D), mean \pm SD		95% CI	P-value
		Predilation	Postdilation		
AL <22	29 (7.77)	23.84 \pm 1.48	23.98 \pm 1.62	-0.313, 0.037	0.118
AL 22–24.5	298 (79.89)	21.25 \pm 1.69	21.36 \pm 1.68	-0.175, -0.056	<0.01
AL >24.5	46 (12.33)	14.57 \pm 3.97	14.57 \pm 3.96	-0.117, 0.117	1.0

Abbreviations: IOL, intraocular lens; AL, axial length.

emmetropia and 5.2 μm (range 2.1–9.5 μm) in myopia were obtained. Sheng et al¹⁶ found that cycloplegia had no significant effect on AL measurements but produced a significant increase in ACD measured using the IOLMaster. Cheung et al¹⁷ found that the effect of cycloplegia on AL measurement using the IOLMaster was insignificant in children aged from 7 years to 15 years; meanwhile, ACD measurement was significantly affected by cycloplegia. Huang et al found that the cycloplegic stage had no significant effect on AL or corneal curvature that was measured from another machine named Lenstar (Haag-Streit AG, Koeniz, Switzerland). However, ACD and white-to-white diameter significantly increased postcycloplegia (Lenstar, 0.09 \pm 0.06 mm and 0.10 \pm 0.17 mm, respectively; IOLMaster, 0.06 \pm 0.07 mm and 0.43 \pm 0.35 mm, respectively; $P < 0.001$).⁸

In our first project, we found significant difference in ACD after pupillary dilation, whereas the AL, both steepest and flattest K, and SRK-T-calculated IOL power did not change significantly.⁶ The differences between ACD values and IOL powers were nominal in the vast majority of cases. This was similar to the study of Adler et al.¹⁸

Heatley et al⁷ showed a statistically significant change in K2 and average K values, but there was no significant change in AL and IOL power in the cycloplegic stage using the IOLMaster. Rodriguez-Raton et al also found that pupil dilation with tropicamide and phenylephrine eye drop produced a significant increase in ACD when measured by the IOLMaster. The results of IOL power prediction from the Haigis formula were changed. These changes resulted in a different IOL power prediction according to the Haigis formula, which calculated the effective lens position taking into account the ACD.¹⁰ Arriola-Villalobos et al¹⁹ found an insignificant IOL power change in the Holladay II formula, but they had a small number of eyes and performed their analysis using Lenstar.

In our study, the ACD had significantly increased after pupil dilation (-0.11 ± 0.188) ($P < 0.01$). The IOL power also showed a significant difference (-0.10 ± 0.503 D; $P < 0.01$). We also found from the Bland–Altman plots that changes in ACD and IOL power distribution were 6.97% and 2.95% out of 95% LoA (-0.48 to 0.26 mm and -1.09 to 0.88 D, respectively). In addition, in this study, we set up the acceptance of IOL power $\leq \pm 0.50$ D. This made the surgeon aware of the IOL selection in high-expectation patients who need the best results. We need to compare the estimated refraction of the target IOL power with the other formulas before choosing the final power.

The limitations of our study are the limited numbers of subjects. It was shown in the subgroup analysis that the small

samples of short AL ($P = 0.11$) and long AL ($P = 1.0$) possibly affected the significant difference results of IOL power between predilation and postdilation. The ocular surface status of each subject, instilled with different dosages of 1% tropicamide before measuring with the IOLMaster, should be considered with caution.

However, the biometry measurements in the cycloplegic stage should be considered in the IOL formulas that use parameters other than AL and K. Our study accepted the deviation of $\leq \pm 0.5$ D in IOL power; therefore, factors such as the corneal astigmatism of each subject should be taken into account before the IOL selection. The future of cataract surgery is still challenging for all cataract surgeons, especially for subjects with different eye conditions such as short and long ALs, high corneal astigmatism, postcorneal refractive surgery, and the new presbyopic IOL.

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Disclosure

All authors certify that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, or stock ownership, or other equity interest and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements) or nonfinancial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge, or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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