

Un nouveau matériel pour implant intraoculaire (A new material for intraocular lens)

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Purpose: The aim of our study was to evaluate a new fluorocarbon (Teflon AF), used as a coating of polymethylmethacrylate intraocular lenses. Teflon AF can be dissolved in special solvents (liquid fluorocarbons). It is the first amorphous and transparent form of teflon.

Materials and Methods: The coating was performed and the surface quality of the teflon-coated lenses was evaluated by scanning electron microscopy. Twenty teflon-coated and 10 uncoated lenses were implanted in rabbit eyes after phacemulsification. They were compared concerning the presence of iris-lens synechias and the number of deposits on the lens' surfaces. An *in vitro* static touch model was used to compare endothelial damage produced by the 2 kinds of intraocular

lenses. The results from this model were quantitatively analyzed, using the BIOCOM 200 image-processing system.

Results: The teflon group had no iris-lens synechias and the control group had 2 extensive synechias. There were significantly fewer deposits on the surfaces of teflon-coated lenses on days 30 and 60 post-operatively ($P < 0.0001$) than on the control lenses. Teflon-coated lenses produced significantly less endothelial damage than did control lenses ($P < 0.0001$).

Conclusions: Teflon AF presents an anti-adhesive effect that increases the biocompatibility of polymethylmethacrylate lenses and reduces endothelial damage during their intraocular insertion.

Rétinoblastome trilatéral: diagnostic clinique et par imagerie (Trilateral retinoblastoma: clinical and imaging approach)

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A case of trilateral retinoblastoma in a male child of 29 months is described, using a clinical and imaging approach. The patient was first presented with a proptosis, more pronounced in the left eye and with signs of a bilateral glaucoma. Ophthalmologic examination, echography and computed tomography were used to confirm the diagnosis.

The importance of clinical examination associated with an imaging approach to evaluate intraocular tumors was emphasized and also the necessity of identifying trilateral retinoblastoma as a distinct entity and to differentiate it from intracranial metastasis or from a single retinoblastoma associated with pineal tumors.