

# BIOMETRY COURSE

2. Biometry Measurements

#### Welcome to Biometry



- Emma Deighan
- Trainer in Ophthalmology for 20 Years
- Please ask questions!
- Email <u>emma@medsalesacademy.co.uk</u>



#### Today we will learn



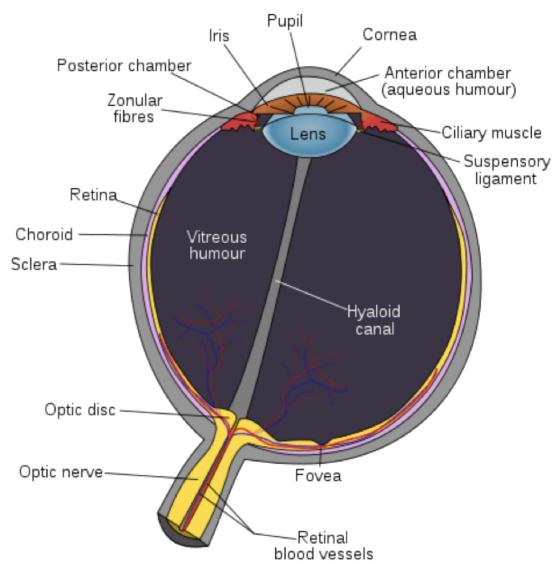
- How to measure Biometry
- What measurements are needed
- How we see
- How to read the measurements and apply to patients
- Understanding the Biometry Report

### Biometry



#### Relates to Measurements required for calculation

- Axial Length
- K reading
- Anterior Chamber Depth
- White to White
- Lens thickness
- Central Corneal Thickness



### Ways to Measure





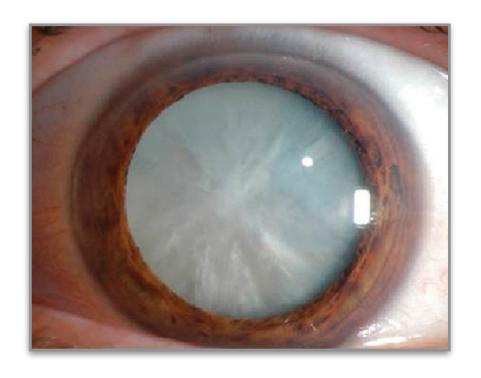




# **Axial Length**

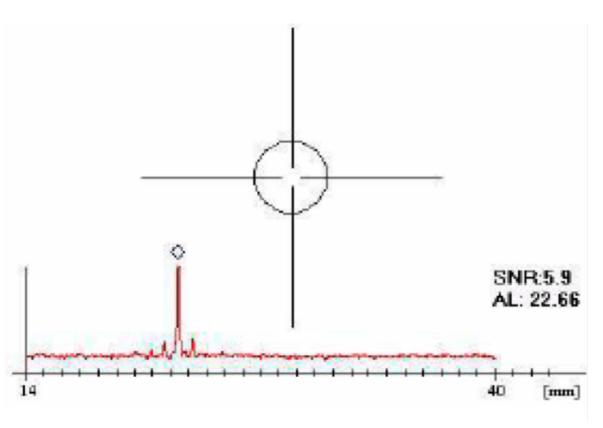


- Optical or Ultrasound?
- Most biometry is done on an optical system
- If the cataract is too dense you may need to use Ultrasound



#### **Optical Biometry**

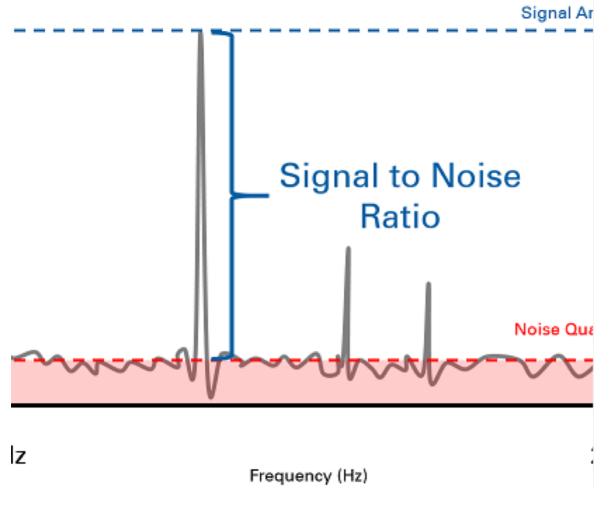




- Optical
- Uses light to bounce off the retina
- Problems with fixation
- Have you measured RPE or ILM
- Modern Biometers use composite measure

#### Signal to Noise Ratio





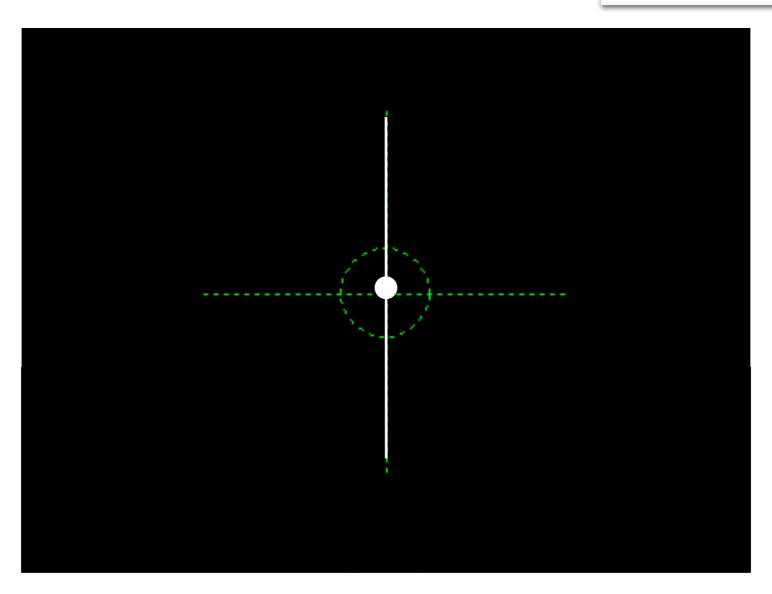
- Measure of clarity of the medium measurement is taken through
- The higher the noise the more difficult it is to take and accuracy of measure decreases
- However Good SNR does not always equal accurate measurement.
- Check other eye

#### Tips

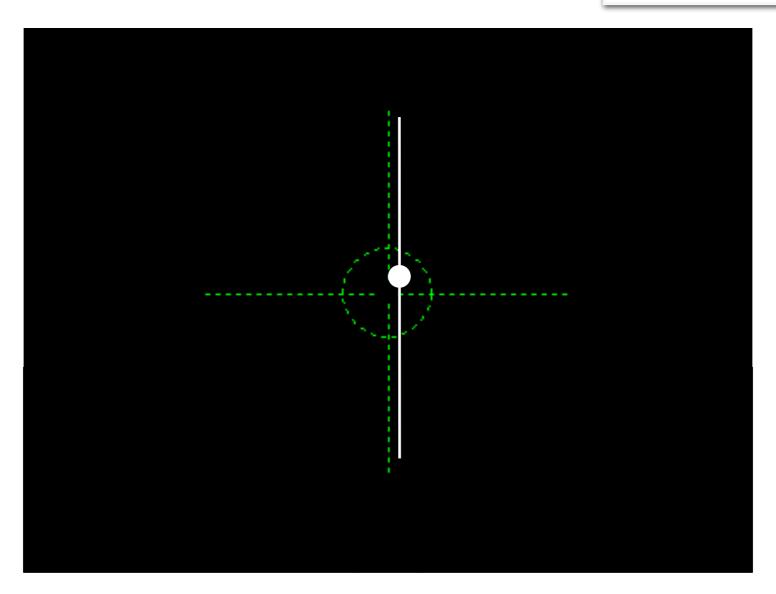


- Make sure patient is comfortable and straight in the chin rest
- For Axial Length, you can move the image around to try and find a way through a cataract
- Like trying to peak through a dirty window

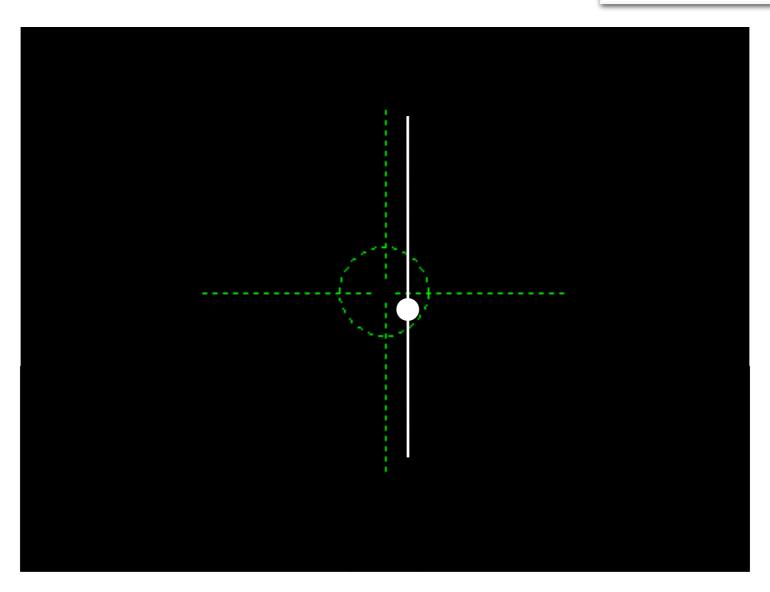




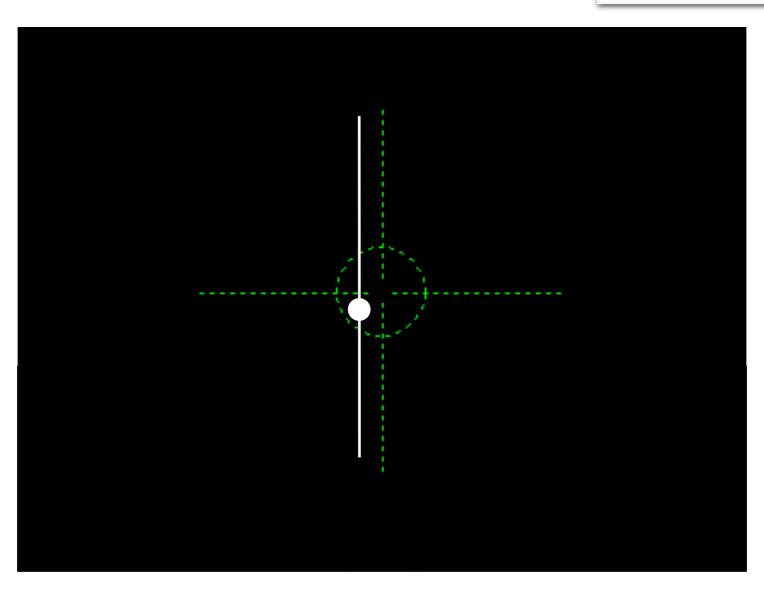




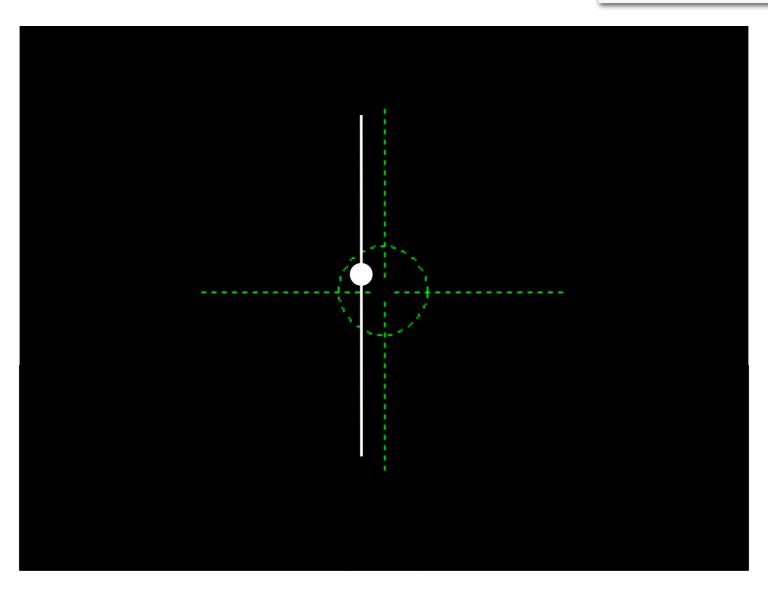




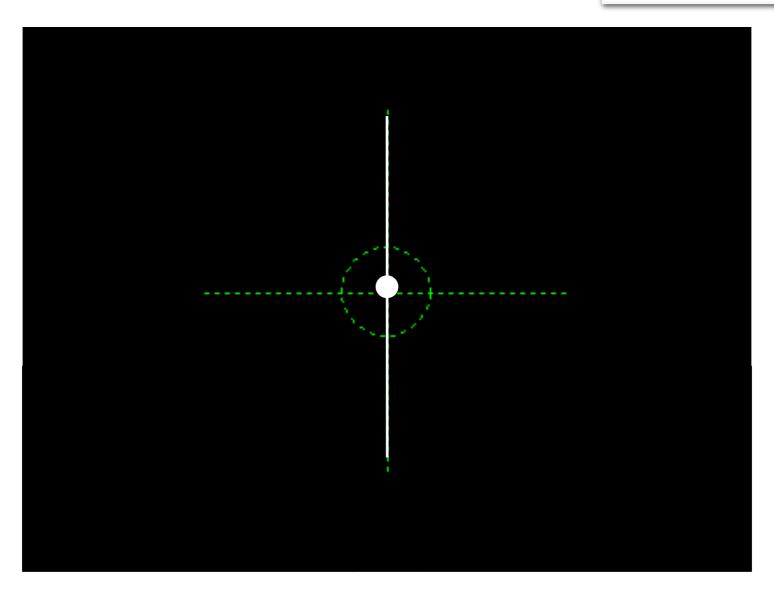






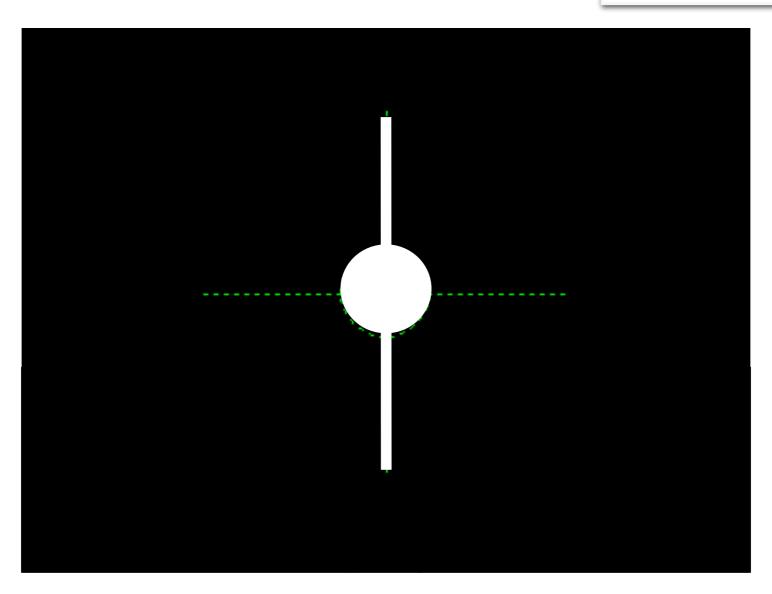






# Changing Spot size





#### Ultrasound



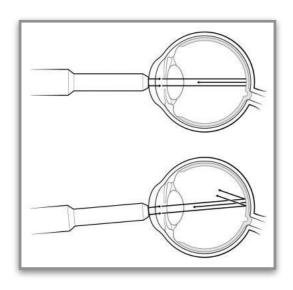


- Only used if
- Cataract Dense (A scan)
- Macular issue or further investigation needed (B-Scan)
- Some biometrists feel immersion biometry is the most accurate

#### **Ultrasound Tips**



- Use anaesthetic
- Align probe perpendicular to cornea
- Don't indent



#### **Question Time**

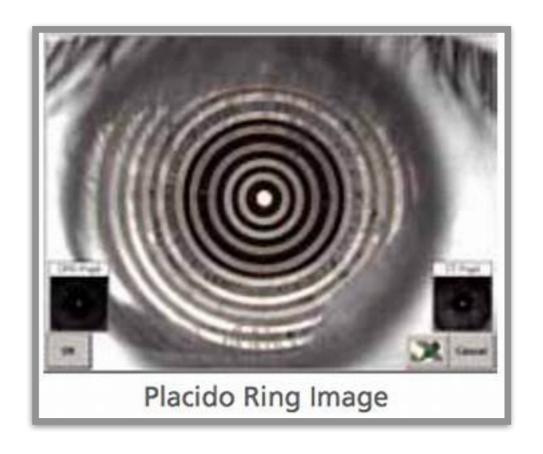




### Keratometry



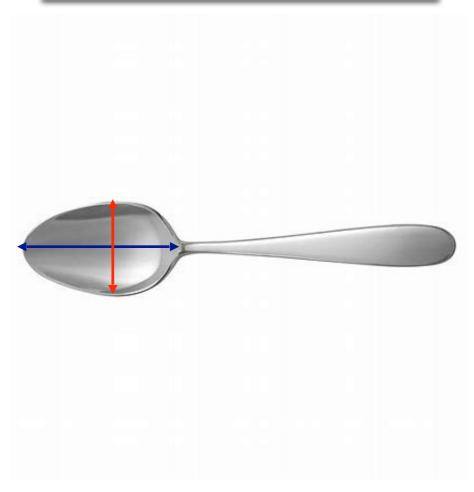
- Shape of cornea
- K1 & K2
- Irregular readings??



## K-Readings



- Imagine a Teaspoon
- One curve is flatter (K1)
- One curve is steeper (K2)
- The Handle is the flat axis
- Difference between K1 and K2 is corneal astigmatism



### K-Readings



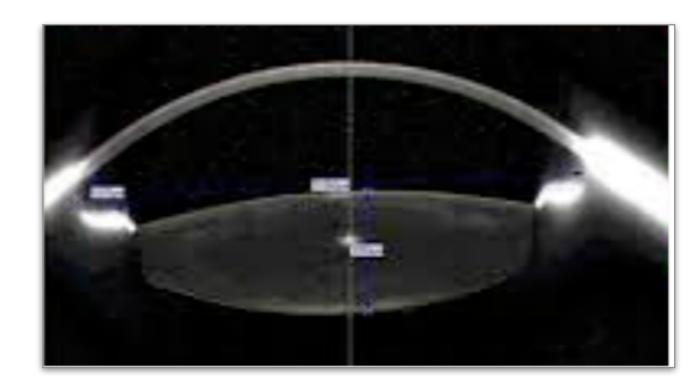
MV:	40.54/42.35 D	SD: 0.00 mm
K1:	40.54 D x 179°	8.19 mm
K2:	42.35 D x 89°	7.84 mm
	-1.81 D x 179°	
K1:	40.54 D x 179°	8.19 mm
K2:	42.29 D x 89°	7.85 mm
ΔK:	-1.75 D x 179°	
K1:	40.54 D x 178°	8.19 mm
K2:	42.35 D x 88°	7.84 mm
$\Delta K$ :	-1.81 D x 178°	

- K1 Flat
- K2 Steep
- Some corneas are irregular and K reading vary across the surface.



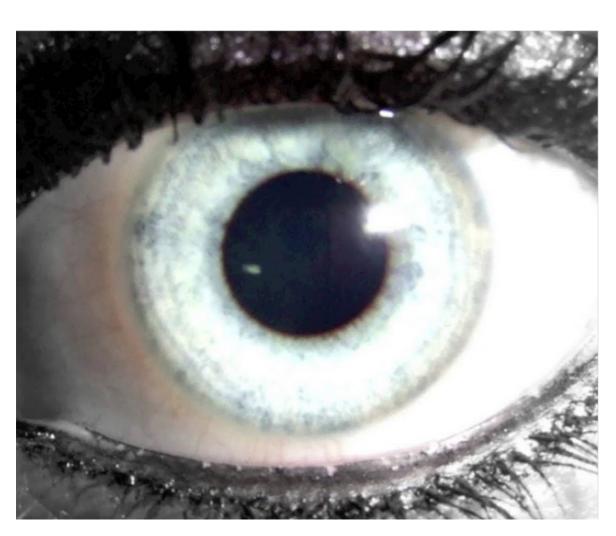


- Can be measured
- Anterior epithelium
- Or Posterior Endothelium



#### White to White



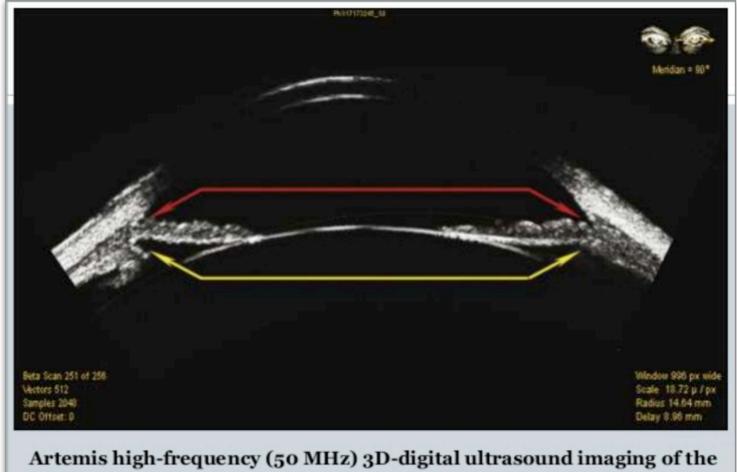


- Can measure with a ruler, calliper, biometer, topographer
- Check for error messages, normally need to be able to see at least 70% limbus for auto measurement
- Why are you measuring WtoW?
- What type of lens implanting? AC Lens, PIOL?
- Should you be measuring at sulcus or angle?

#### White to White



- White to White
- Angle to Angle
- Sulcus to Sulcus



Artemis high-frequency (50 MHz) 3D-digital ultrasound imaging of the anterior segment. Red arrows indicate angle-to-angle distance; yellow arrows indicate sulcus-to-sulcus distance.

#### **Question Time**





# **Average Dimensions**



Measurement	Average	Normal Range
K Reading	43 Ds	40-47 Ds
Axial Length	23.5mm	22-26mm
Pupil Size	5.5mm	3-9mm
White to White	II.5mm	10-13mm
CCT	555µm	500-600μm
ACD	3.25mm	3.00-3.75mm

# **Average Dimensions**

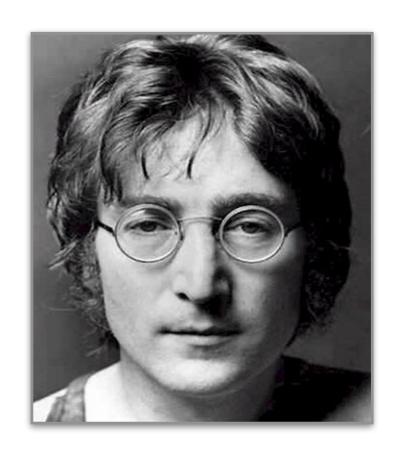


Measurement	Average	Normal Range
IOP	15-16 mmhg	I0-20 mmhg
Lens Thickness	4mm	Thickens with age
Retinal Thickness	300 microns	
Anterior Chamber Angle	Varies	20-350

## Myope



- What is the Axial Length ?
  - Over 23 Under 23
- K Reading?
  - Over 42 under 43
- ACD
  - Over 3.25 under 3.25
- White to White
  - Over 11.5 under 11.5



### Hyperope



- What is the Axial Length?
  - Over 23 Under 23
- K Reading?
  - Over 42 under 43
- ACD
  - Over 3.25 under 3.25
- White to White
  - Over 11.5 under 11.5



#### What is the IOL Power



- Myopes
- Over or under 23
- Hyperopes
- Over or under 23

# **Biometry Printout**

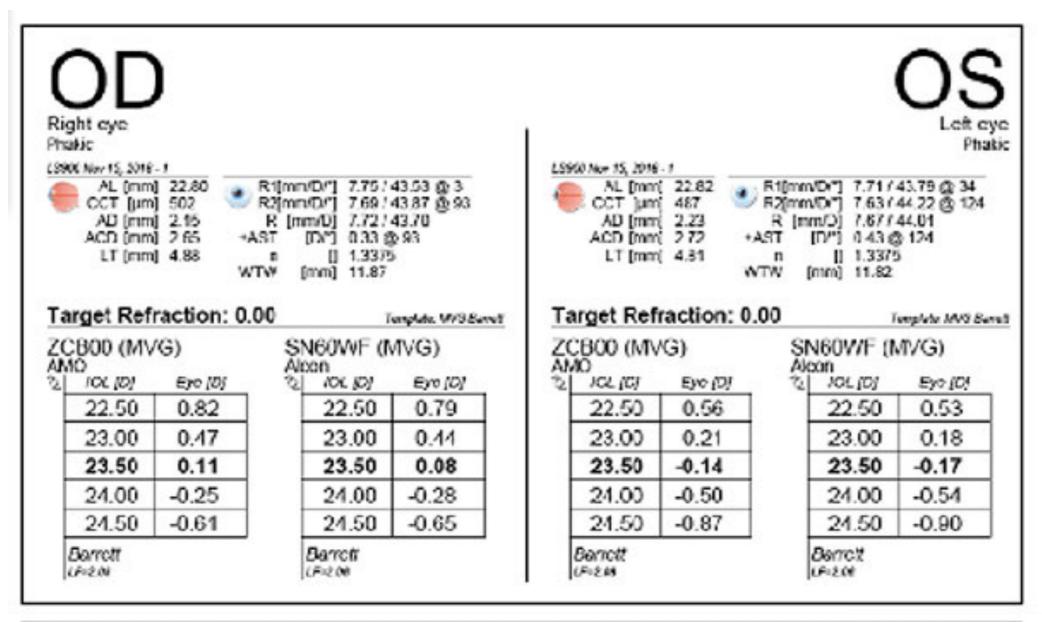


		A	4b velves				
OD	0	Axial leng	tn values	0		OS	
right				left			
Phakic	Phakic						
Comp. AL: 22.99 mm (SNR = 340.9)				AL: 23.25 mm		(SNR = 109.2)	
AL SN		SNR	AL	SNR	AL	SNR	
23.00 mm 14 23.00 mm 15 23.02 mm 7.	.6		23.34 23.24 23.30 23.24 23.26	mm 5.1 mm 5.2 mm 4.4			
			eter values  MV: 41.01/42.29 D SD: 0.00 mm				
MV: 41.72/42.51		.00 mm	MV: 41.		8.23 mm	0 0	
K1: 41.77 D x K2: 42.51 D x 1 ΔK: -0.74 D x	70° 8.08 1 .60° 7.94 1		K1: 41. K2: 42. ΔK: -1.	24 D x 4°	7.99 mm	0 ×	
K1: 41.72 D x K2: 42.51 D x 1	67° 8.09 1 157° 7.94 1		K1: 40. K2: 42. AK: -1.	35 D x 8°	8.24 mm 7.97 mm		
ΔK: -0.79 D x K1: 41.72 D x K2: 42.45 D x D ΔK: -0.73 D x	68° 8.09 1 158° 7.95 1		K1: 41. K2: 42.	01 D x 100° 24 D x 10° 23 D x 100°	8.23 mm 7.99 mm		
Ди. 0.73 В 1		Anterior chamb	er depth	values			
ACD: 2.91 mm	mm 2.90 mm 2	.90 mm	ACD: 2	.96 mm	99 mm 2.9	7 mm   2.88 mm	
2.93 mm   2.90	Hutt 2.50 Hutt 2	White-to-v	hite valu	es			
WTW : 12.1 mm Ix:+0.5mm Iy:					Pup: 5.7 Px:-0.2	mm Pmm Py:+0.1mm	

	K1: 43. K2: 45. R/SE: 7.6	55 mm (SNR = 4 21 D / 7.81 mm 06 D / 7.49 mm 5 mm / 44.14 D 85 D @ 12°	@ 12°	AL: 25.64 mm (SNR = 78.0) K1: 42.94 D / 7.86 mm @ 163° K2: 45.18 D / 7.47 mm @ 73° R / SE: 7.67 mm / 44.06 D Cyl.: -2.24 D @ 163° ACD: 2.71 mm					
Physiol Crystalens AO Slimflex/Yellowflex				Physiol Slimflex/Yello	owflex	Crystalens AO			
	1100	A	119.1	A const:	118.9	A const:	119.1		
A const:  IOL (D)  15.5  15.0  14.5  14.0  13.5  13.0  12.5  Emme. IOL:  enVista	REF (D) -0.95 -0.63 -0.30 0.02 0.33 0.64 0.95	A const:  IOL (D) 15.5 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 Emme. IOL:  MLentis	REF (D) -0.84 -0.52 -0.20 <b>0.12</b> 0.43 0.74 1.04	IOL (D) 15.5 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 Emme. IOL:	REF (D) -1.07 -0.74 -0.42 -0.10 0.22 0.54 0.85	IOL (D) 15.5 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 Emme. IOL:	REF (D) -0.96 -0.63 -0.31 0.01 0.32 0.63 0.94		
A const:	119.1	A const:	118.1	A const:	119.1	A const:	REF (D)		
IOL (D) 15.5 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5	REF (D) -0.84 -0.52 -0.20 0.12 0.43 0.74 1.04	IOL (D) 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 12.0 Emme. IOL:	REF (D) -1.08 -0.74 -0.40 -0.07 0.26 0.59 0.91	IOL (D) 15.5 15.0 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 Emme. IOL:	REF (D) -0.96 -0.63 -0.31 0.01 0.32 0.63 0.94	IOL (D) 14.5 14.0 13.5 13.0 12.5 12.0 11.5 Emme. IOL:	-0.85 -0.51 -0.18 <b>0.16</b> 0.48 0.81 1.13		
Emme. IOL:	14.19	Emme. 10L:	13.40	112211110. 102.	(* = value has	s been edited, ! =	borderline value		

#### **Lenstar Printout**





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		24.50	www.medsalesacadem	v.co.uk	-0.87	24.50	
				3100			

#### **Question Time**





#### Review the Printout



- We will go through the IOL Master Printout so you can understand where the figures come from.
- Please do this with biometry reports you find at work
- I'll happily go through them with you.
- Remember to hide the patient's details

#### Measurement



		Axial leng	th values			00		
<b>OD</b>	0		0			OS		
right						left		
Phakic			Phakic					
Comp. AL: 24.63 mm	(SNR = 119.0)		Comp. AL:	23.50 mm	(SNR = 122.2)			
AL SNR	AL	SNR	AL	SNR	AL	SNR		
24.65 mm 6.5	1		23.52 mm	5.7				
24.63 mm 3.3			23.50 mm	11.2				
24.62 mm 5.7			23.53 mm	7.6				
24.65 mm 5.3			23.50 mm	10.1				
24.64 mm 10.8		Y	23.50 mm	14.0				
24.65 mm 8.1			23.52 mm	7.4 6.6				
24.62 mm 6.7			23.52 mm 23.50 mm	10.1				
24.64 mm 7.0			23.50 11111	10.1				
		Voratomo	eter values					
	MV: 41.62/41.98 D SD: 0.01 mm							
MV: 41.51 D	SD: 0.00 m	im.	K1: 41.62	D x 39°	8.11 mm			
K: 41.51 D	8.13 mm		K2: 42.03	D x 129°	8.03 mm			
			ΔK: -0.41	D x 39°				
	8.13 mm		K1: 41.56	D x 33°	8.12 mm			
K: 41.51 D	0.13 11111		K2: 41.98	D x 123°	8.04 mm			
			ΔK: -0.42	D x 33°				
K: 41.51 D	8.13 mm		K1: 41.67	D x 41°	8.10 mm			
K: 41.51 D	0.23		K2: 41.98	D x 131°	8.04 mm			
			ΔK: -0.31					
	A	nterior cham	ber depth valu	ues				
ACD: 3.68 mm			ACD: 3.53	mm		mm   3.55 m		
	68 mm   3.68	mm   3.68 mm	1 3.00 2	3.51 mm   3.5	1 mm 3.53	mm   3.55 m		
3.00 mm		White-to-v	white values					
WTW : 12.9 mm	Pup: 4.3 m	ım	WTW : 12.9 mm Pup: 3.5 mm			mm		
Ix:+0.3mm Iy:+0.3mm		n Py:+0.3mm	Ix:-0.5mm	n Iy:+0.1mm	Px:-0.3m	m Py:+0.2mm		
IX. TU. SHUR IY. 10. SHUR								
	-		1					
			11					

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#### Calculation



	K: 41 ACD: 3.68 mm	1.63 mm (SNR = 1.51 D / 8.13 mm		AL: 23.50 mm (SNR = 122.2) K1: 41.62 D / 8.11 mm @ 37° K2: 41.98 D / 8.04 mm @ 127° R / SE: 8.07 mm / 41.80 D Cyl.: -0.36 D @ 37° ACD: 3.53 mm  Status: Phakic				
Physiol Crystalens AO Slimflex/Yellowflex			0	Physiol Slimflex/Yell	owflex	Crystalens AO		
A const:	118.9	A const:	119.1	A const:	118.9	A const:	119.1	
IOL (D)	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	
21.5	-1.20	21.5	-1.03	24.5	-1.11	24.5	-0.91	
21.0	-0.84	21.0	-0.67	24.0	-0.75	24.0	-0.55	
20.5	-0.48	20.5	-0.32	23.5	-0.39	23.5	-0.20	
20.0	-0.13	20.0	0.02	23.0	-0.03	23.0	0.16	
19.5	0.22	19.5	0.37	22.5	0.33	22.5	0.50	
19.0	0.56	19.0	0.71	22.0	0.67	22.0	0.85	
18.5	0.90	18.5	1.04	21.5	1.02	21.5	1.19	
Emme. IOL:		Emme. IOL:	20.04	Emme. IOL: 22.96 Emme. IOL: 23.2			23.22	
MLentis		enVista		MLentis		enVista		
A	118.1	A const:	119.1	A const:	118.1	A const:	119.1	
A const:	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	IOL (D)	REF (D)	
IOL (D) 20.5	-1.13	21.5	-1.03	23.5	-1.16	24.5	-0.91	
20.5	-0.75	21.0	-0.67	23.0	-0.78	24.0	-0.55	
19.5	-0.39	20.5	-0.32	22.5	-0.40	23.5	-0.20	
19.0	-0.02	20.0	0.02	22.0	-0.03	23.0	0.16	
18.5	0.34	19.5	0.37	21.5	0.33	22.5	0.50	
18.0	0.69	19.0	0.71	21.0	0.70	22.0	0.85	
17.5	1.04	18.5	1.04	20.5	1.05	21.5	1.19	
	18.97	Emme. IOL:	20.04	Emme. IOL:	21.96	Emme. IOL:	23.22	

#### Today we have learnt



- How to measure Biometry
- What measurements are needed
- How we see
- How to read the measurements and apply to patients
- Understanding the Biometry Report

### Thank you



- For more information see www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng77
- We hope this session was useful
- Please send us your questions
- <u>emma@medsalesacademy.co.uk</u>
- See you on the next module
  - Diagnostic Devices