

[54] INTRAOCULAR LENS

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[57]

ABSTRACT

An intraocular lens for implantation in the posterior chamber of a human eye following extracapsular cataract extraction comprises a lens body which includes a lens optic having a central axis, and a circumferential flange extending posteriorly and radially outward from the edge of the lens optic at an oblique angle with respect to the central axis of the lens optic. Resilient means are provided for supporting the lens body within the posterior chamber of the eye and for exerting posterior pressure on the lens body to urge the circumferential flange into contact with the posterior capsule. The angulated flange causes stretching or tenting of the posterior capsule with consequent reduction of capsular wrinkling, particularly in the central area of the capsule. The flange can be made flexible in order to produce further stretching and smoothing of the central posterior capsule. Additional advantages of the circumferential flange include reduction or elimination of epithelial cell migration and fiber growth toward the central posterior capsule, creation of a space between the lens and the capsular surface to allow laser capsulotomy procedures to be carried out without damage to the lens, and separation of the anterior capsule flap from the posterior capsule.

25 Claims, 17 Drawing Figures