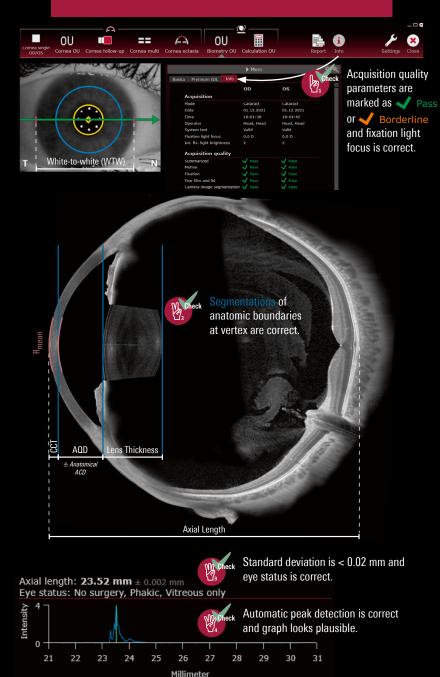
# **ANTERION**<sup>®</sup> Biometry

Quality and Plausibility Check



The reported ranges were determined by meta-analysis including the referenced publications. They include values that would be expected for typical measurements in healthy patients (95 % quantiles).

normally proportioned eye.

normally proportioned eye.

Please note that these values are not suitable for the definition of normal ranges for diagnostic purposes.

## Anterior Axial Curvature (3 mm Ring)

R <sub>mean</sub> <sup>1–7</sup>	8.02 – 7.57 mm
SimK <sub>mean</sub> <sup>1–7</sup>	42.1 - 44.6 D

### Posterior Axial Curvature (3 mm Ring)

4.40	
K <sub>mean</sub> <sup>1–10</sup>	-5.6 — -6.6 D
P/A ratio 20	0.82 - 0.86

### Total Corneal Wavefront (6 mm)

Sph. aberration <sup>21</sup>	0.25 — 0.27 µm
RMS HOA <sup>21</sup>	0.45 – 0.48 µm

### Pachymetry

CCT (vertex) <sup>1-4, 6-15</sup>	474 — 608 µm
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# Anterior Segment AQD (ACD) <sup>4,15-19</sup> 2.11 – 3.91 mm Posterior corneal surface to anterior lens surface Lens thickness <sup>4,12-15,22</sup> 3.43 – 4.77 mm Lens thickness increases with age. <sup>27</sup> Axial Length Length <sup>4,10-15,22</sup> 21.5 – 26.4 mm A short axial length occurs in axial hyperopia, but may also be caused by, e.g., RPE elevations. Axial myopia is characterized by a long axial length.

White-to-whiteA difference of > 0.5 mm in axial length between both eyes is<br/>uncommon.  $^{26}$  Check for anisometropia.II WTW  $^{2-4, 12-14, 22-25}$ 11.0 - 12.8 mm

A 1 mm measurement error will result in a 2.7 D postoperative error in a normally proportioned eye.

A 0.17 mm measurement error will lead to a 1 D postoperative error in a

A 1 D SimK measurement error will lead to a 1 D postoperative error in a

P/A ratio can be altered by laser vision correction. It will decrease after

A difference of > 1 D in SimK between both eyes is uncommon. <sup>26</sup>

myopic treatments and increase following hyperopic.



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