

**FREQUENCY AND NATURE OF POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF
CATARACT PHACOEMULSIFICATION**

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When analyzing the structure of cataract surgery in the clinics we studied, it was found that the method of phacoemulsification of cataracts (FEC) occupies an important place and its number of operations became comparable to the number of extracapsular extractions (ECS), and in subsequent years even exceeded them, becoming the operation of choice. The number of operations performed using the FEC method in these ophthalmology clinics significantly exceeds the number of operations performed by other methods of cataract surgery. This indicates widespread recognition of the effectiveness and advantages of FEC over other methods in the treatment of cataracts. We studied out of 98 patients who underwent eye cataract surgery using the FEC method, in the FOKUS clinic there are 43 patients, 31 of them are men and 12 women, in the ophthalmological clinic "SAIF OPTIMA" - 19 men and 13 women, in the ophthalmological clinic "Soglom Nigokh" - 16 men and 7 women.

In these clinics, patients diagnosed with immature cataracts underwent FEC surgery. After surgery, patients were followed at three postoperative visits: the first postoperative day, the third or fourth day, and the ninth or tenth day. After surgery, patients remained under observation for 3.5 - 4 months. During this period, the condition of the conjunctiva, the condition of the cornea and anterior chamber moisture, as well as corrected visual acuity were recorded. This process allowed us to evaluate the effectiveness of the operation and predict long-term results. Intraocular lens (IOL) implantation was performed in 98.5% of cataract surgeries. Various IOL models have been used for this purpose, including both rigid and flexible options. Mastery of cataract phacoemulsification (PEC) techniques and development of advanced technologies play an important role in reducing the likelihood of postoperative infectious complications. At the same time, reducing the size of surgical approaches and innovative optical systems also help reduce the risk of complications.

The widespread use of disposable instruments and intraocular lens (IOL) injection systems in hospitals is another important aspect. These instruments and systems help reduce the risk of microbial contamination of the anterior chamber during incision and IOL implantation.

The introduction of modern technologies and continuous improvement of cataract phacoemulsification methods play a key role in reducing the risk of postoperative complications. One important aspect is the use of disposable instruments and injection systems for intraocular lens (IOL) implantation, which minimizes the possibility of microbial contamination during surgery. In addition, strict adherence to the rules of asepsis and antisepsis in the operating room and the creation of optimal conditions for surgical interventions reduce the risk of infectious complications.

As a result of these efforts, the standards for the safety and effectiveness of cataract surgery are being raised to new levels. This allows us to achieve better clinical results and provide patients with the most comfortable vision recovery after surgery.

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