

COLOR PLATES

Figure 1. With radial hydrosection, the cleavage plane is between the cortex (white) remains anterior to the lens capsule and the epinucleus.

Figure 2. For a central cleaving hydrosection is accomplished by physically elevating the anterior capsule before lifting the lens out. When properly performed, the cleavage plane will be between the capsule and the cortex, leaving the cortex adjacent to the epinucleus rather than the capsule.

Figure 3. The tell-tale sign of successful hydrosection is the "golden halo" sign. It represents the cell nuclei as seen through the fluid space that now occupies the area between the endonucleus and the epinucleus.

Figure 4. This figure illustrates "how not to do it." Originally made several years ago, it shows that we used to think the peripheral extent of the central groove should go out into the epinucleus. Experience has taught us well that it need only go out to within about 1 mm of the peripheral endonucleus, stopping well short of the "golden halo" area.

Figure 5. The central groove can be made much more efficiently and safely if done in two segments. Do not attempt to get very deep centrally with the first segment. Empty the WFF bilaterally and create a good peripheral central groove for this first segment. Then, with the lens 180 degrees (can go clockwise or counter-clockwise) to put yourself in good position to complete the central groove.

