Figure 9-19. Drawing showing the layers of the crystalline lens: capsule cortex, epinucleus, and nucleus. Hydrodissection consents the separation of the epinucleus from the cortex, hydrodelineation is the nucleus from the epinucleus. (Reprinted with permission from Buratto L, Werner, L, Zanini M, Apple, DJ. Phacoemulsification: Principles and Techniques, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Incorporated; 2003.)

Figure 9-20. Hydrodissection—The cannula enters below the edge of the capsulorrhexis. It proceeds slightly and raises the anterior capsule. The surgeon then injects balanced salt solution, separating the capsule with the cortex from the nucleus. (Reprinted with permission from Buratto L, Werner, L, Zanini M, Apple, DJ. Phacoemulsification: Principles and Techniques, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Incorporated; 2003.)

Figure 9-21. Mechanical fracturing of nucleus. (Reprinted with permission from Buratto L, Werner, L, Zanini M, Apple, DJ. Phacoemulsification: Principles and Techniques, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Incorporated; 2003.)

Figure 9-22. Phaco Chop technique after second chop. (Reprinted with permission from Buratto L, Werner, L, Zanini M, Apple, DJ. Phacoemulsification: Principles and Techniques, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Incorporated; 2003.)

Figure 9-23. Capture of the last piece of nucleus with ultrasound tip. Occlusion, division, and emulsification until the nucleus has been completely removed. (Reprinted with permission from Buratto L, Werner, L, Zanini M, Apple, DJ. Phacoemulsification: Principles and Techniques, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Incorporated; 2003.)