<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phacoemulsification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phacoemulsification—First Phase: Capsulorrhexis and Hydrodissection Executed</strong></td>
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<td>Shaving and creation of the first semigroove</td>
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</table>
- Vacuum 10; flow 10 to 15; U/S 70% to 80% with 30-degree tip  
- Removal of cortical material and epinucleus inside the borders of capsulorrhexis  
- Start just over the proximal edge of capsulorrhexis and stop just before the distal edge  
- Without occlusion, create a groove with width 1.5 times the diameter of the sleeve  
- Depth: same diameter as the sleeve  |
|  |  
- Enter with the spatula through the side incision  
- Rotate the nucleus by 90 degrees  
- Create another semigroove as described above  |
|  |  
- Extend the first semigroove. The second part of the groove must be slightly deeper than the first  
- Extend the second semigroove as described above. Proceed in the same way with every other groove until you reach a good depth  |
|  |  
- Deepen the central part of the first semigroove (remember that the depth of the nucleus is higher in the middle and lower distally, where the tip sinks more, so be careful)  
- Rotation of the nucleus with the spatula  
- Deepen the second semigroove as described above. Proceed in the same way with every other groove until you reach a good depth  |
| Observe the situation |  
- Check if the groove is deep enough in the center and if it follows the theoretical curve of the posterior capsule  
- The reflex coming from the bottom must be sufficiently red (very obvious reflex: groove is too deep, barely visible reflex: groove is superficial)  |
| Phacoemulsification—Second Phase |  |
| Nucleofracture phase 2 |  
- Insert the spatula through the side port incision and position it just beyond half the depth of the groove  
- Position the tip at the same level on the other side of the groove  
- Open irrigation or open irrigation and aspiration  
- Draw the 2 instruments apart until the nucleus separates from 6 o'clock to just beyond the center of the groove  
- Rotate the nucleus by 90 degrees and repeat the maneuver  
- Rotate the nucleus by 90 degrees again and repeat the maneuver  
- Rotate again and repeat the maneuver  
- The nucleus is now divided into 4. If in doubt, repeat a full turn and check the fracture extends into the deepest portions of the nucleus  |

(continued)