INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Schoeller (1918) reported on adhesive chorioretinitis that was produced by the application of solid carbon dioxide to rabbit's sclera. Bietti and Deutschmann (1933) separately reported on a cure of retinal detachment. In 1950 Bietti described freezing of the ciliary body. Cryopexy became very popular when Krwawicz reported the first cryoextraction of a lens with a cryoextractor in 1961.

Krwawicz (1961) used a copper wire soldered to a piece of metal was chilled in a mixture of dry ice and methyl alcohol. Then the lens was touched with the refrigerated wire, a striking cryo-adhesive effect was found. The cryoextraction of the lens became more popular and widespread throughout the world, due to its numerous advantages, and the cryoprobes became more practical and lighter in weight. The evaporation of liquid was the second method of cooling a tip. These liquids are liquid nitrogen, liquid freon, and liquid nitrous oxide and liquid carbon dioxide. Then the Peltier effect was used, this depends on; when an electric current is passed through two dissimilar metals the junction of these metals becomes cold and the terminals become warm, and when a series are

used, a very low temperature can be generated, but the cooling rate was very slow and the instrument was very bulky.

Finally the Joule-Thomson cryoprobes came into use which are the most common cryoprobes used today.