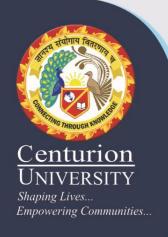


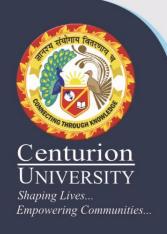
OCULAR DISEASE

CORNEAL OPACITIES



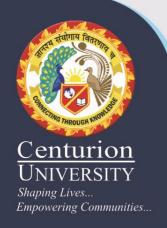
CORNEAL OPACITIES

- The word 'corneal opacification' literally means loss of normal transparency of cornea, which can occur in many conditions.
- Therefore, the term 'corneal opacity' is used particularly for the loss of transparency of cornea due to scarring.



Causes

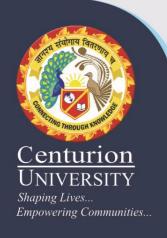
- Congenital opacities may occur as developmental anomalies or following birth trauma.
- 2. Healed corneal wounds.
- 3. Healed corneal ulcers.



Clinical features

Types of corneal opacity:

- Nebular corneal opacity.
- 2. Macular corneal opacity.
- 3. Leucomatous corneal opacity.
- 4. Adherent leucoma.
- 5. Corneal facet.
- 6. Kerectasia
- 7. Anterior staphyloma

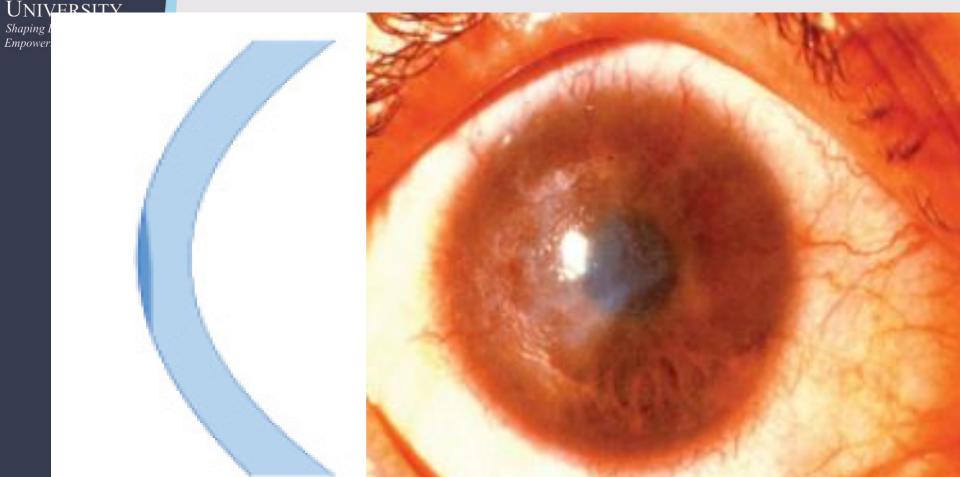


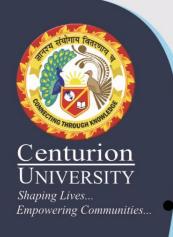
Nebular corneal opacity

- It is a faint opacity which results due to superficial scars involving Bowman's layer and superficial stroma.
- A thin, diffuse nebula covering the pupillary area interferes more with vision than the localised leucoma away from pupillary area.
- Nebula produces blurred image and irregular astigmatism



Nebular opacity



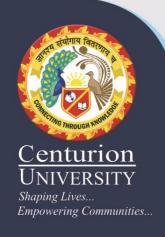


Macular corneal opacity

It is a semi-dense opacity produced when scarring involves about half the corneal stroma





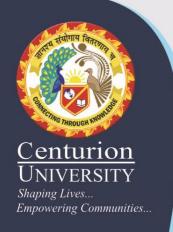


Leucomatous corneal opacity

 It is a dense white opacity which results due to scarring of more than half of the stroma

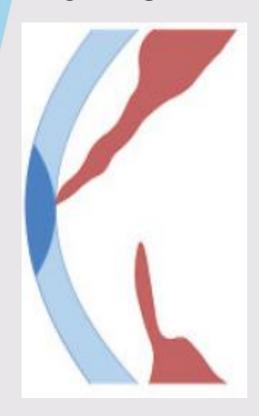






Adherent leucoma

 It results when healing occurs after perforation of cornea with incarceration of iris

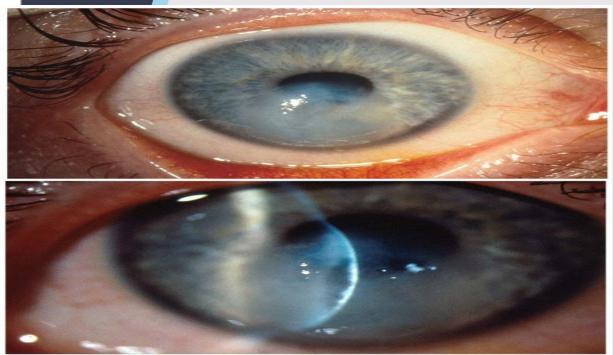






 Corneal facet: corneal surface is depressed at the site of healing such a scar is called facet.

 Kerectasia: In this condition corneal curvature is increased at the site of

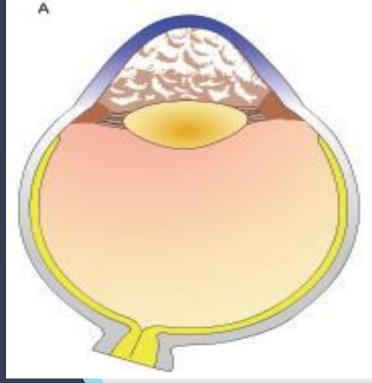


Empowering Communities...



Anterior staphyloma

 An ectasia of psuedocornea which results after total sloughing of cornea, with iris plastered behind it is called anterior staphyloma



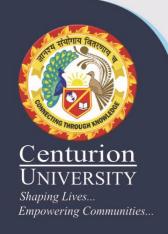




Treatment

- Optical iridectomy: It may be performed in cases with central macular or leucomatous corneal opacities, provided vision improves with pupillary dilatation.
- 2. Keratoplasty: provides good visual results in uncomplicated cases with corneal opacities.
- 3. Phototherapeutic keratectomy

 (PTK): performed with excimer laser is useful in superficial (nebular) corneal opacities.



Continue...

4. Cosmetic coloured contact lens:

gives very good cosmetic appearance in an eye with ugly scar having no potential for vision.