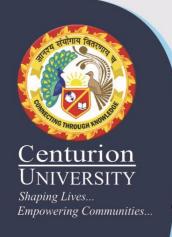


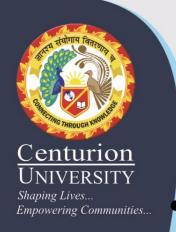
### **OCULAR DISEASE**

## Keratoconus



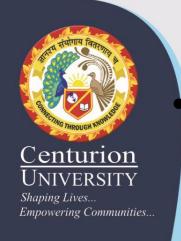
#### Introduction

- Keratoconus (KC) is a progressive disorder in which central or paracentral corneal stromal thinning occurs, accompanied by apical protrusion and irregular astigmatism.
- Approximately 50% of normal fellow eyes will progress to KC within 16 years.
- Both eyes are affected eventually, at least on topographical imaging, in almost all cases.



## Keratometry Grading

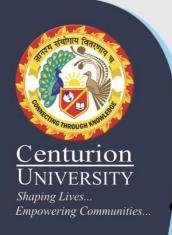
- It can be graded by the highest axis of corneal power on keratometry
- Mild (<48 D)</li>
- Moderate (48–54 D)
- Severe (>54 D).



- Presentation is commonly during the teens or twenties, with features initially in only one eye. Systemic associations include Down,
- Ehlers–Danlos
- Marfan syndromes
- Osteogenesis imperfecta;

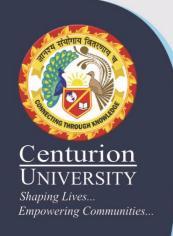
#### Ocular associations include

 vernal keratoconjunctivitis, blue sclera, aniridia, Leber congenital amaurosis, retinitis pigmentosa, persistent eye rubbing



## Diagnosis-Symptoms

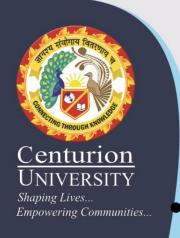
- Unilateral impairment of vision due to
- progressive myopia and astigmatism; occasionally, initial presentation is with acute hydrops



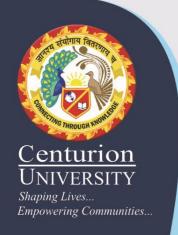
## Signs

Direct ophthalmoscopy from a distance of half a metre shows a fairly well delineated 'oil droplet' reflex



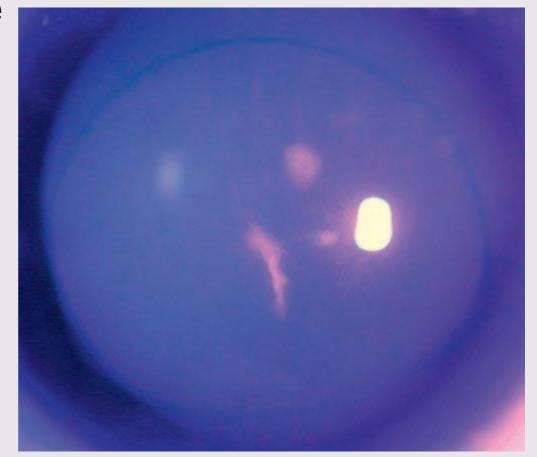


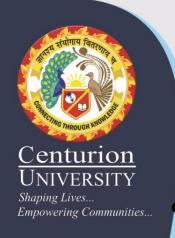
- Retinoscopy shows an irregular 'scissoring' reflex.
- Slit lamp biomicroscopy shows very fine, vertical, deep stromal stress lines, which disappear with pressure on the globe.



Epithelial iron deposits, best seen with a cobalt blue filter, may surround the base

of the cone



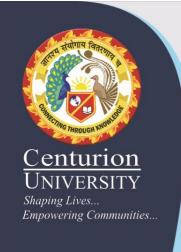


Progressive corneal protrusion in a cone configuration, with thinning maximal at the apex.

Bulging of the lower lid in downgaze

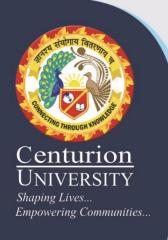
(Munson sign).





Acute hydrops is caused by a rupture in the stretched Descemet membrane that allows a sudden influx of aqueous into



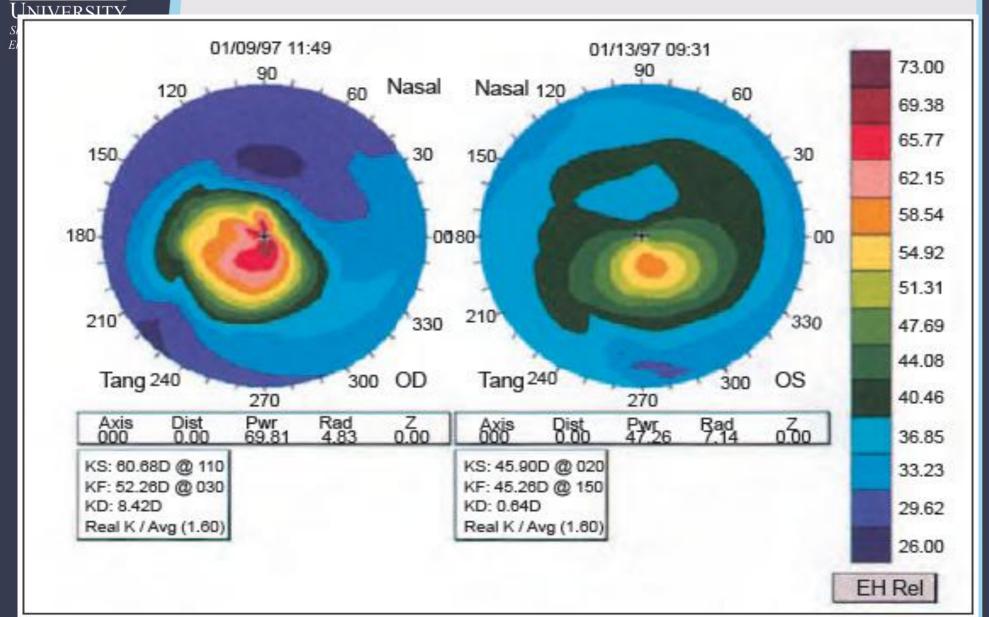


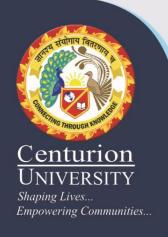
- Keratometry readings are steep.
- Corneal topography

   (videokeratography) and various novel corneal profiling techniques are highly sensitive for detection and essential in monitoring.
- Characteristically, astigmatism progresses from a symmetrical bow-tie pattern, through an asymmetrical appearance to an inferotemporally displaced steep-sided cone



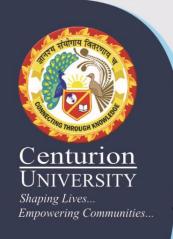
# Corneal topography showing severe keratoconus in the right eye and an early paracentral cone in the left





#### **Treatment**

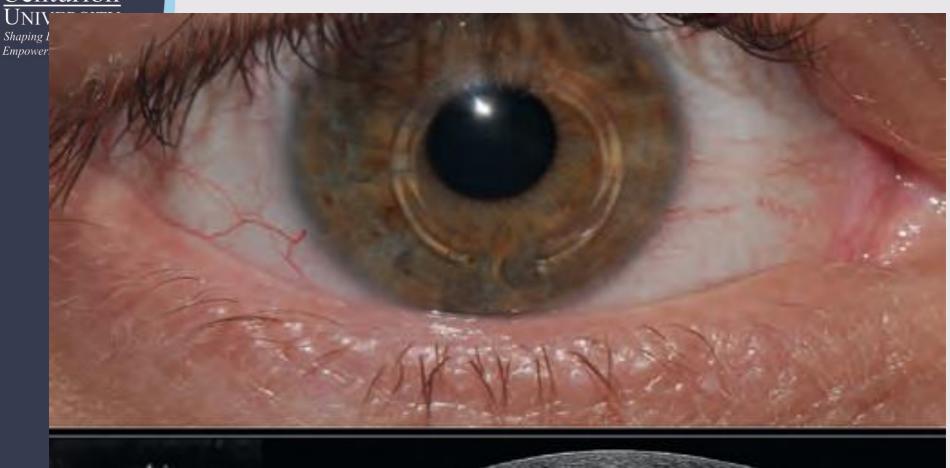
- Eye rubbing should be avoided.
- Spectacles or soft contact lenses are generally sufficient in early cases. If thinning is marked, it may be prudent to consider wearing safety spectacles over contact lenses.
- Rigid contact lenses, sometimes scleral, are required for higher degrees of astigmatism to provide a regular refracting surface.



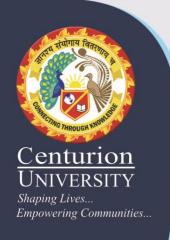
- Corneal collagen cross-linking (CXL), using riboflavin drops to photosensitize the eye followed by exposure to ultraviolet-A light, may stabilize or even reverse ectasia, but is not without adverse effects.
- Intracorneal ring segment implantation using laser or mechanical channel creation is relatively safe, and typically provides at least a moderate visual improvement,



## Intracorneal ring segments







- Keratoplasty, either penetrating or deep anterior lamellar (DALK), may be necessary in patients with severe disease.
- A history of hydrops is a contraindication to DALK due to the presence of a Descemet membrane discontinuity.