

GIVE KERATOCONUS THE ONE-TWO PUNCH

Combining topography-guided PRK and corneal collagen cross-linking.

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After performing CXL for the past 9 years at the Bochner Eye Institute in Toronto, my colleagues' and my procedure of choice has evolved to the combination of topography-guided PRK (TG-PRK) and corneal collagen cross-linking (CXL; Figure 1).^{1,2} CXL alone can stabilize an ectatic cornea, but the improvement in best spectacle-corrected

visual acuity (BSCVA) is often limited.³ CXL can only flatten a steep area of the cornea; it cannot steepen a flat area. Consequentially, the procedure is not as effective at regularizing the corneal surface and improving BSCVA as the combined procedure.

Combining TG-PRK with CXL allows us to customize the treatment of patients with keratoconus, pellucid marginal degeneration, and ectasia after LASIK or PRK.^{4,5} The combined approach can decrease irregular astigmatism, improve BSCVA, and reduce progressive ectasia. Using anterior surface curvature maps, we program the excimer laser to flatten steep areas and steepen flat areas to improve the regularity of the cornea's anterior surface. Next, we perform CXL to stabilize the cornea and thereby prevent progressive ectasia.

THE PROCEDURE IN DETAIL

Preoperatively, we obtain eight consecutive topographic maps, digitally enter the data into the computer of the excimer laser system, and review the information. Outliers are removed, and an average of the remaining curvature maps is obtained.

We perform a phototherapeutic keratectomy using a 50- μ m ablation with an 8.3-mm optical zone. Next, we proceed with TG-PRK, while limiting stromal tissue removal to 50 μ m. Although we prefer optical zones of 6.5 and 6 mm, if the dioptric difference across the cornea is high, we may need to reduce the size to 5.5 or 5 mm to limit tissue removal. Applying sterile ice on a sponge to the cornea enhances the patient's comfort.

We administer a pledget soaked in mitomycin C for 1 minute. Next, we perform CXL using riboflavin drops and ultraviolet A light with an energy level of 12 mW/cm² for 10 minutes in a pulse mode of 10 seconds on and 10 seconds

off. The pulsed application of ultraviolet A light increases oxygenation of the cornea during CXL,⁶ which, in our experience, improves the effect of CXL and reduces the chance of corneal haze.

LESSONS LEARNED

Performing TG-PRK and CXL for the management of ectatic diseases has taught us 10 major lessons.^{3,4}

No. 1. It is critical to make an accurate diagnosis of keratoconus. We never want to subject patients without the disease to TG-PRK or CXL. Pseudokeratoconus can be seen with a poorly captured topographic image, epithelial basement membrane dystrophy (Figure 2), a superficial punctate keratitis, and any whorl-like keratopathy such as that which is secondary to drug deposition from amiodarone.

No. 2. Selecting the right patients is important. The best candidate for TG-PRK has clear corneas, reduced BSCVA, a minimum corneal thickness above 450 μ m, topographic changes that extend into the pupillary zone, and less than a 10.00 D difference across the cornea.

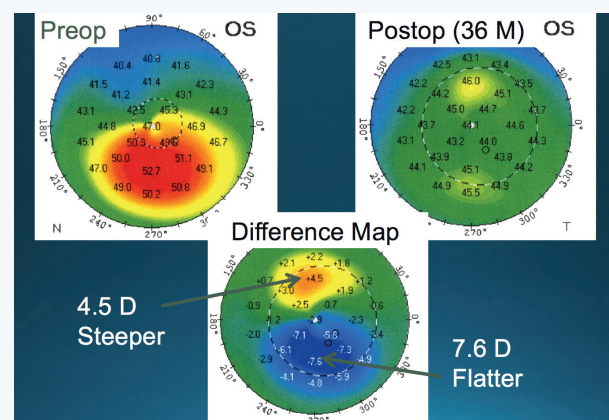


Figure 1. Combined TG-PRK and CXL reduced irregular astigmatism by flattening the inferior cornea by 7.60 D and steepening the superior cornea by 4.50 D.

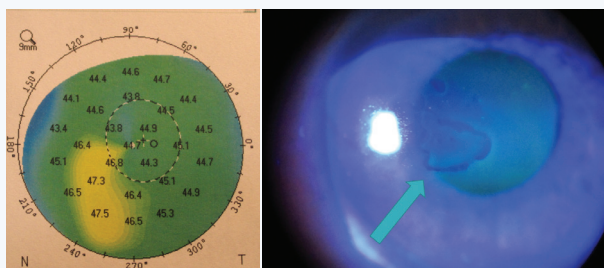


Figure 2. In this eye, epithelial basement membrane dystrophy created a topographic pattern of pseudokeratoconus.

No. 3. We prefer bilateral treatments in patients under 25 years of age who present with unilateral keratoconus. The incidence of bilateral keratoconus is 90%. The development of keratoconus in the so-called normal eye can be quick, with a loss of BSCVA that is often difficult to reverse. Early treatment preserves the shape of a normal cornea.

No. 4. Patients with stable keratoconus at any age may benefit from treatment to improve BSCVA. The combined procedure may allow them to switch from rigid gas permeable lenses to glasses or soft contact lenses.

No. 5. Keratoconus patients with cataracts may benefit from TG-PRK prior to cataract surgery to decrease their irregular astigmatism. Treatment may obviate their need for rigid gas permeable lenses postoperatively and enhance their BSCVA (Figure 3). Cataract surgery can then be performed with the insertion of a toric IOL to address the more regular pattern of astigmatism.



AT A GLANCE

- Corneal collagen cross-linking can stabilize an ectatic cornea, but its ability to regularize the corneal surface and improve best spectacle-corrected visual acuity is limited.
- The combination of topography-guided PRK and corneal collagen cross-linking reduces irregular astigmatism, improves best spectacle-corrected visual acuity, and prevents corneal ectasia.
- The combined procedure has produced excellent outcomes in patients with keratoconus, pellucid marginal degeneration, and ectasia after laser vision correction.

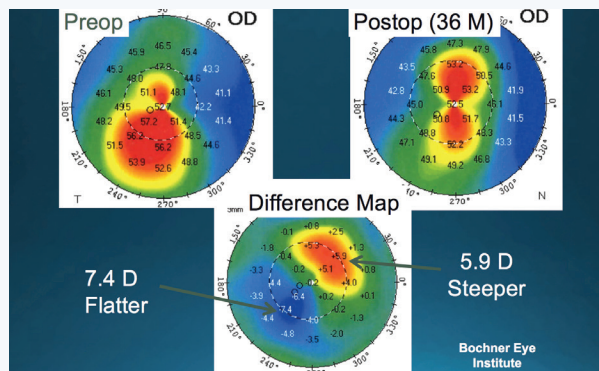


Figure 3. TG-PRK and CXL performed prior to cataract surgery steepened the superior cornea by 5.90 D and flattened the inferior cornea by 7.40 D. Cataract surgery was then performed and a toric IOL implanted.

No. 6. We should not assume that the keratoconus of all patients over the age of 40 is stable. Annual follow-up topography is important to rule out progressive ectasia.

No. 7. Tissue removal with TG-PRK, limited to 50 µm, does not appear to increase the risk of ectasia when combined with CXL, at least in the short term. At our center, we have performed TG-PRK combined with CXL for the past 5 years and have only seen one case of progressive ectasia, which was successfully treated by repeat CXL.

No. 8. The complications of TG-PRK and CXL are generally minimal. The most common risk is corneal haze, which is generally mild, peaks at 2 to 4 months, and typically decreases over time. We have noticed a decrease in the incidence of haze when mitomycin C is applied after TG-PRK and CXL is performed with a pulse mode.

No. 9. Our preference for TG-PRK is an optical zone of 6.5 or 6 mm. We have found that smaller zones are associated with a lower chance of regularizing the cornea and improving BSCVA.

(Continued on page 58)



LISTEN UP

Gary Wörtz, MD, interviews William Trattler, MD, about his experience with corneal collagen cross-linking and the importance of early treatment.
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(Continued from page 55)

“ [In older individuals], the goal is to reduce irregular astigmatism to allow [them] to wear soft contact lenses or glasses.”

No. 10. TG-PRK and CXL can be successful in patients 9 to 15 years of age, with a low incidence of progressive ectasia. In 96 eyes of 52 patients, after an average follow-up period of 28 months (range, 6-40 months), only one eye required repeat treatment.^{3,4}

CONCLUSION

The combination of TG-PRK and CXL reduces irregular astigmatism, improves BSCVA, and prevents corneal ectasia. The procedure has produced excellent outcomes in patients with keratoconus, pellucid marginal degeneration,

and ectasia after laser vision correction. In addition to the treatment of young patients with progressive disease, the procedure may be offered to older individuals who have stable corneas; in these cases, the goal is to reduce irregular astigmatism to allow patients to wear soft contact lenses or glasses. ■

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4. Kanellopoulos AJ, Binder PS. Collagen cross-linking (CCL) with sequential topography-guided PRK: a temporizing alternative for keratoconus to penetrating keratoplasty. *Cornea*. 2007;26(7):891-895.
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