Options For Treatment



Options For Treatment

Depend on:

- 1- Age
- 2- Refraction
- 3- Pachymetry
- 4- Keratometry
- 5- Cone Position
- 6- Corneal Opacifications.

Options

- 1- Glasses and follow up.
- 2- Hard Contact Lens.
- 3- CXL (Transepithelial Epi-off).
- 4- Rings (Kerarings- Myoring).
- 5- Keratoplasty(Lamellar penetrating)

Rules in treatment

- 1- Non of treatment options is satisfactory for the patient.
- 2- The disease is progressive by its nature.
- 3- Follow up is mandatory.
- 4- Combination of treatment options can be done.
- 5- Keratoplasty can be <u>a final destiny</u> even with treatment.
- 6- Rings mostly will be followed by glasses.
- 7- Don't judge on improvement of V\A without correction.
- 6- Financial aspect should be taken into consideration.

Glasses and follow up

When ?????

- 1-Age > 28 ys old.
- 2- Stable and low refraction with BCVA
- >6/24
- 3- Clear cornea
- 4- Favorable Pentacam:
- 1) Average Keratometry < 46 Ds
- 2) Thinnest Pachymetry > 480 um

Hard Contact Lens

- GP lenses are not the same as the old hard lenses. For one thing, GP lens materials allow oxygen to pass through the lens and reach the cornea.
- With advances in manufacturing, GP lenses are made in thinner designs, larger diameters, and with more consistently smooth edges than ever before.

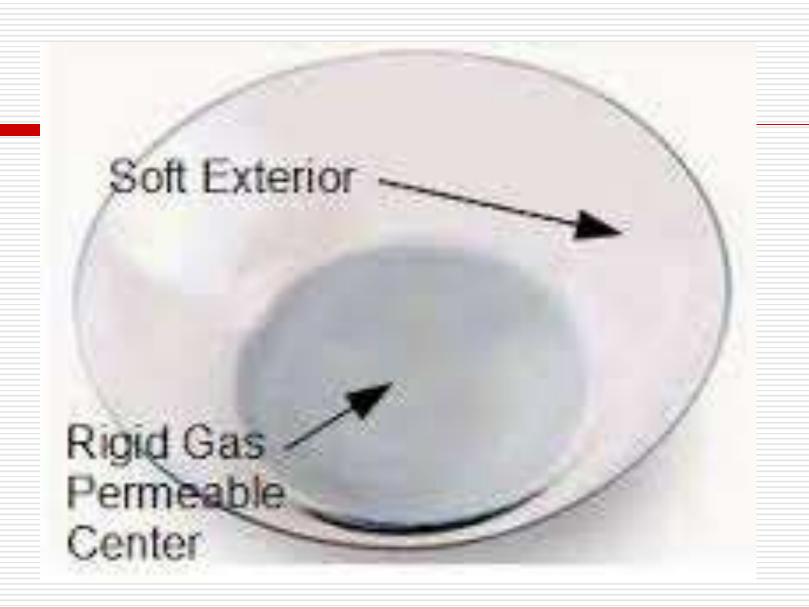
- GP contact lenses are custom made for each individual.
- Parameters which are needed for GP contact lens request.
- 1) Keratometry: for initial fitting
- 2) Refraction.



- Soft lenses do provide better initial comfort, while GP lenses require a brief adaptation period. But this is due to the size of the lens not the lens material.
- Soft lenses are larger in diameter than GP lenses and "tuck under" the eyelids. As a result, you don't feel the lens edges when you blink. But since GP lenses are smaller, during blinking your eyelids will experience initial "lens awareness.

Hybrid lenses

This is a lens design combination that has an RGP center surrounded by a soft peripheral "skirt". Hybrid contact can provide the crisp optics of a GP lens and wearing comfort of soft contact lenses. They are available in a wide variety of parameters to provide a fit that conforms well to the irregular shape of a keratoconic eye.



CXL (Transepithelial – Epi-off).

