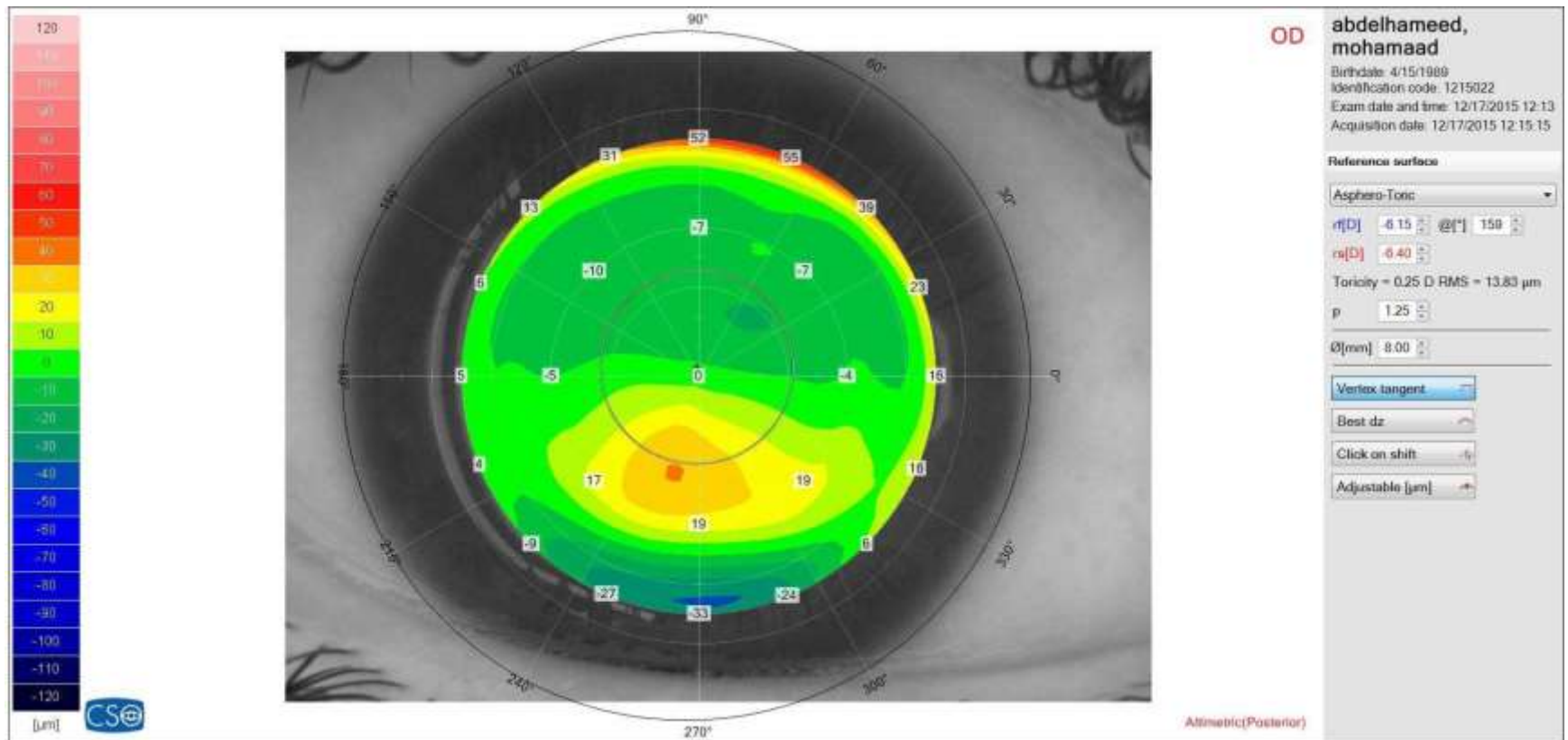
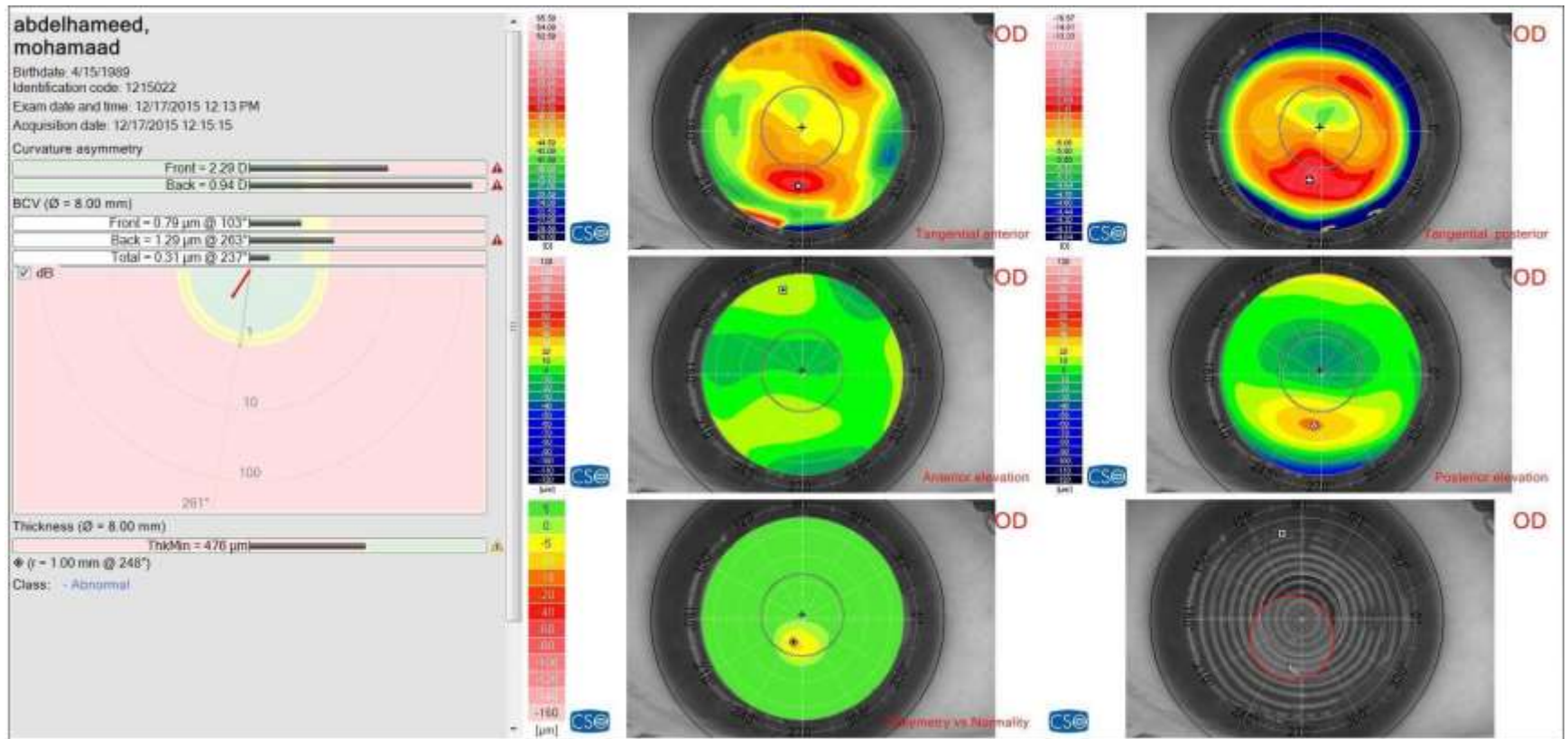


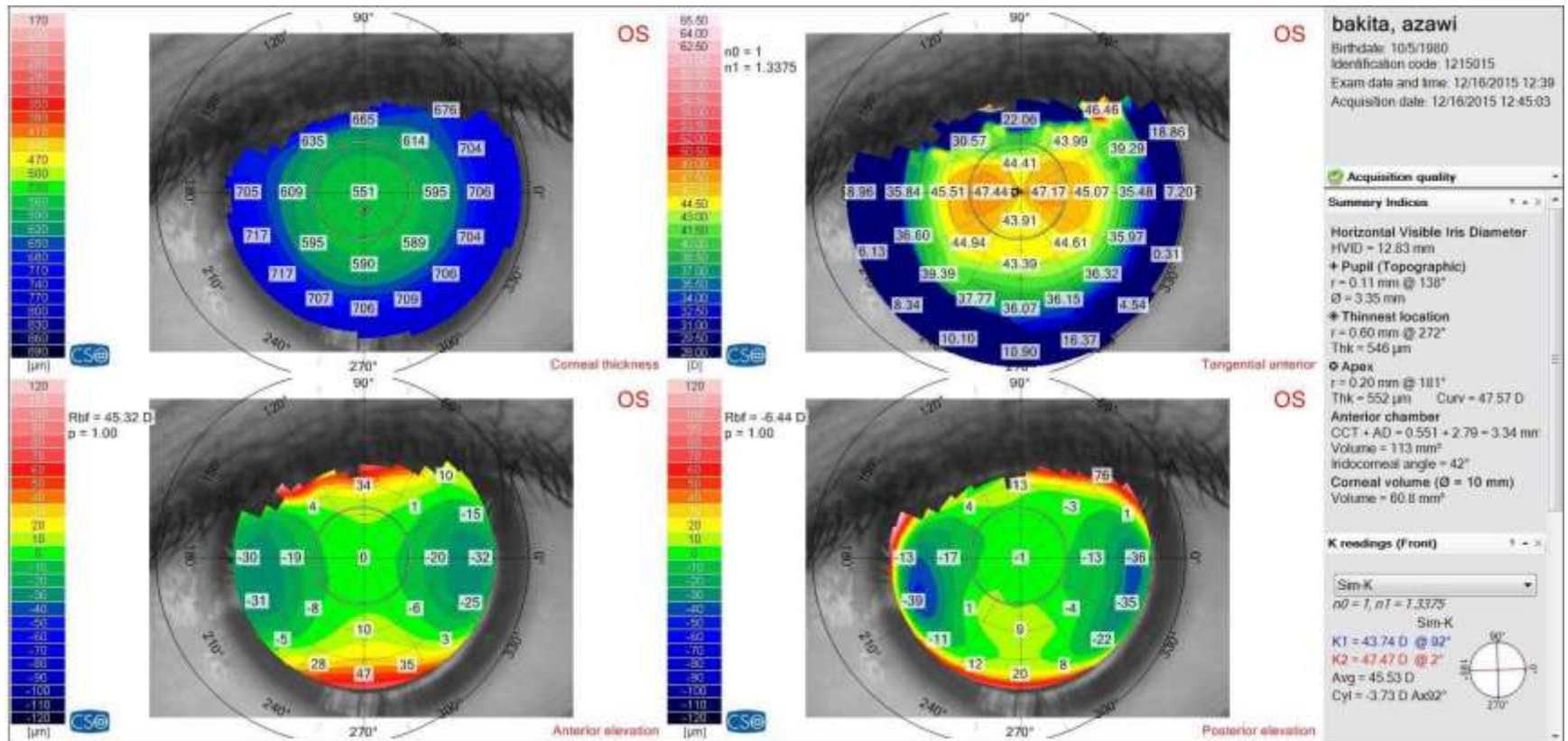
Aspherotoric map: High back elevation



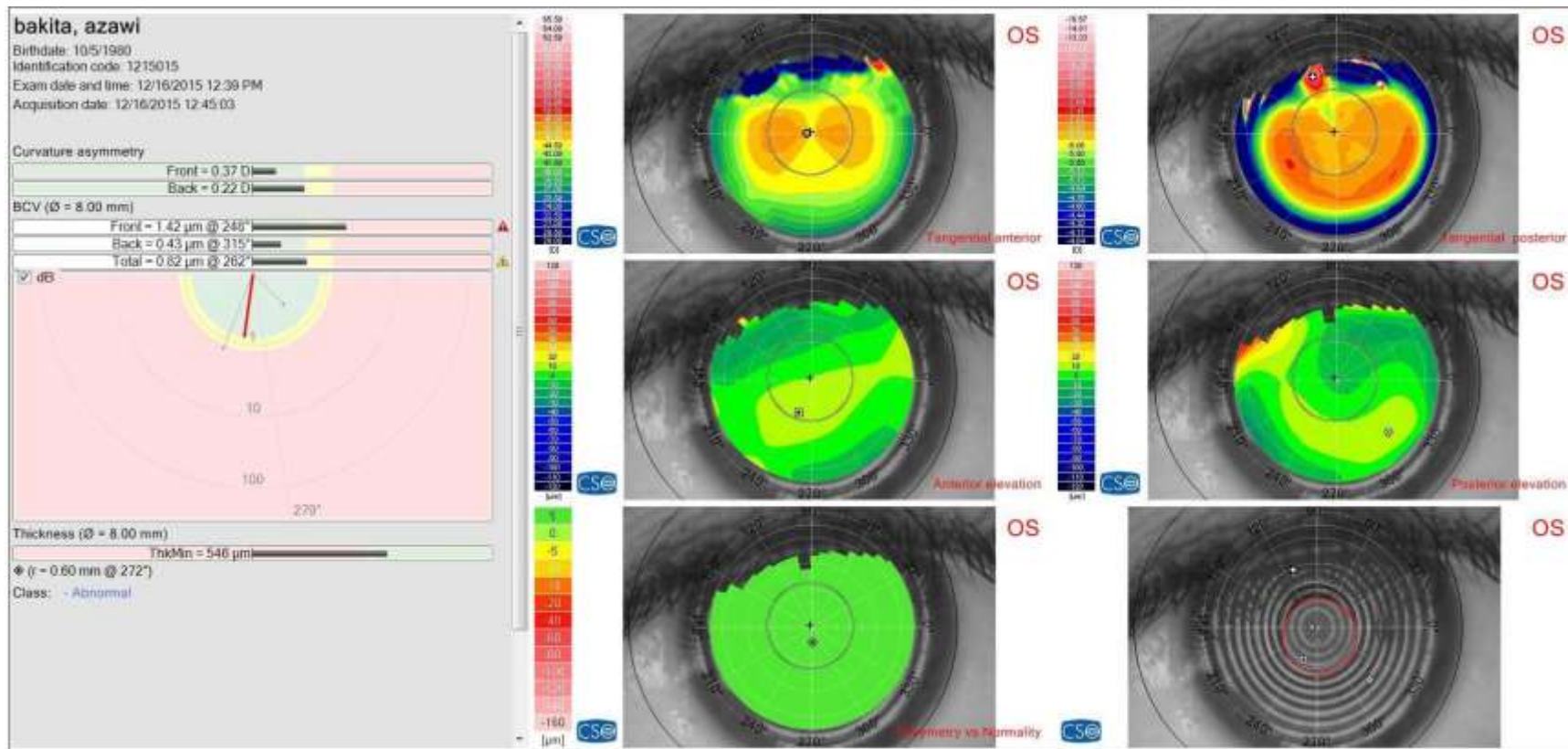
Keratoconus summary map



4 Map : Horizontal bow tie

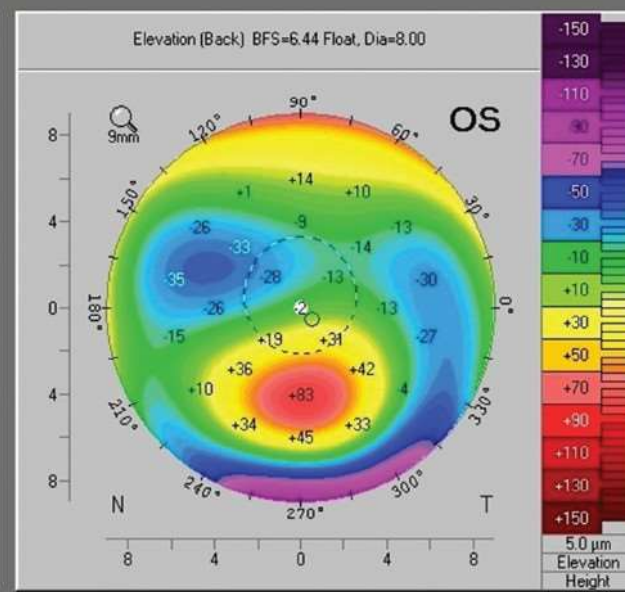
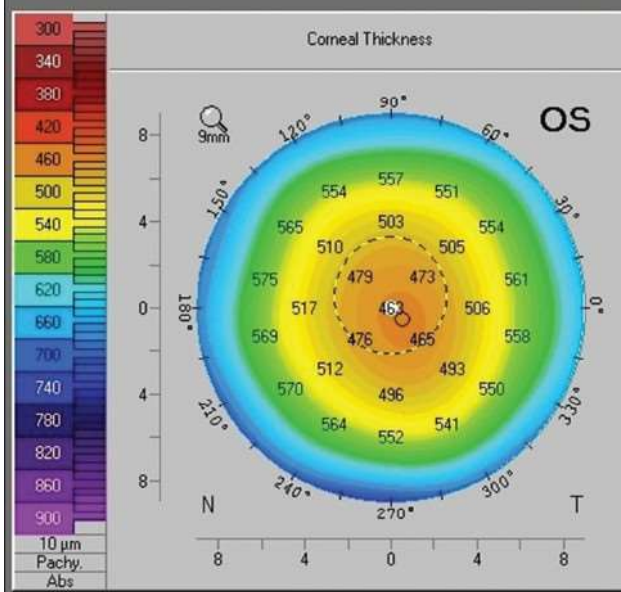
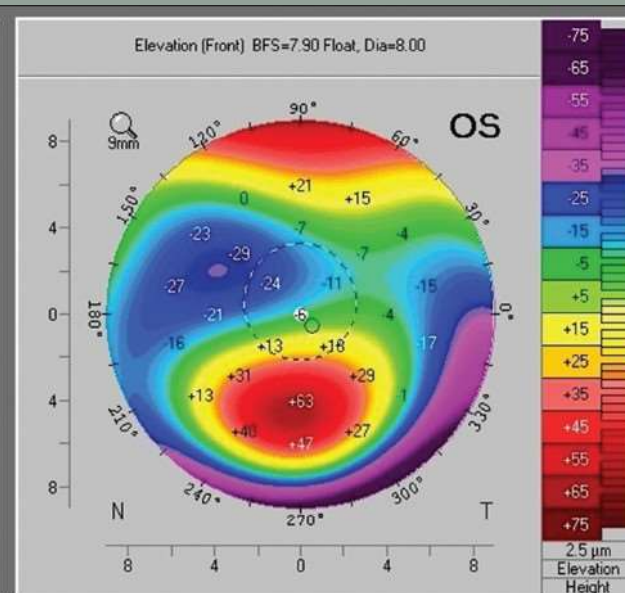
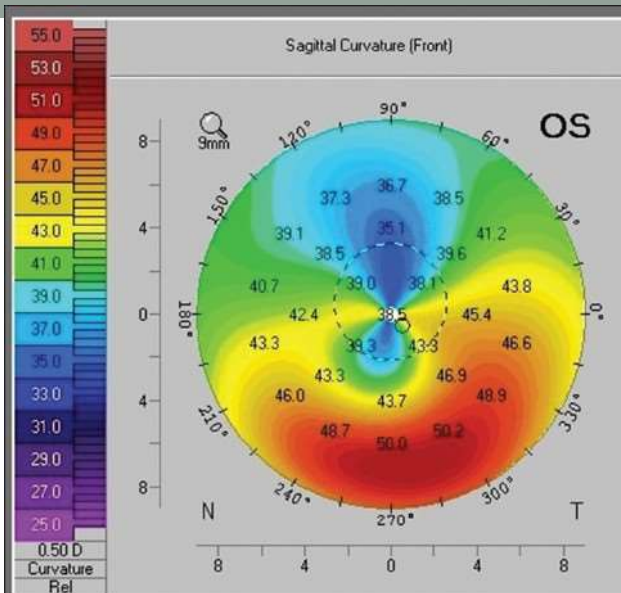


Summary map



Pellucid Marginal Degeneration (PMD) and Pellucid-like Keratoconus

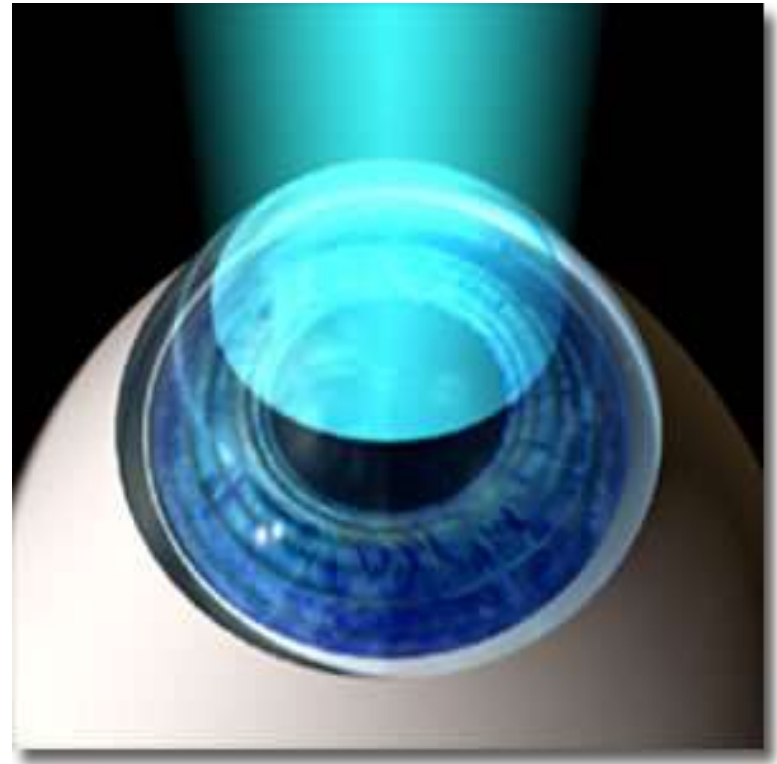
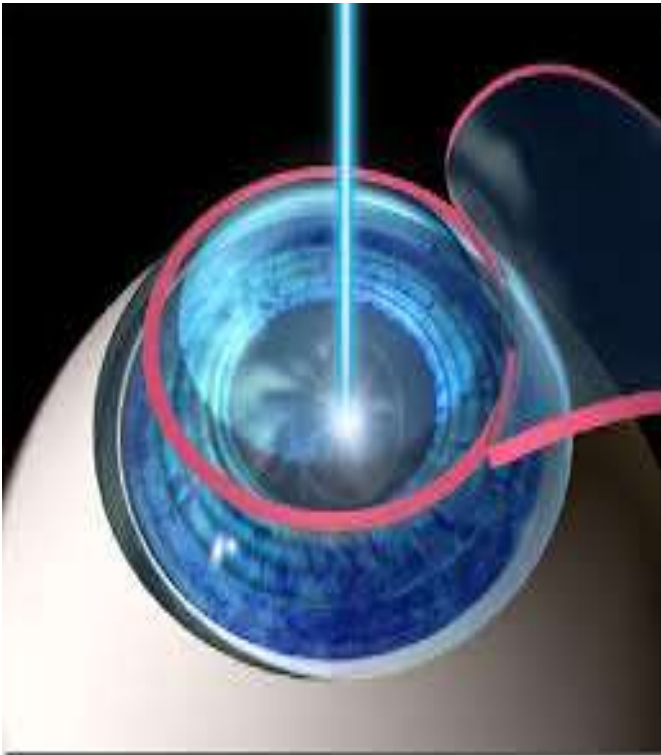
- PMD is a bilateral, non-inflammatory, peripheral corneal thinning disorder characterized by a peripheral band of thinning of the inferior cornea. The cornea in and adjacent to the thinned area is ectatic.
- Patients usually are aged 20–40 years at the time of clinical presentation.



Options For Treatment



LASIK OR PRK ????



LASIK OR PRK ????

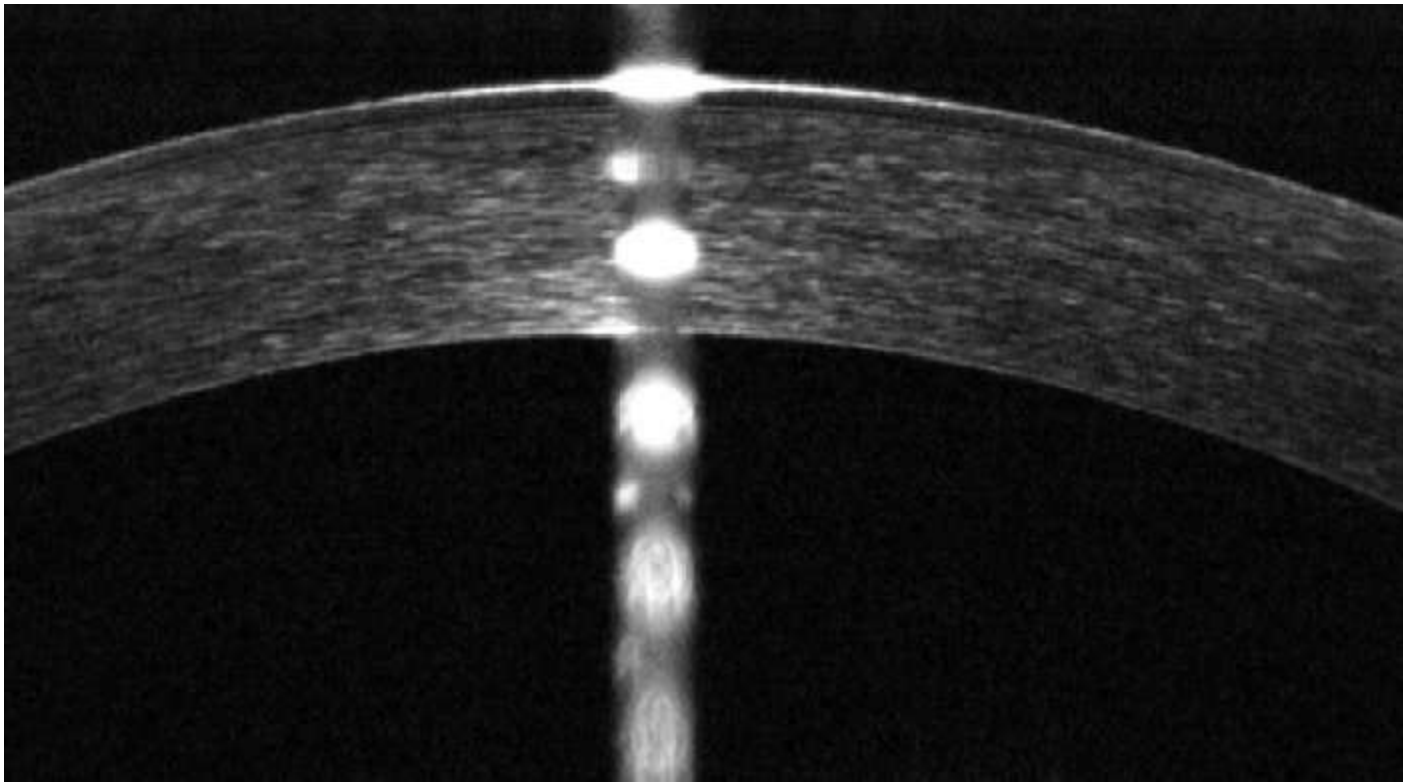
LASIK

- Normal Pentacam
- Sufficient thickness
- Normal retina
- Clear cornea
- More dry eye
- Rapid rehabilitation

PRK

- Suspicious Pentacam
- Thin cornea
- Peripheral retinal degenerations
- Faint superficial opacities
- Less dry eye
- Slow rehabilitation

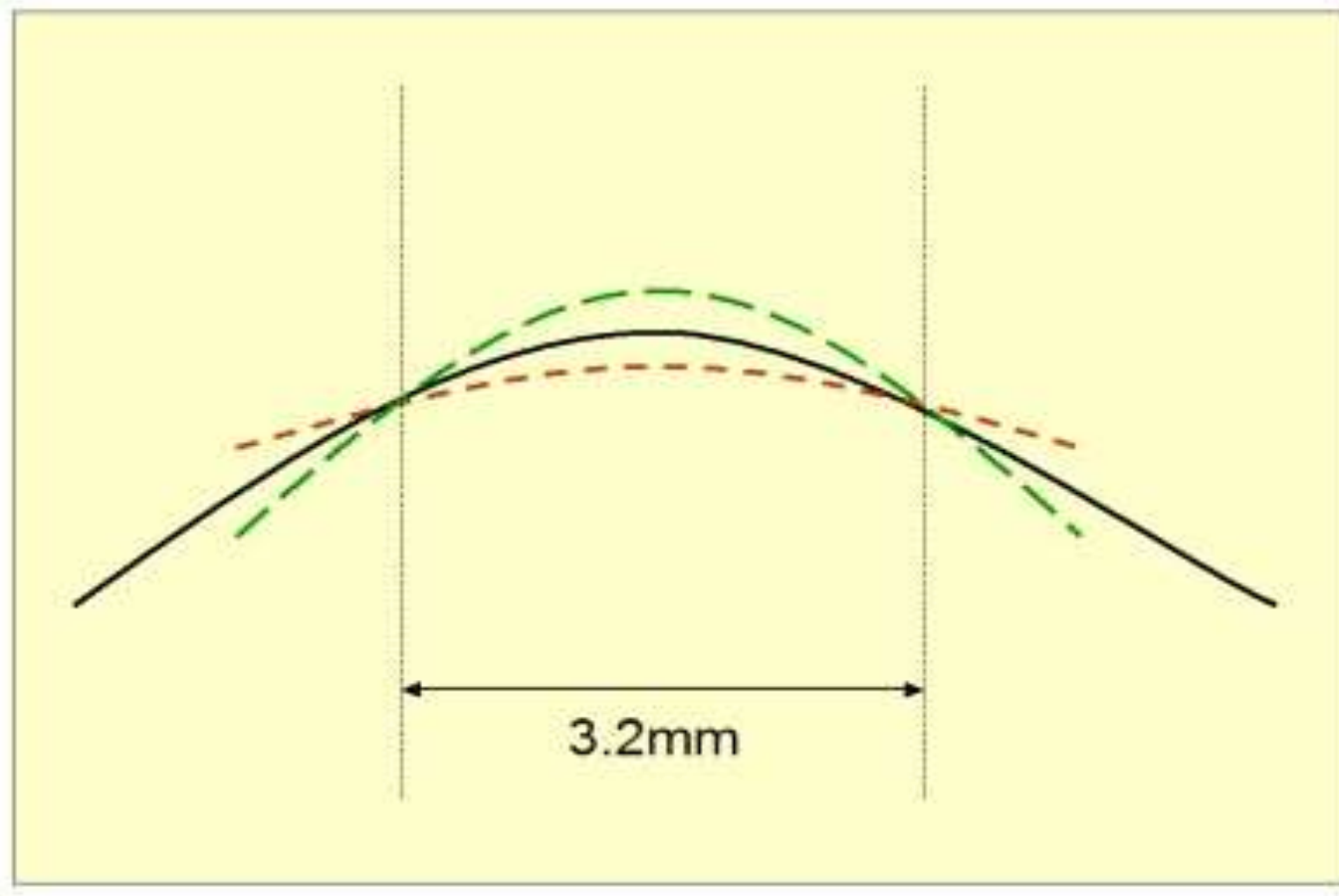
Corneal thickness and correction



Corneal thickness and correction

- Every 1Ds correction will remove about of 10 um of the corneal stroma
- The residual bed shouldn't be less than 300 um to avoid post Lasik ectasia.
- The residual bed = Thinnest location - [ablation depth (tt) + flap thickness]

Keratometry and correction



Keratometry and correction

For Myopic Correction :

- Every 1 Ds correction will decrease Keratometry by 0.8 Ds.
- Avoid to decrease the flattest K below 34 Ds to avoid aberrations

Keratometry and correction

For Hypermetropic Correction :

- Every 1 Ds correction will increase Keratometry by 1.00 Ds.
- Avoid to increase the steepest K above 50 Ds to avoid aberrations

Age as a guideline for decision



Age as a guideline for decision

In Young age < 30 ys

Full or over correction is recommended to compensate for future regression

In old age > 30 ys

Full correction is recommended or even slight under correction is needed especially in presbyopic patients.

Thank you

