Outcome of Topography-Guided Photorefractive Keratectomy with Cross-Linking for Ectasia after Laser Assisted in Situ Keratomileusis

ASCRS 2015 San Diego, California



David T.C. Lin MD FRCSC 1, A

Simon P. Holland MB. FRCSC,FRCS,MRCP 12, A, B

Gregory Moloney MBBS, FRANZCO, FRCSC 1, 4

Johnson Tan MBBS, MRCSEd, FRCSEd, FAMS 1, 3

- 1. Pacific Laser Eye Centre, Canada
- 2. U. of British Columbia, Canada
- 3. Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore
- 4. U. of Sydney, Australia

Financial Interest:

A. Clarion, Allergan

B. Alcon

Topography guided PRK and Cross-Linking for Ectasia

Introduction of collagen cross linking – possible to consider limited TG PRK

Kanellopoulos AJ 2007

Initially sequential – later simultaneous

Good efficacy and safety at 1-3 yr

Tuwairgi WS 2012, Kymionis GD 2012

High patient satisfaction, symptom reduction

Labiris G 2013

Preliminary report of our series 4.5 years

- KC and Ectasia



Best Candidates

- Motivated, CL intolerant
- K's < 52D
- Pachymetry > 450μm
- Central cone
- Younger patients
- Avoid PMD, striae



TG PRK CXL: Methods

- 56 eyes with Ectasia, CL intolerant
- Allegretto Wavelight excimer laser
- Trans-epithelial TG-PRK using TCAT program with simultaneous CXL as per Dresden protocol
- Treatment targeted at -1.25 post-op, based on topographical neutralization technique (TNT), with minimal residual stromal depth 300 microns
- Data evaluated: pre-operatively, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 months:
 - uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA), best corrected (BCVA/CDVA), manifest refraction (MR), symptom score, topography and keratometry

TG-PRK CXL for Ectasia

Øcor: 12.1

62 years old female

15 years post LASIK

UCVA: 20/300

MR: -1.00-5.50x65 20/40

Exm. dat.: 15.10.12

AA:61%

Exm. time: 14:24

CT:497µm

WAVELIGHT - ALLEGRETTO WAVE TOPOLYZER

Dat. o.B.: 13.09.50

Rh: 47.5D

Rv: 42.4D

Ast.: +5.1D

Axs.: 83.6

Ecc.: 0.44

Øcor: 12.0

Patient Examination Display Settings T-CAT Miscellaneous

Eye: Right

Keratometric data: major meridians perpendicular [d=3mm]

263.6°

Total Stromal Treatment Depth: 30.08µm

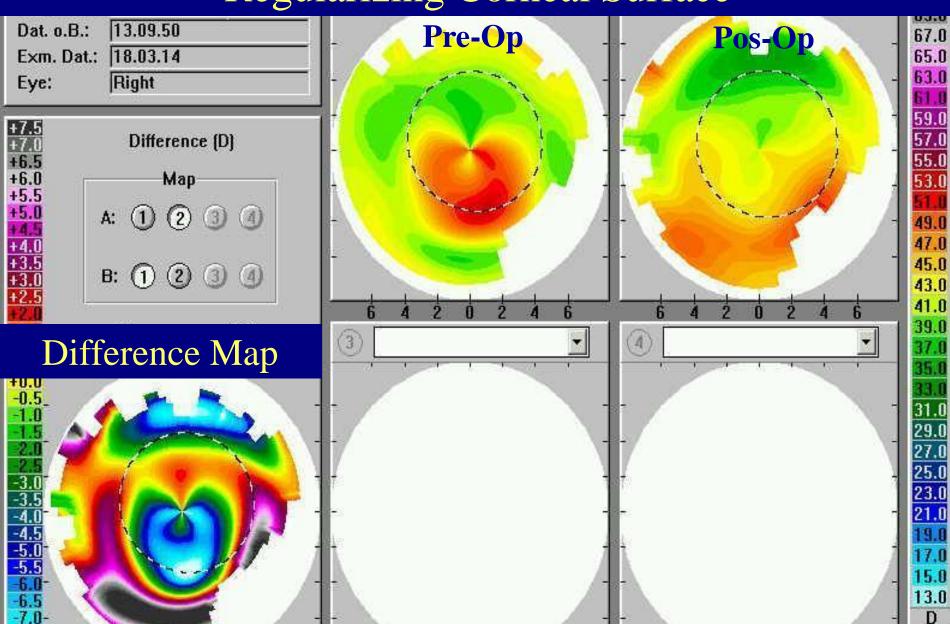
RX: +1.75-1.50x65 20/30 CT:407µm WAVELIGHT - ALLEGRETTO WAVE TOPOLYZER Print Patient Examination Display Settings T-CAT Miscellaneous Exm. dat.: 18.03.14 Dat. o.B.: 13.09.50 Eye: Right Exm. time: 15:02 69.0 67.0 Keratometric data: major meridians perpendicular (d=3mm) Rh: 43.4D 165.5 Rv: 41.0D Ast.: +2.5D 13.0 Axs.: 75.5 Ecc.: 0.00

AA:62%

18 months post-operative

UCVA: 20/50

Effect of Treatment: Regularizing Corneal Surface



Ectasia after LASIK

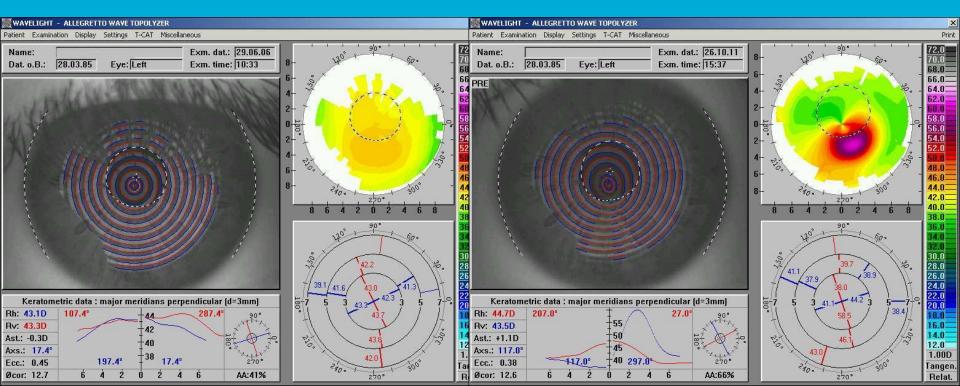
21 years-old male

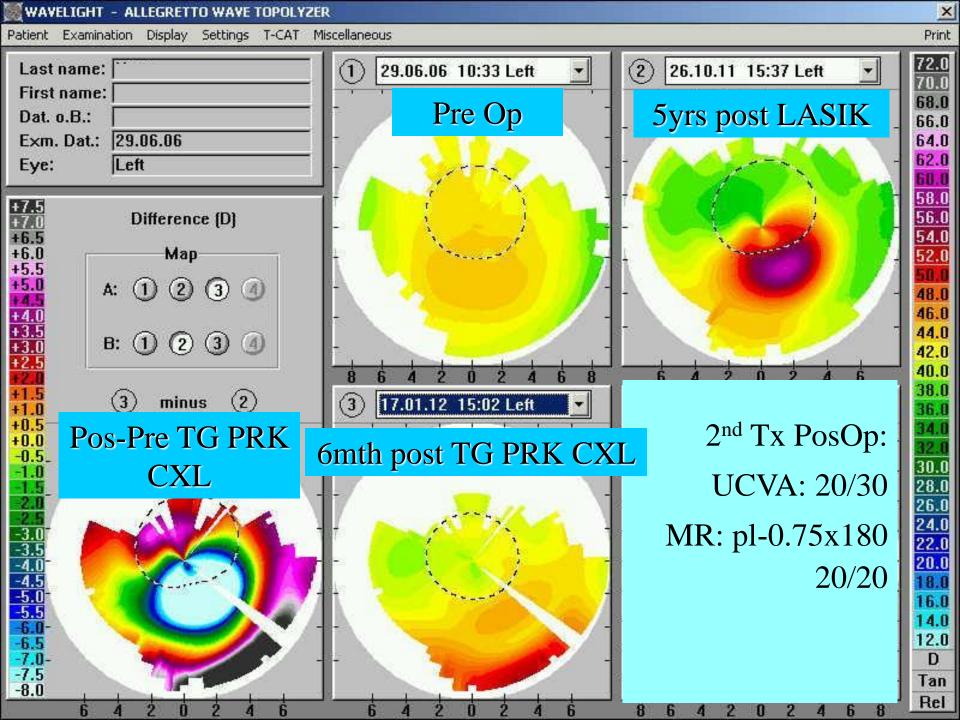
LASIK Z160, flap: 140µm 5 years post-op

UCVA: 20/200 UCVA: 20/60

MR: -1.75sph 20/20 MR: +1.00-2.75x125 20/30

Residual Stromal Thickness: 443.3µm



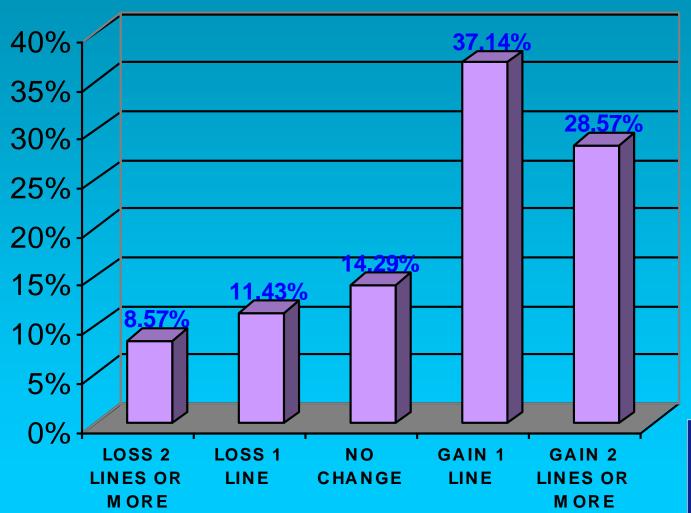


Ectasia - TG PRK CXL: Results

- 35/56 cases sufficient data for analysis
 ≥ 6 months post-operatively
- 19/35 (54%) had UCVA of $\geq 20/40$
- 23 (66%) had improved BCVA while 10 (29%)
 gained 2 lines or more
- Mean reduction in astigmatism 2.47±1.87D
- Symptoms improved in 28, no change in 3
- Complications included:
 - ➤ delayed epithelialization 3 cases
 - ➤ visually symptomatic haze 1 case



Change in Best Corrected Visual Acuity at 6 months Post Op





TG PRK with CXL for post-LASIK Ectasia: Concerns

- Thinning an already thin cornea long term stability unknown
- Predictability hyperopic surprises less than
 expected even with -1.25 target
- Endothelial damage, delayed epithelialization



Conclusion: TG PRK with CXL for post-LASIK Ectasia

- Useful option for CL intolerant ectasia patients
- Early results show satisfactory efficacy and safety for treatment for post-LASIK ectasia
- More than half achieved UCVA of 20/40 and alos improved BCVA
- All but 3 had improved symptoms
- Potential issues with long term stability

