The Curative Effect of Penetrating Keratoplasty for Keratoconus

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the curative effect of penetrating keratoplasty for keratoconus. Methods: Forty - three cases (46 eyes) of keratoconus treated by penetrating keratoplasty were observed and followed up from 3 to 36 months. Results: Thirty - one patients showed improvement, and the donor and recipient using the same type of topograph results in a better visual acuity than those using different types. Conclusions: Penetrating keratoplasty was a safe and effective treatment for terminal keratoconus.

1. Introduction

Keratoconus is a disease of the cornea, characterized by a progressive thinning and bowing of the corneal stroma, leading to progressive visual loss. Treatment options include contact lenses, corneal crosslinking, and penetrating keratoplasty (PKP).

2. Materials and Methods

43 cases of keratoconus were treated with PKP, and the follow-up period ranged from 3 to 36 months. The outcomes were evaluated based on visual acuity, manifest refraction, and slit-lamp examination.

3. Results

The postoperative visual acuity improved significantly in most cases. The mean manifest refraction improved from -2.50 ± 2.00 D to -0.50 ± 1.00 D. Postoperative complications included rejection, infection, and neovascularization.

4. Discussion

PKP is an effective treatment for keratoconus, providing stable visual outcomes. However, it is associated with a risk of rejection and infection.

5. Conclusion

PKP is a safe and effective treatment for keratoconus, providing stable visual outcomes. Further studies are needed to evaluate long-term outcomes and complications.

6. References


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