Cataract in Keratoconus

Ahmed El-Massry MD
Professor of Ophthalmology
Alexandria University
Egypt

No Financial iterest RIO 2017

Surgical Management of Cataract In Patients with keratoconus

- Age
- Stage of Keratoconus or Ectasia in general
- Stability

Main problem:

IOL Calculation and Refractive Outcomes in Ectatic Corneas

Age Stage of Keratoconus Stability

• Young • Mild ectasia • Unstable

Middle aged
 Moderate

Old age
 Severe
 Stable

- -Young patients with Cataract,
 - -**Mild** KC
 - "Unstable" KC:

•Stability is a must:

- Signs of Progression of KC:
- . Thinning of the cornea more than ten microns per year.
- . Increase of the curvature of the cornea more than one Diopter per year.
- . Increase the difference between the superior and inferior meridians more than one and half Diopters.

How to stabilize the irregular cornea before cataract surgery???

Young patients before 30 years of age with unstable cornea: Stabilize the cornea by Corneal Collagen Cross linking (CXL).

- Young patients: Till 35 years of age:
- With Mild Keratoconus
- and stable readings: (natural Cxl or Cxled)
- 1- Pentacam is mandatory.
- 2- Optical and Ultrasonic Biometry are essential
- 3- Third generation Formulae for IOL calculation:
 - Haigis L
 - Shammas
 - Masket
 - Holladay 2
- 4- All results should be within two diopters of Haigis L formula

- K readings considerations for Biometry.
- Not less than six months post CXL
- Cataract is hard !!!!!!





El-Massry

Middle aged cataract patients with Mild, Moderate KC Stable:

- 1- **Pentacam** is mandatory
- 2- Optical Biometry is reliable
- 3- Compare K readings in pentacam and Lenstar or IOL Master.
- 4- Third generation Formulae like Haigis L .
- 5- Toric IOLs don't have good results in irregular cornea in these cases, nor opposite CCC, or femto arcuate incisions have a role: (Debatable)
 - Middle aged Cataract patients:
 - Moderate Keratoconus,
 - -with Unstable Cornea.

"As you can't depend on the unstable & irregular Ks"

- ICRS and wait for three months then:
 - Pentacam
 - -Optical Biometry:

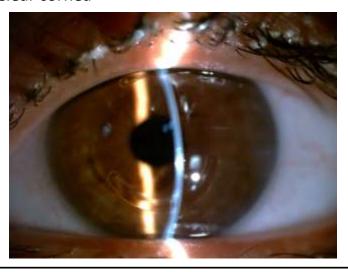
Haigis L Masket Shammas

Olson Dr.Hill ASCRS on lines



Post-operatively:

- No extra surgical skills
- Clear cornea



Post Intacs:

- Challenging k readings.
- Difficult visualization.
- Long time of surgery.



Middle aged Cataract patient : with advanced KC

- •Triple procedure : DALK, Phaco and IOL.
- Hydrops:PKP and Catarcat extraction and IOL.

Old age above 60 years and KC:

• Mild Keratoconus K1 with steep cornea:(up to 54 D)

Mostly stable: Depend on the pentacam readings.

Moderate with K2, K3:

Make the surgery on steps:

first: remove the cataract then assess the need of the IOL especially when the powers of IOLs are out of range...(-17.00 D, -15.00 D IOL)

Old age with advanced KC

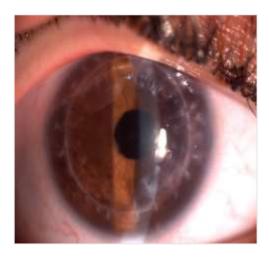
- Signs of advancement:
 - Pachymetry less than 400 microns in the center.
 - Kmax more than 66 D
 - Endothelial folds
 - History of **Hydrops**.
 - Opaque apex.:
- Standard PKP and Cataract and IOL

- **Post PKP:** Wait one year after PKP.
 - Full explanation of rejection chance.
 - Soft shell technique for endothelial protection.
 - Small air bubble indicator for endothelial coating.

You can depend on post Keratoplasty K readings after a year



One day post-Operative



To Summarize The Guidelines for Management of Cataract in KC Age Stage of Keratoconus Stability · Young · Mild ectasia · Middle aged · Old age Severe (stepped procedure) El-Massry

