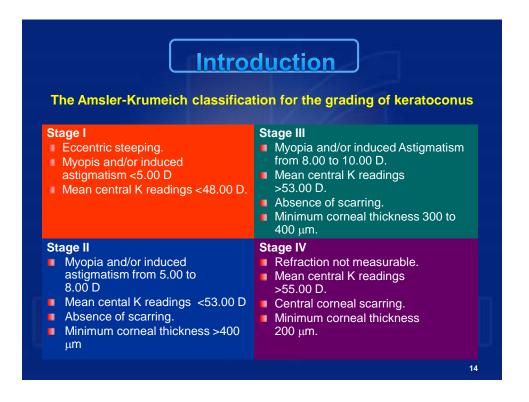
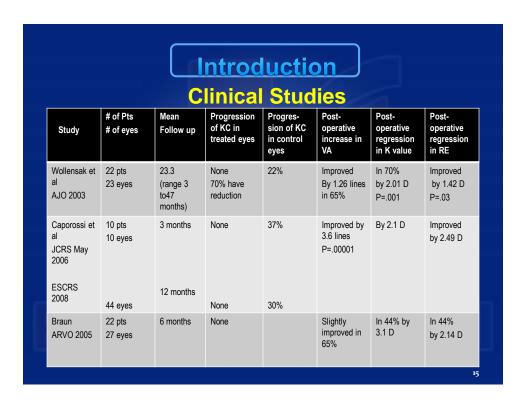


Introduction CXL • An effective way to stop the progression of KC • There is a consensus in the literature that it is highly effective when applied at earlier stages. • Our experience confirms the same conclusion





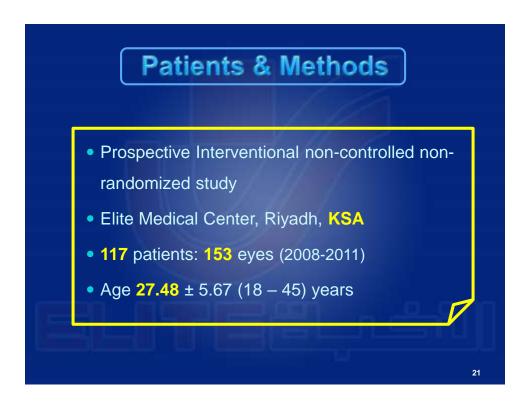


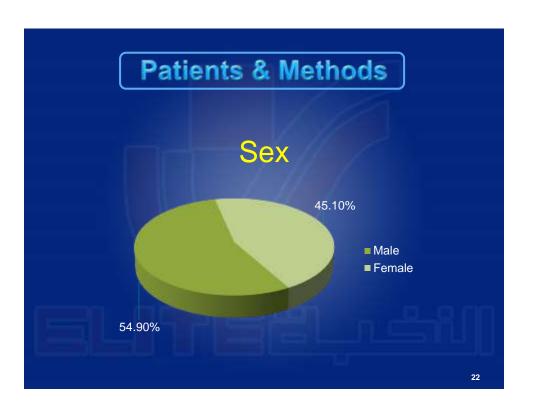


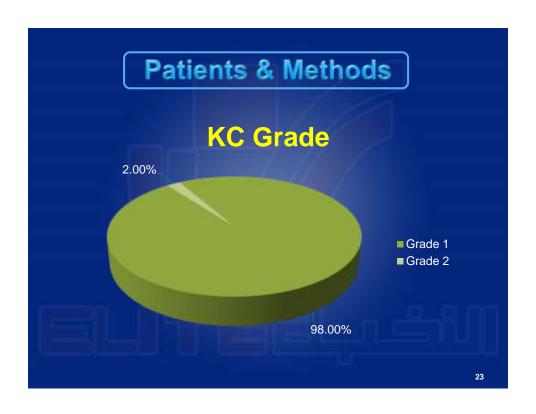


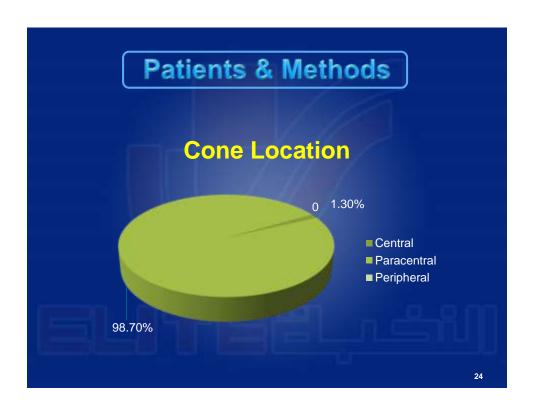
Purpose & Aim Concept of Patient Satisfaction It is the patient's judgment of the quality of care Used as a measure of outcome Functional changes correlate linearly with patient satisfaction Change in life style is now considered in the decision of accepting or rejecting the procedure

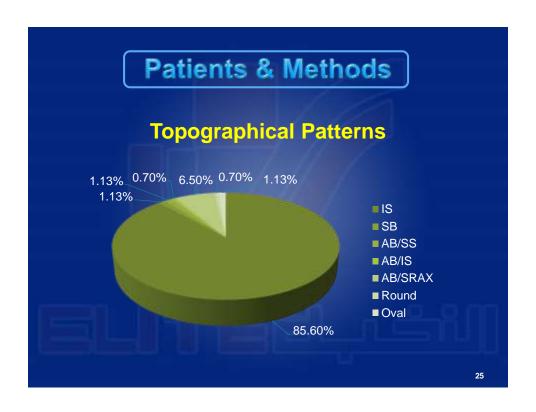


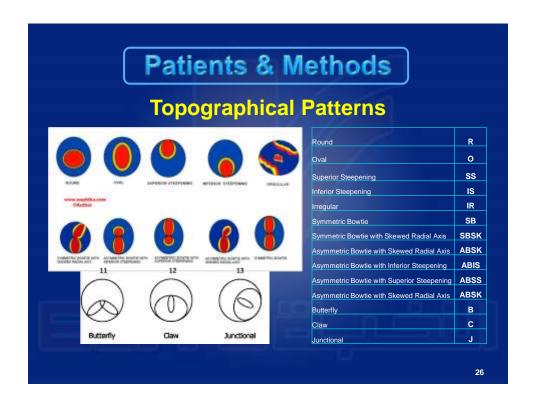






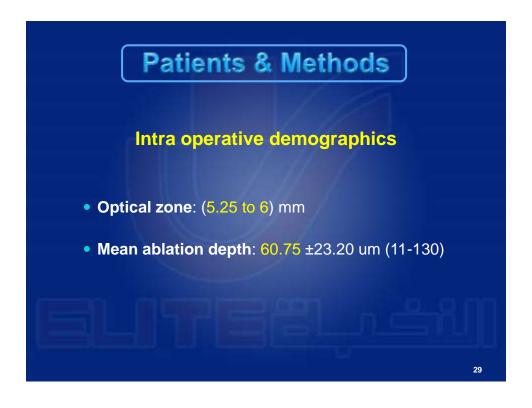






		Patients & Methods									
		Krumeich	Classifi	cation of Keratoc	onus						
	severity	Km (sim K)	thickness	spherical equivalent	Cornea						
	4	>55	<200	Not measurable	Central scars						
	3	54-55	200-400	>-8D	No central scars						
	2	48-53	400-500	[-5,-8]D	No central scars						
Ţ	1	<48	>500	<-5	No central scars						
		البالله									
					27						

Patients & Methods													
Pre operative demographics													
	UDVA	CDVA	Sph	cyl	SE	Steep K	Flat K	Sim K	ССТ	TL	coma		
Avg	0.29	0.95	-2.26	-2.13	-3.31	45.95	43.67	44.79	515.44	496.02	1.09		
SD	0.242	0.18	2.2	1.5	2.07	1.96	1.79	1.76	31.86	35.12	0.68		
Range	0.01 to 0.9	0.3 to 1.2	-9.25 to +2.5	-6 To 0	-10.5 to +1	41.45 to 51.51	38.72 to 48.54	40.57 to 50.02	426 to 636	384 to 612	0.07 to 3.79		
											28		













Patients & Methods Statistical Analysis Changes in UDVA, CDVA, K, Sphere and SE were studied using t Test paired two tailed: p<0.05 Emmetropic evaluation was studied using t Test unpaired two tailed: p<0.05 GraphPad Prism Software



