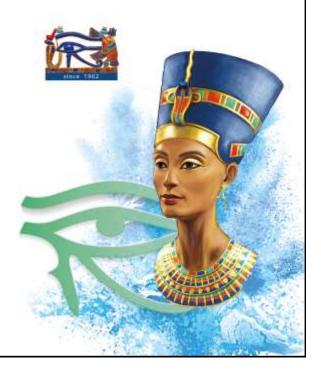


# Rejection risk assessment and visual rehabilitation in keratoplasty

By

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## **OBJECTIVES**

- I. To know the necessary postoperative therapeutic regimen after a penetrating or lamellar keratoplasty.
- II. To understand the usual visual rehabilitation process after a keratoplasty procedure.







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## I. POSTOPERATIVE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN

There are available many different regimens regarding the preferences of each surgeon, so these guidelines may be adjusted and they should not be considered as fixed rules.





#### Rejection

- OAny flare up of inflammation or increase in graft edema (often apparent as blurring of vision to the patient), in the absence of an intercurrent unrelated problem, should be treated as graft rejection.
- **1. Endothelial**: the most common type (PK: 8-37%; DALK: Absent)
- KP's, Khodadoust line, oedema



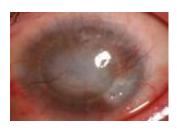


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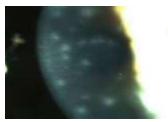
#### 2. Stromal

- Uncommon type.
- Possible in DALK.
- Stromal edema.
- Stromal infiltrates.
- Progressive deep NV's.



#### 3. Epithelial:

- Early post-op (1-13 months).
- Rate: 10%.
- Subepithelial infiltrates.
- Possible in DALK.







# **Preoperative risk level evaluation:**

Watson et al. scale



| Each previous rejected graft                  | 1 point  |
|---|----------|
| Each quadrant with stromal neovascularization | 1 point  |
| Each quadrant with anterior synechiae         | 1 point  |
| Preoperative glaucoma                         | 1 point  |
| HSV keratitis                                 | 2 points |
| Chemical injury or LSCD ≥2 quadrants          | 4 points |
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### **Preoperative risk level evaluation:**

Grade 0: No points, low risk of rejection.

**Grade 1:** 1 point, low-moderate risk.

**Grade 2:** 2 points, moderate risk.

Grade 3: 3 points, high risk.

Grade 4: 4 points, very high risk.



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#### Low risk (Grade 0):

- 4th generation Fluorquinolone (Gatifloxacin or Moxifloxacin) eye drops
   4 times daily for 1 week or until complete epithelial closure.
- **Dexamethasone** eye drops 0.1 %: 4 times daily, tapering the frequency every 2 months
- Keep once a day at least for 9-12 months.
- In steroid responder patients switch to **Flurometholone** with the same frequency.



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#### I. POSTOPERATIVE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN

#### Low- Moderate risk (Grade 1):

- 4th generation Fluorquinolone eye drops: 4 times daily for 1 week or until complete epithelial closure.
- Keep once a day at least for 9-12 months.
- After a year switch to FML
- **Dexamethasone eye drops 0.1 %:** 4 times daily, tapering the frequency every 2 months
- Tacrolimus 0,03% (or Cyclosporine): At night, long term (not available in EGYPT)



#### **Moderate risk (Grade 2):**

#### o ADD

- **Oral Prednisolone** (10mg): OD for 1 month, then 5 mg OD for 2 months and stop.
- **Oral Tacrolimus :** 1 mg every 12 hours for 1 year and stop.
- ADOPORT 0.5 mg
- ADOPORT 1 mg



- Omeprazol 20mg: OD while using oral steroids.



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#### I. POSTOPERATIVE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN

#### High risk (Grade 3):

#### o ADD

- Mycophenolate Mofetil (Cellcept): 250 mg every 12h for 1 year, then stop.







#### Very high risk (Grade 4):

#### $\circ$ **ADD**

- Mycophenolate Mofetil (Cellcept): 500 mg every 12h for 1 year, then reduce to 250 mg and assess long term treatment if necessary and good tolerance.

Mycophenolate mofetil

CellCept\*

50 tablets



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#### I. POSTOPERATIVE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN

#### **Systemic immunosupression**

- o Be aware that these drugs have **potential severe side effects** and if you don't have experience with them you should **work together with a general practitioner or rheumatologist** for a proper monitoring.
- o Before starting these drugs the patient should have a complete general health assessment.
- Every patient under oral immunosupression should have regular blood tests in order to discard complications:
  - Generally BP, blood glucose, liver and renal function
  - Weekly for 1 month, every 2 weeks until the 3rd month, then every 2 months.





#### **Previous HSV keratitis**

Prophylactic ttt with Acyclovir 400 mg BD or Valacyclovir 500 mg OD starting 1 week before the transplant and non stop while using topical/oral steroids or other immunosupressive agent.





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#### Lamellar keratoplasty

• As risk of rejection is significantly lower (but not absent) post-operative **steroids can be tapered faster** and its discontinuation may be considered after the 6th post-op month.





# II. FOLLOW UP REGIMEN AND VISUAL REHABILITATION



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# II. FOLLOW UP REGIMEN AND VISUAL REHABILITATION

#### Follow-up regimen:

- <u>Day 1</u>: Discard complications.
- Week 1: Check for epithelial closure.
- Week 6: First refraction. If necessary adjustment of continuous sutures.
- Month 3: Refraction .
- Month 5: Start selective suture removal (interrupted sutures).
- Month 7: Continue suture removal if necessary (complete in DALK).
- Year 1: Assess complete suture removal in PKP (annual visits thereafter).
- · All sutures should be removed between 20 months and 3 years depending on steroid use and patients age.





# II. FOLLOW UP REGIMEN AND VISUAL REHABILITATION

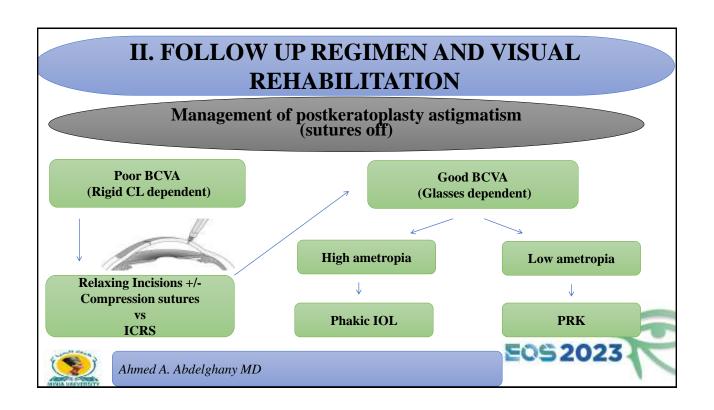
- Suture adjustement and selective suture removal: Assisted by pentacam.
- oAny loose corneal suture must always be removed (independent of the post-op timing) and topical antibiotics and steroids prescribed for two weeks after removal. If necessary, resuture.

oPatients who have had removal of all sutures should be seen 2-3 weeks later to ensure that the graft has not dehisced and for refraction.



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#### TAKE A HOME MESSAGE

- o 6/6 vision after a corneal transplant is not always possible to achieve and many times further surgeries, spectacles or RGP wear are still required.
- A corneal transplant is not refractive surgery. It is a "visual rehabilitation" that takes at least 12-18 months to be completed.
- o The risk of rejection or other complications never fully disappears.
- o Lamellar surgery, when indicated, should always be the first surgical option. Despite their visual results compared with PKP are not better (or even slightly worse).



