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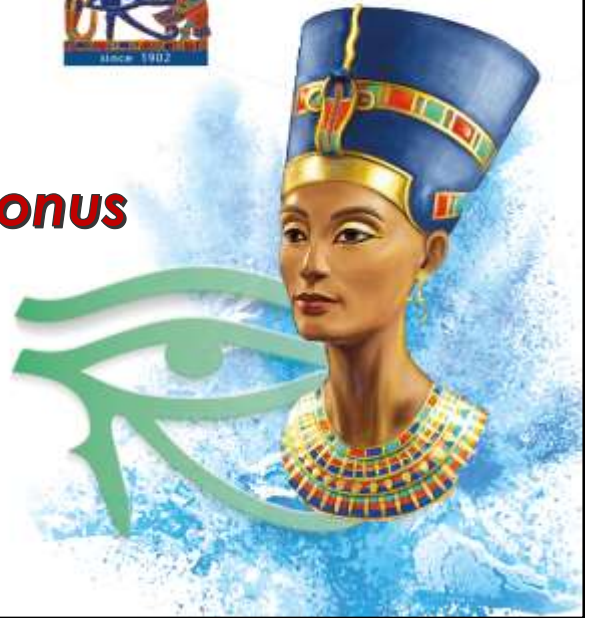
EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Cataract with keratoconus

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No Financial Interest

Guidelines for Surgical Management of Cataract In Patients with keratoconus

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

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Main problem

IOL Calculation and Refractive Outcomes in Ectatic Corneas

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Q1: Is the Cornea stable?

Depends on the Age:

<30 year : CXL.*

**> 30 year : mostly stable, no need for CXL,
just follow up by pentacam every 6 months.**

*Cross-linking and fluorescence changes of collagen by glycation and oxidation, Eiji Fujimori, Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 998 (1989) 105-110 Elsevier, 105. Research Institute, Boston, MA (U.S.A.)

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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**.

*Corneal biomechanical changes after intracorneal ring segment implantation in keratoconus, Pineró, Alió, Barraquer, *Cornea* 2012

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Q2: Is the cornea regular?

Q2: in another meaning: can we depend on the K readings for accurate biometry?

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How to make the cornea regular before cataract surgery???

ICRS (combined with CXL if there is progressive ectasia.)*

*A step wise approach for management of KC ; CRST Europe, A elmassry, O Ibrahim, Amr Saeed 2013

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So, After Corneal Stability we have 5 Scenarios

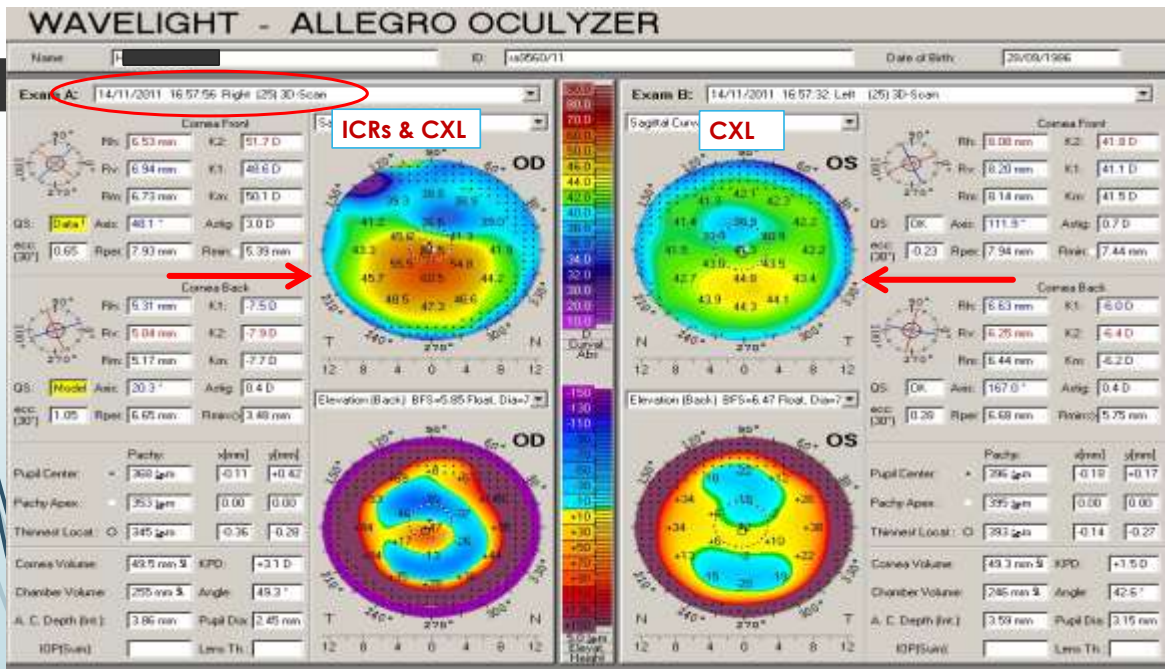
- **Scenario 1:**
Mild Irregular Cornea (Kmax up to 52 D).
- **Scenario 2 :**
Moderately irregular cornea (Kmax > 52D -62D).
- **Scenario 3:** ICRS not applicable .
- **Scenario 4:** Advanced KC.
- **Scenario 5:** Post PKP Cataract.

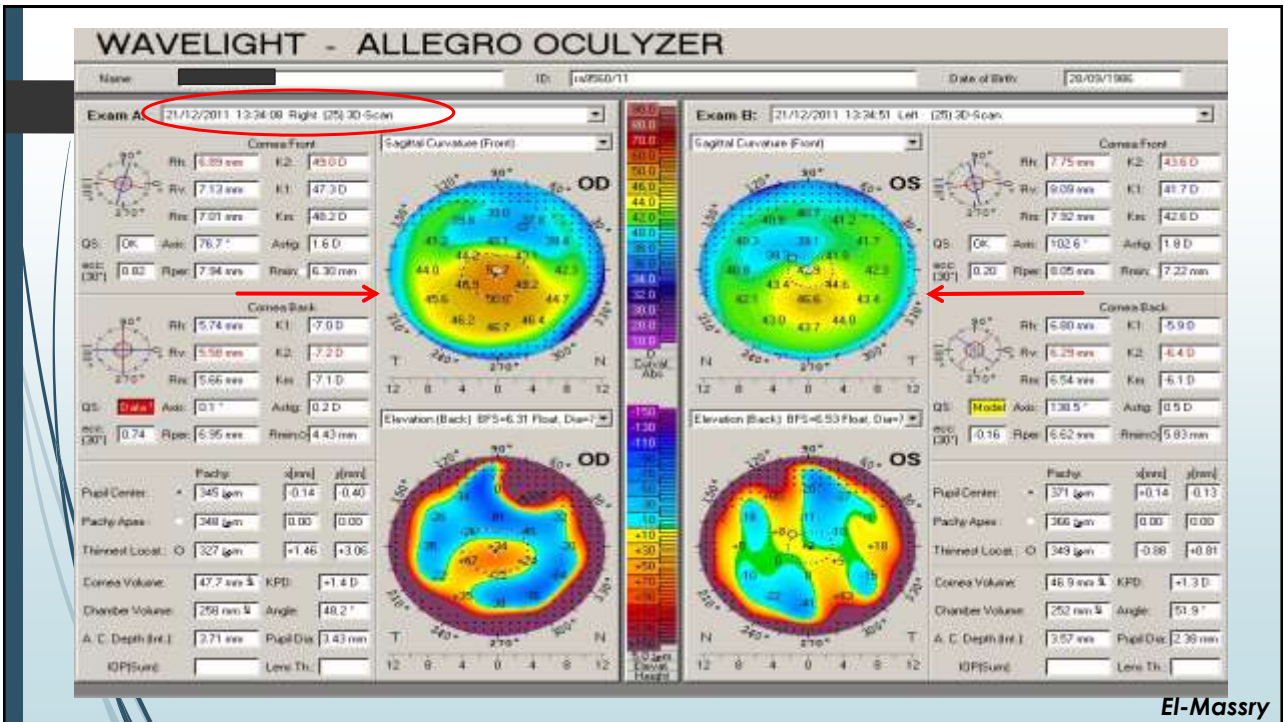
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Scenario 1: Mild Irregular Cornea (Kmax up to 52 D)

1. Pentacam is mandatory. (K-readings)
2. Optical (K readings) and Ultrasonic Biometry are essential
3. Third /Fourth generation Formulae for IOL calculation:
 - Haigis L
 - Shammas
 - Masket
 - Holladay 2
 - Barett standard, universal 2
4. All results should be **within two diopters of Haigis L formula**

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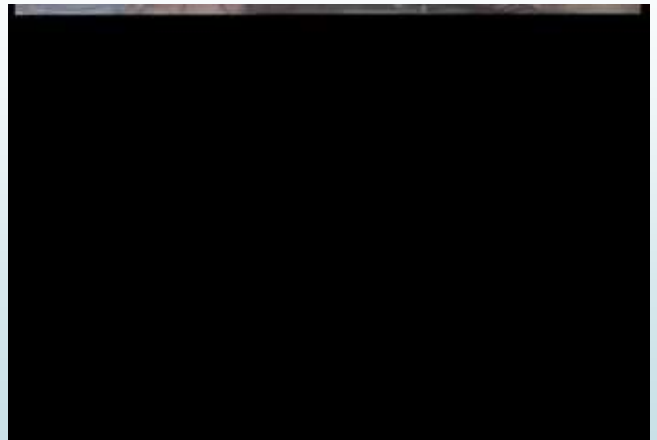




Not less than six months post CXL for corneal stabilization (more or less)

Post CXL

► Cataract is hard although patient is 30-year-old !!!!!



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Scenario 2 :
Moderately irregular cornea (K max > 52-62D)

“As you can't depend on
 the irregular Ks”

► ICRS and wait for **three** months then

- Pentacam
- Optical Biometry: Baret

Haigis L Masket Shammas
 Olson Dr.Hill ASCRS on line

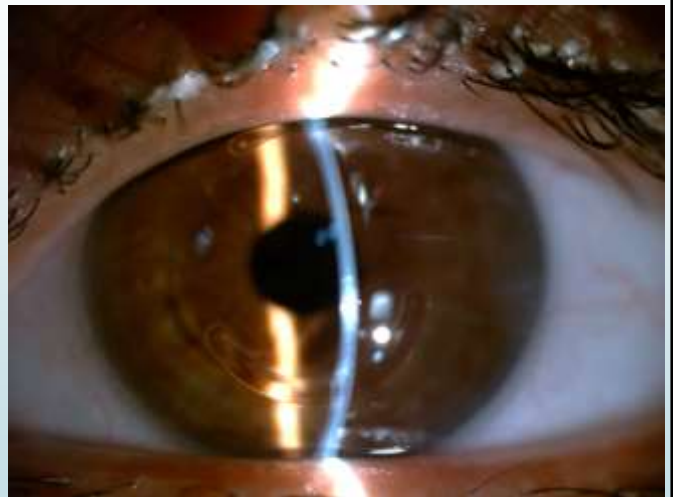


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Post-operatively

- No extra surgical skills
- Clear cornea

Refraction -2.00/-2.00



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Post Intacs

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



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Scenario 3: ICRS not applicable : Due to:

1. Advanced Cataract (Can't depend on subjective refraction for ICRs design) .

2. Can't afford.

Make the surgery on steps:

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Scenario 3: ICRS not applicable (cont.)

- ▶ **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) due to steep irregular cornea
- ▶ **Second:** Do subjective refraction (patient is aphakic).
- ▶ **Third:** Hard contact lens and assess IOL need after hard contact lens.
- ▶ **Or Fourth:** Regulate the cornea by ICRs if affordable.
- ▶ **Lastly :** Secondary IOL (bag or sulcus)

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Toric IOLS

Toric IOLs do not have good results in **very irregular cornea**, nor do “opposite CCI”, or femto-arcuate incisions.
(Debatable)*

*Cataract Surgery and Keratoconus-Discovery eye foundation;
discovery.org,cataract surgery-Keratoconus Jan 2015

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Considerations FOR Toric IOLs in irregular Corneas:

Only in selected patients with:

- ▶ **Stable mild to moderate KC.**
- ▶ **With good vision.**
- ▶ **Without corneal scar.**
- ▶ **Axes of cylinder on topography, keratometry, IoL Master, lenstar and refraction must be within few degrees.**

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Scenario 4: Advanced KC

Signs of advancement:

- Pachymetry **less than 400** microns in the center .
- K max more than **62 D**
- **Endothelial folds**
- History of **Hydrops**.
- **Opaque apex.**

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Scenario 4: Advanced KC (Cont.)

- ▶ **Triple procedure :**
DALK, Phaco, and IOL.
- ▶ **Hydrops:**
PKP and Cataract extraction and IOL.

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Scenario 5: Post PKP Cataract

- ▶ Wait one year after PKP (dependable Ks).
- ▶ **Specular Microscopy!! (IS A MUST)**
- ▶ Full explanation of rejection chance (depends on endothelium).
- ▶ Soft shell technique for endothelial protection.



Day 1 postop

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Conclusions

- ▶ Counselling and Complete **explanation** to the patient.
- ▶ **Adequate preoperative investigations** .
- ▶ All plans and **tools to protect, stabilize and regulate** the cornea.
- ▶ Least **U/S power**.
- ▶ Enough **time** for the compromised cornea to heal.

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Summary

- ▶ Stabilize: CXI or natural.
- ▶ Regulate: ICRs or hard contact lenses.
- ▶ May postpone IOL implantation to a second session.
- ▶ Always Target low myopia.
- ▶ Advanced KC: triple procedures.
- ▶ Toric IOLs?

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THANK YOU

See you next year

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