CUSTOMIZED PHOTOREFRACTIVE KERATECTOMY TO CORRECT HIGH AMETROPIA AFTER PENETRATING KERATOPLASTY: A PILOT STUDY

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KEYWORDS
Astigmatism; Customized PRK; Keratoconus; Penetrating keratoplasty

Abstract
Purpose: To evaluate preliminarily the safety and efficacy of customized photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) to correct ametropia and irregular astigmatism after penetrating keratoplasty (PK).

Methods: This pilot study included five eyes of five patients with a mean spherical equivalent of −5.1 ± 1.46 D (range from −2.75 to −6.50 D). In all cases, ametropia and irregular astigmatism was corrected with topography-guided customized PRK. Ocular examinations with topographic analysis were performed preoperatively as well as at 1, 3 and 6 months after surgery.

Results: All eyes gained postoperatively at least three Snellen lines of uncorrected visual acuity. Mean refractive spherical equivalent was 0.62 ± 0.63 D (range from −0.25 to −1.75 D) at 6 months postoperatively.

Conclusion: Our pilot study suggests that customized PRK can be a safe and effective method for treating ametropia and irregular astigmatisms after PK. Future studies with larger samples and longer follow-ups should be performed to confirm these results.

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**PALABRAS CLAVE**
Ametropía; Astigmatismo; PRK personalizada; Queratocono; Queratoplastia perforante; Agudeza visual

**Queratectomía fotorrefractiva personalizada para corregir altas ametropías tras queratoplastia penetrante: estudio piloto**

**Resumen**
Objetivo: Evaluar preliminarmente la seguridad y eficacia de la queratectomía fotorrefractiva personalizada (PRK) para corregir la ametropía y astigmatismo irregular tras queratoplastia penetrante (PKP).

**Métodos**: Este estudio piloto incluía un total de 5 ojos de 5 pacientes con un equivalente esférico medio de $-5,1\pm1,46$ D (rango entre $-2,75$ y $-6,50$ D). En todos los casos, la ametropía y astigmatismo irregular se corrigió mediante PRK personalizada guiada por topografía. Se realizaron exámenes oculares con análisis topográfico preoperatoriamente, así como a los 1, 3 y 6 meses tras la cirugía.

**Resultados**: Todos los ojos ganaron al menos 3 líneas de agudeza visual Snellen no corregida. El equivalente esférico medio fue de $0,62\pm0,63$ D (rango entre $-0,25$ y $-1.75$ D) a los 6 meses tras la cirugía.

**Conclusión**: Nuestro estudio piloto sugiere que la PRK personalizada puede ser un método seguro y eficaz para el tratamiento de la ametropía y el astigmatismo irregular tras PKP. Deben realizarse futuros estudios con muestras de pacientes mayores y seguimientos más largos que confirmen estos resultados.

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**Introduction**

Keratoconus (KC) is characterized by progressive corneal protrusion and thinning, leading to irregular astigmatism and impairment of visual function. KC is among the best indications for doing a penetrating keratoplasty (PKP), with long-term graft survival rates surpassing those for any other indication. Generally accepted indications for PKP in KC are poor visual acuity with contact lenses, contact lens intolerance or inability to fit/wear contact lenses, and non-resolving corneal hydrops. The percentage of patients with KC eventually requiring PKP varies widely in different reports. Residual refractive error and corneal irregularity following PKP can be managed with spectacles or contact lenses. However, although advances in techniques and instrumentation for PKP, especially the introduction of femtosecond lasers, have greatly improved PKP results, high refractive errors, especially high astigmatism, associated to high levels of corneal irregularity, may appear postoperatively in spite of an uneventful surgical procedure. These optical errors are hardly correctable and very disturbing for the patient.

In order to reduce residual astigmatism after PKP, some options have been described: surgical approaches such as relaxing incisions, wedge resection as well as selective removal of sutures, which is a less predictable and stable method. Some of the most common related complications to this last method are the risk for wound dehiscence, transplant rejection, and unsolvable topographic and refractive fluctuations. Crystalline lens extraction with IOL implantation can correct ametropia but not corneal aberrations and some risks are associated to this procedures, such as endophthalmitis, secondary glaucoma, retinal detachment, or endothelial cell loss.

The use of the excimer laser is a safe and effective technique to correct post-keratoplasty ametropia. However, conventional LASIK and PRK have limitations because they are unable to correct the irregularity of the post-transplantation corneal surface. Furthermore, some risks of the LASIK technique due to the creation of the flap should be considered, such as the creation of incomplete, irregular or even damaged flaps. PKP is a safe and reliable technique but the risks of corneal haze and refractive regression should be also considered.

Customized topography-guided corneal ablation with excimer laser is a procedure that can be used to correct not only ametropia after penetrating keratoplasty (PKP), but also irregular astigmatisms. We have used this technique to treat ametropia and irregular astigmatism after PKP in five of our patients in the attempt of verifying its efficacy, predictability, and safety. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to evaluate preliminarily the safety and efficacy of topography-guided customized PRK for the correction of irregular astigmatism after PKP.

**Methods**

This study comprised of five eyes of five patients with significant residual ametropia (mean spherical equivalent $-5.1\pm1.46$ D, range $-2.75$ D to $-6.50$ D) and irregular astigmatism after PKP that was treated by customized PRK. Patient age ranged from 49 years to 61 years. The sample included one male and four female patients.

All patients had undergone PKP at least 18 months before PRK, with removal of sutures at least 6 months before PRK. In all cases, PKP has been performed due to the presence of keratoconus of grade 3 or 4 according to the Amsler–Krumeich classification. After suture removal, no large changes in manifest refraction were observed. As a significant ametropia was present in the eye with previous PKP, a significant level of aniseikonia was present in all patients,
not allowing them the use of spectacles. Furthermore, in all
cases, the refraction was stable for at least 6 months after
suture removal. All eyes from the sample were intolerant to
contact lenses.

An informed consent about the risks, benefits, and alter-
native treatment methods was signed by all the patients.
This study received approval of the Ethics Committee of
the hospital where the study was conducted, following the
tenets of the Helsinki Declaration.

Preoperatively and in each postoperative visit (3, 6, and
12 months after surgery), a complete ophthalmic exa-
mination was performed in all patients including: uncorrected
distance visual acuity (UDVA), corrected distance visual
acuity (CDVA), corneal topography (Keratron, Optikon 2000
Inc.), corneal aberrometry (VISX WaveScan AMO Inc.),
optical pachymetry (Oculus Pentacam HR, Oculus), air-puff
tonometry (TonoRef II RKT-7700, Nidek) and endothelial cell
analysis with a specular microscope (NonconRobo Sp-8000,
Konan).

For the treatment, an acquisition of two very similar
topography maps was performed, with a maximum differ-
ence of 3 micrometers between all the processed points
in the 5 mm central zone of the cornea. This process
was aimed at ensuring the obtainance of reliable corneal surface
data. The elevation data obtained with the topographer,
the patient’s manifest refraction as well as the aberromet-
ric data were uploaded to the software of calculation of
the ablation profile. The customized ablation profile was
then transferred to the excimer laser VISX Star S4 IR (AMO
Inc.) computer. Only corneal aberrometric data were used to
design the laser ablation profile. The procedure was planned
to achieve the correction of the spherocylindrical refractive
defect and the minimization of corneal HOAs. The ablation
profile obtained was transferred to the laser computer for
optimal positioning of the laser beam.

In each eye, one drop of 4% lidocaine was instilled 4
times every 5 min before treatment. The non-treated eye
was occluded during surgery, whereas antibiotic drops of
0.3% netilmicin (Nettacin) were instilled in the affected
eye. After epithelium removal with an Amoils rotating
brush, the customized laser procedure was performed. To
center the treatment, patient’s pupil was automatically
detected by the excimer laser and topographic and refrac-

![Graph](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Figure 1** Mean spherical equivalent in diopters (D) during the
follow-up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient age</th>
<th>sex/eye</th>
<th>Pre-op</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>6 months</th>
<th>12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>54/F/le</td>
<td>sf -4.00=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.50=–0' 2.50×10°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>49/F/rt</td>
<td>sf -1.50=–0' 9.00×65°</td>
<td>sf -1.00=–0' 3.50×55°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.50=–0' 2.50×10°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>58/F/rt</td>
<td>sf -3.00=–0' 3.50×10°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.50=–0' 2.50×10°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>61/F/rt</td>
<td>sf -4.00=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
<td>sf -0.50=–0' 2.50×10°</td>
<td>sf -0.25=–0' 1.00×140°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2  Corrected distance visual acuity during the follow-up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Pre-op</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>6 months</th>
<th>12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/20</td>
<td>20/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20/63</td>
<td>20/40</td>
<td>20/32</td>
<td>20/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/20</td>
<td>20/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20/32</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/20</td>
<td>20/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20/32</td>
<td>20/32</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>20/25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3  Mean value ± standard deviation of pachymetry, intraocular pressure (IOP), endothelial cell density (ECD), corrected distance visual acuity (CDVA), sphere in diopters (Sph), cylindrical value in diopters (Cyl), and spherical equivalent in diopters (SE) during the follow-up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-op</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>6 months</th>
<th>12 months</th>
<th>p value (preop vs. 12 month postop)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pachymetry (μm) (SD)</td>
<td>531.8 (17.5)</td>
<td>427.6 (12.8)</td>
<td>427.8 (12.5)</td>
<td>423.4 (16.2)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP (mmHg) (SD)</td>
<td>16 (0.70)</td>
<td>12 (1.58)</td>
<td>11.4 (0.89)</td>
<td>11.2 (0.83)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD (cell/mm²)</td>
<td>2162.2 (156.64)</td>
<td>2146.2 (149.77)</td>
<td>2143 (146.57)</td>
<td>2126.2 (138.65)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogMAR CDVA</td>
<td>0.22 (0.16)</td>
<td>0.16 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.06 (0.09)</td>
<td>0.06 (0.09)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogMAR UDVA</td>
<td>1.08 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.58 (0.16)</td>
<td>0.58 (0.16)</td>
<td>0.58 (0.16)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sph (D)</td>
<td>−2.70 (1.39)</td>
<td>−1.40 (0.91)</td>
<td>−1.15 (0.78)</td>
<td>−0.95 (0.45)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyl (D)</td>
<td>−4.80 (2.46)</td>
<td>−0.44 (0.61)</td>
<td>−0.52 (0.68)</td>
<td>−0.62 (0.63)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE (D)</td>
<td>−5.1 (1.4)</td>
<td>−0.44 (0.61)</td>
<td>−0.52 (0.68)</td>
<td>−0.62 (0.63)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4  Difference between preoperative and 12 months after surgery of Corneal Wavefront Aberrometry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-op (mean ± SD)</th>
<th>12 months (mean ± SD)</th>
<th>Mean difference ± SD</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spherical aberration (μm)</td>
<td>0.0856 ± 0.11</td>
<td>0.0748 ± 0.27</td>
<td>−0.0034 ± 0.199089</td>
<td>From 0.203 to −0.319</td>
<td>0.971368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coma (μm)</td>
<td>0.264 ± 0.15</td>
<td>0.208 ± 0.12</td>
<td>0.0556 ± 0.202758</td>
<td>From 0.385 to −0.127</td>
<td>0.572913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total RMS (μm)</td>
<td>3.528 ± 1.77</td>
<td>1.724 ± 0.86</td>
<td>1.8438 ± 1.210581</td>
<td>From 3.342 to 0.086</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reduction of total aberrations root mean square (RMS). Indeed, a statistically significant difference in total RMS was found one year after treatment (p = 0.027, paired Student’s t-test). Fig. 2 shows an example of preoperative and postoperative corneal topographies in one case from the sample.

Discussion

Customized transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) has been shown to be effective in reducing post-keratoplasty ametropia. In our series, a mean correction of SE of 87.9% (range 79–94.3%) was found, with a strong improvement in UDVA. No patient lost any Snellen line of UDVA or CDVA. Therefore, the visual acuity improved in all patients with no regression during a period of 12 months postoperatively. As a consequence of the laser treatment, all patients could use spectacle correction after surgery, as a high reduction of ametropia was achieved.

Also CDVA was benefited from the laser treatment, improving on average three Snellen lines, even reaching 20/20 in three patients. The absence of haze and the negligible loss of endothelial cells demonstrated the safety and stability of the treatment. Also, although a reduction in total RMS was observed, coma and spherical aberration were not statistically reduced. This reduction in total corneal aberrations was the consequence of a change in some other HOAs induced by the excimer laser. It should be also noted that the small number of our series is a clear limitation for achieving statistical significance. The customized ablation allowed us to obtain a corneal surface much more uniform than preoperatively. Using the laser spot technology, with variable diameter and modulated frequency, local irregularities can be corrected with saving of corneal tissue.

This saving of corneal tissue allows treatment of high levels of irregular astigmatism, inducing simultaneously a regular and smooth surface. The topo-aborrometric information transmitted to the excimer laser allows a precise treatment planning that combined with a highly precise alignment and an accurate centering lead to excellent levels of visual rehabilitation. Visual acuity improvement is related to the regularization of the corneal surface and the enhancement of topographic parameters. The reduction of the total aberrations lead to an improvement in the quality of the corneal front surface and so to a better image optical quality, as observed in other studies. In our study, we have achieved the goal of reducing as much as possible the high astigmatism that was present in our post-PKP eyes to obtain a better visual acuity and a smoother corneal surface. The UDVA and CDVA improved without regression during the 12-month postoperative follow-up, which shows acceptable levels of predictability, efficiency and stability of treatment. The correction with spectacles after the treatment led to a binocular vision greatly appreciated by the patients and inducing a benefit in their daily life activities. Our results should be confirmed in further studies with longer follow-up periods and larger samples in order to define the customized PRK as a primary treatment strategy to correct stable ametropia after PKP.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.