



Evaluation of Crystalline Lens Opacity Induced by Corneal Cross-Linking with Scheimpflug Imaging Camesasca FI, Vinciguerra P, Trazza S

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Corneal Cross-Linking

- Corneal Cross-linking (CXL):
 - stabilizes progressive keratoconus
 - inhibits some physiopathological mechanism of corneal ectasia
 - increases biomechanical strenght of cornea of 300%
 - prevents PK

(Wollensak G, Am J Ophthalmol 2003)

UV Rays and Lens Opacification

UV rays: a well-known etiological agent of cataract

The ocular structure most exposed to UV rays during cross-linking, after the corneal endothelium, is the crystalline lens

Ectasia patients are often very young:

- progressive keratoconus
- ectasia following refractive surgery

Cristalline Lens Opacity

Objective evaluation of crystalline lens opacityis is a complex process.
Available methods:

LOCS III, Age-Related Eye Disease Study

• Clinical measurement: subjective

(McCarty CA, Dev Ophthalmol 2002)

Lens Opacity Evaluation with Scheimpflug

Oculus Pentacam HR Software (Oculus Optikgeräte, Wetzlar, Germany):
provides information from the anterior corneal surface to the posterior capsule of the lens

- full scan may thus reconstruct the lens
- Pentacam software evaluates:
 - Central section of the lens (cylindrical shape)
 - Diameter: 1.2 mm
 - Length : 1.2 mm
 - Curvature (anterior / posterior): 12 mm
 - 3D optical density
 - Densitometry Software :
 - compares density with an advanced nomogram
 - quantifies density and area of lens opacification
 - assignes a lens density grade

Lens Transparency After Cross-Linking: Evaluation with Scheimpflug (Pentacam) *Materials and Methods*

• 24 eyes of 24 patients with progressive keratoconus, documented

- CXL performed between April and June 2006
- mean patient age: 34.9 ± 6.5 yrs (range: 26 to 50)
- CXL: well-established and described technique
- Preoperatively and 1, 2, 3 years postoperatively

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•Evaluation :

- complete ophthalmological examination
- endothelial cell counts
- corneal topography
- aberrometry
- central pachimetry and /or topo/tomography with Scheimpflug system (Pentacam)
- Scheimpflug system used for the objective evaluation of lens transparency
- lens opacities graded with a system ranging from 0 to 3

Lens Transparency After Cross-Linking: Evaluation with Scheimpflug (Pentacam) *Materials and Methods*

- Inclusion criteria
 - •Progressive keratoconus (differential topo-tomographies)
 - •Age above 18
- Exclusion criteria:
 - Corneal thickness < 400 mu at thinnest point
 - History of herpetic keratitis
 - Severe dry eye
 - Concurrent corneal infections
 - Corneal opacities
 - Concomitant autoimmune disease

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Pentacam Nucleus Staging Staging Example



A software integrates sectional images, providing 3D images of opacity. The Pentacam-based lens opacity evaluation system grades lens opacity ranging from 0 to 3

Lens Transparency After Cross-Linking: Evaluation with Scheimpflug (Pentacam) *Results*

Mean UCVA and BSCVA:

preoperative :180/20 and 20/40 3 years after CXL: 20/50 and 20/25 (p<.05) SE: reduction of 0.96 D Mean simulated keratometry: reduced (p<.05) Endotelial Cell Counts : unchanged (p=.13). Lens transparency, measured with the Scheimpflug system, three years after CXL remained unchanged, always transparent

Time Interval	Preoperative	1 year	р	2 years	р	3 years	р
Mean opacity (%) (mean ± SD) (range: min to max)	9.05 ± 1.31 (7.30 - 12.70)	8.84 ± 1.00 (7.60 – 11.50)	ns	9.29 ± 1.25 (7.50 - 12.10)	ns	9.15 ± 1.02 (8.00 - 10.90)	ns
Crystalline lens opacity grading scale value	0 - 1	0 - 2	ns	0 - 1	ns	0 - 1	ns

Lens Transparency After Cross-Linking: Evaluation with Scheimpflug (Pentacam) *Conclusions*

Pentacam dedicated software can measure lens density in an accurate, objective and reproducible way
Young mean age of the study cohort: completely transparent lens
Lens persistently trasparent 36 months after CXL:
the procedure did not induce any lens change measurable with
Pentacam and the dedicated densitometry software