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Crosslinking and Long-Term Hyperopic LASIK Stability Initial Clinical Findings in Contralateral Eye Study

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Introduction

- •CXL is an established treatment for ectasia internationally, although not yet FDA approved, there are several US studies in progress.
- We introduced prophylactic higher fluence CXL in routine LASIK cases 5 years ago, as a means to stabilize the higher myopic corrections and reduce the risk of ectasia.
- Hyperopic LASIK is often thought to regress following the first year.
 - Several theories exist:
 - Latent hyperopia masked by accommodative spasm
 - Epithelial hypertrophy
 - •an intrinsic biomechanical effect of hyperopic LASIK, that results in mid-peripheral steepening and central flattening
- •We employ topography-guided excimer ablation in our hyperopic LASIK (treatments to address significant angle kappa in hyperopia.



Purpose

- 1) Evaluation of safety and efficacy of intrastromal cross-linking in a contralateral eye study in routine hyperopic LASIK.
- 2) Establish whether CXL would help stabilize corneal steepening resulting from hyperopic LASIK.

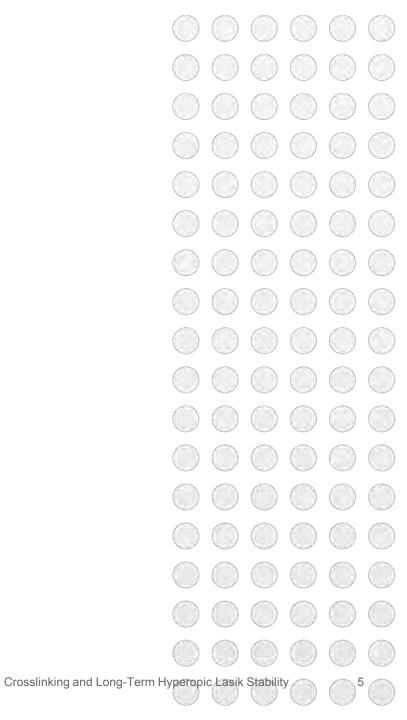


Methods • 27 consecutive patients • Mean sphere +3.25 (+1.25 to +6.5) Mean cyl -1.75 (Plano to – 3.25) Consecutive hyperopic and hyperopic astigmatic bilateral topography-guided LASIK utilizing the Wavelight (Erlagen, Germany) platform Allegretto 400Hxz Eye-Q excimer laser and FS200 femtosecond laser flap creation (Alcon, Ft. Worth, TX) Randomized Control group: One eye randomised to no adjunct CXL. Treatment group: the contralateral eye was treated with CXL:1 minute of 30mW/cm² CXL (KXL device, Avedro, waltham, MA, USA) after in-the-flap administration of 1 drop of 0.1% sodium phosphate riboflaving

Mean follow up of 23 months (22-35)



Video



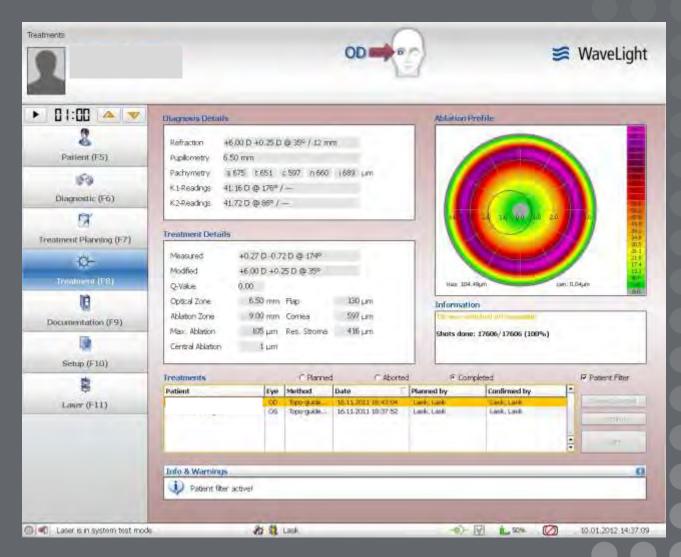


LASIK flap creation using FS200 femtosecond laser (Alcon, Ft. Worth, TX) 9.5mm LASIK flap nasally decentered, adjusted for angle kappa

reatme	ment Parameters (Standard)				
Ablation					
Abl. Zo	one	Max. Depth	Min. Pachy	Res. Stroma	
9.0 mm		104 um	597 µm	363 µm	
Hap					
Diameter	Thick	ness Side Cut An	gle Canal Width	Canal Length Offset	
9.5 mm	130 µm	70°	1.3 mm	1 mm	
Hinge					
Posi	tion	Length	Angle	Width	
90°		3.6 mm	45°	0.4 mm	
l seer nu	lea an	ergy (measure	d)		
Laser pu		Cut		ide Cut	
0.8 μJ		0.9 μ	inc cut		
	50.2	2.54	4		
Laser separations					
		Cut	-	ide Cut	
Separa Separa		Line Separations	Spot Separations	Line Separations	
8.0 µm		8.0 µm	5.0 µm	3.0 µm	

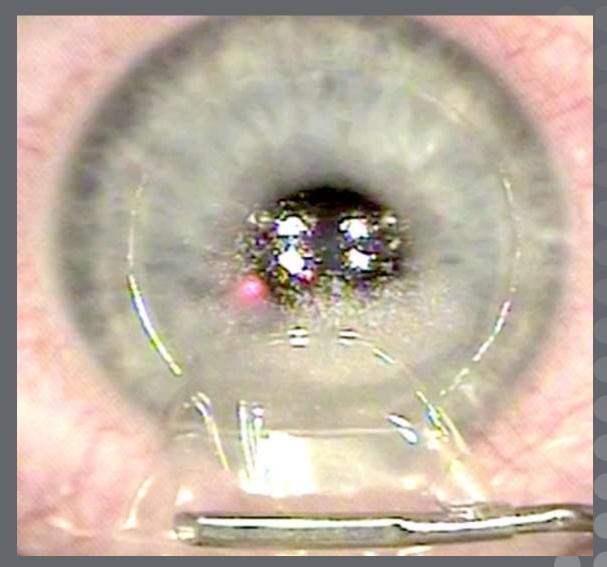


Topo-guided LASIK excimer treatment plan centered on visual axis

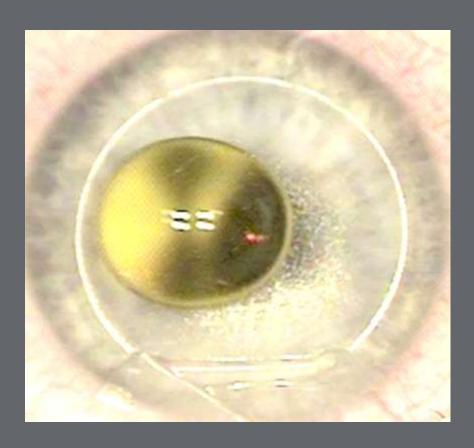


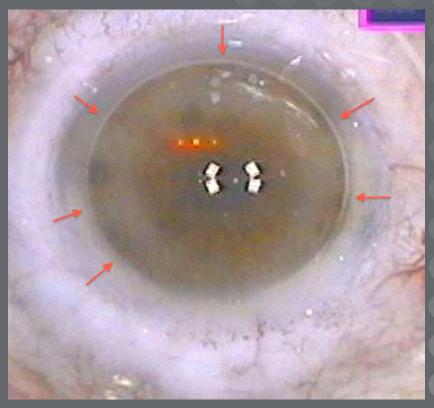


Lifting the femto-created flap



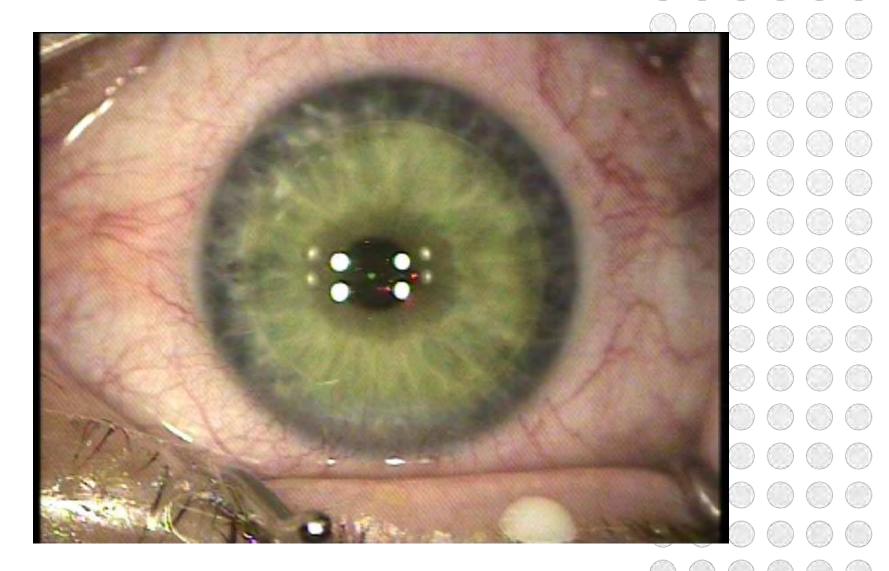
A drop of 0.1% riboflavin sodium phosphate solution (Leiter's pharmacy, San Jose, CA)







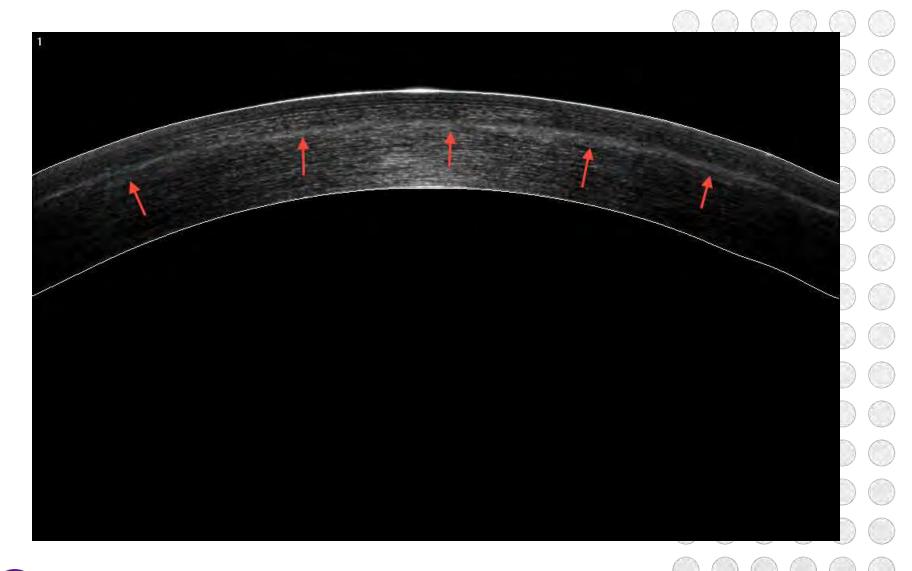
Flap repositioned following stromal soak with riboflavin







Corneal OCT (Optovue, CA, USA) in LASIK Xtra group

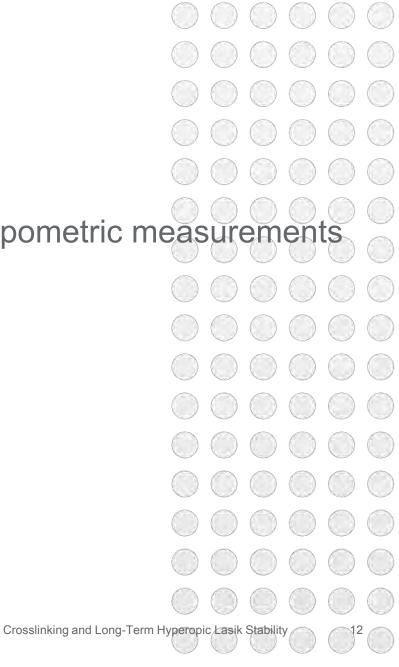




Results

- Outcome measures:
 - Peri-operative refractive error
 - Keratometric, topographic and topometric measurements
- Mean regression from treatment:
 - Control cases: +0.72 D
 - •CXL cases: +0.22 D





LASIK Control Group



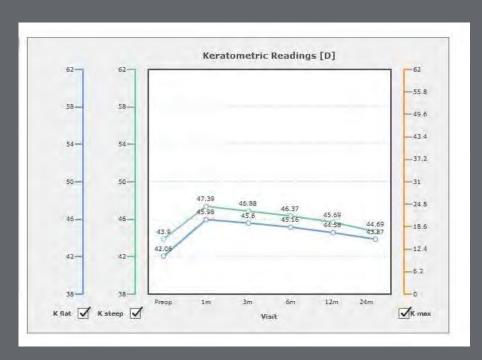
LASIK CXL Group

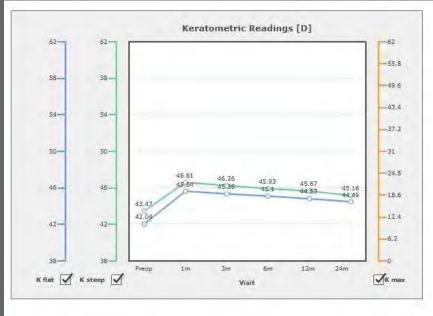




LASIK Control Group

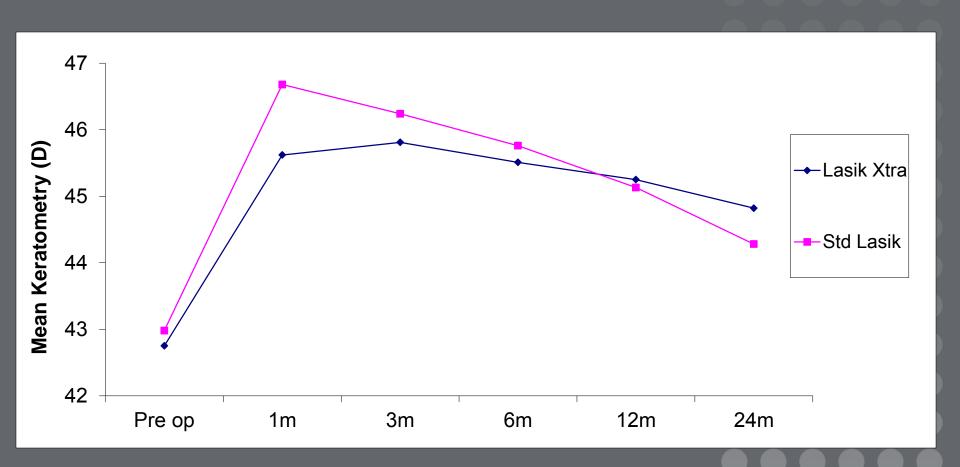
LASIK CXL Group





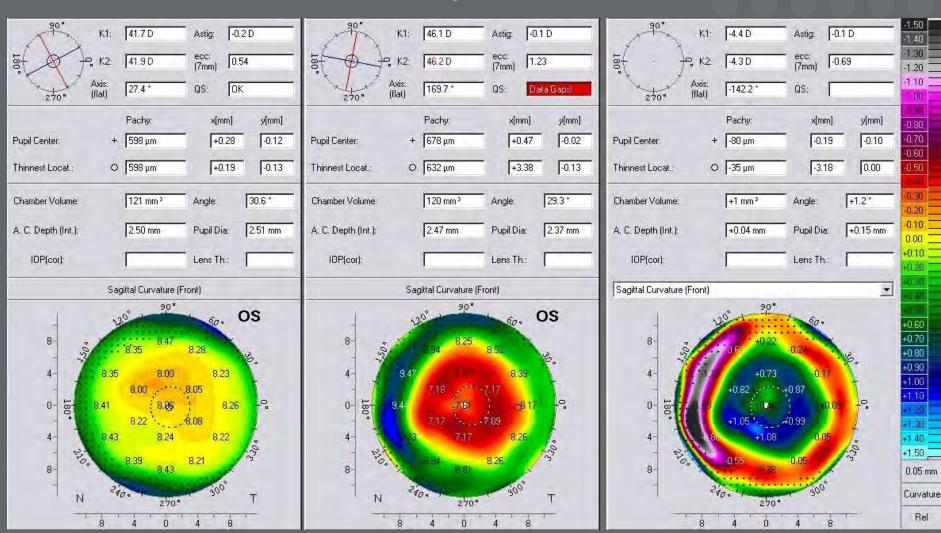


Comparison of Keratometric Stability

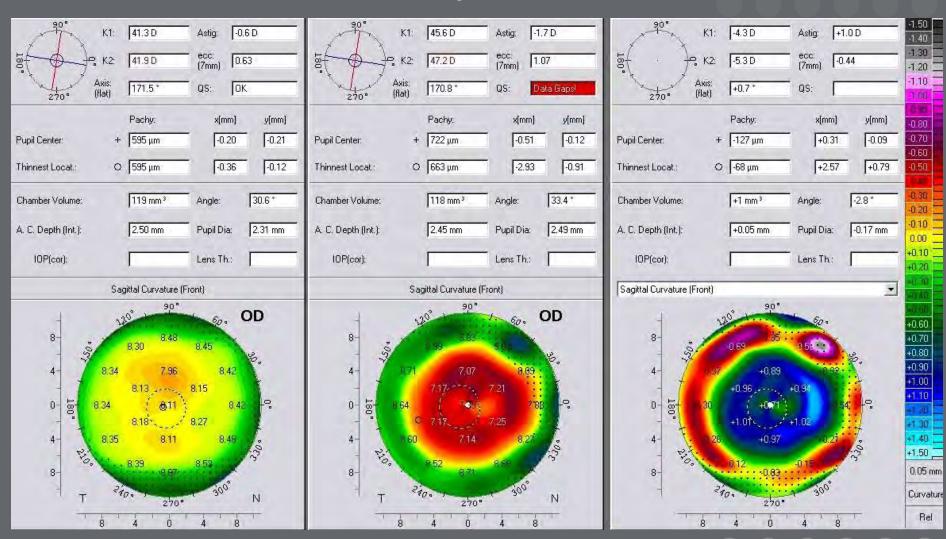




LASIK Control Group 1 year



LASIK CXL Group 1 year



Conclusions

- •Combination of CXL in routine hyperopic / hyperopic-astigmatic LASIK is safe and appears to significantly stabilize its long term effects, possibly by modulating a hyperopic LASIK biomechanical response.
- •These data support our theory that long term regression in hyperopic / hyperopic-astigmatic LASIK may involve corneal biomechanical changes.

