

Role of Corneal Cross-linking and Phakic Intraocular Lens Implantation in Progressive Keratoconus

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ABSTRACT

Background: The two most important goals of management of keratoconus and other corneal ectatic diseases are halting disease progression and visual rehabilitation. Several treatment strategies to skip corneal transplantation have been developed but controversies of the best treatment option for a given patient still exist. The combination of CXL and PIOL implantation has been proposed for visual rehabilitation in patients with progressive keratoconus.

Aim: To review the published clinical evidence on the combination of corneal cross-linking (CXL) and phakic intraocular lenses (PIOLs) in patients with keratoconus.

Results: No randomized controlled trials and only four retrospective case series were identified. The progression of keratoconus was stopped in all eyes and satisfactory visual rehabilitation was achieved both in terms of uncorrected and corrected distance visual acuity (CDVA) and predictability of refractive correction.

Conclusion: Corneal cross-linking combined with PIOL implantation is a valid therapeutic approach for progressive keratoconus with moderate-to-high refractive errors, regular or mildly irregular astigmatism, and good CDVA, especially in the face of significant anisometropia.

Clinical significance: The combination of CXL and PIOL implantation is a valid therapeutic approach for visual rehabilitation of progressive keratoconus. Although longer-term follow-up clinical data from prospective randomized clinical trials (RCTs) are needed, clinical outcomes are excellent and equivalent to nonkeratoconic eyes up to 3 years after surgery.

Keywords: Astigmatism, Corneal Crosslinking, Ectasia, Irregular astigmatism, Keratoconus, Phakic Intraocular Lenses, Progression.

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BACKGROUND

Diagnosis and management of keratoconus and other corneal ectatic diseases have significantly evolved during the past two decades. Topo-tomography has allowed the diagnosis of these diseases at a much earlier stage, which permits more conservative treatment approaches. Corneal transplantation is reserved for those cases where functional vision cannot be obtained with the nonsurgical and surgical alternatives currently available.¹⁻⁴

A wide variety of treatment strategies, which include glasses, contact lenses, CXL, intracorneal ring segments, and/or PIOLs, have been developed in parallel with innovations in refractive surgery. Still, many controversies exist in terms of the best treatment option for any given patient. In 2015, a global project was developed that resulted in definitions, statements, and recommendations for the diagnosis and management of keratoconus and other ectatic diseases, which also provided an insight into the current worldwide treatment of these conditions.⁵ The two most important goals of management are halting disease progression and visual rehabilitation. Different case scenarios were discussed based on patient's age, keratoconus progression, and the possibility of satisfactory vision with glasses or contact lenses.

Visual rehabilitation of the ectasia usually requires a step-wise approach that involves: (1st) To stabilize the disease if progression is observed, (2nd) correct or compensate irregular astigmatism, and (3rd) correct regular astigmatism and spherical refractive error. As a rule, anyone with progressive ectasia should undergo CXL no matter what age or level of vision (assuming the eye was an appropriate candidate).⁵ Once stabilized, PIOLs constitute an excellent alternative in patients with stable mild-to-moderate corneal ectasia and with moderate-to-high refractive errors who are contact lens intolerant and who fulfill the criteria for their implantation. This article focuses on the role of CXL associated with PIOLs in our clinical practice.

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RESULTS

Corneal Cross-linking and Keratoconus

Corneal cross-linking is the only technique that has a proven effect on stopping the progression of keratoconus. Progression of keratoconus is diagnosed when one or more of the following are present: Refractive shift (especially changes in cylinder magnitude and/or axis) of more than 0.75 D; increase on corneal SimK greater than 1 D; and/or decrease of central pachymetry greater than 25 μm demonstrated in at least two consecutive examinations 6 to 12 months apart.

Recently, the U.S. multicenter RCT proved that CXL was effective in improving the maximum keratometry value, CDVA, and uncorrected distance visual acuity (UDVA) in eyes with progressive keratoconus 1 year after treatment, with an excellent safety profile.⁶ An RCT comparing transepithelial CXL using iontophoresis (T-iono CL) and standard CXL with the Dresden protocol showed that significant visual and refractive improvements were found 12 months after T-iono CL, but the average improvement in corneal topography readings was slightly lower than the Dresden protocol in the same period.⁷ Choi et al⁸ compared the accelerated CXL with the Dresden protocol. Despite a higher ultraviolet (UV) dose (6.6 J/cm), accelerated CXL with higher UV intensity and reduced irradiation time showed a smaller topographic flattening effect than did the conventional Dresden protocol in primary keratoconus with documented progression.

Our standard CXL procedure is as follows:

Collagen cross-linking of the cornea was performed in the operating room under sterile conditions, and topical anesthesia with proparacaine 0.5% (1 drop every 5 minutes for 3 doses immediately before surgery). The central 7 to 8 mm diameter of the corneal epithelium was cautiously removed using a hockey blade. As a photosensitive, riboflavin 0.1% solution (10 mg riboflavin-5-phosphate in 10 mL dextran-T-500 20% solution) was instilled every 5 for 20 minutes until the corneal stroma was completely soaked, and then every 5 minutes during the 30-minute irradiation with UV-A light. The UV-A irradiation was performed using the UV-light-emitting diode (370 nm) from the LightLink-CXLTM (LightMed USA, San Clemente, CA) at a working distance of 5 cm, with irradiance density between 2.7 and 3.3 mW/cm² and dose 5.4 J/cm² using the standard protocol. After the treatment, the ocular surface was washed out with profuse irrigation with balanced salt solution (BSS® Alcon Cusi) and two drops of tobramycin 3 mg/mL and dexamethasone 1 mg/mL (Tobradex; Alcon Cusi S.A., Barcelona, Spain) were instilled, followed by the placement of a bandage soft contact lens (BSCL).

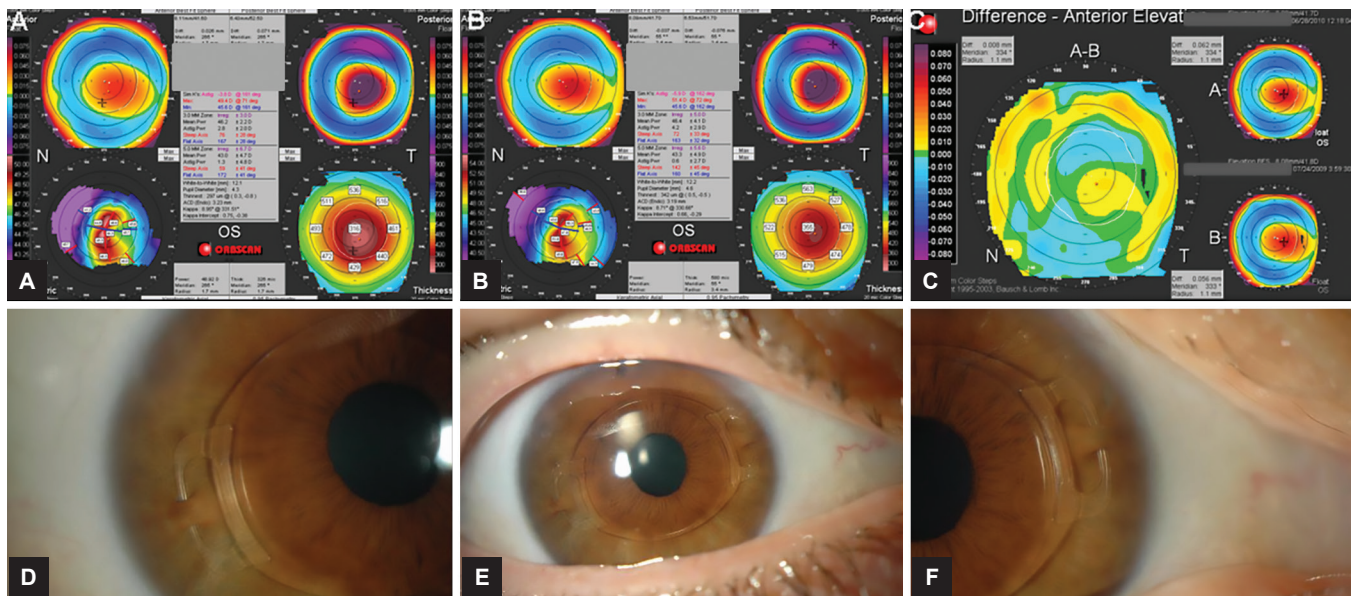
Postoperatively all patients were prescribed oral metamizole (Nolotil®, Boehringer Ingelheim, Spain) if required, with a maximum dose of 1 gm QID. All patients underwent topical treatment with ofloxacin (Exocin; Allergan S.A., Madrid, Spain) 1 drop QID, and preservative-free artificial tears hourly. Once complete re-epithelialization was achieved (4–7 days after surgery), the BSCL was removed, and topical ofloxacin was stopped. This was followed by fluorometholone 0.1% (FML FORTE; Allergan S.A., Madrid, Spain) 1 drop TID for 3 weeks, and then slowly tapered down during a minimum of 6 weeks, depending on the cornea's inflammatory reaction.

Corneal Cross-linking combined with PIOLs

In our institute (Instituto de Microcirugía Ocular, Barcelona, Spain), the combination of CXL and PIOL implantation is indicated in those patients with documented progressive keratoconus, who are contact lenses intolerant, or who seek refractive surgery to correct moderate-to-high refractive errors, including myopia, hyperopia, and/or astigmatism. Patients with significant irregular astigmatism or CDVA < 20/50 are generally excluded. Other standard inclusion criteria are clear cornea, corneal thinnest point > 400 μm measured by ultrasound pachymetry, central anterior-chamber depth > 3.0 mm, measured from the corneal endothelium to the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, central endothelial cell counts > 2300 cells/mm², normal iris morphology and pupil function, mesopic pupil size < 4.5 mm, and absence of other ocular pathology or systemic disease that may alter the healing response. In cases with corneal thinnest point < 400 μm , we may consider to use hypoosmolar riboflavin depending on the degree of the ectatic disease.

Indications, contraindications, and surgical technique of PIOLs in patients with keratoconus have been previously reported and are essentially the same as in nonkeratoconic eyes.^{2,9} All patients are warned of the benefits and potential risks of the surgery, the potential progression of keratoconus and the potential change in refractive error despite CXL.

There is still no consensus on the appropriate interval between CXL and PIOLs implantation.¹⁰⁻¹² In our experience, after a minimum of 3 months following CXL, PIOL is considered once both manifest refraction and tomography scans are stable between two different time-points separated at least 2 months. However, there is a variability in the response to CXL that depends, among others, on the degree of ectasia, patient's age, and biomechanical properties of the cornea. Thus, the minimum interval between CXL and PIOL implantation should be individually determined.^{13,14} Other authors



Figs 1A to F: Orbscan topographies of a patient with progressive keratoconus. (A) Before CXL; (B) 5 months after CXL; (C) anterior elevation difference map before and after CXL. Stability of the keratoconus can be observed. (D–F) Toric Artiflex (Ophtec, Groningen, The Netherlands) PIOL properly implanted and centered in a patient previously operated of CXL. High magnification showing the appropriate amount of iris tissue grasped with the iris claw

have suggested to wait at least 6 months.¹⁰ Most importantly, when a temporary reduction of CDVA after CXL is observed, the implantation surgery should be delayed until CDVA has reached at least preoperative values. Figure 1 shows slit-lamp photograph and topographies of one of our treated patients.

DISCUSSION

Clinical Results of the combination of CXL and PIOL Implantation in Patients with Keratoconus

Outcomes of PIOL implantation in nonprogressive, keratoconic eyes are comparable to nonkeratoconic eyes in terms of efficacy, safety, and stability of refractive results.^{9,15-19} Both implantable collamer lenses (Visian ICL, STAAR Surgical Monrovia, CA) and the iris-claw PIOL (Artisan-flex, Ophtec, Groningen, the Netherlands) have been proposed as a valid alternative for the correction of the stable myopic astigmatism in patients with keratoconus.^{2,17-21}

Published clinical experience of the results of the combination of CXL and PIOL implantation in patients with progressive keratoconus is scarce.^{2,10,11,22} Tables 1 and 2 summarize the main outcomes of these studies. Spherical equivalent, cylinder, and minimum, maximum, and mean keratometry remain stable up to 4 years after CXL + PIOL implantation, which demonstrates the efficacy of CXL in stopping the progression of the cone. Predictability of refractive correction and safety in terms of visual acuity and the corneal endothelium is equivalent to nonkeratoconic eyes. In our study, we did not find any significant loss of endothelial cell density up to 3 years after surgery,

which suggests that the combination of CXL and toric Artiflex does not result in any additional loss.^{2,9,15,23} Regardless, ECC should be monitored at yearly intervals in all patients, as long-term studies have reported a significant decrease in ECCs at 5 and 10 years of about 9%.^{9,23}

Finally, other studies have combined more than two surgical strategies (Intracorneal Rings segments, CXL and toric PIOL or simultaneous CXL and Photorefractive keratectomy and spherical PIOL), which highlights the potential need of several surgical strategies to achieve complete visual rehabilitation in these complex patients when contact lens fitting is not an option.²⁴⁻²⁶

CONCLUSION

Corneal cross-linking combined with PIOL implantation is a valid therapeutic approach for progressive keratoconus with moderate-to-high refractive errors, regular or mildly irregular astigmatism, and good CDVA, especially in the face of significant anisometropia. Corneal cross-linking is the only treatment available that has demonstrated the ability of stopping the progression of keratoconus. Phakic intraocular lenses are effective and safe for the correction of moderate-to-high, regular refractive errors in both keratoconic and nonkeratoconic eyes. Stability of the disease should be confirmed before considering any refractive procedure.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This review article summarizes the clinical outcomes of the combination of CXL and PIOL implantation as a

Table 1: Summary of preoperative and postoperative refractive and topographic data of CXL and PIOL implantation

| n | PIOL | Mean age (years) | Preoperative | | | Post-CXL (Last follow-up PIOL implantation) | | | C-A (months) | | | Post-PIOL (Last follow-up visit) | | | F-U (months) |
|----|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| | | | SE (D) | Cyl (D) | K _{max} /K _{min} (D) | SE (D) | Cyl (D) | K _{max} /K _{min} (D) | SE (D) | Cyl (D) | K _{max} /K _{min} (D) | SE (D) | Cyl (D) | K _{max} /K _{min} (D) | |
| 17 | Toric Artiflex | 27 ± 4 | -6.99 ± 3.20 | -3.54 ± 1.39 | 46.11 ± 43.29 ± 1.17 | -6.93 ± 3.09 (p > 0.05) | -3.51 ± 1.93 (p > 0.05) | 46.17 ± 43.60 ± 1.26 (p > 0.05) | 3.9 ± 0.7 | -0.24 ± 0.40 (p < 0.05) | 0.39 (p < 0.05) | -0.62 ± 46.15 ± 1.23/ 36.9 ± 15 | 0.39 (p > 0.05) | 43.58 ± 1.13 | |
| 11 | Artiflex | 29 ± 4.5 | -5.70 ± 1.27 | -1.45 ± 0.63 | 48.20 ± 43.94 ± 2.92 | -5.25 ± 1.21 (p = 0.03) | -1.30 ± 0.67 (p = 0.13) | 46.93 ± 44.17 ± 1.64 (p < 0.05) | 6 | -0.27 ± 0.54 (p < 0.001) | -0.91 ± 0.64 (p = 0.04) | 46.06 ± 42.76 ± 2.06 (p < 0.05) | 0.64 (p < 0.05) | 46.06 ± 3.49/ 12 | |
| 16 | Toric ICL | 28.20 ± 12.11 | -7.24 ± 3.53 | 2.64 ± 1.28 | 52.29 ± 46.00 ± 3.58 | -7.16 ± 3.58 (p = 0.307) | 2.45 ± 1.19 (p = 0.047) | 51.33 ± 46.02 ± 2.99 (p = 0.001, and p = 0.551 respectively) | 6 | -0.89 ± 0.76 (p = 0.001) | 0.64 (p = 0.001) | 50.49 ± 45.14 ± 3.19 (p = 0.001) | 0.64 (p = 0.001) | 45.14 ± 3.19 (p = 0.004) | |
| 16 | Toric ICL | 25.5 ± 4 | -5.98 ± 4.39 | -4.91 ± 1.51 | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | 12 | 0.00 ± 0.18 | -0.05 ± 0.14 | N/R | N/R | 36 | |

ICL: Implantable Collamer Lens (STAAR Surgical, Monrovia, CA); C-A: Interval (months) between CXL and PIOL implantation; F-U: Total follow-up time (months from preoperative to last follow-up visit after PIOL implantation); N: number of eyes; SE: spherical equivalent; Cyl: cylinder; D: Diopters; K_{max}: Keratometry readings at steepest meridian; K_{min}: Keratometry readings at flattest meridian; N/R: not reported; p < 0.05 threshold for statistical significance. Statistical analysis performed preoperatively vs post-CXL, and preoperatively vs post-PIOL

Table 2: Summary of preoperative and postoperative visual acuity, cECC, and complications of CXL and PIOL implantation

| | Preoperative | | | Post-CXL (last follow-up before PIOL implantation) | | | Post-PIOL (last follow-up visit) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | LogMar CDVA | cECC | LogMar CDVA | LogMar CDVA | cECC | LogMar UDVA* | LogMar CDVA | cECC | % eyes UDVA ≥ 20/40 | % Gain ≥ 1 lines CDVA | % Loss ≥ 2 lines CDVA | Complications ^{†‡} |
| Güell et al ^{2-4,9} | 0.10 ± 0.09 | 2847 ± 272 | 0.10 ± 0.09 | 0.17 ± 0.13 (p < 0.001) | 2868 ± 117 (p > 0.05) | 0.17 ± 0.13 (p < 0.001) | 0.10 ± 0.09 (p < 0.001) | 2865 ± 131 (p > 0.05) | 94.1 | 30 | 0 | Mild giant cell reaction (11.7%) |
| Izquierdo et al ¹⁰ | 0.14 ± 0.06 | 2759 ± 159 | 0.12 ± 0.06 | 0.16 ± 0.06 (p < 0.001) | 2739 ± 156 (p = 0.46) | 0.16 ± 0.06 (p < 0.001) | 0.04 ± 0.05 (p < 0.001) | 2668 ± 133 (p = 0.03) | 100 | 63.63 | 0 | Mild haze (18.1%) |
| Fadlallah et al ¹² | 0.15 ± 0.06 | N/R | 0.15 ± 0.06 | 0.17 ± 0.06 | N/R | 0.17 ± 0.06 | 0.12 ± 0.04 | N/R | 100 | 43.75 | 6.25 (1/16 eye) | None |
| Shafik Shaheen et al ²² | 0.56 ± 0.13 [±] | 2850 ^Y | 0.63 ± 0.14 [±] | 0.88 ± 0.18 [±] | N/R | 0.88 ± 0.18 [±] | 0.89 ± 0.17 [±] | 2594 ^V | 81% | N/R | 0 | None |

cECC: Central endothelial cell counts; N/R: Not reported; [±]Snellen decimal; *All eyes presented preoperative and post-CXL UDVA of counting fingers; [†]Inflammatory reaction completely resolved after topical steroids in all cases; ^VStandard deviation and p value not reported; p < 0.05 threshold for statistical significance. Statistical analysis performed preoperatively vs post-CXL, and preoperatively vs post-PIOL

valid therapeutic approach for visual rehabilitation of progressive keratoconus. Although longer-term follow-up clinical data from prospective RCTs are needed, clinical outcomes are excellent and equivalent to nonkeratoconic eyes up to 3 years after surgery.

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