ABSTRACT

Aim: To analyze the clinical and functional outcomes of correction of high myopia in eyes with the first stage of keratoconus using femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing implantation.

Materials and methods: Thirty eyes (15 patients) with the first stage of keratoconus and high myopia underwent femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing implantation. Mean corneal thickness was 468 ± 12.4 µm. MyoRings were inserted in the intrastromal pockets with diameter 9.0 mm at the depth of 300 µm using femtosecond laser IntraLase FS 60 kHz.

Results: Mean uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA) value increased from 1.2 ± 0.03 to 0.3 ± 0.1 logMAR 6 months after operation, mean best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) value increased from 0.24 ± 0.09 to 0.18 ± 0.03 logMAR. Then UCVA and BCVA values remained practically unaltered during the whole follow-up period.

Conclusion: The MyoRing implantation stabilizes the keratoconus by enhancing the biomechanical properties of the cornea and simultaneously improves visual acuity due to correction of high myopia.

Keywords: Femtosecond laser, High myopia, MyoRing.

How to cite this article: Sinitsyn MV, Pashtayev NP, Pozdeyeva NA. Femtosecond Laser-assisted Intrastromal MyoRing Implantation in Eyes with Keratoconus and High Myopia. Int J Kerat Ect Cor Dis 2018;7(1):6-11.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, a new method of intrastromal MyoRing implantation for stabilizing keratoconus and correction of concomitant high myopia was proposed. Due to applanation of corneal surface, it allows correction of high myopia with spherical component up to 20 D and cylindrical component up to −4.5 D in eyes with keratoconus. The MyoRing is inserted into the corneal pocket formed with the specialized mechanical microkeratome or femtosecond laser. The diameter of the pocket is 9.0 mm and its depth is 300 µm. MyoRing is made of polymeric material based on polymethylmethacrylate. The MyoRing diameter ranges from 5.0 to 8.0 mm with a step of 1 mm, and its height ranges from 200 to 400 µm with a step of 20 µm.

AIM

The purpose of the present study is to make an analysis of clinical and functional outcomes of correction of high myopia using femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing implantation in eyes with the first stage of keratoconus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We have operated on 30 eyes of 15 patients with the first stage of keratoconus (according to the Amsler–Krumeich classification) and high myopia. All patients underwent femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing (Dioptrx, Austria) implantation. The mean corneal thickness was 468 ± 12.4 µm. The mean age of patients was 28 ± 4 years. Ocular media of all eyes were clear. Femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing implantation was performed in two stages. Stage I represented creation of an intrastromal pocket with diameter 9.0 mm at the depth of 300 µm and an incision tunnel 1.0 mm long and 4.0 mm wide using femtosecond laser IntraLase FS 60 kHz (AMO, USA). At stage II, the MyoRing was inserted in the corneal pocket. The MyoRing’s diameter was 5.0 mm, its height ranged from 280 to 320 µm, and the width was 0.5 mm. The MyoRing’s parameters were calculated using nomogram (Daxer 2010) taking into account the minimum corneal thickness and spherical equivalent (SE) value.

Before and after operation, we examined the anterior eye segment with Pentacam HR (Oculus, Germany), optical coherence tomograph RTVue 100 CAM (Optovue, Inc., USA), corneal topographer (Tomey 4, Japan), ocular
response analyzer (Reichert, USA), and confocal microscope Confoscan 4 (Nidek, Japan). The mean postoperative follow-up period was 12 months (6–14 months).

Data were analyzed on a personal computer with statistical software Statistica 6.1 (“StatSoft”, USA). Accuracy of variations was estimated with parametric criterion for dependent variables (Student’s t-test, p) due to the symmetrical distribution of the aggregate value of the parameters. Variations between the samples were considered significant at p < 0.05.

RESULTS

There were no preoperative and postoperative complications in all patients. Early postoperative period was uneventful. All eyes were quiet during the first few days after surgery. The ocular media were clear. Some patients had local subconjunctival hemorrhage due to vacuum ring application. MyoRings were implanted into intrastromal pockets at the estimated depth (Fig. 1).

To evaluate the results of the study for their efficiency, safety, predictability, and stability were defined.

Efficiency

To evaluate the operation efficiency, we analyzed the ratio of postoperative UCVA (UCVA postoperative) to preoperative BCVA (BCVA preoperative). The efficiency coefficient was 1.1 ± 0.39 (Graph 1).

Safety

None of the patients lost a single BCVA line postoperatively. BCVA did not change in 67% (20 eyes), the acquisition of 1 BCVA line in Golovin-Sivtsev table was observed in 17% (5 eyes), the acquisition of two lines was observed in 7% (2 eyes), and the acquisition of three lines was observed in 10% (3 eyes) (Graph 2). The safety coefficient was 1.3 ± 0.42 (p = 0.05).

Predictability

The predictability of the result (correction accuracy) was calculated by the percent of eyes with deviation within the ranges of ±0.5, ±1.0, and ±2.0 D of the planned refraction 1 year after operation. The SE predictability within the range of ±0.5 D was in 47% (14 eyes), within the range of ±1.0 D, it was in 60% (18 eyes), and within the range of ±2.0 D, it was in 100% (30 eyes) (p = 0.045) (Graphs 3 and 4). The predictability of the cylindrical component within the range of ±0.5 D was 47% (14 eyes) and within the range of ±1.0 D, it was 87% (26 eyes) (p = 0.002) (Graph 5).

Stability

Using refractometry and corneal topographer, the stability of parameters was observed 10 to 12 months after operation. The mean SE refractive regress during

---

**Graph 1:** Uncorrected distance visual acuity after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing
The mean UCVA value increased from 1.2 ± 0.03 logMAR to 0.3 ± 0.1 logMAR 6 months after operation, and the mean BCVA value increased from 0.24 ± 0.09 logMAR 0.18 ± 0.03 logMAR (Table 1). After that, UCVA and BCVA values remained unchanged throughout the follow-up period. Six months after operation, the spherical refraction component decreased from −12.85 ± 2.72 to −0.75 ± 0.35 D. The cylindrical component decreased from −2.28 ± 1.53 to −1.49 ± 1.0 D. By the 12th month of follow-up, the spherical component had slightly increased up to −1.1 ± 0.25 D and the cylindrical component had decreased to −0.99 ± 0.45 D.

According to pachymetry results, the minimum corneal thickness remained practically unaltered at the level of 470 ± 10 µm (p = 0.0322).

**Analysis of Corneal Biomechanics Alteration**

In 6 months after operation, the corneal resistance factor (CRF) increased from 8.43 ± 1.49 to 8.6 ± 0.98 mm Hg. The corneal hysteresis (CH) increased from 8.72 ± 1.31 to 8.9 ± 1.40 mm Hg. Then, by the 12th month of follow-up, CRF increased up to 8.8 ± 1.21 mm Hg and CH increased up to 9.1 ± 1.23 mm Hg.
stromal nerve thickening (Fig. 4), indicating the activation of metabolic processes in the cornea. Structural and morphological stromal changes were visualized only in the pocket area with moderate folding (Fig. 5) and hypocellularity. The MyoRing was hyperreflective and it made it difficult to visualize the posterior stroma and endothelium. Above the MyoRing a moderate clarity disturbance was visualized in the anterior stroma due to the shadow cast by the hyperreflective ring. In the corneal tunnel area, the stroma was healing with an epithelial plug in five eyes (17%), neither epithelial cell invasion into intrastromal pocket nor corneal tunnel was observed (Fig. 6). The intact adjacent stroma was unaltered. Six months after operation, we visualized the decrease of active keratocytes (Fig. 7), reduction of stromal nerve thickness (Fig. 8), stromal folds (Fig. 9), and solitary hyperreflective spots (Fig. 10). Twelve months after operation, the keratocytes morphology and stromal nerve thickness were comparable to the preoperative. Solitary hyperreflective spots (Fig. 11) and mild stromal folds (Fig. 12) were visualized in some cases.

CONCLUSION
Clinical and functional analysis of the correction of high myopia in eyes with the first stage of keratoconus using femtosecond laser-assisted intrastromal MyoRing implantation

Confocal Biomicroscopy
The preoperative confocal microscopy showed that the corneal stroma was clear without any morphological peculiarities. One month after operation in the central optic zone, some active keratocytes were visible in the posterior stroma (Fig. 2). At the corneal pocket edge, we visualized moderate stromal clarity disturbance and a few hyperreflective spots (Fig. 3) of different form and size, accumulation of hyperreflective keratocytes, and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Preoperative</th>
<th>Postoperative</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Preoperative</th>
<th>Postoperative</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UCVA (logMAR)</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.11</td>
<td>0.00001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCVA (logMAR)</td>
<td>0.24 ± 0.09</td>
<td>0.18 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.0088</td>
<td>0.17 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.00832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphere, D</td>
<td>-12.85 ± 2.72</td>
<td>-0.75 ± 0.35</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>-1.1 ± 0.25</td>
<td>0.00012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder, D</td>
<td>-2.28 ± 1.53</td>
<td>-1.49 ± 1.0</td>
<td>0.0168</td>
<td>-0.99 ± 0.45</td>
<td>0.03221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRF, mm Hg</td>
<td>8.43 ± 1.49</td>
<td>8.6 ± 0.98</td>
<td>0.0183</td>
<td>8.8 ± 1.21</td>
<td>0.01621</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH, mm Hg</td>
<td>8.72 ± 1.31</td>
<td>8.9 ± 1.40</td>
<td>0.05752</td>
<td>9.1 ± 1.23</td>
<td>0.01258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD: Standard deviation
Fig. 2: Confocal microscopy active keratocytes in the posterior stroma 1 month after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing

Fig. 3: Confocal microscopy hyperreflective spots in the corneal pocket 1 month after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing

Fig. 4: Confocal microscopy thickened stromal nerve 1 month after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing

Fig. 5: Confocal microscopy moderate folding of stroma 1 month after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing

Fig. 6: Confocal microscopy epithelial plug in the corneal tunnel 1 month after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing

Fig. 7: Confocal microscopy reduction in the number of active keratocytes 6 months after femtolaser-assisted intrastromal implantation of MyoRing
within a 12-month follow-up period showed stabilization of the keratoconus by enhancing the biomechanical properties of the cornea and simultaneously correcting high myopia.

REFERENCES

7. Sinitsyn MV, Pozdeyeva NA, Pashtayev NP. Comparative analysis of the intrastromal MyoRing implantation performed with the femtosecond laser. Int J Kerat Ect Cor Dis 2017 Jul-Dec;6(2):49-57.