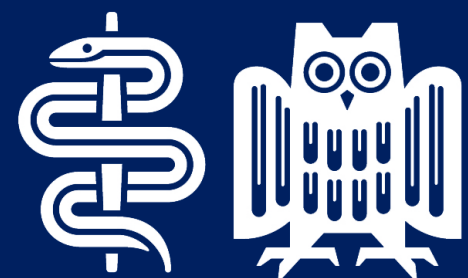


# Die stadiengerechte Therapie des Keratokonus

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Klinik für Augenheilkunde, Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes UKS, Homburg/Saar



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des Saarlandes

Klinik für Augenheilkunde

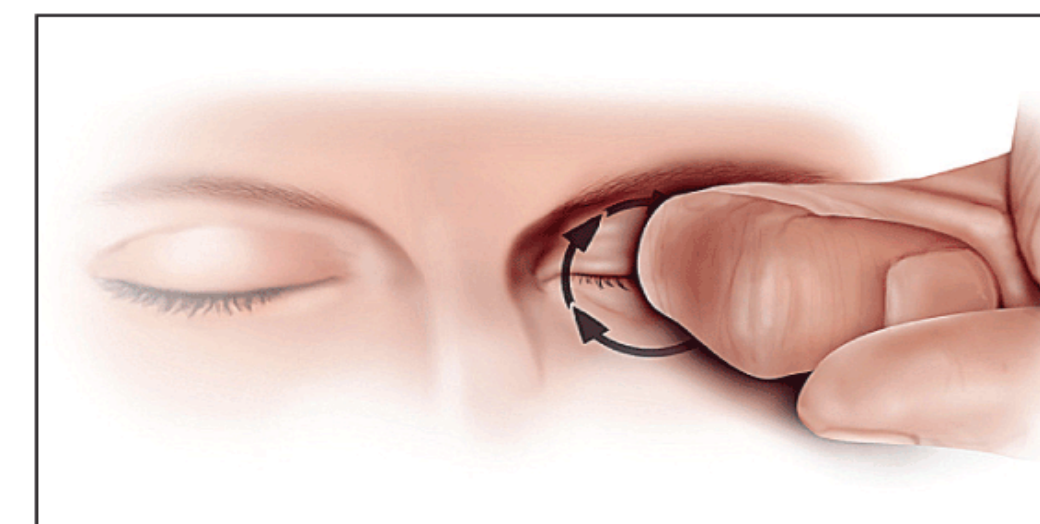
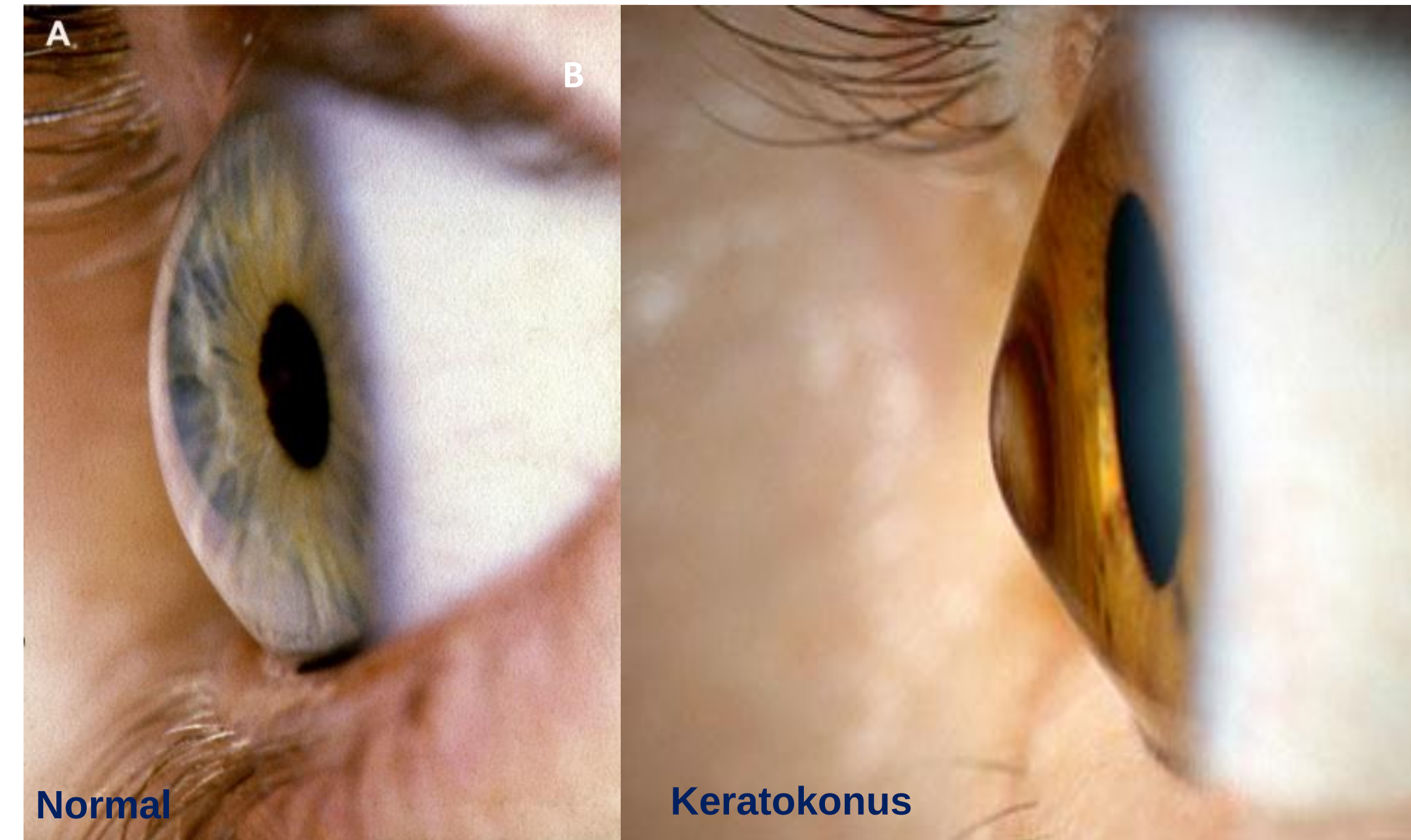
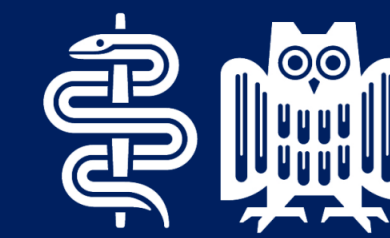


# Definition

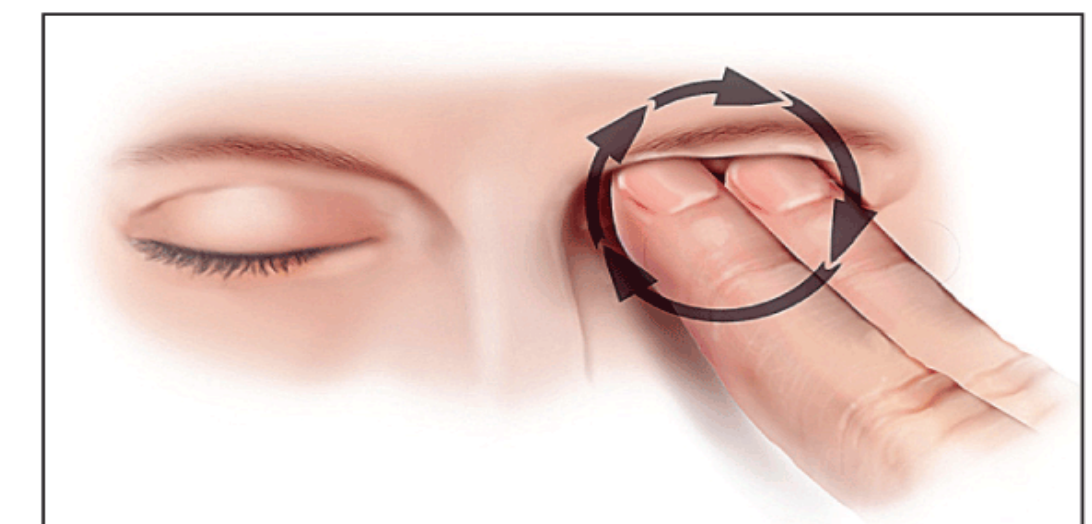
- Keratokonus ist eine beidseitige, inflammatorische, progressive kegelförmige Hornhautvorwölbung mit Ausdünnung an der Kegelspitze
- Häufigkeit von 1,38:1000 in der Normalbevölkerung

## Multifaktorielle Ursachen:

- Genetische Faktoren
- Immunologische Faktoren
- Chronisches Augenreiben
- Andere Faktoren



**Figure 5. The KC patient will often use a knuckle to generate greater pressure through the center of the lid, applied with a circular motion.**



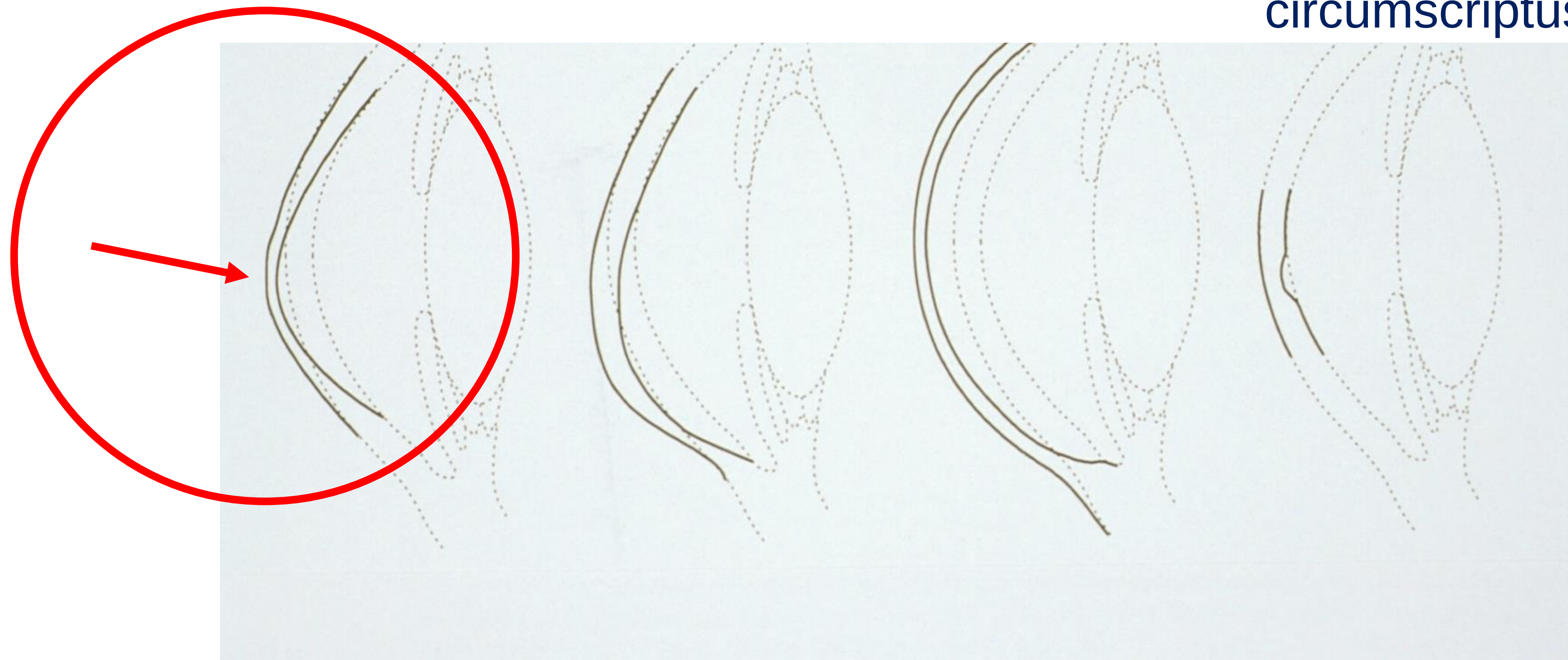
**Figure 6. The KC patient may also generate intense central pressure by applying their finger tip(s) to the central lid, often with a circular motion.**

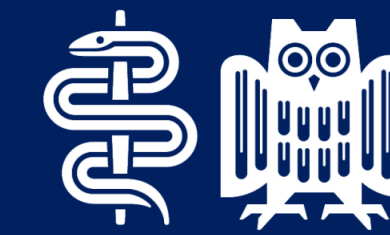
Keratokonius

Keratotorus  
= PMD

Keratoglobus

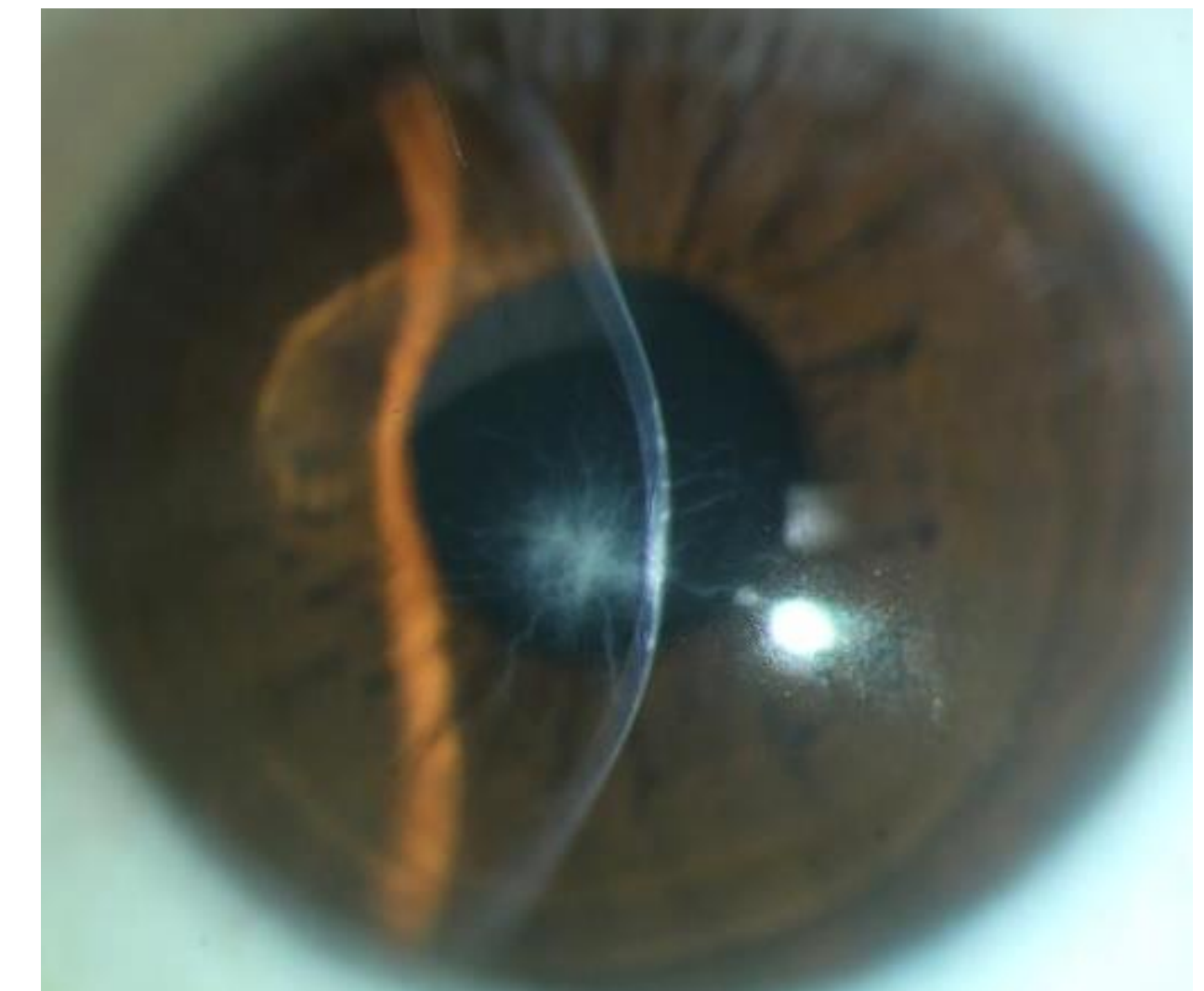
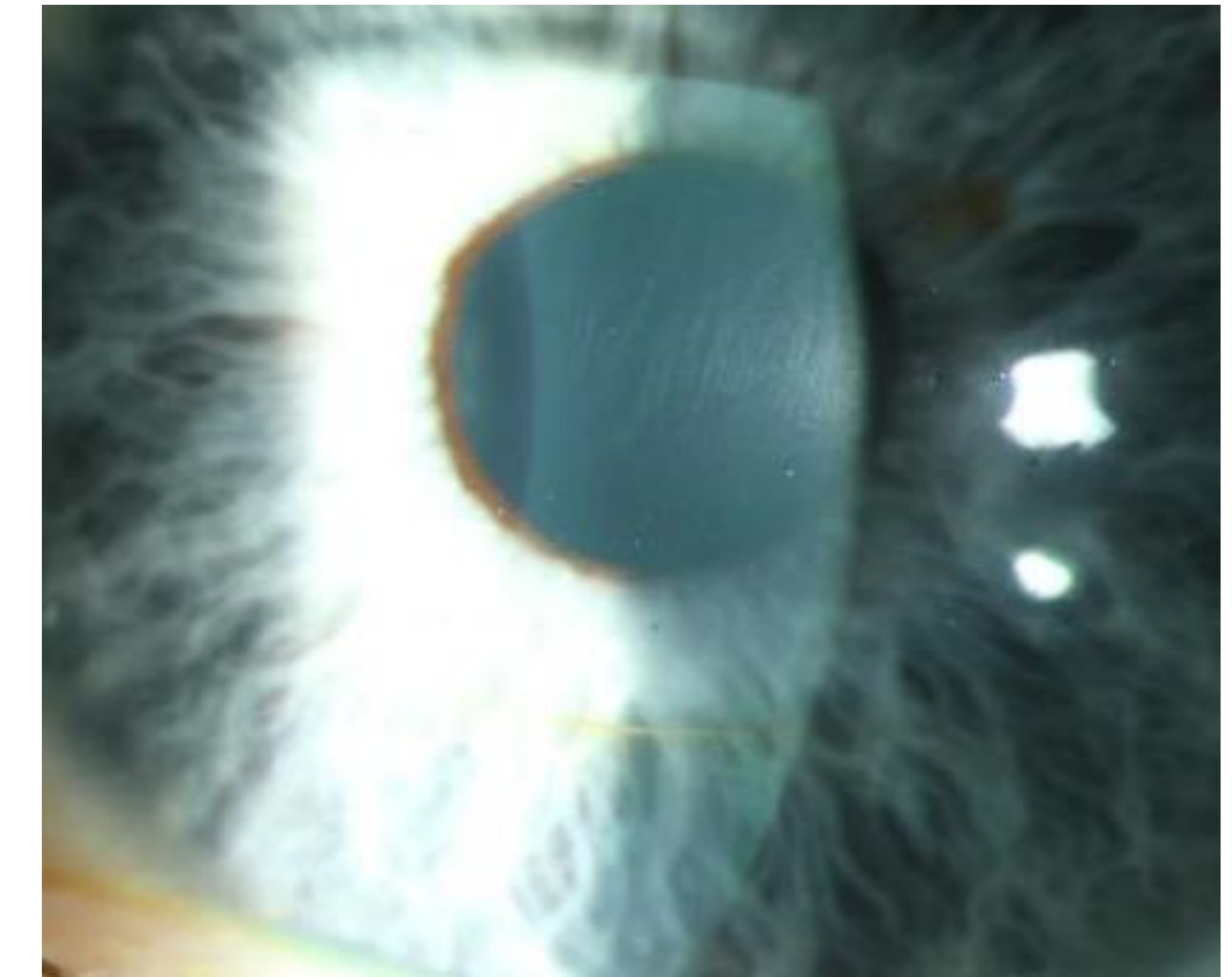
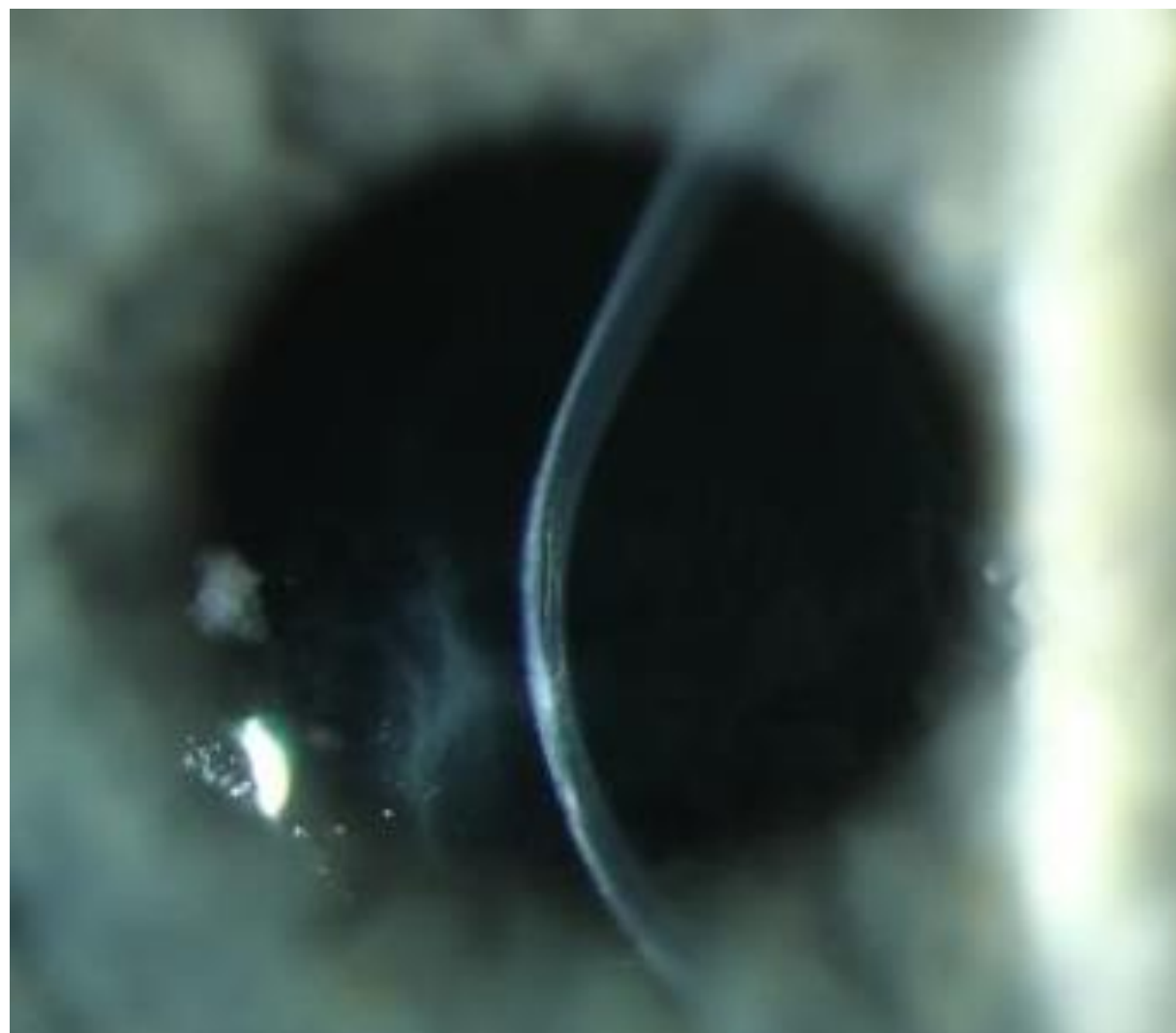
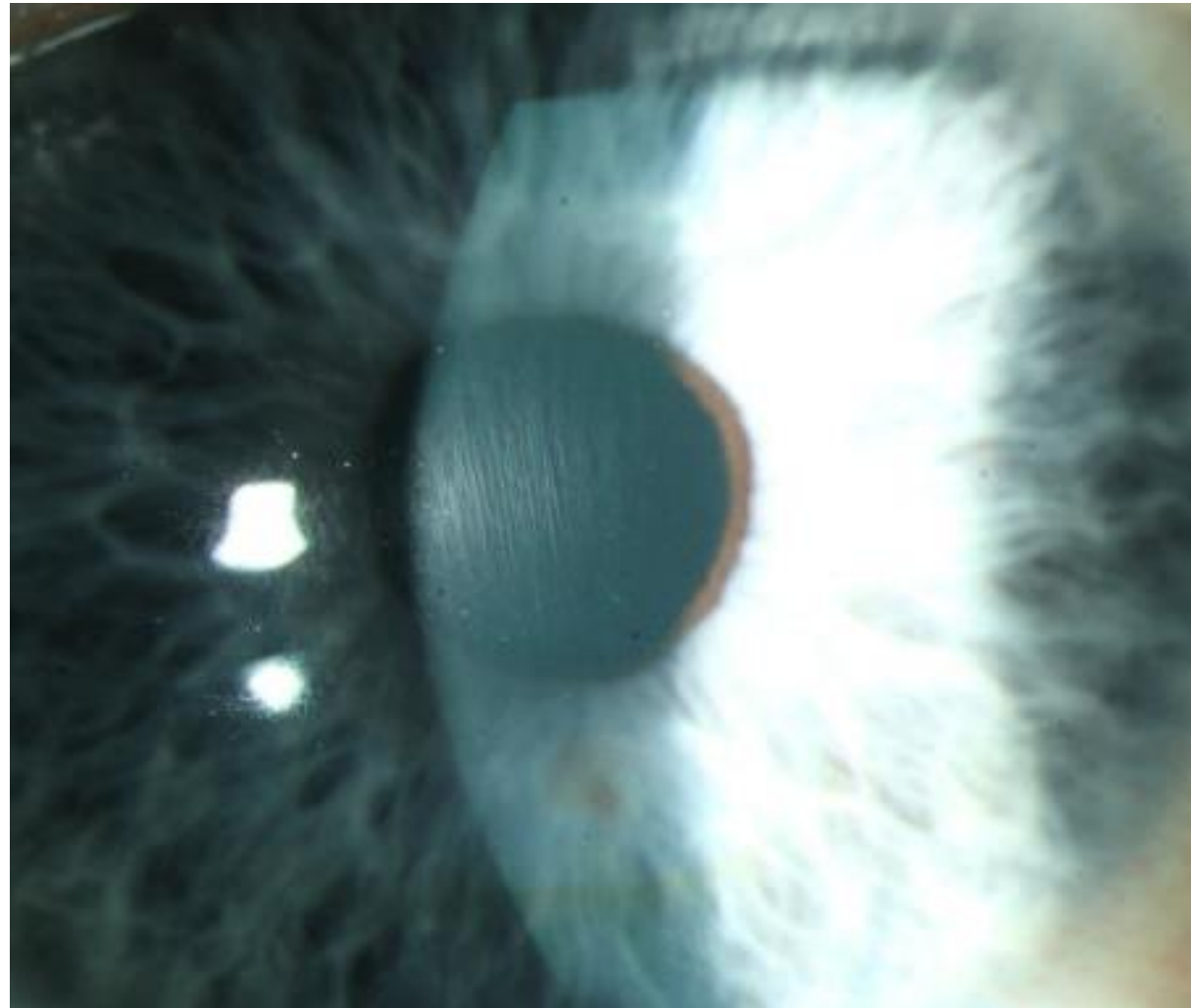
Keratokonius posticus  
circumscripius



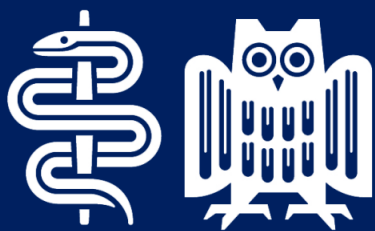


- Parazentrale Stromaverdünnung
- Vogt-Linien
- Fleischer Ring
- Subepitheliale Knötchen
- Oberfächliche Narben
- Prädescemetale Narben (nach akutem Keratokonus)

## Spaltlampenbefunde

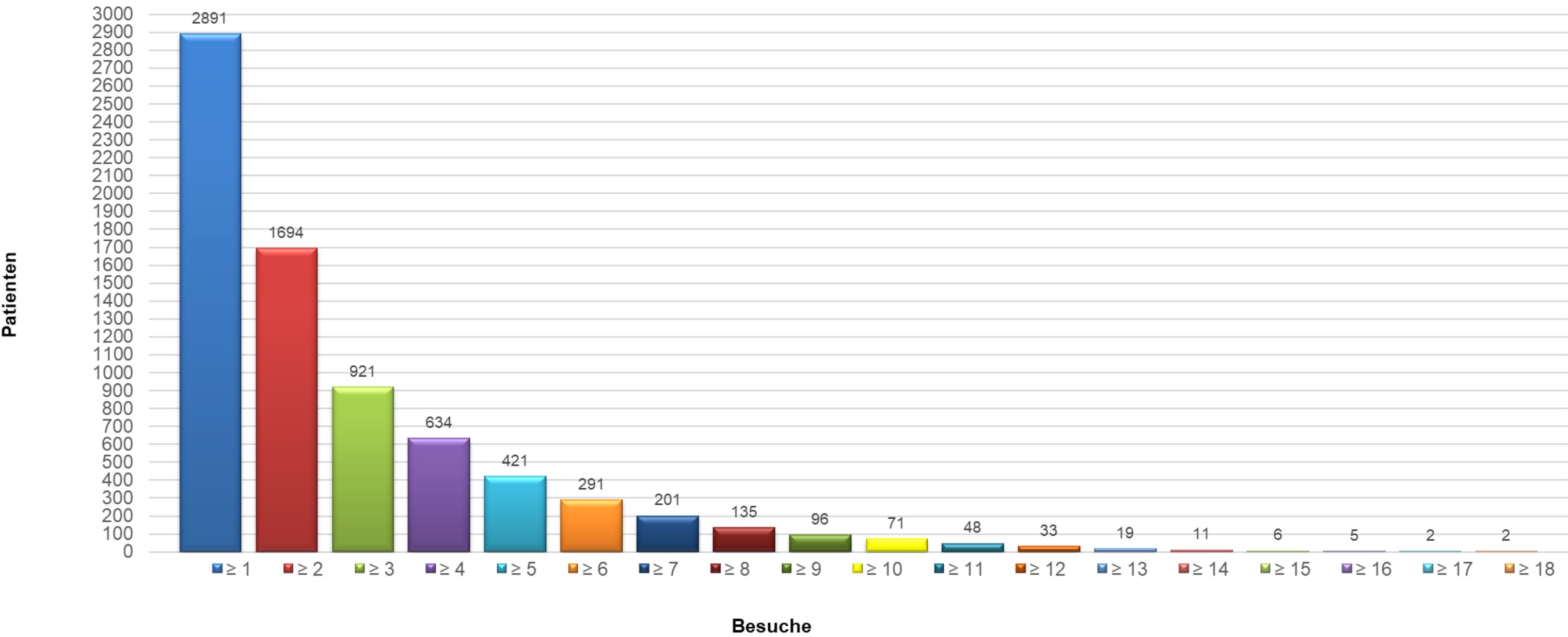


*Dank an Herrn M. Müller, Photolabor, UKS*



Seit 2010 sind bisher **2891** Patienten erfasst - **1694** davon im Langzeitverlauf

September 2023  
Homburger Keratoconus Center HKC



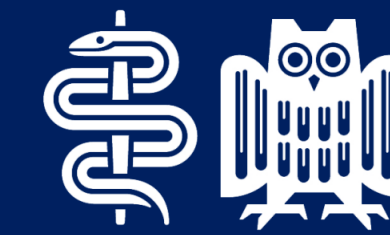
Herzlichen Dank an:

Frau Jullien  
Frau Klühspies

Frau Lang  
Frau Darancik  
Frau Raber



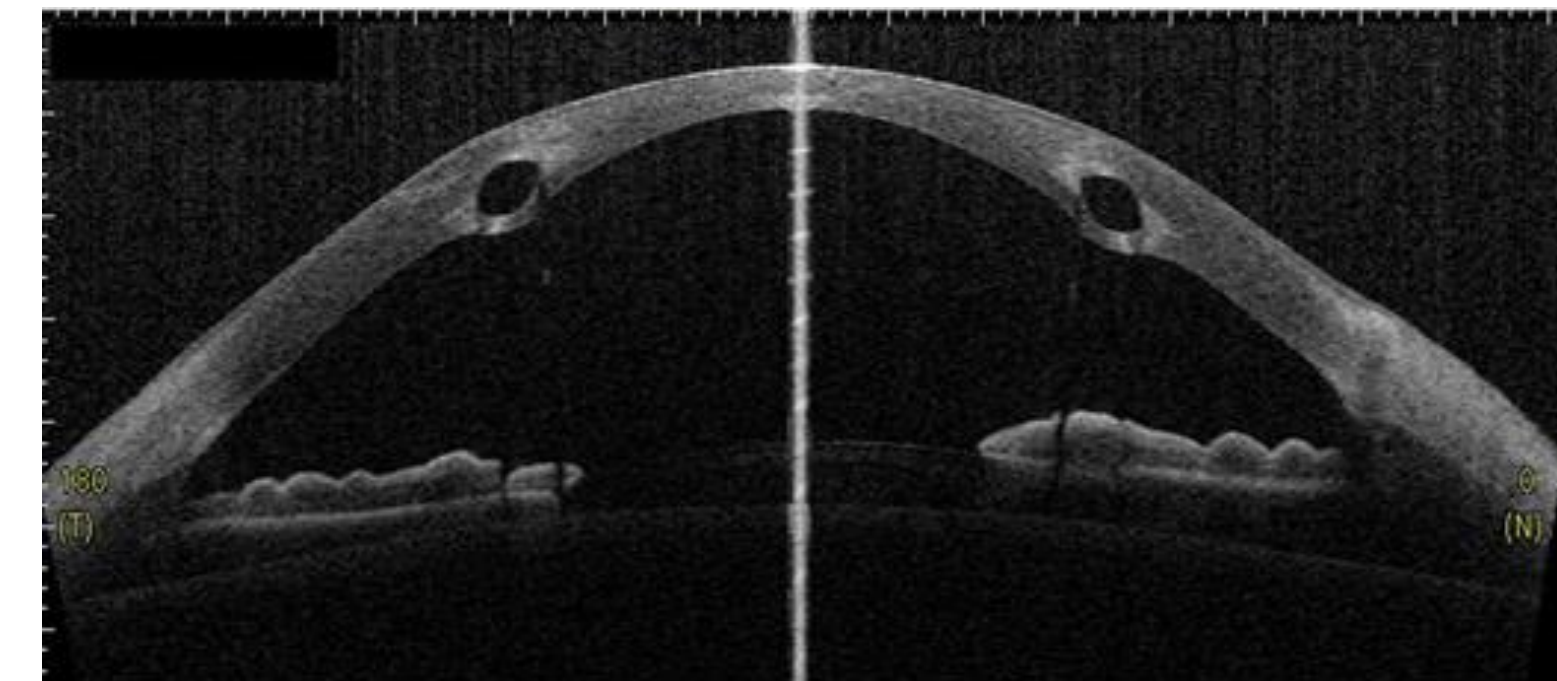
# Prinzipielle Therapieoptionen beim KK



- Brille
- (Weiche Kontaktlinse)
- ~~Harte~~ - Formstabile sauerstoffdurchlässige Kontaktlinse



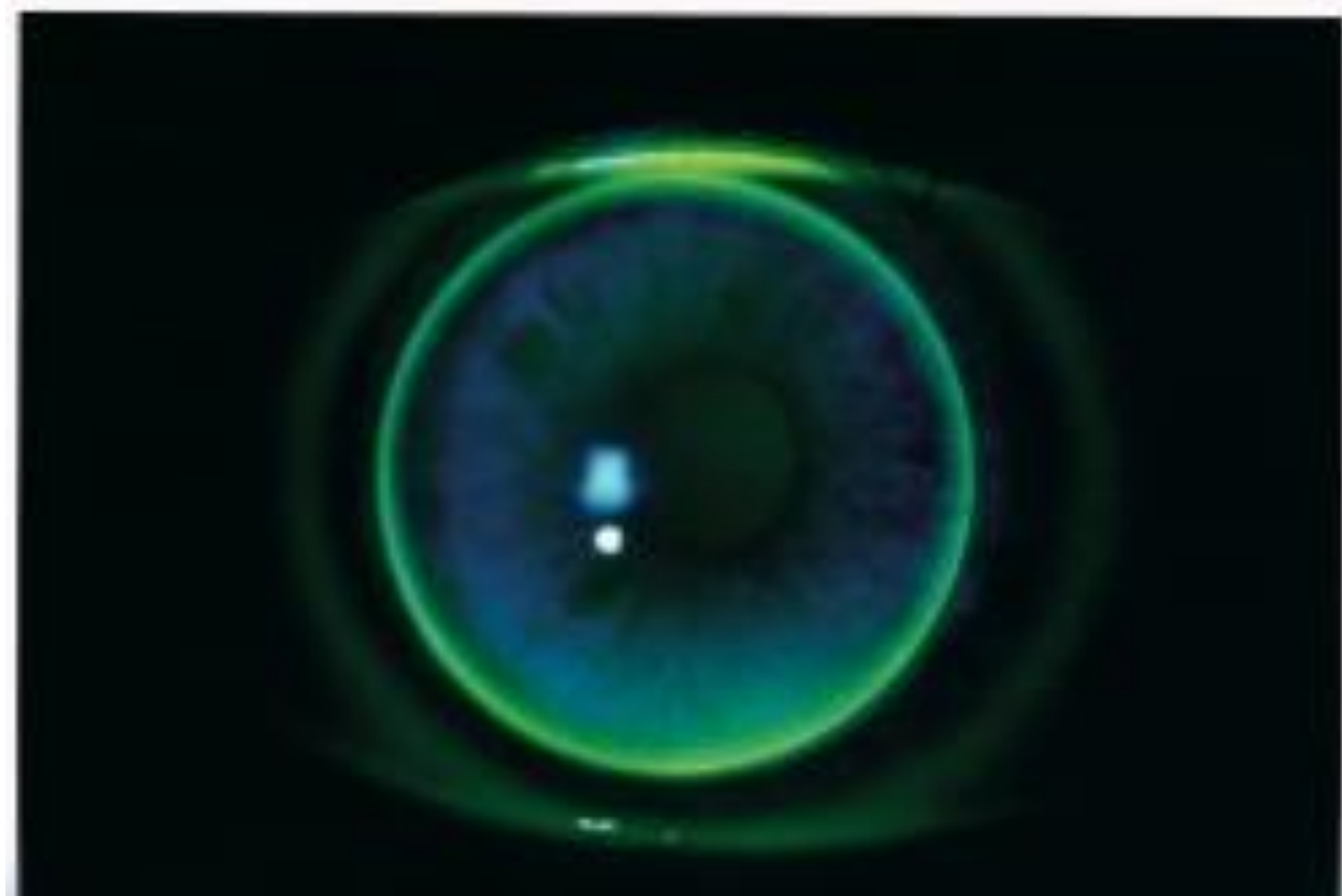
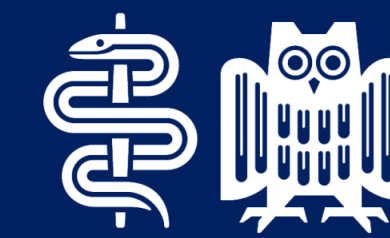
- Riboflavin-UVA-Crosslinking (CXL)
- Intrastromale Ringsegmente (fs-Laser)
- Phototherapeutische Keratektomie (PTK)
- Tiefstromale Kompressionsnähte bei Akutem Keratokonus
- [[ Epikeratophakie (nach Kaufman) ]]
- [[ Bowman-Transplantation oder Schweinelentikel-Implantat ]]
- Keratoplastik
  - tief lamellär (DALK)
  - perforierend (Excimerlaser-assistiert)



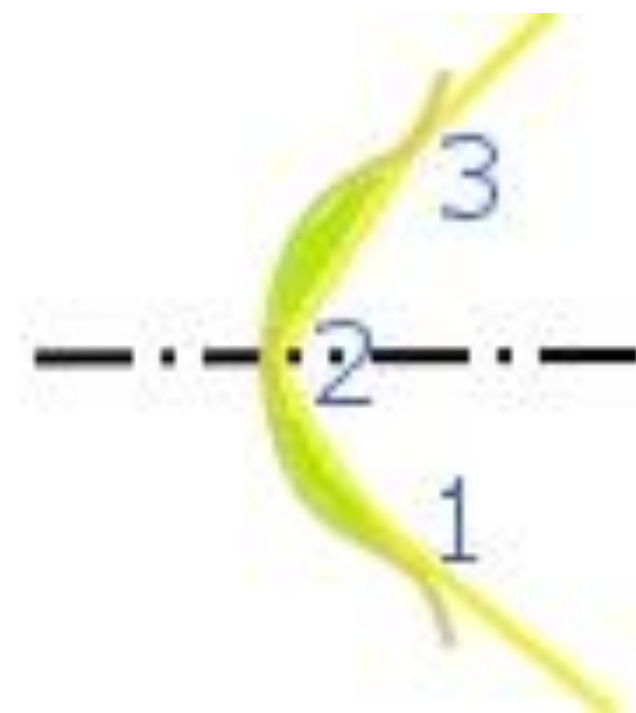
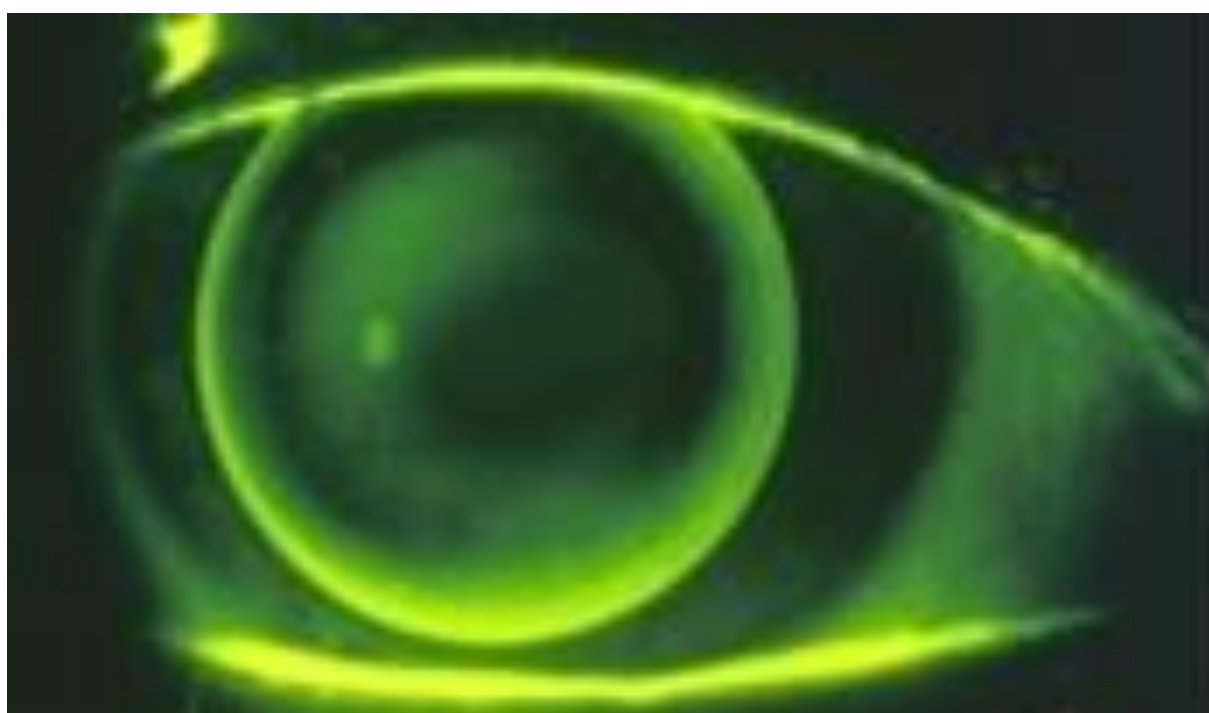
- **O<sub>2</sub>-durchlässige formstabile KL**
  - **erste Wahl !**
- Weiche Silikon-Hydrogel-KL
  - Auswahl an Parametern begrenzt
  - weniger O<sub>2</sub> – Durchlässigkeit !
- Hybridlinsen
- „Hucke-Pack System“ = harte auf weiche CL
  - möglichst Silikon-Hydrogel
- Sklerallinsen (bei fortgeschrittener PMD oder Keratoglobus)
  - Ultima ratio ?



# Kontaktlinsen-Typen

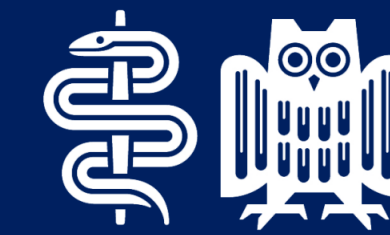


Guter Sitz einer „normalen“ formstabilen KL



3-Punkt-Kontur-Auflage bei Keratokonus

# Phototherapeutische Keratektomie (PTK)



## Indikation:

Subepitheliale Knötchen/Narben in der optischen Zone

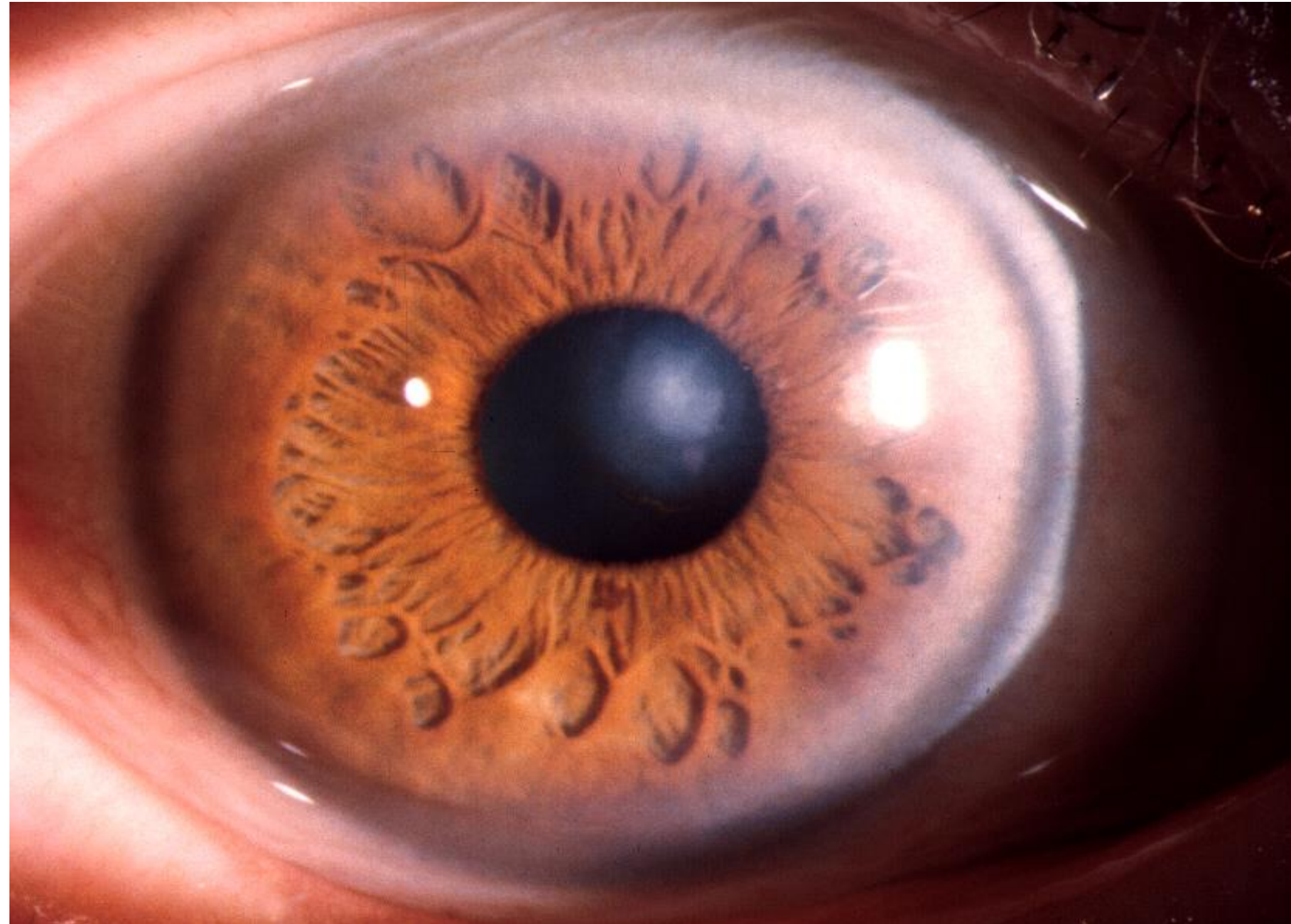
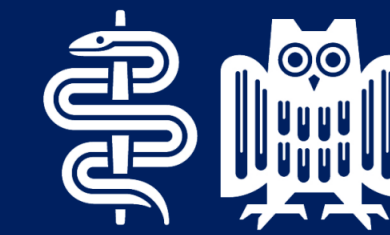
## Ziel:

Verbesserung/Ermöglichung des Kontaktlinsensitzes

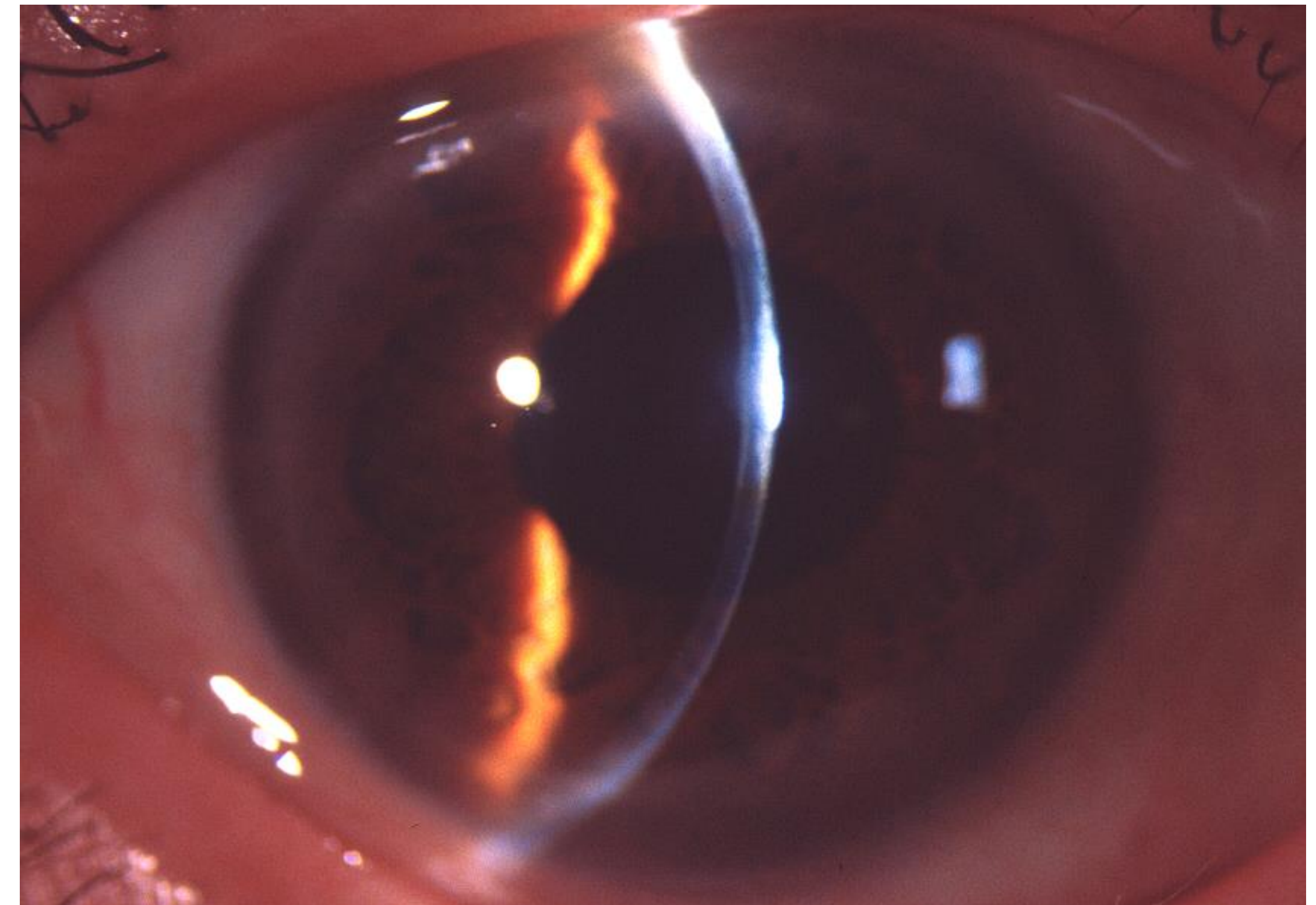
## Cave:

So wenig wie möglich abtragen – Biomechanik!

# PTK bei parazentralem subepithelialen Knötchen



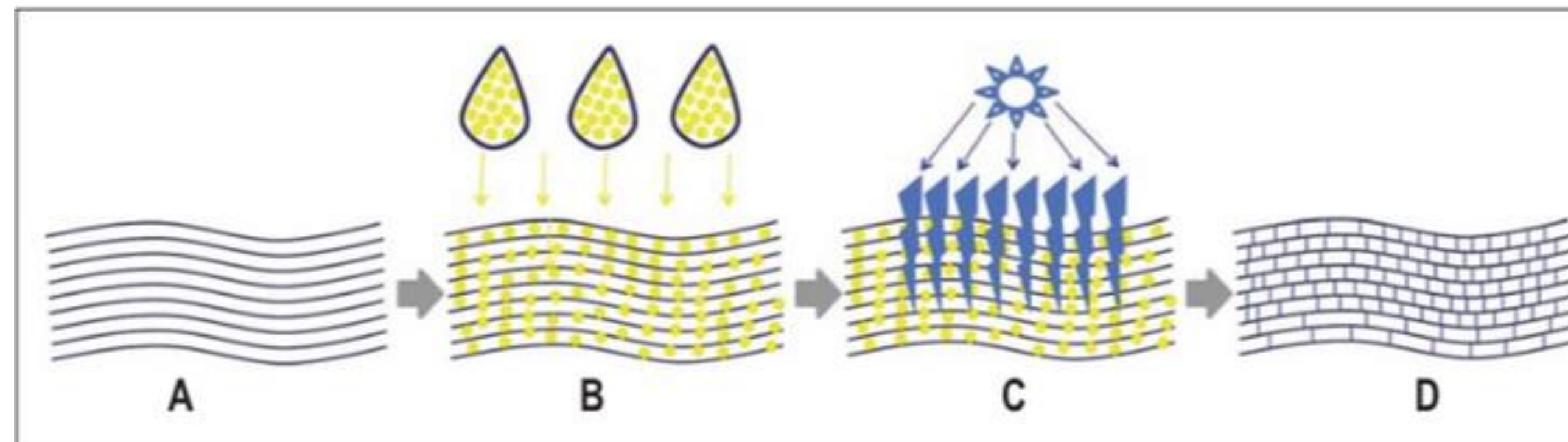
Primäres Ziel:  
Verbesserung des KL-Sitzes



- **Stabilität der Hornhaut verbessern**
- über längeren Zeitraum formstabile Keratokonus-Kontaktlinsen tragen können
- den Zeitpunkt einer Keratoplastik hinauszögern

**Nicht unbedingt zu versprechen ist:**

- eine deutliche Verbesserung der Sehkraft !



Quervernetzung von Kollagenfibrillen

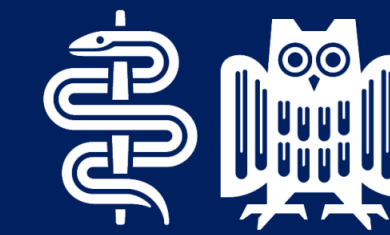
Abnahme der Hornhautdicke



Progredienz > 1Dpt /Jahr

Pachymetrie > 400µm ohne Epithel

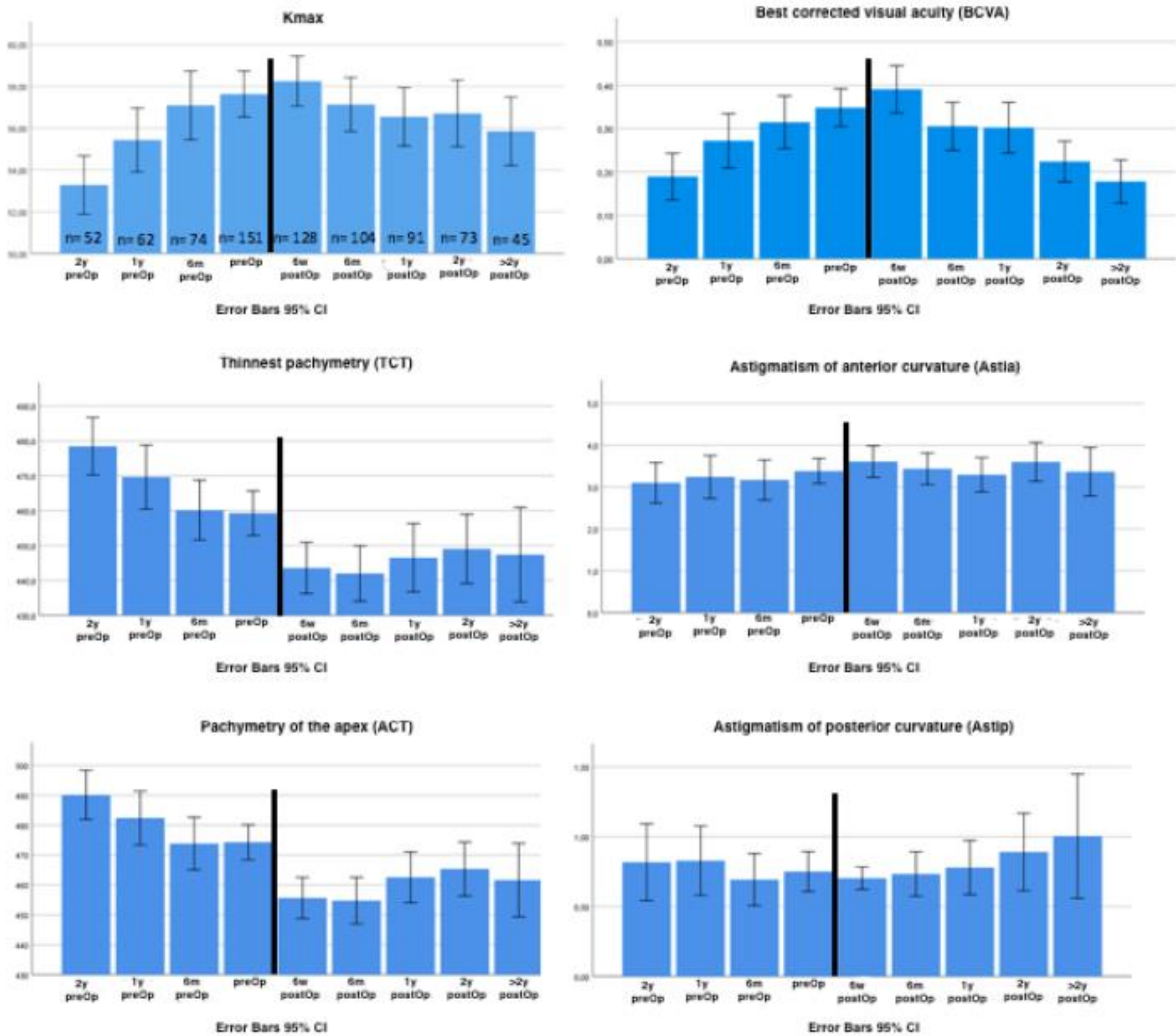
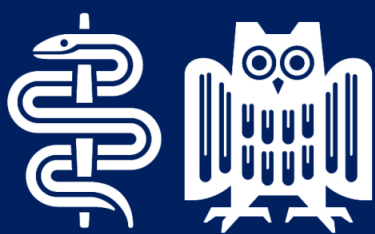
## CXL - Wann ?

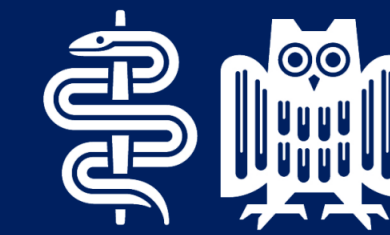


- **Bei Progression:**
  - Zunahme der Brechkraft der Hornhaut ( **$K_{max} > 1 \text{ D}$** )
  - Zunahme des subjektiv bestimmten Astigmatismus (um **1D**)
  - Abnahme der Basiskurve der **KL um 0,1 mm**
  - Zunahme der Hornhautverdünnung (um **30  $\mu\text{m}$** ) [nicht bei den GBA-Kriterien]
    - nach 1 Jahr
- **Kinder, Trisomie 21, Neurodermitis**
- Wenig sinnvoll, wenn der Visus schon deutlich eingeschränkt ist !



CXL - Eigene Daten





- Hornhautdicke  $< 400 \mu\text{m}$
- Hornhautnarben
- Akuter Keratokonus
- Kollagenosen (z.B. Sklerodermie)
- Schwere Neurodermitis
- Erkrankungen aus dem rheumatischen Formenkreis



Original Article

## Individualized Corneal Cross-linking With Riboflavin and UV-A in Ultrathin Corneas: The Sub400 Protocol

Farhad Hafezi <sup>a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z</sup>, Sabine Kling <sup>f</sup>, Francesca Gilardoni <sup>a, b</sup>, Nikki Hafezi <sup>b</sup>, Mark Hillen <sup>b</sup>, Reyhaneh Abrishamchi <sup>a, b</sup>, Jose Alvaro P. Gomes <sup>a, g</sup>, Cosimo Mazzotta <sup>h, i</sup>, J. Bradley Randleman <sup>j</sup>, Emilio A. Torres-Netto <sup>a, b, g, d</sup>

Show more

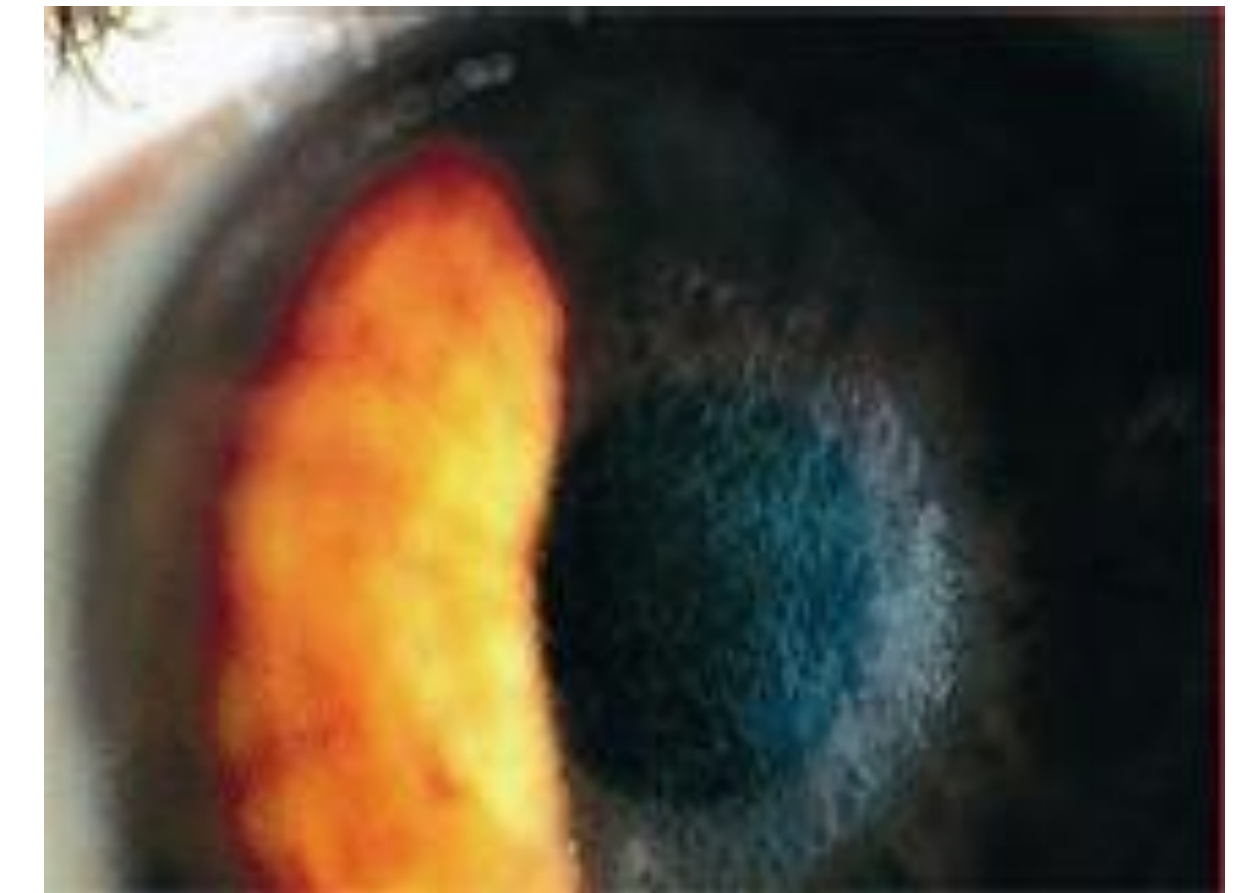
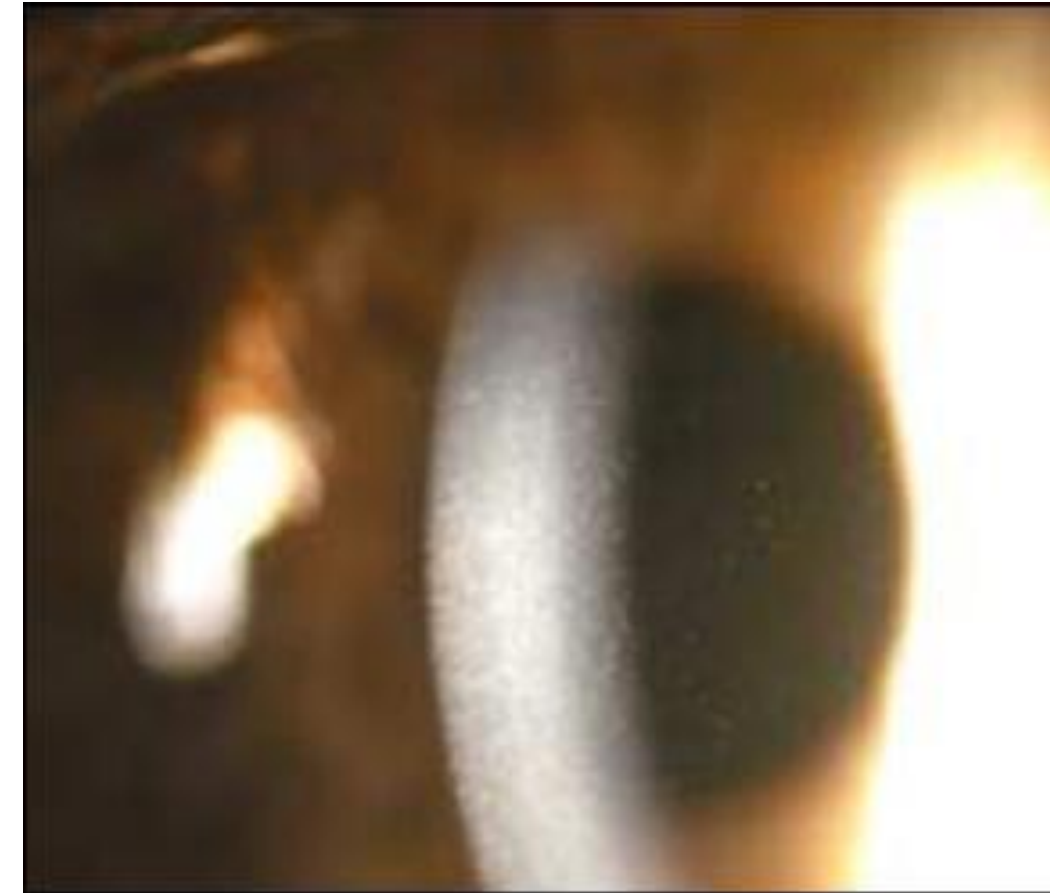
+ Add to Mendeley Share Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2020.12.011>

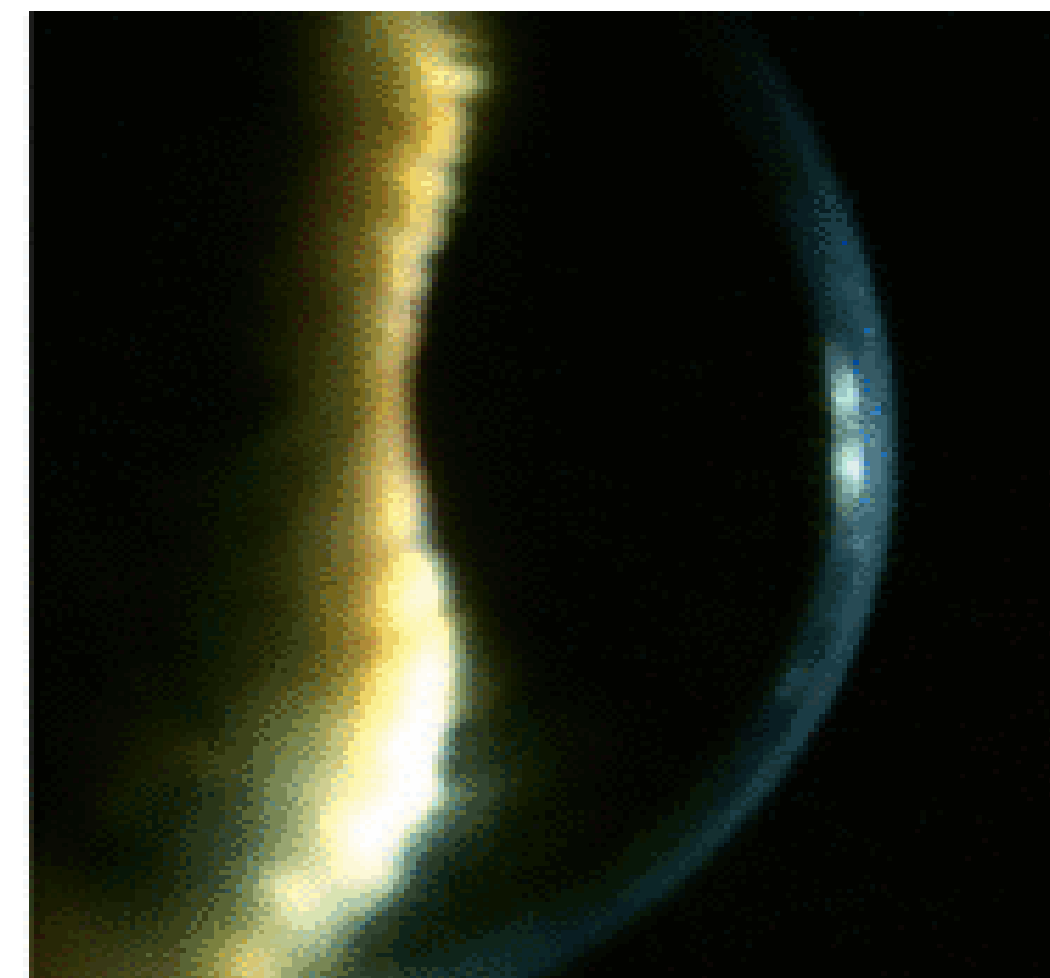
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- Hornhautdicke 214-398 $\mu\text{m}$
- 3mW/cm<sup>2</sup>
- 90% Stabilisierung nach 1 Jahr

- “Haze” (vorübergehend - normal)
- **Infektiöse Keratitis**
- **Vernarbung**
- **Einschmelzung**
- Weitere Progression
- Endothel-Schaden
- Sterile Infiltrate
- Persistierende Epitheldefekte
- Herpes Reaktivierung



“Haze”

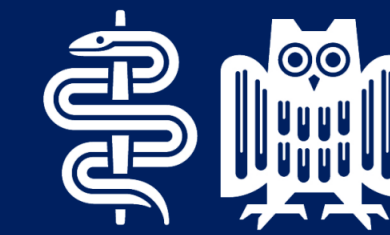


Stromale Narben



Bakterielle Keratitis

# Intrakorneale Ringsegmente ICRS

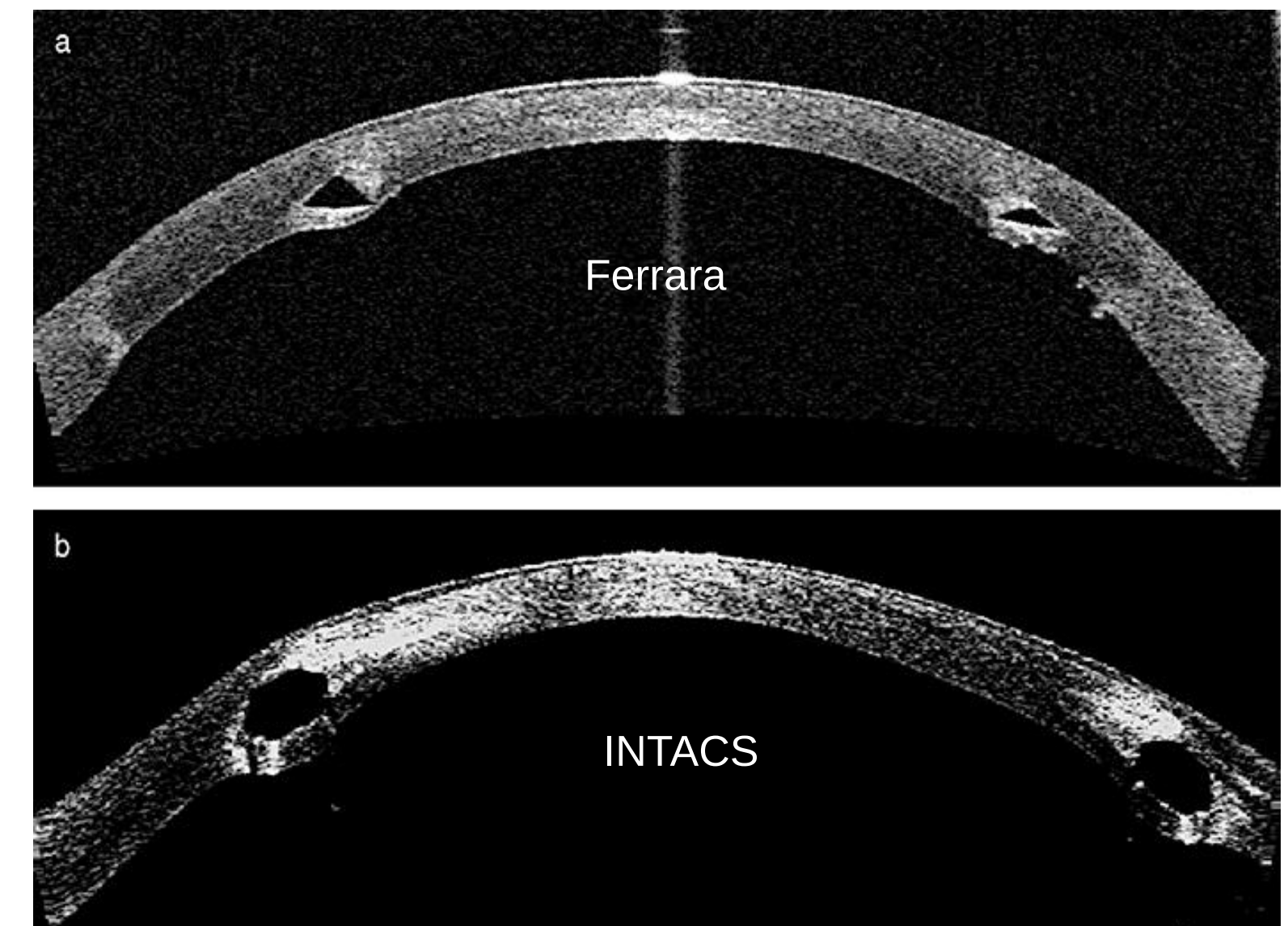
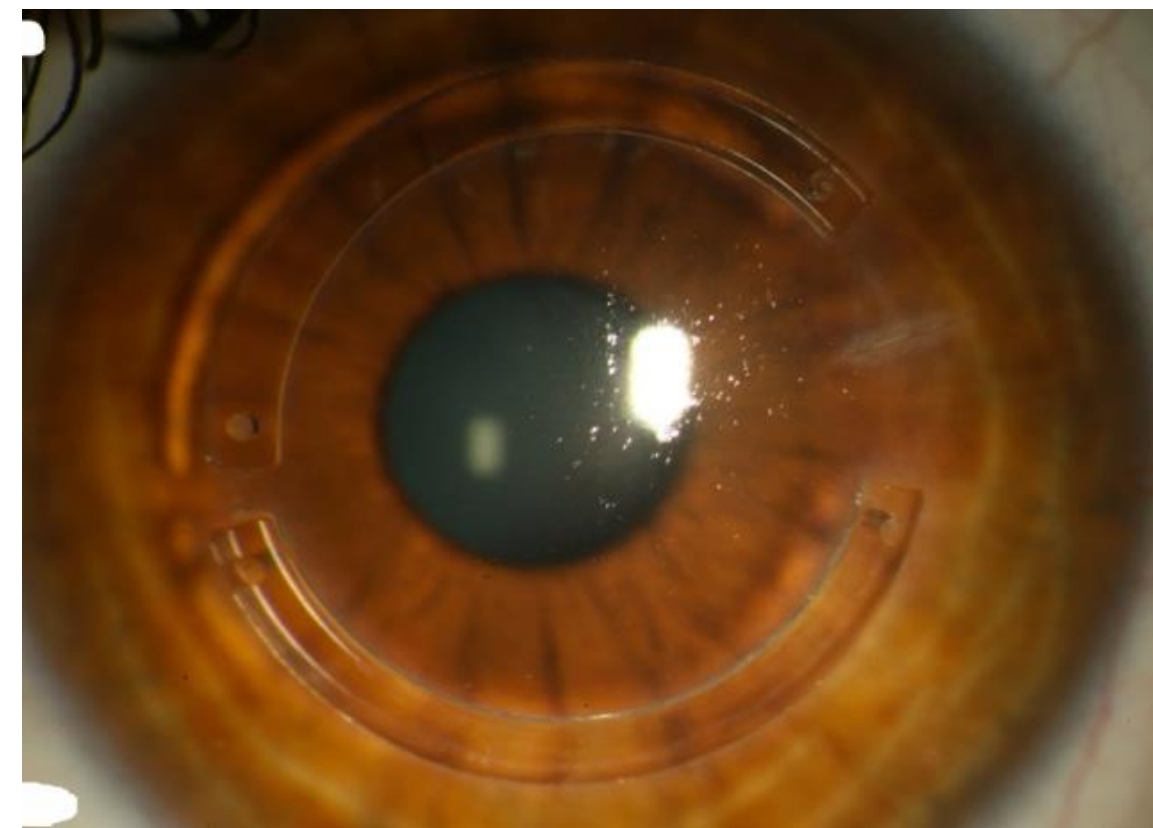


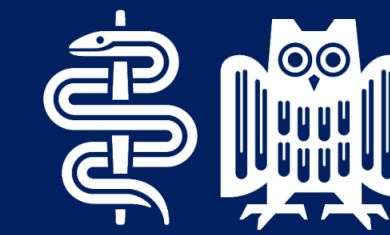
➤ **Ferrara Ring:**

- optische Zone: 5-6 mm, trianguläre Form

➤ **INTACS-SK:**

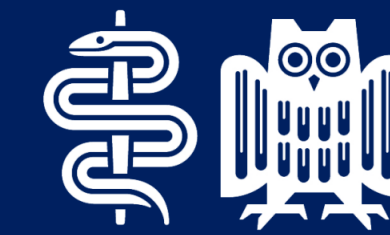
- optische Zone: 6-7 mm, hexagonale Form



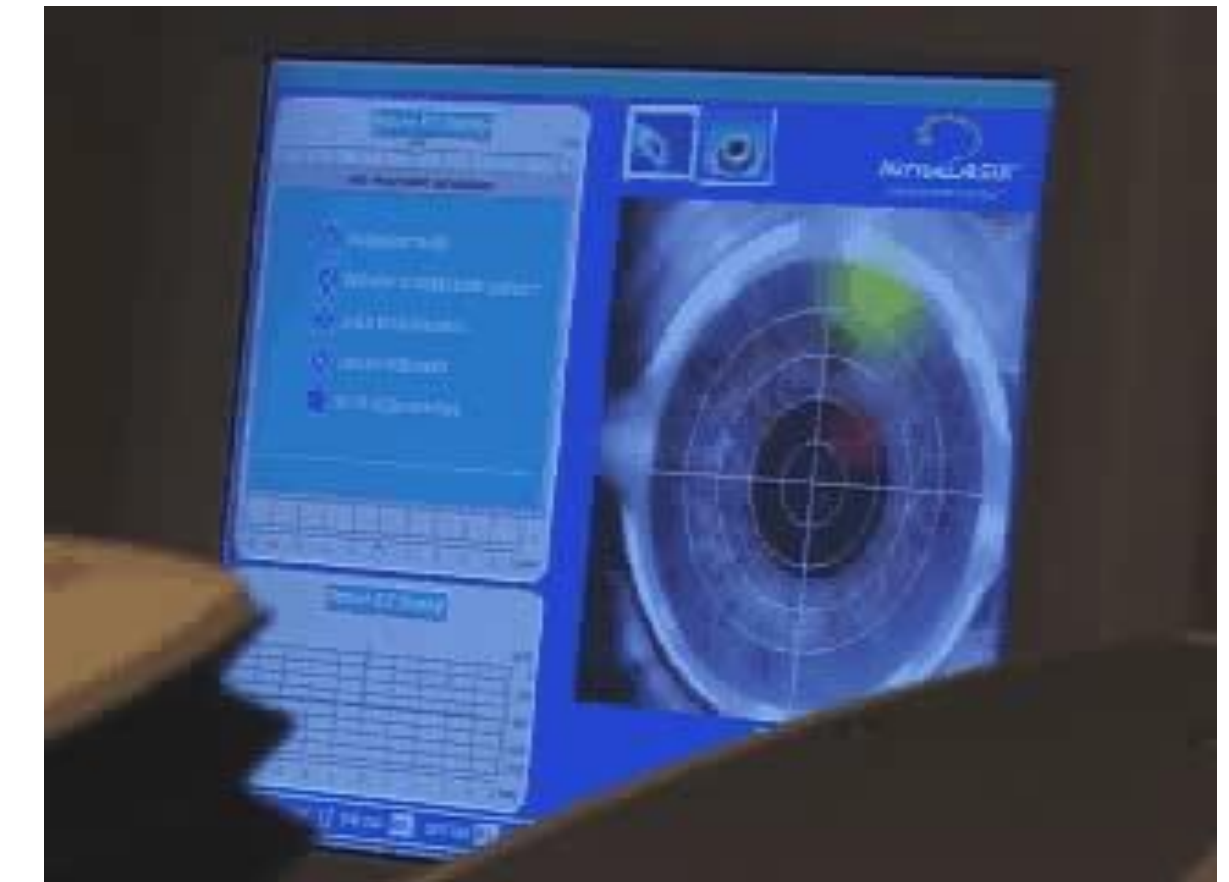
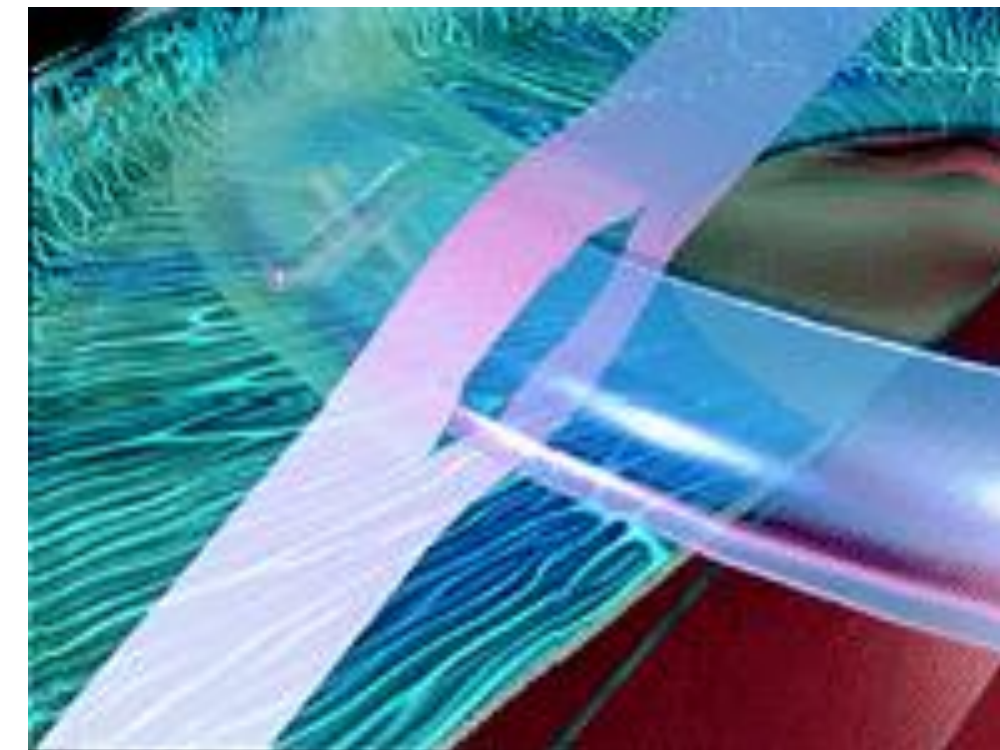
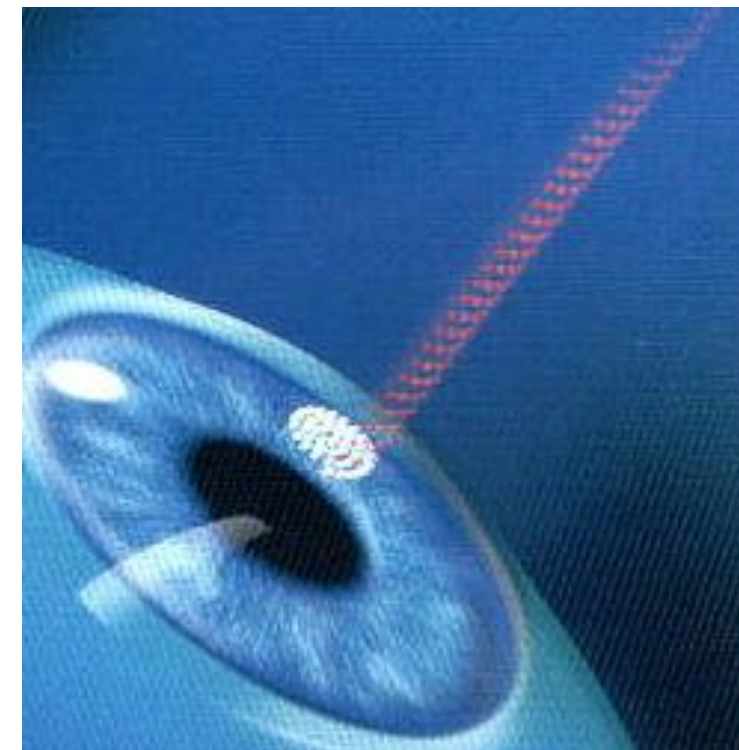


- Kontaktlinsenintoleranz
- Alternative zur lamellären bzw. perforierenden PKP
- Steiler K-Wert unter 65 dpt
- Hornhautdicke mind. 450  $\mu\text{m}$  an der Implantationsstelle
- Narbenfreie optische Achse

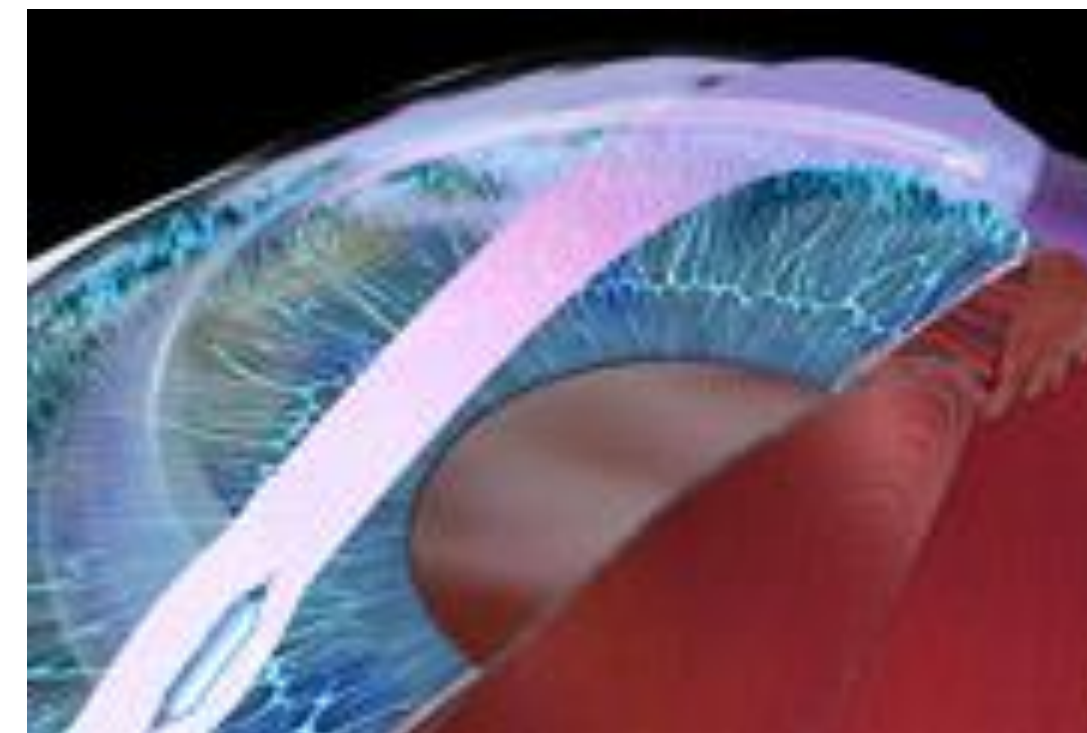
# Wie werden INTACS implantiert?



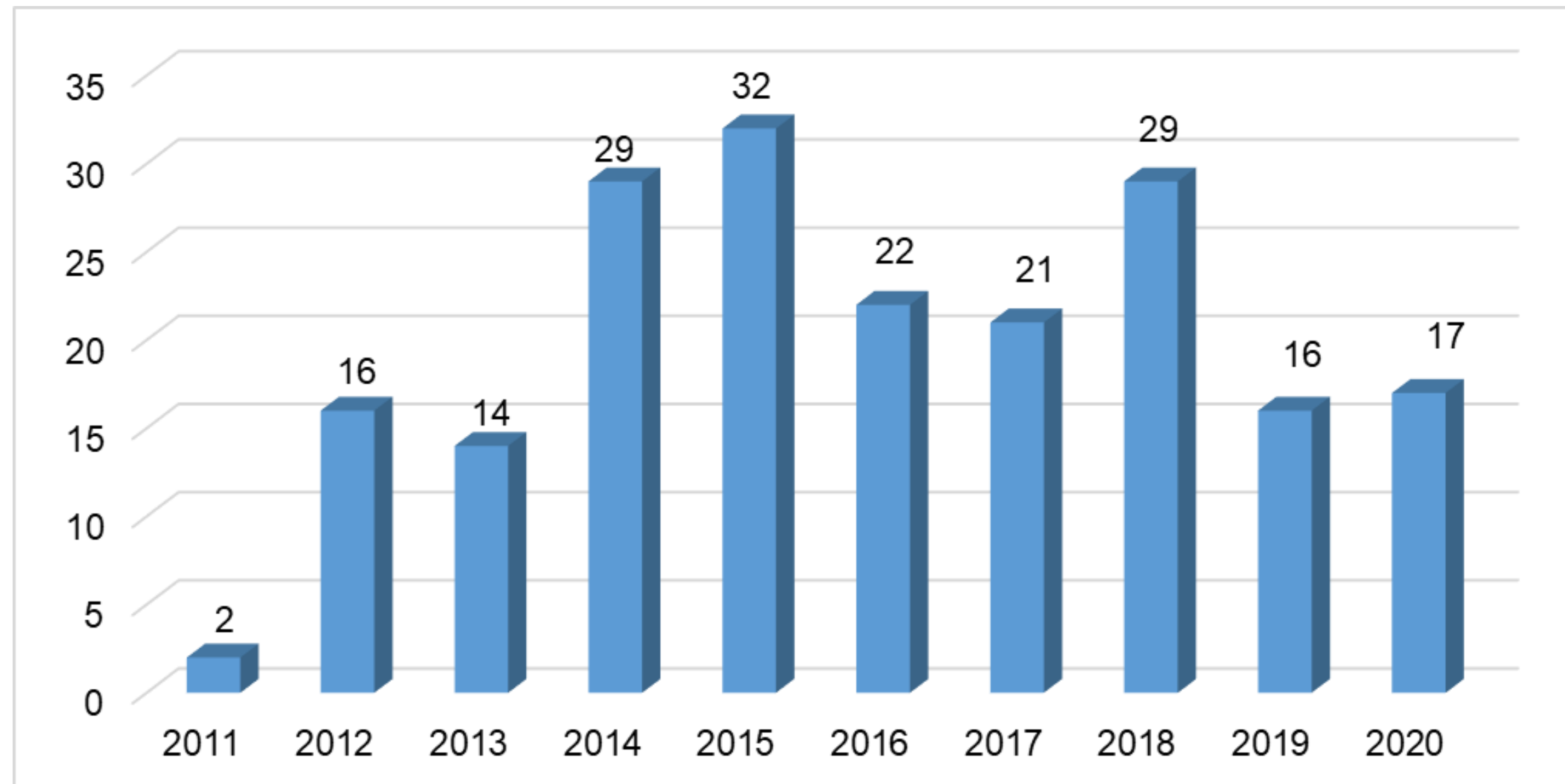
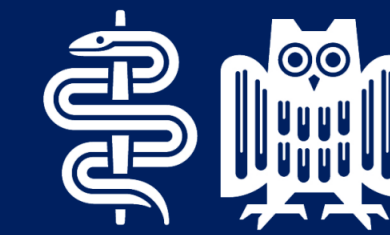
## 1. Schritt: Tunnelpräparation mittels Femtosekundenlaser in 80% Tiefe



## 2. Schritt: Implantation der Ringsegmente mit chirurgischer Spezialpinzette



## Eigene Patienten (n=156)

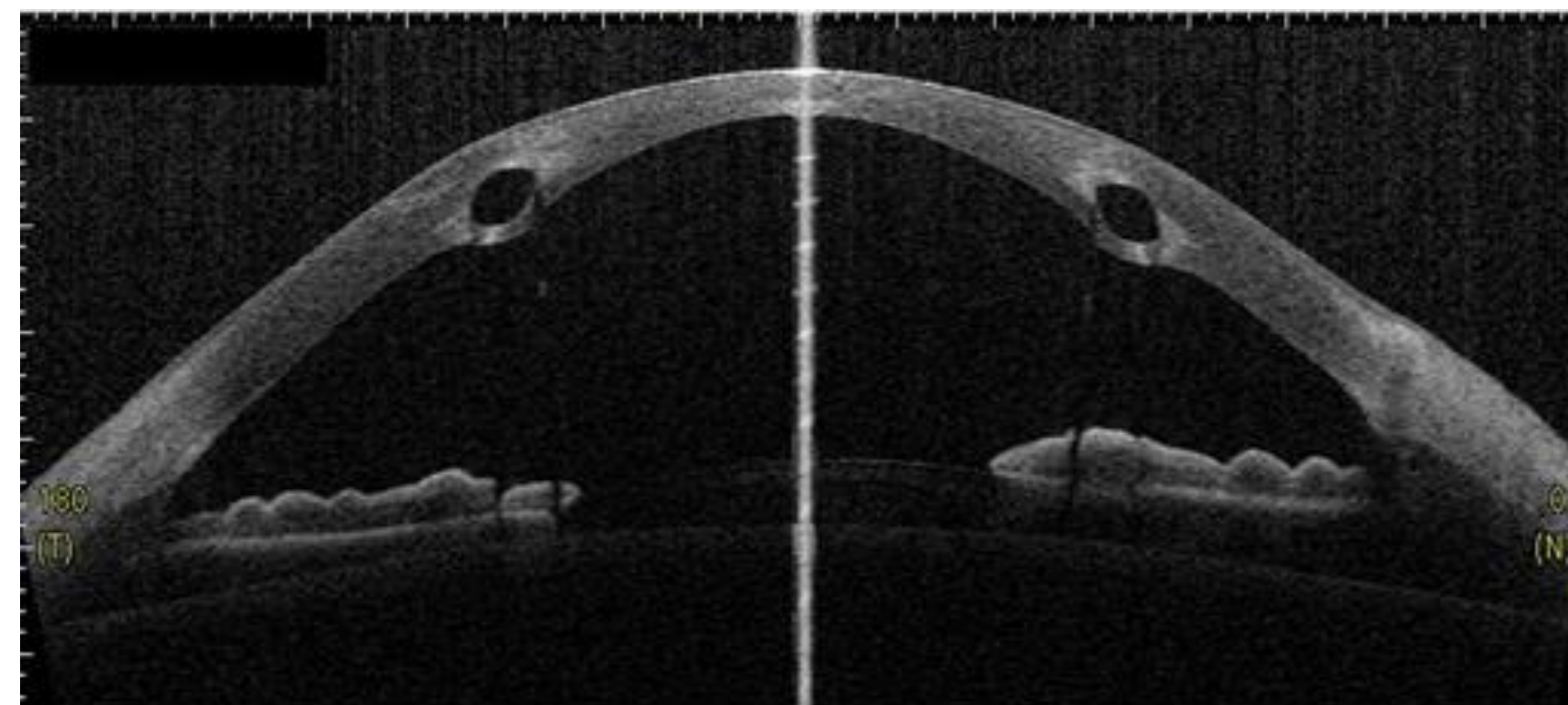
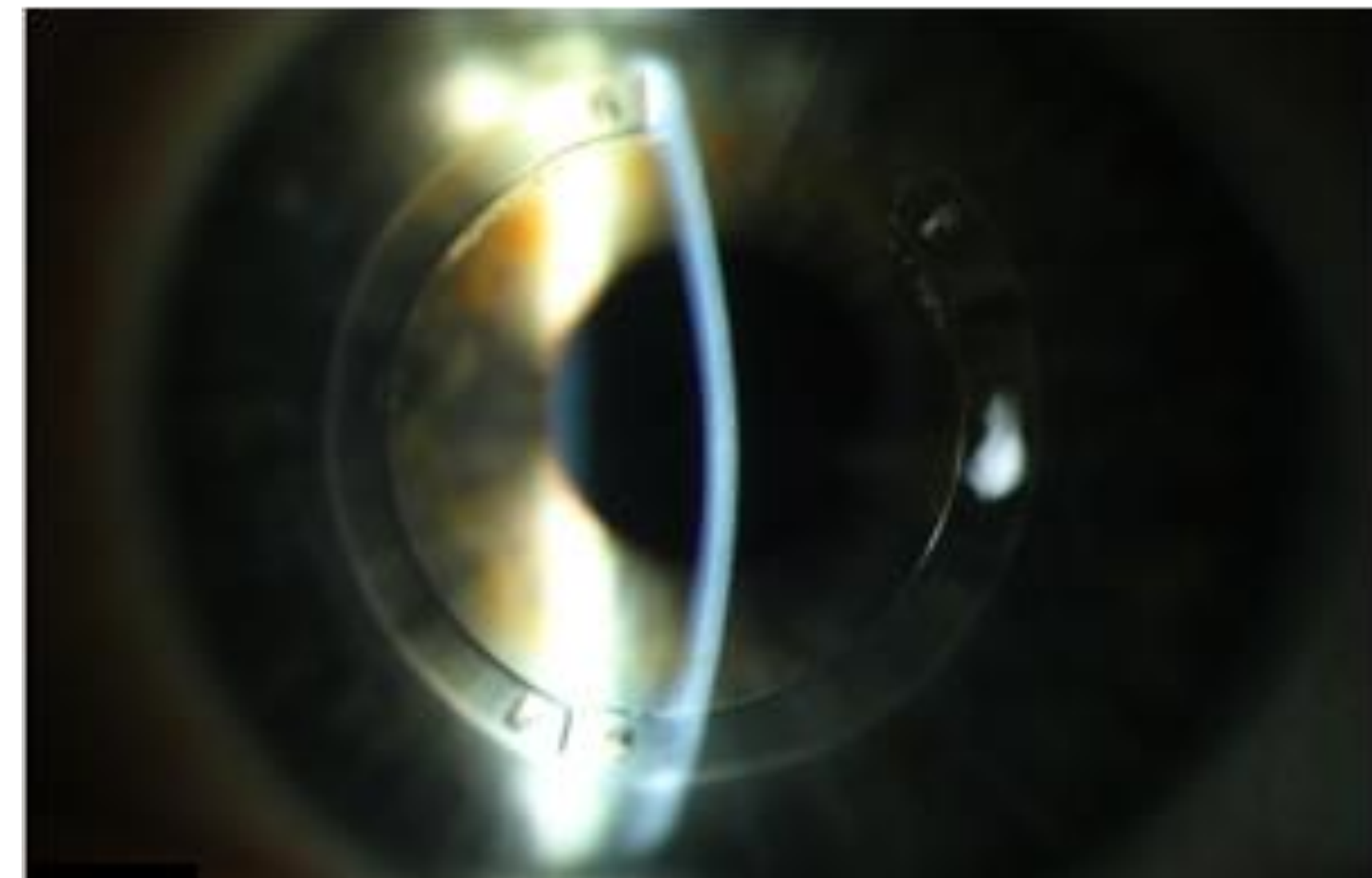
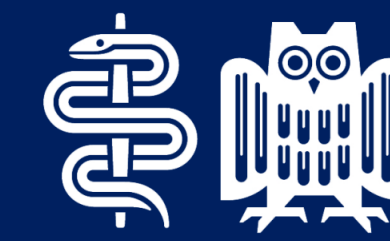


144 Keratokonus

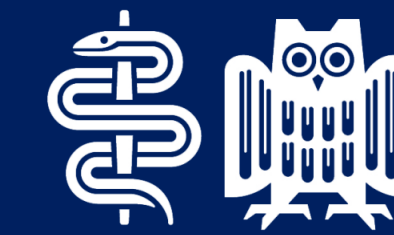
- 4 Pelluzide marginale Degeneration
- 7 Post LASIK Keratektasie
- 1 Ferrara-Explantation und INTACS  
SK Re-Implantation



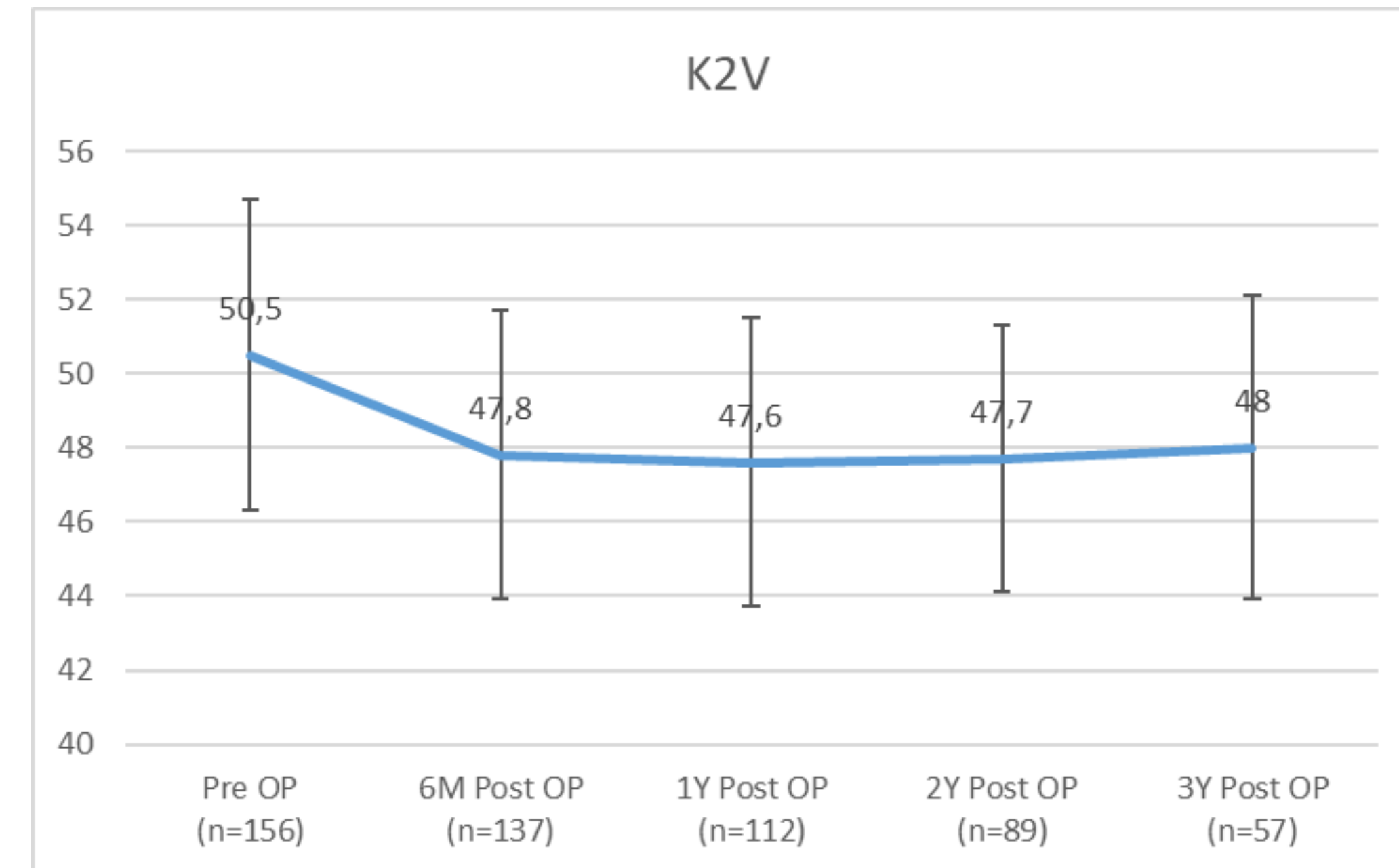
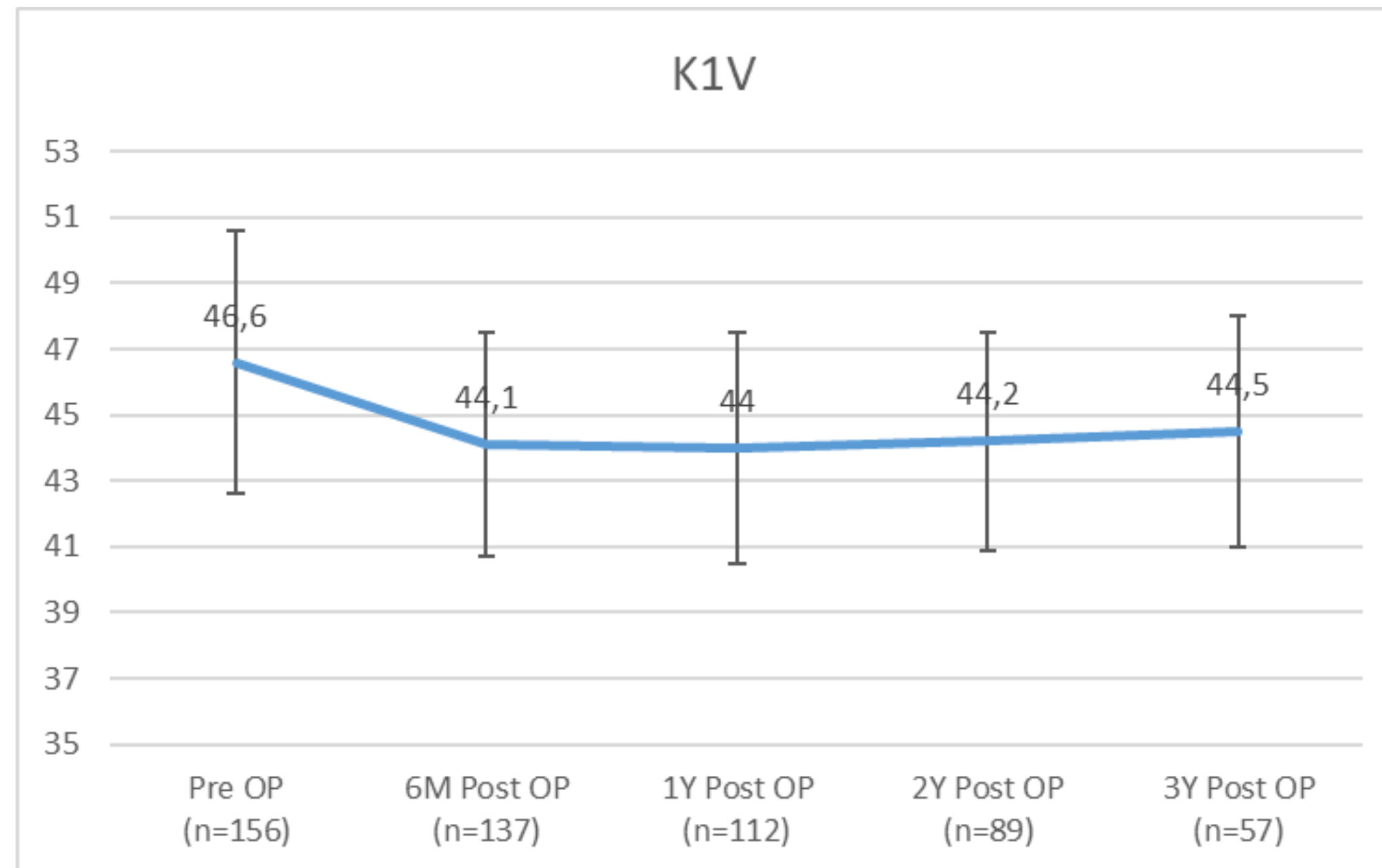
# INTACS bei Keratokonus



# Vorderfläche nach INTACS-SK – ohne CXL



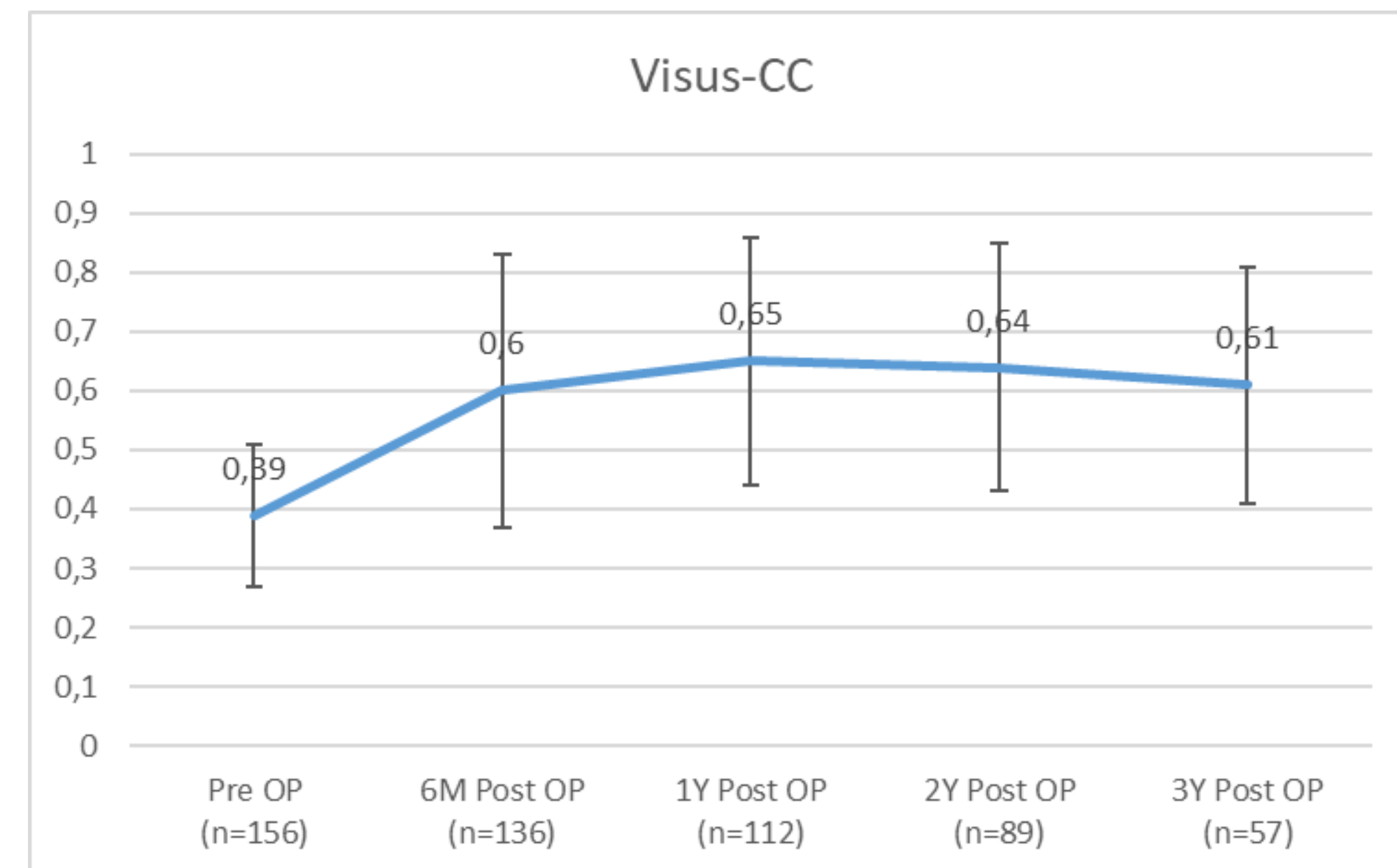
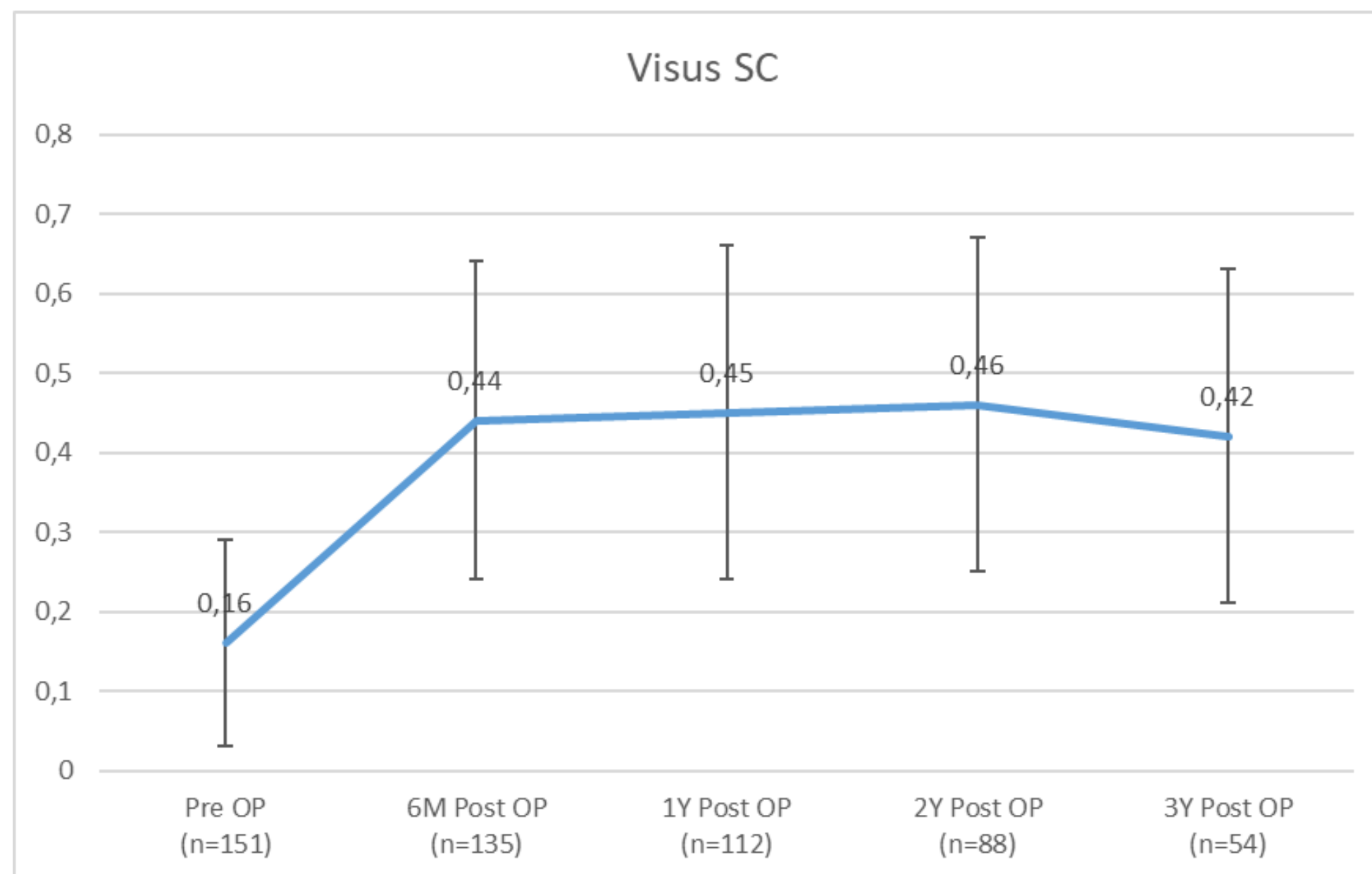
## Eigene Patienten (n=156)



**Die Progression der Ektasie scheint gehemmt zu sein?**

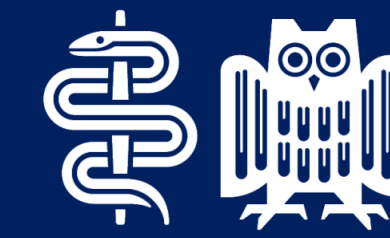


## 3-Jahresverlauf - Eigene Patienten (n=156)



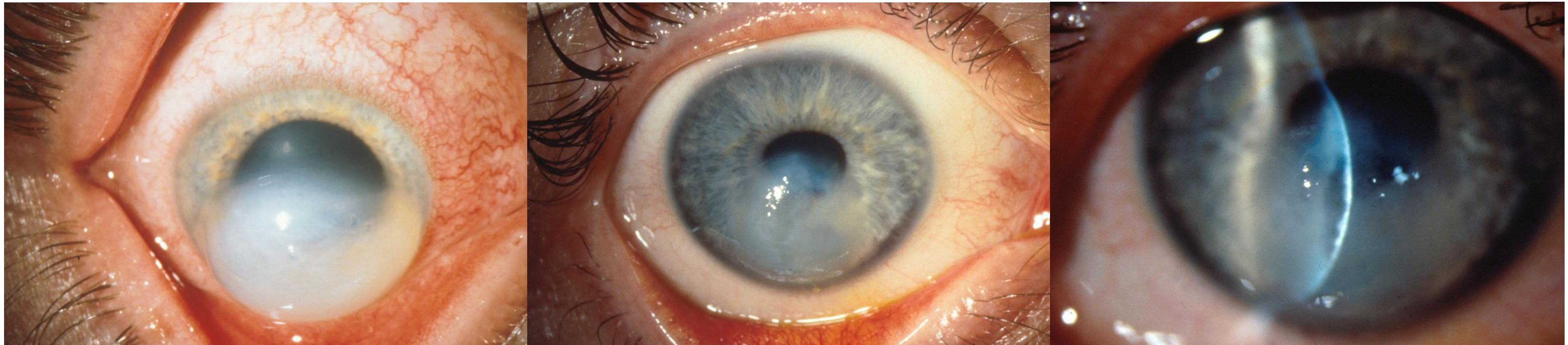
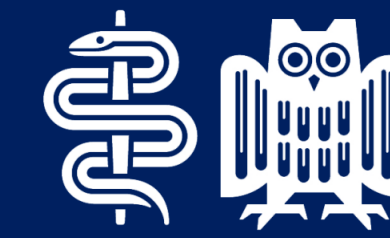
**Die Progression der Ektasie scheint gehemmt zu sein?**

## Vorteile der INTACS



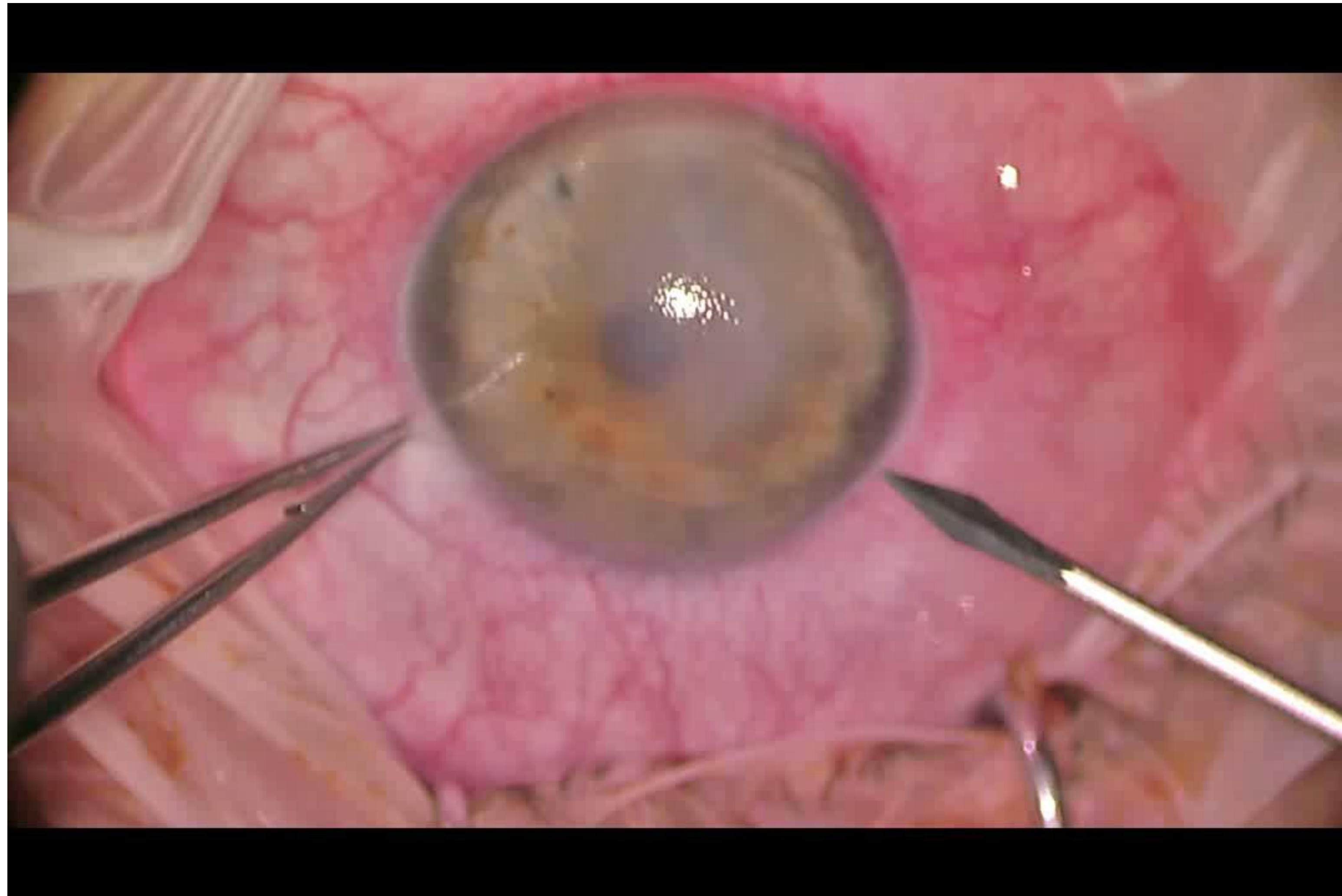
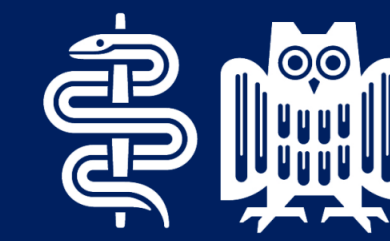
- Minimal invasive Behandlung - geringes Komplikationsrisiko
- Reversible Prozedur
- Die unkorrigierte und korrigierte Sehschärfe kann verbessert werden
- Die Progression der Ektasie scheint gehemmt zu sein ?
- Kombinationstherapie mit Quervernetzung der Hornhaut ist möglich
- **Die Tunnelkreation sollte heute ausschließlich mit dem FS-Laser erfolgen !!**

# Akuter Keratokonus

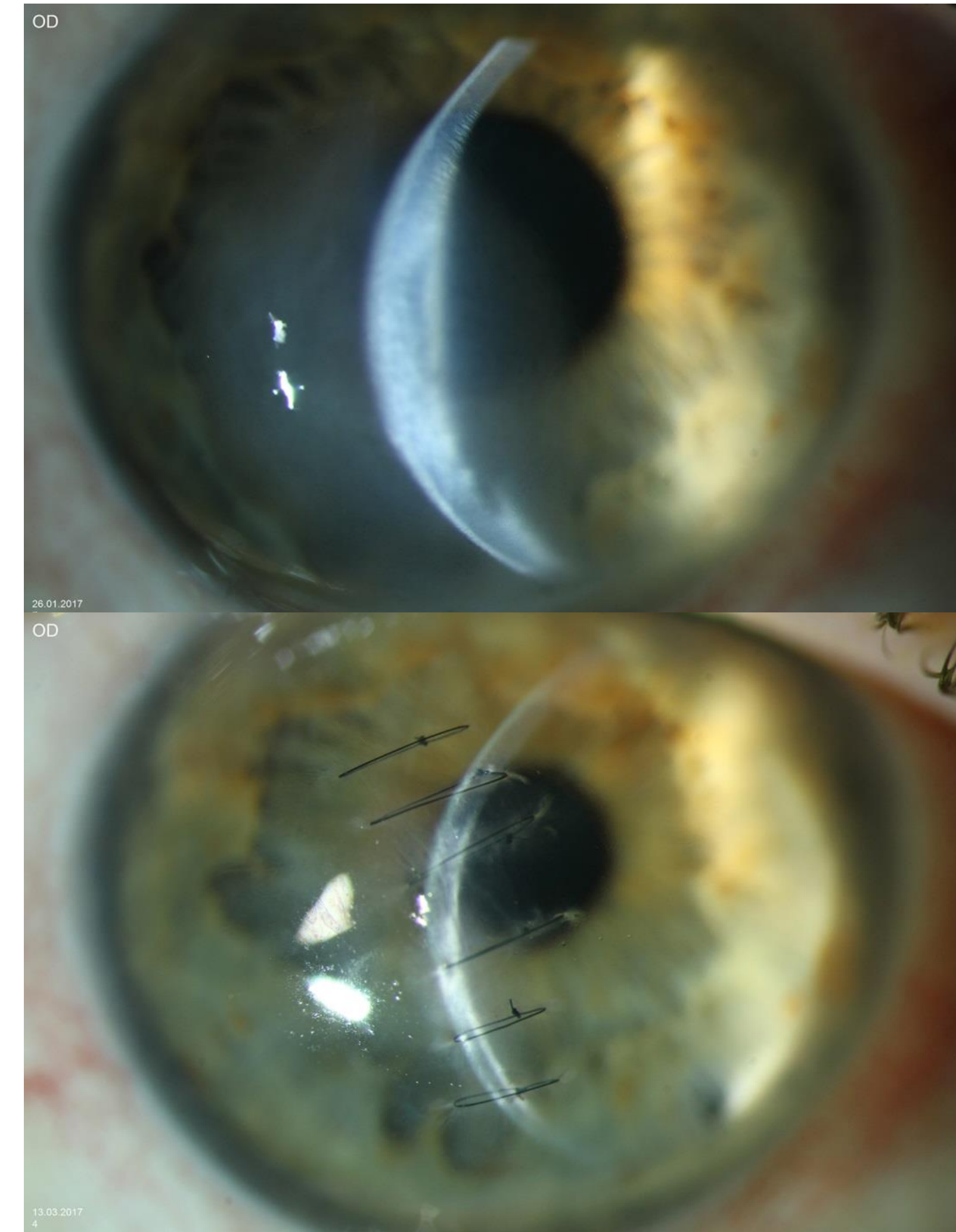
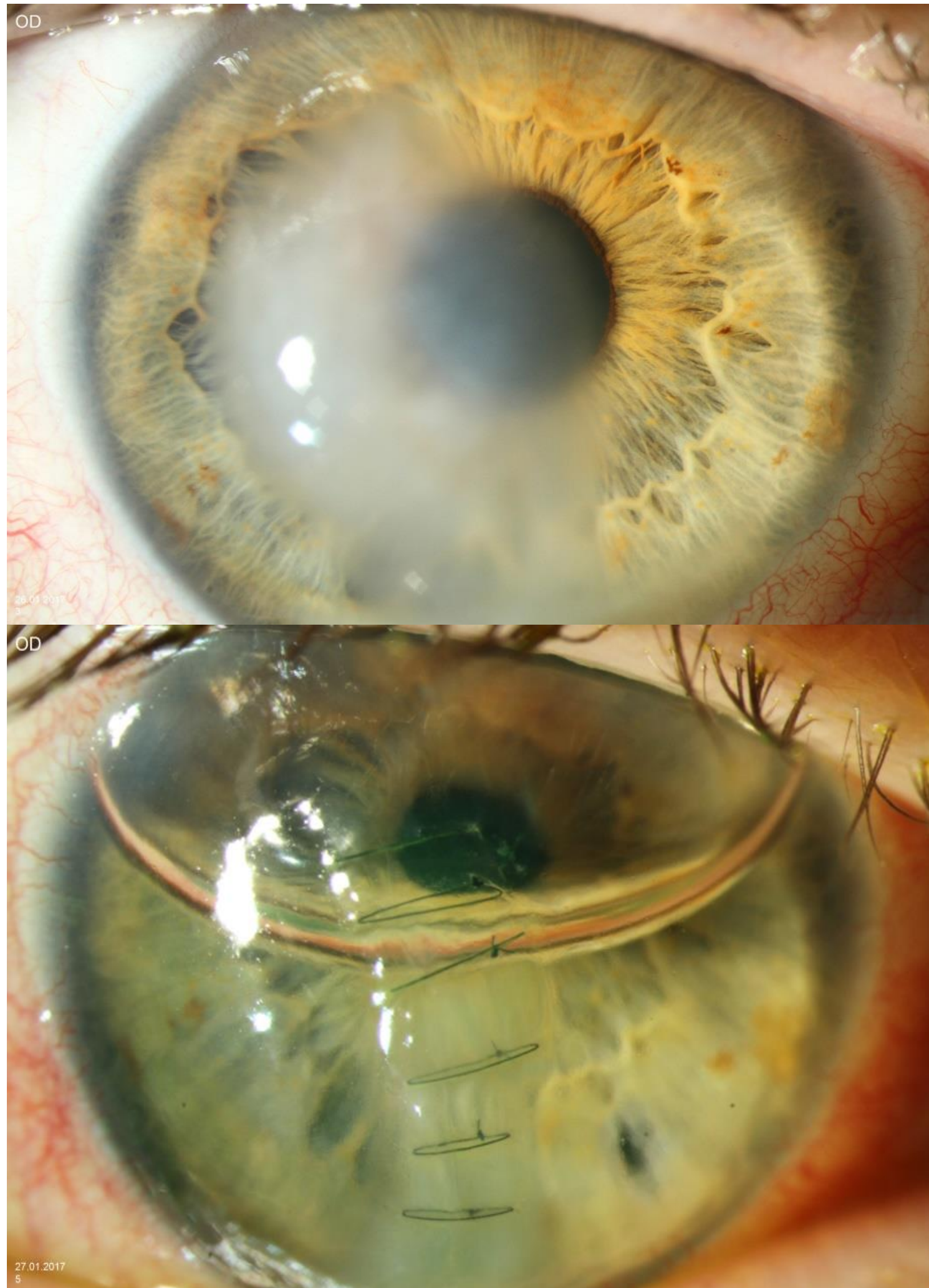
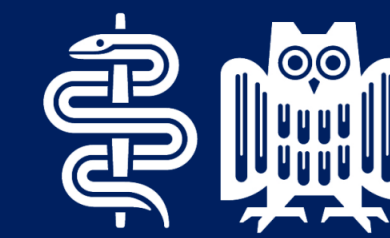


**Keine Keratoplastik im Akutstadium !!**

# Tiefstromale Kompressionsnähte

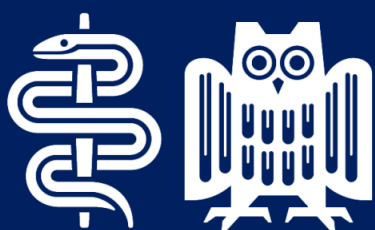


# Tiefstromale Kompressionsnähte

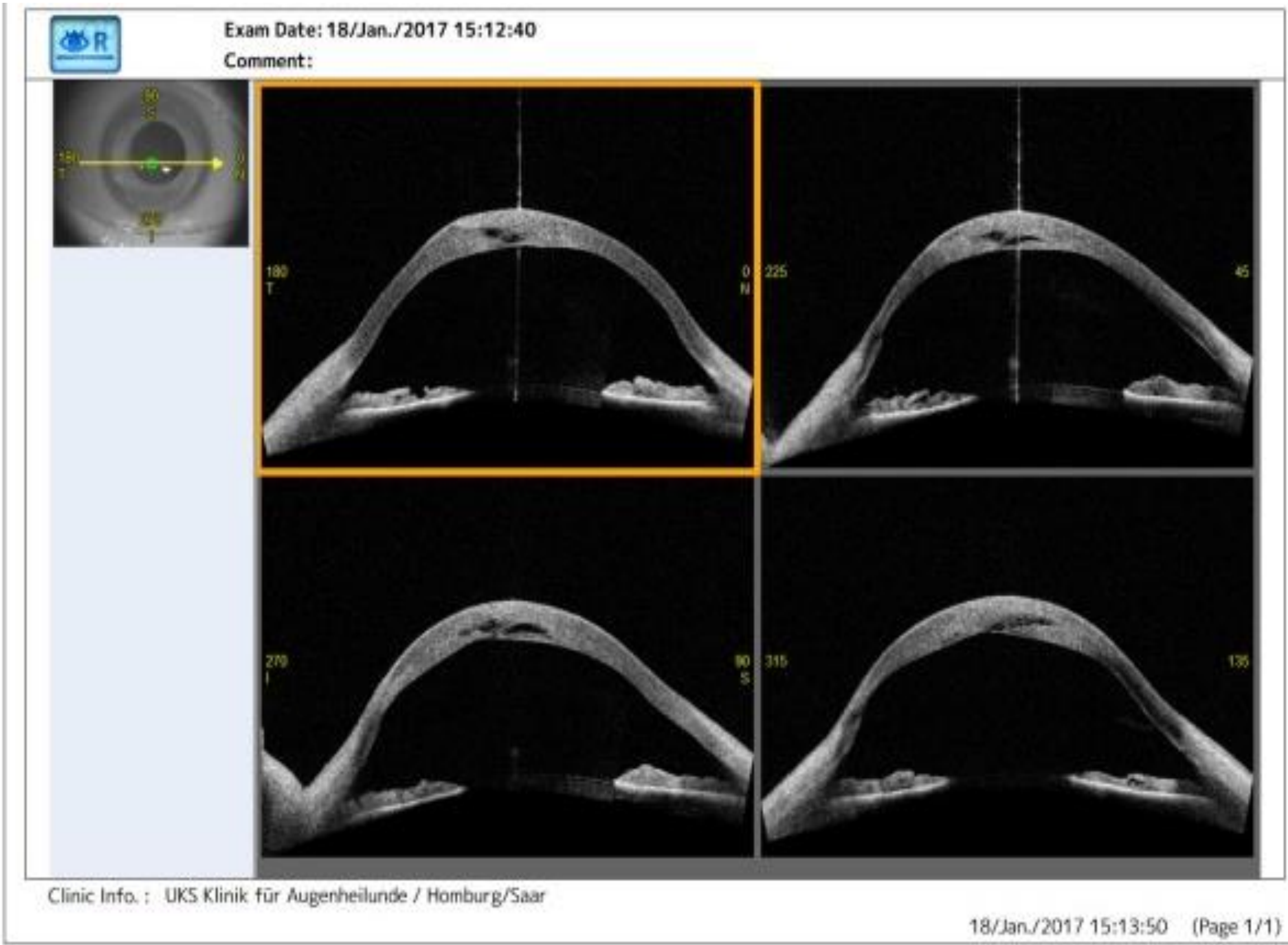
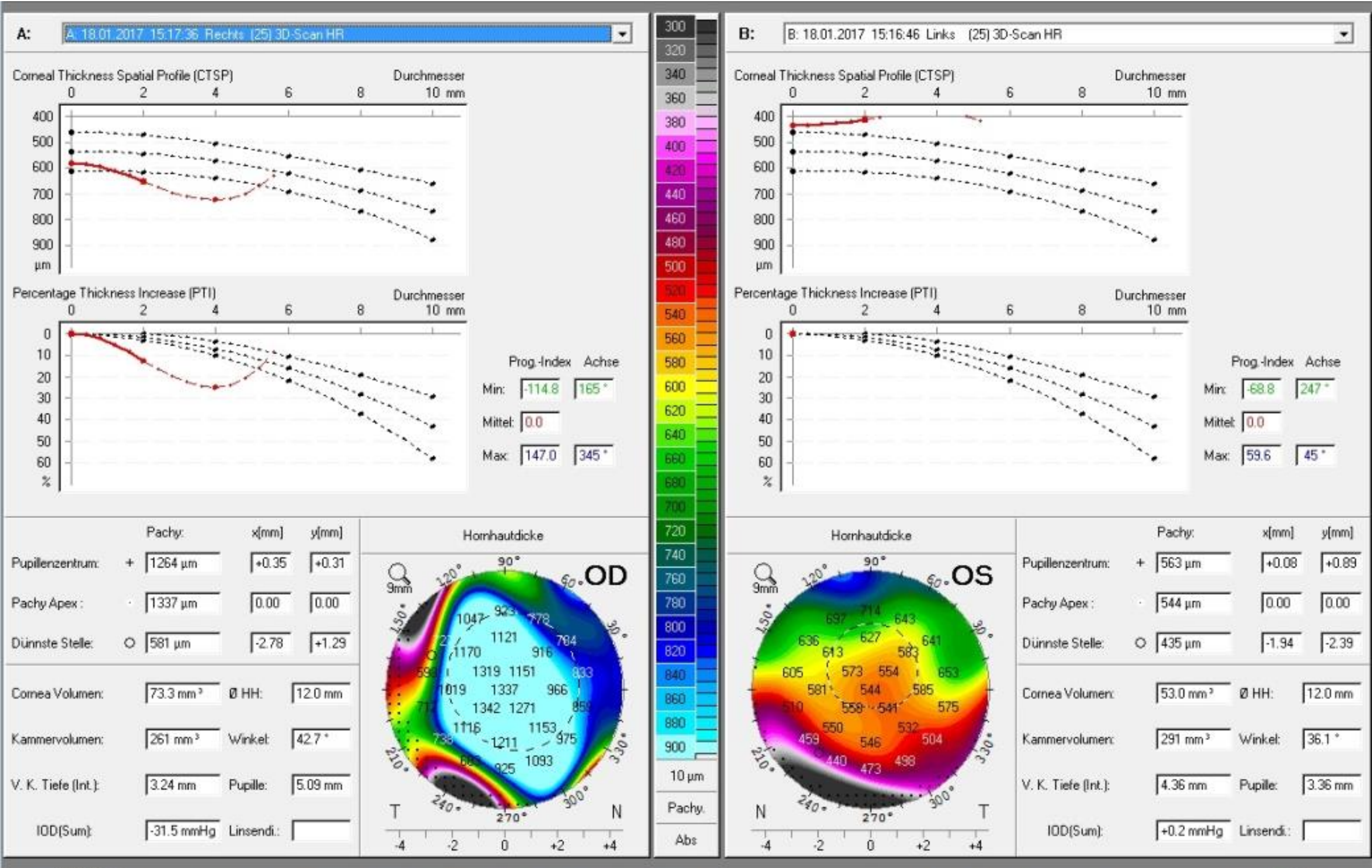


Stadiengerechte Therapie des Keratokonus

# Tiefstromale Kompressionsnähte

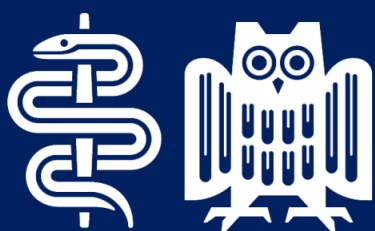


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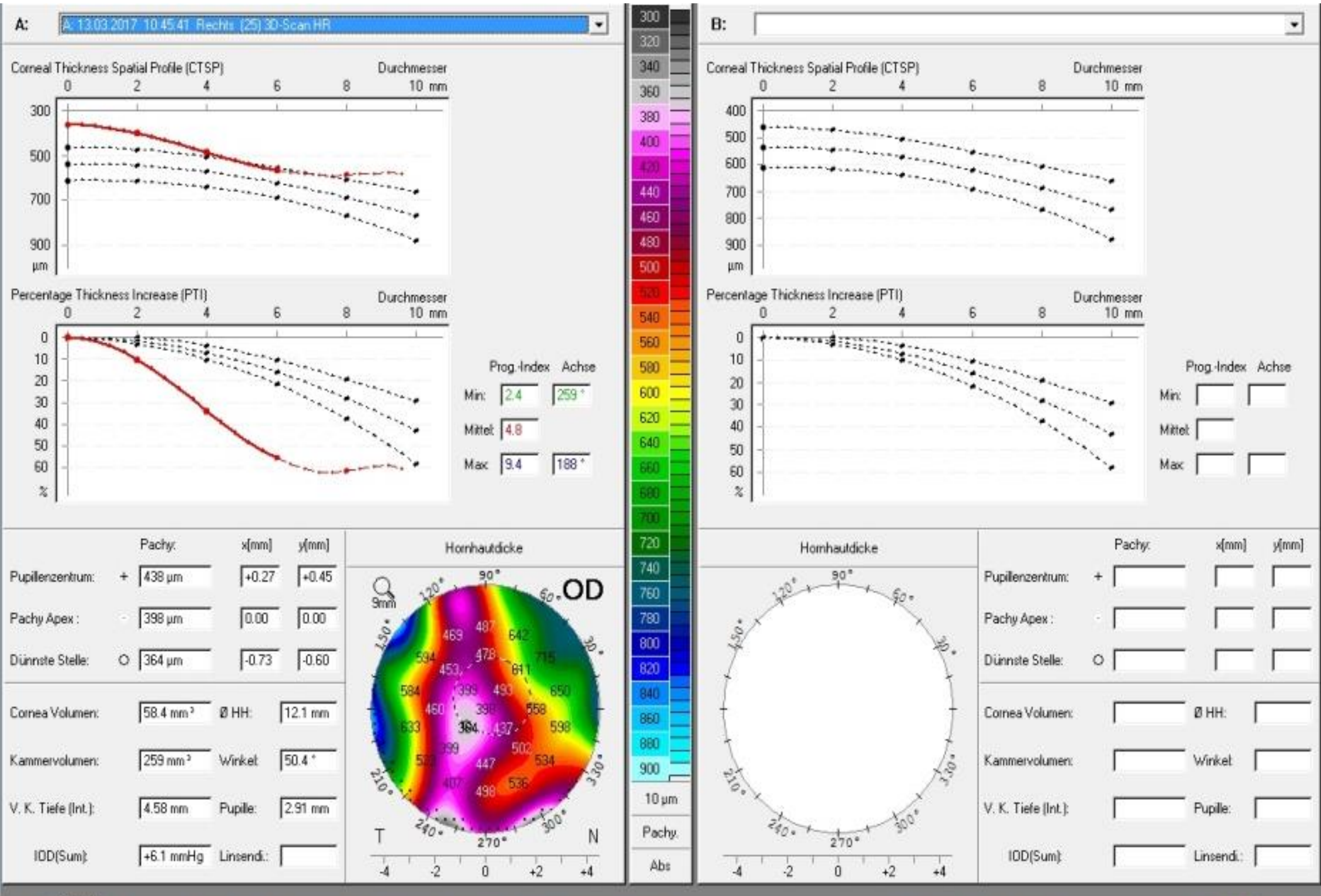


Stadiengerechte Therapie des Keratokonus

# Tiefstromale Kompressionsnähte

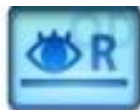


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Klinik für Augenheilkunde

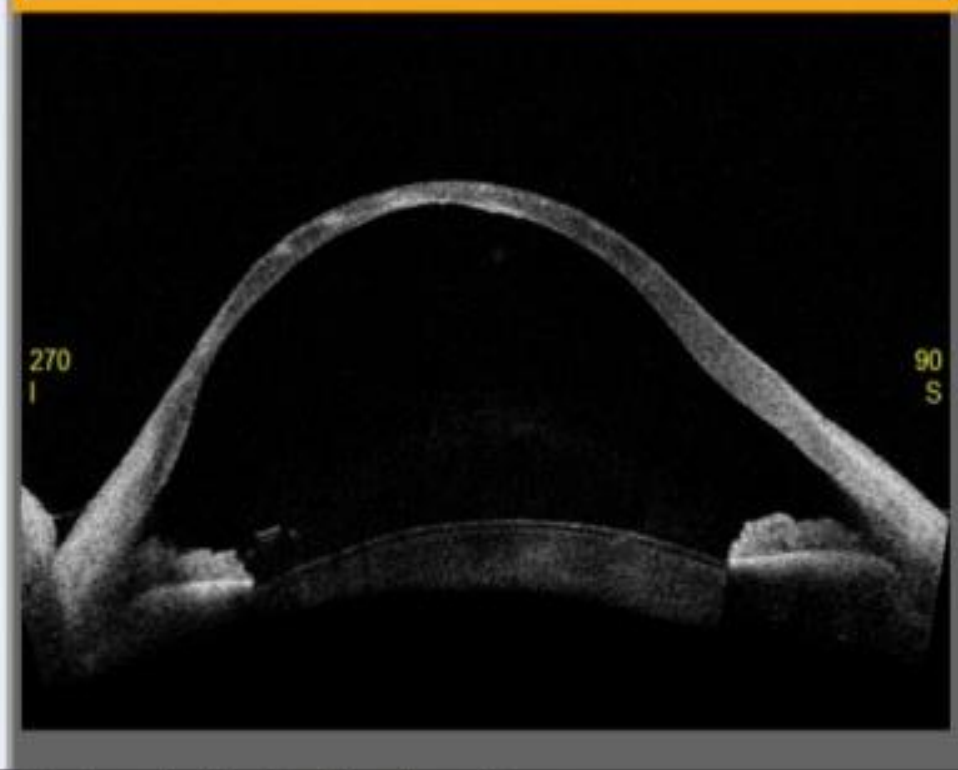
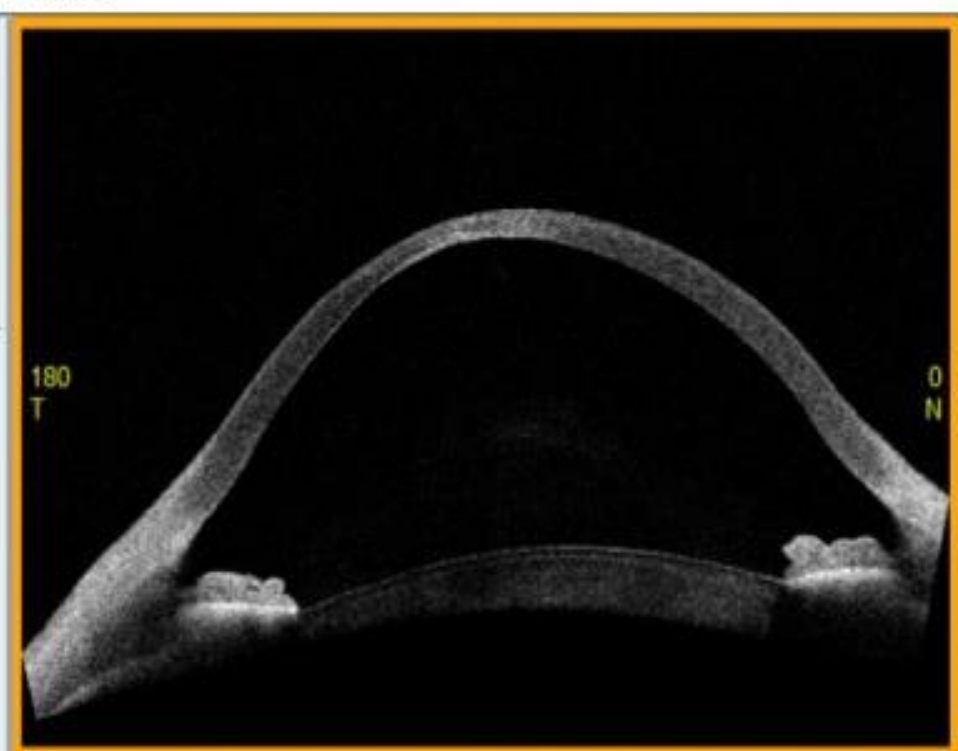


Klinik für Augenheilkunde / Homburger Keratokonuszentrum  
Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes  
Kirrberger Straße 100, 66421 Homburg/Saar

Tel: 06841 / 16-22304  
Fax: 06841 / 16-22830  
<http://www.uks.eu/augenklinik>



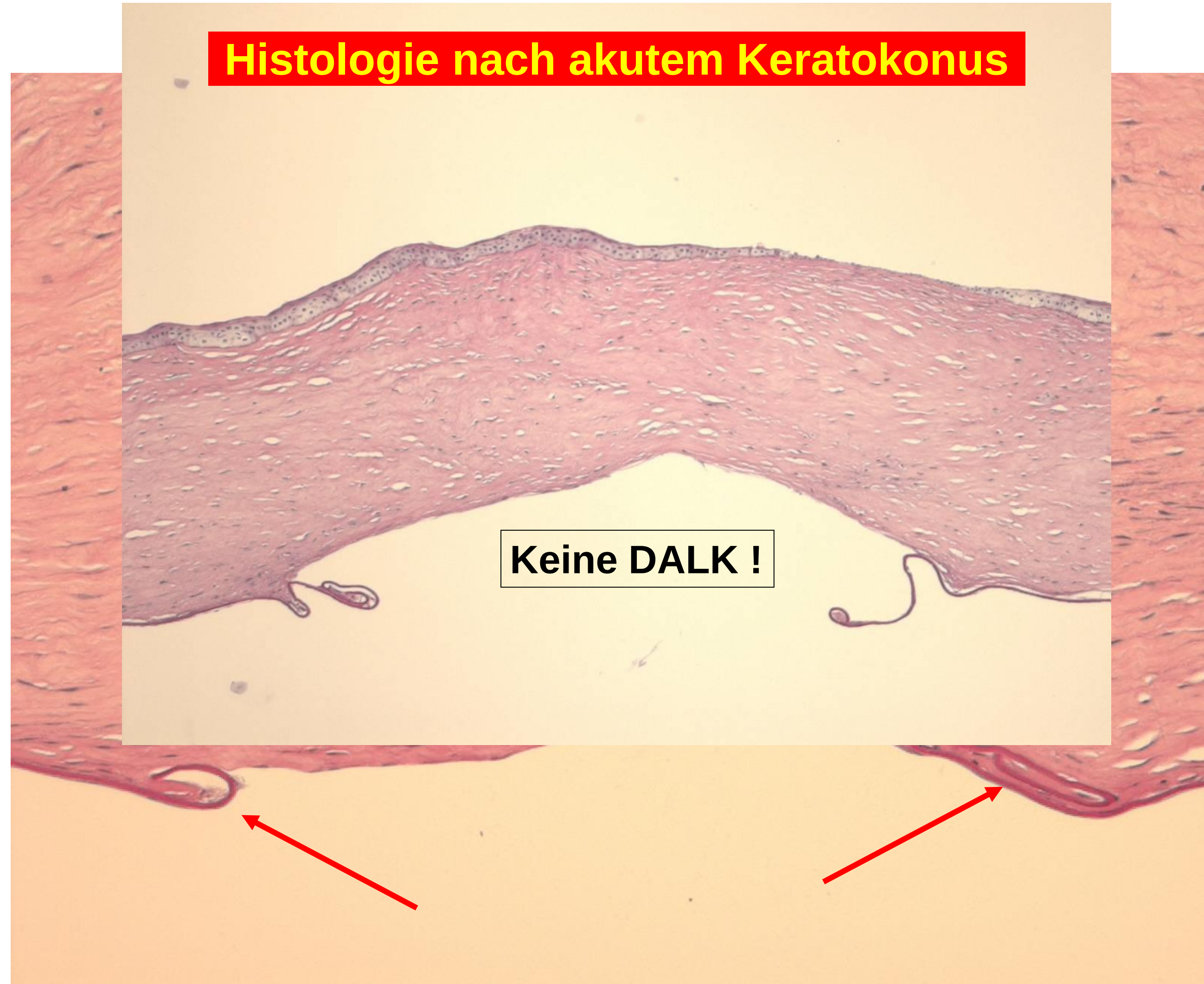
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Comment:



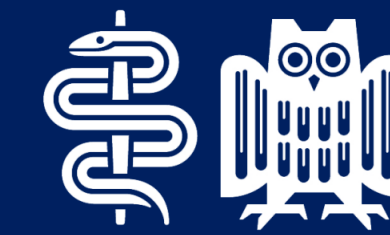
Clinic Info.: UKS Klinik für Augenheilkunde / Homburg/Saar

## Histologie nach akutem Keratokonus

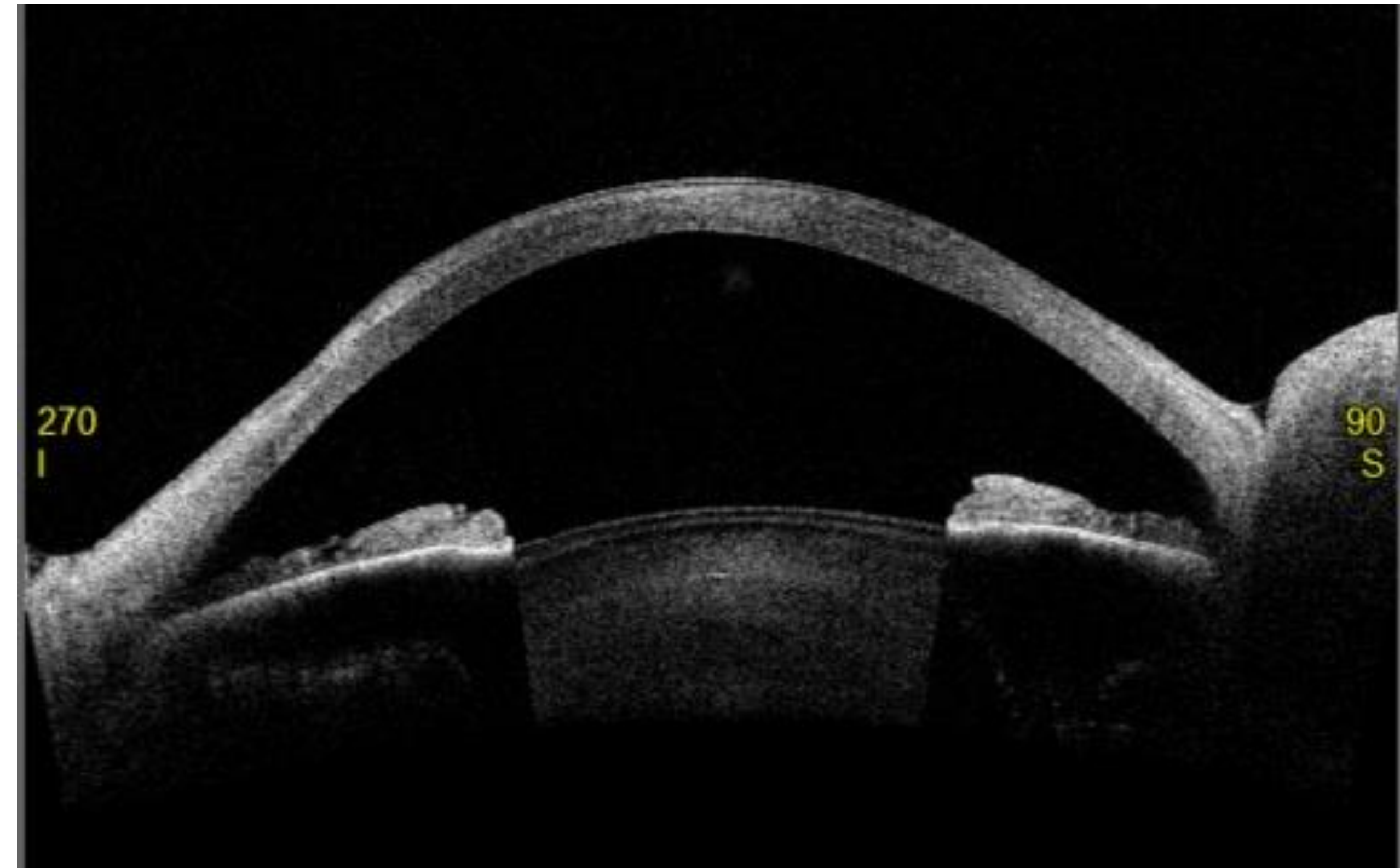
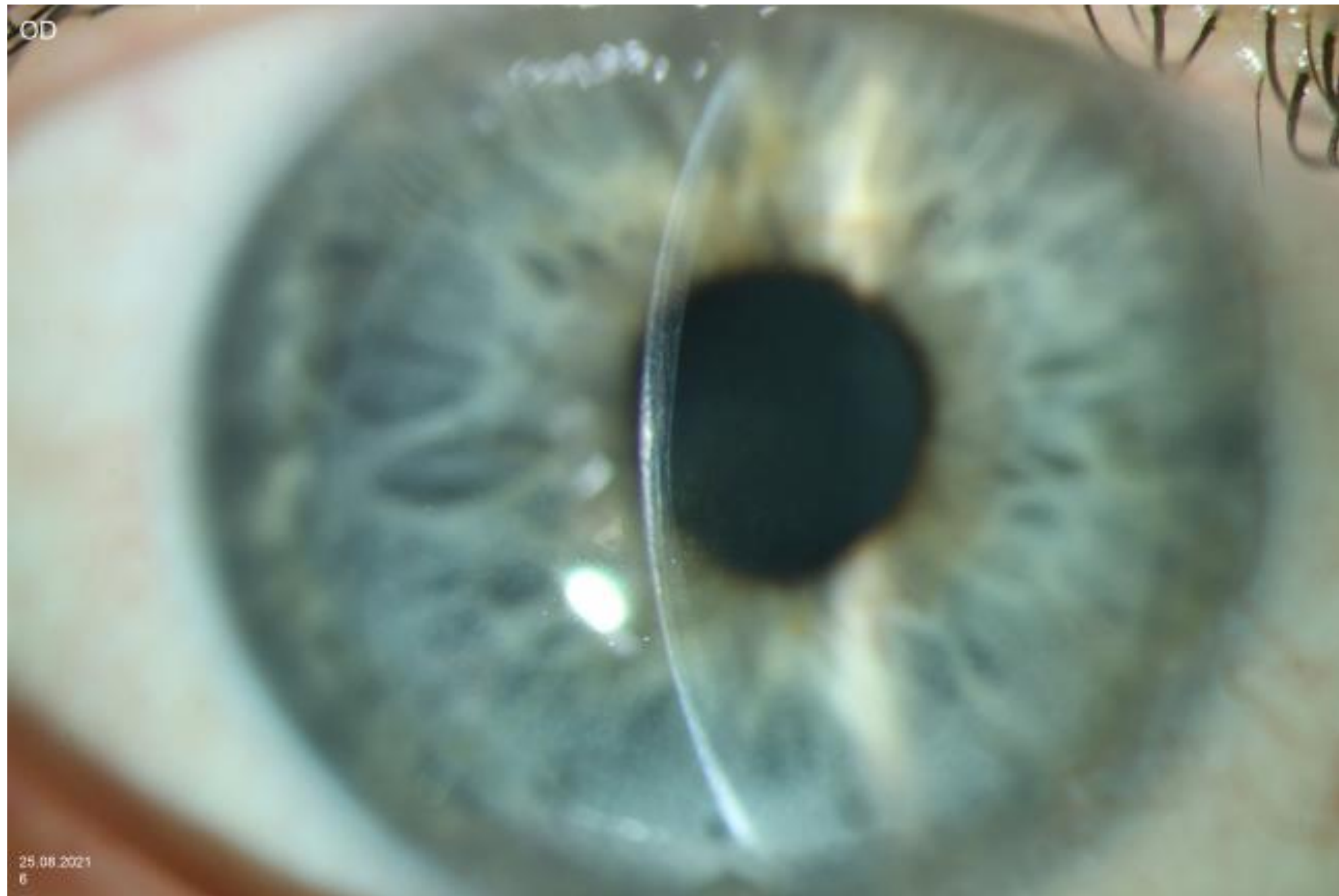
Keine DALK !



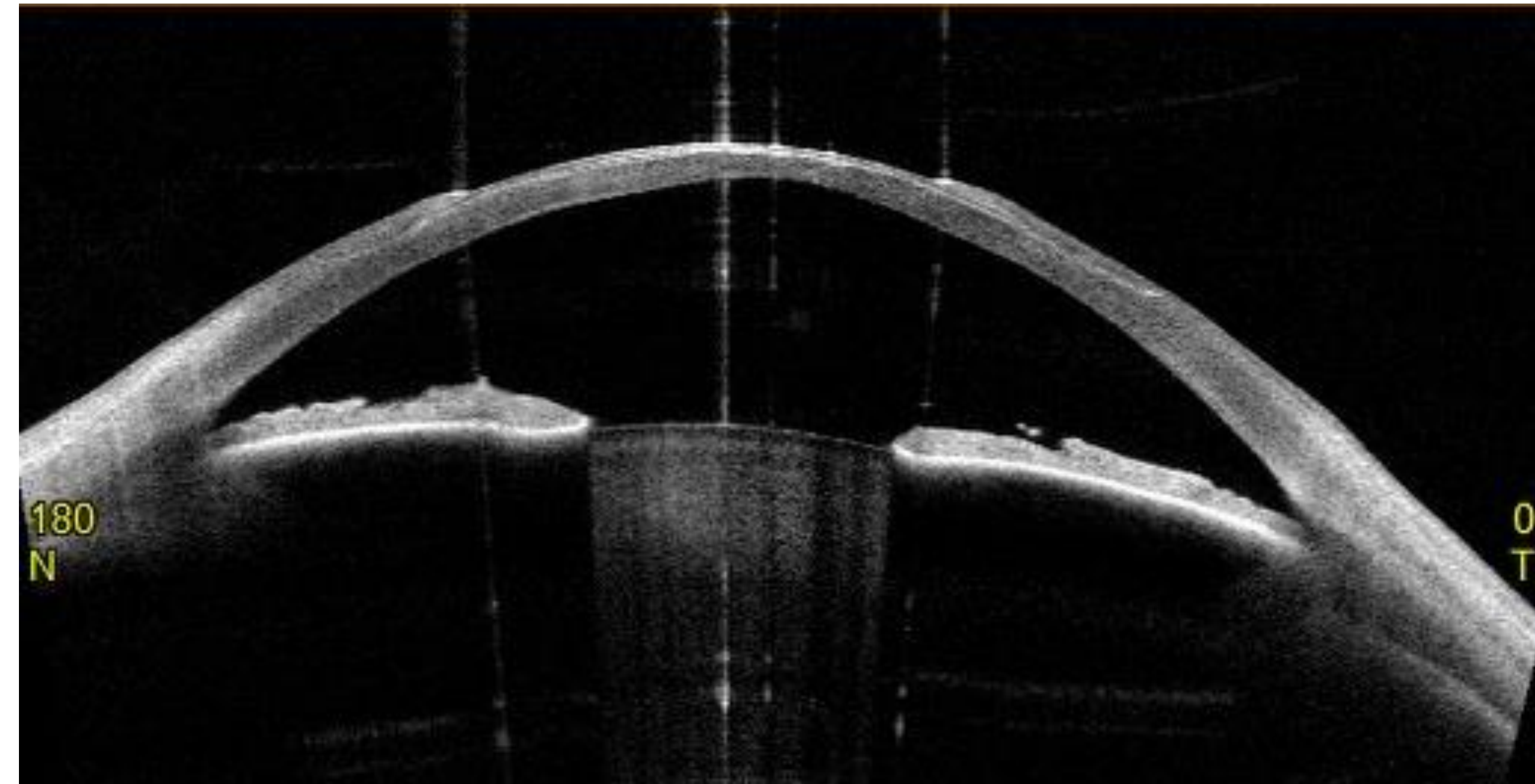
# Potentielle **DALK** Indikationen



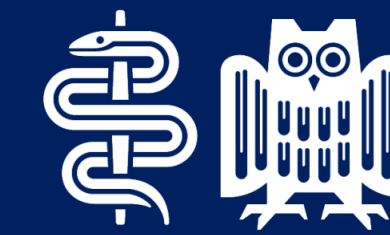
- **Keratokonus** (besonders bei jungen Patienten mit Neurodermitis)
- Pellucide marginale Degeneration (PMD) = Keratotorus
- Stromale Hornhautdystrophien ohne Endothelbeteiligung
  
- **Das Hornhaut-Endothel muss intakt sein!**



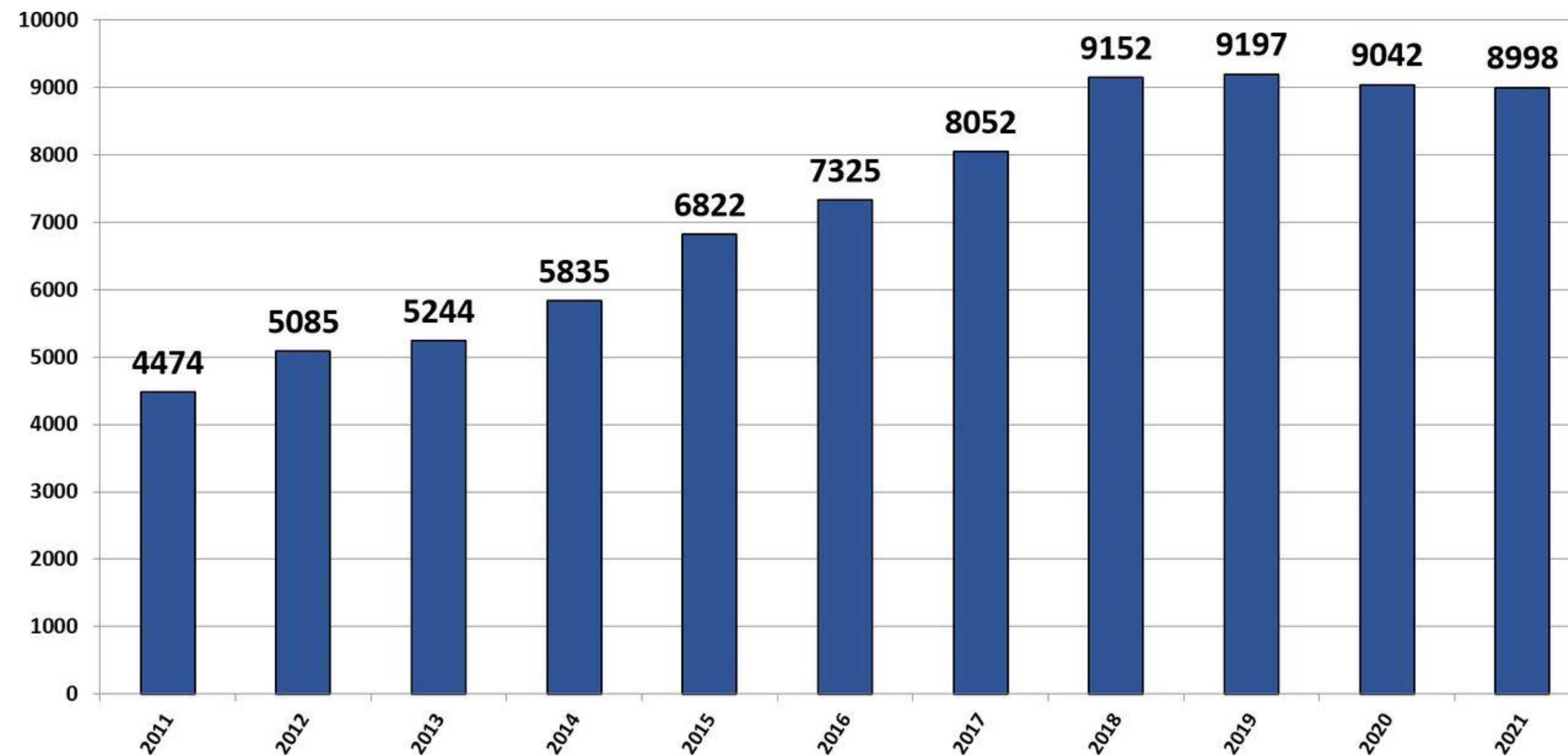
Visus 0,6 mit Brille



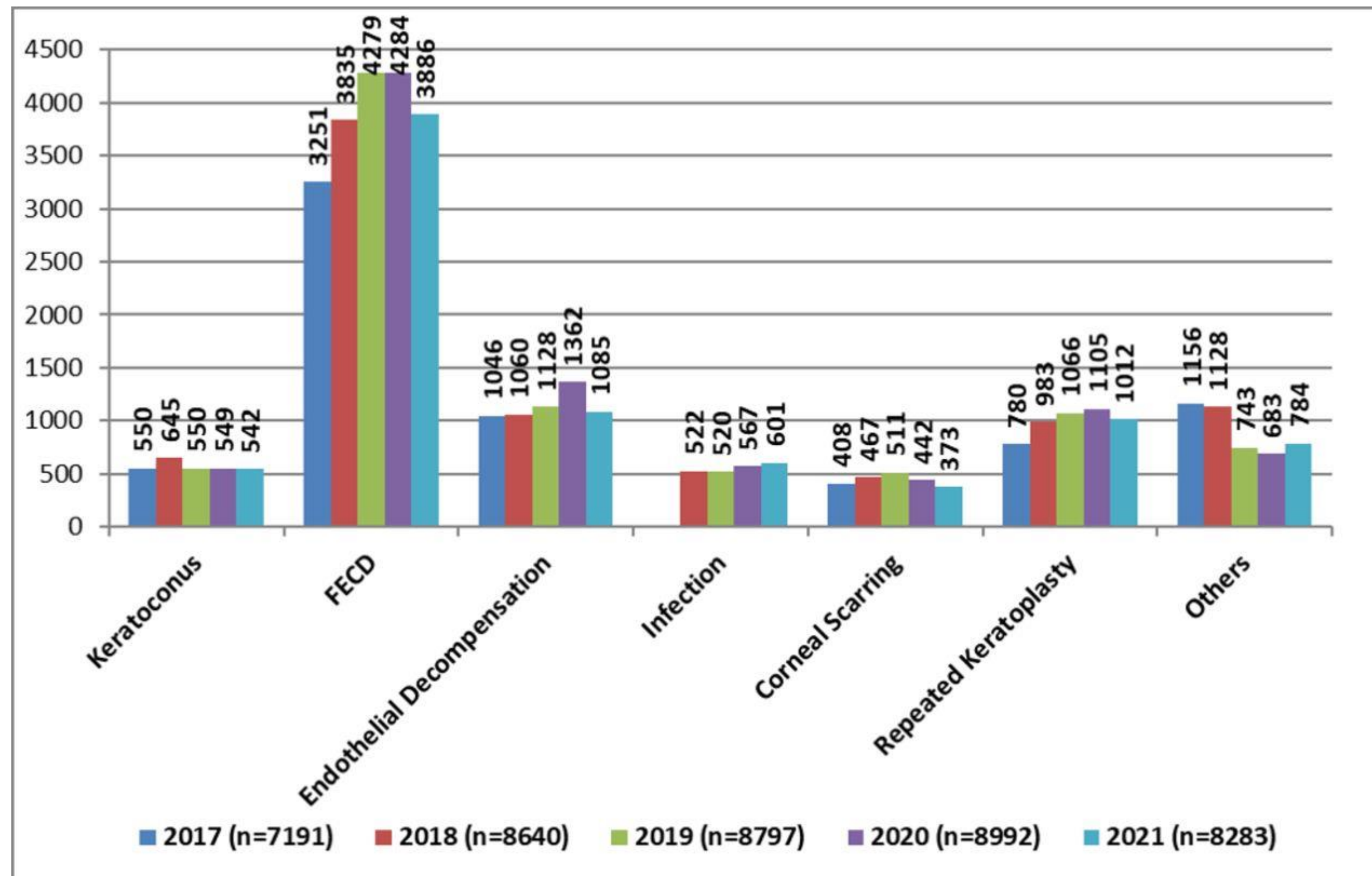
**Keine Empfehlung !**



## Gemeldete Hornhauttransplantationen pro Jahr 2011 - 2021



## Hauptindikationen für Keratoplastiken in Deutschland von 2017 bis 2021



Fuchs-Dystrophie

Pseudophak bullöse Keratopathie

Re-Keratoplastik

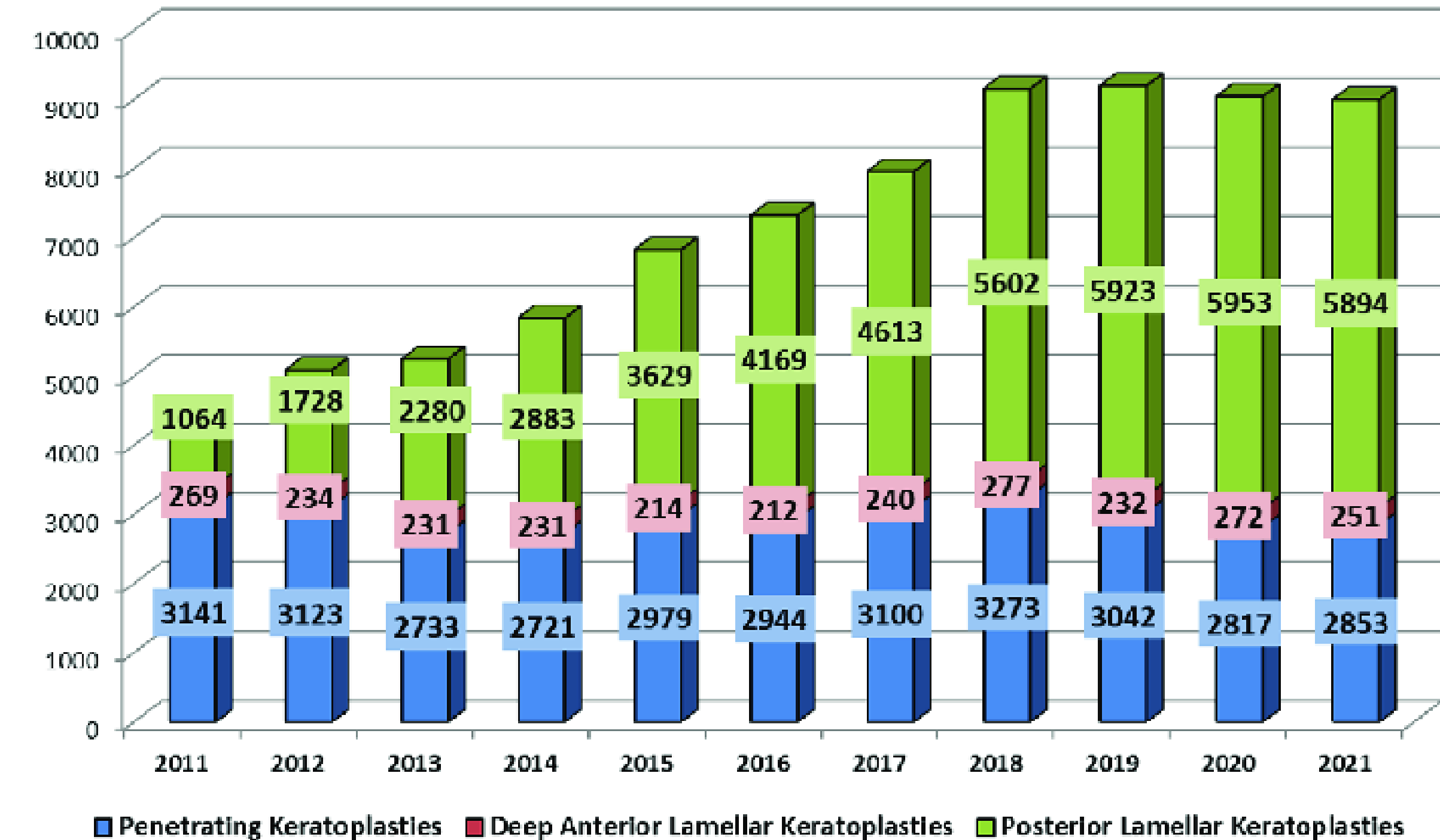
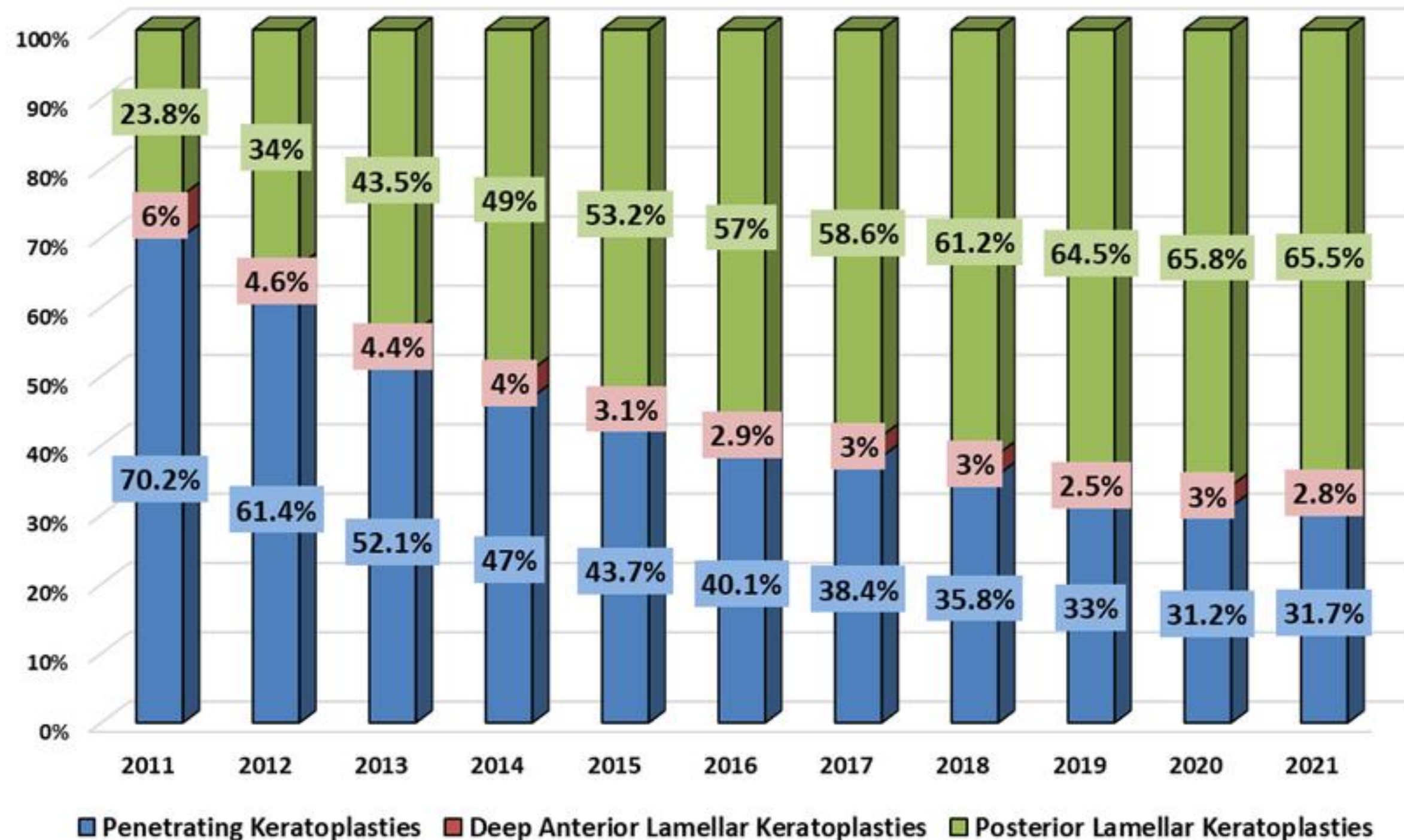
Infektionen

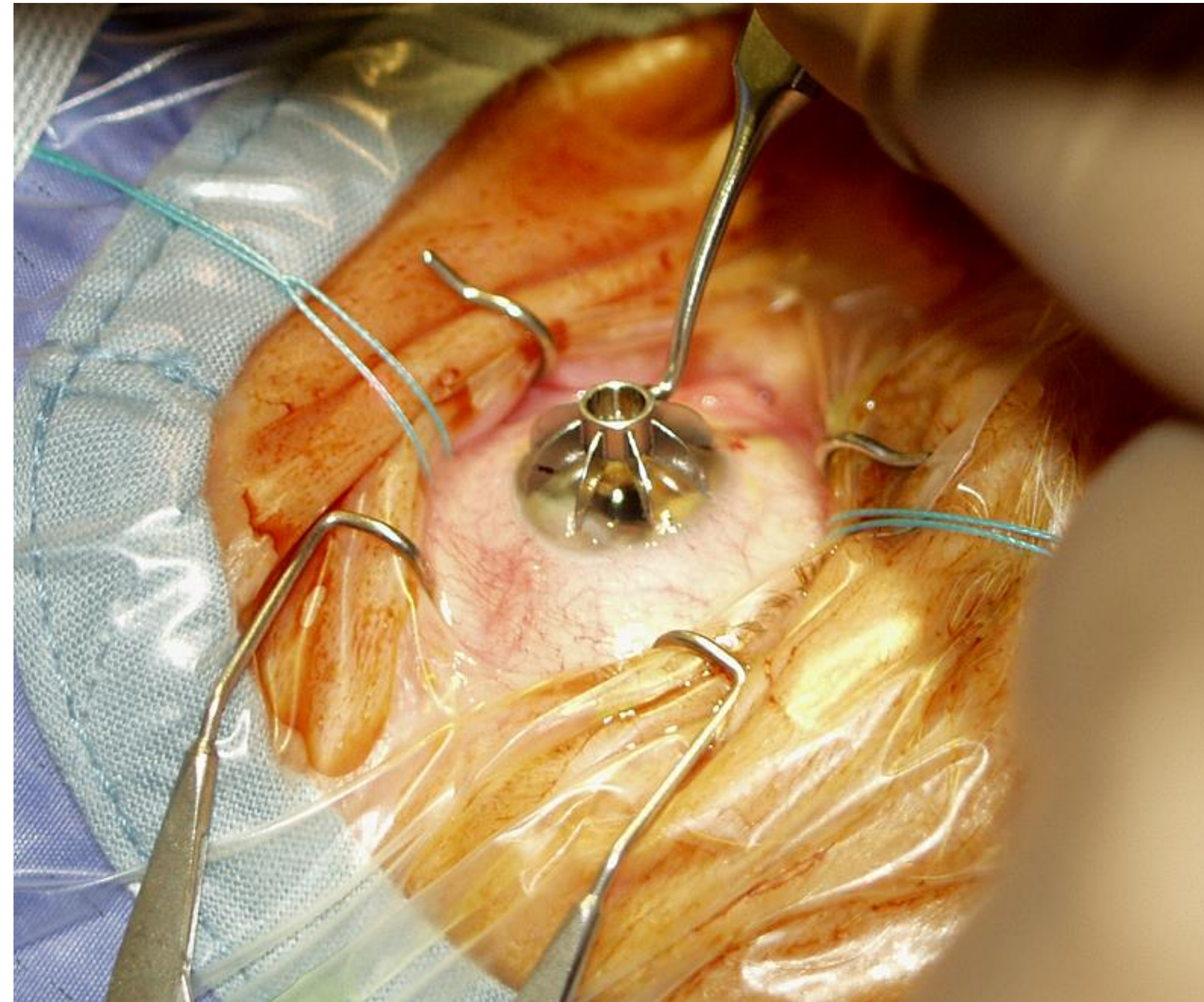
Keratokonius

Vernarbungen

Sonstige

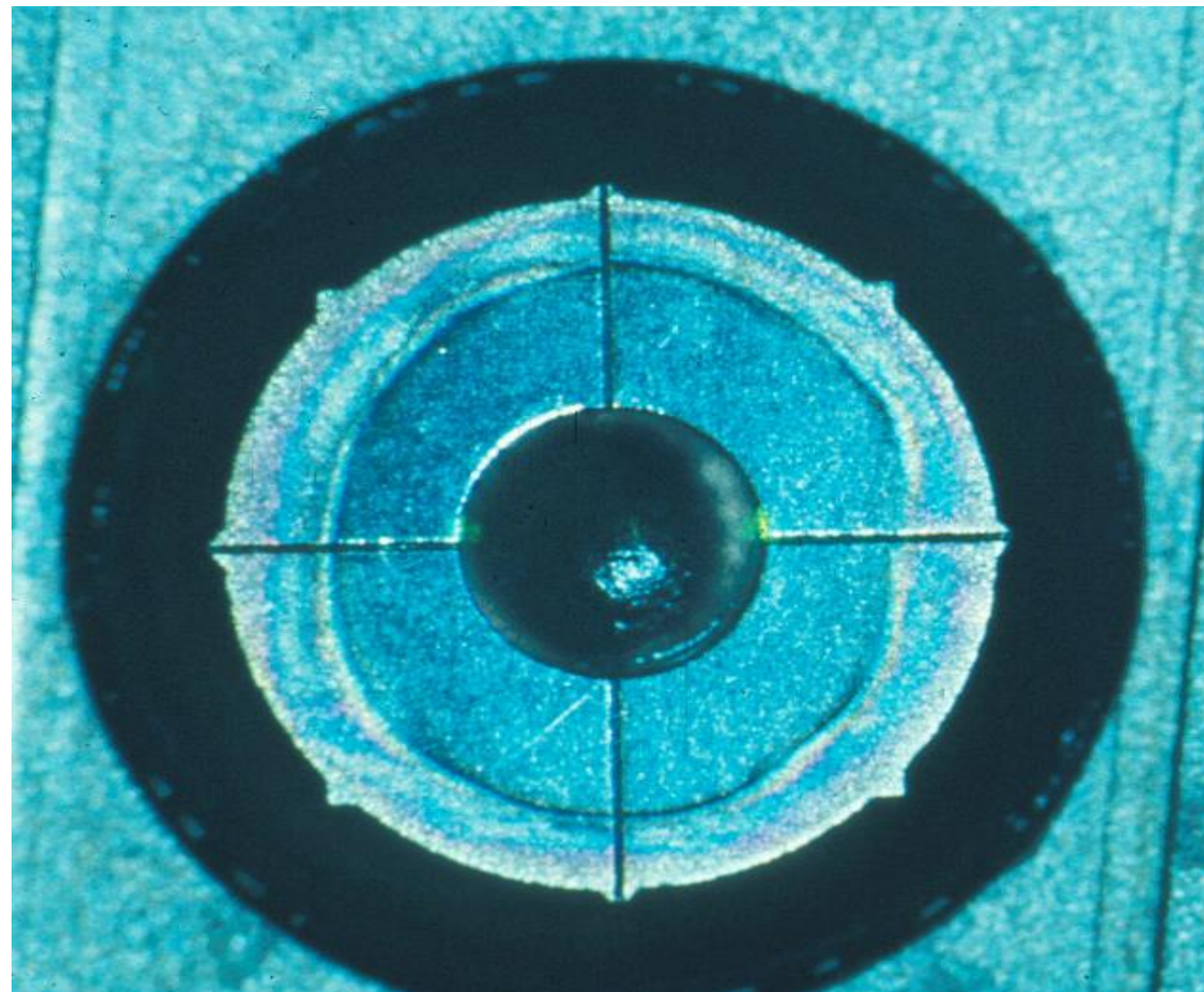
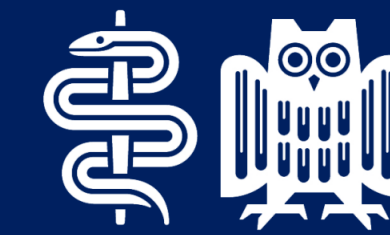
## Gemeldete Hornhauttransplantationen pro Jahr 2011 - 2021



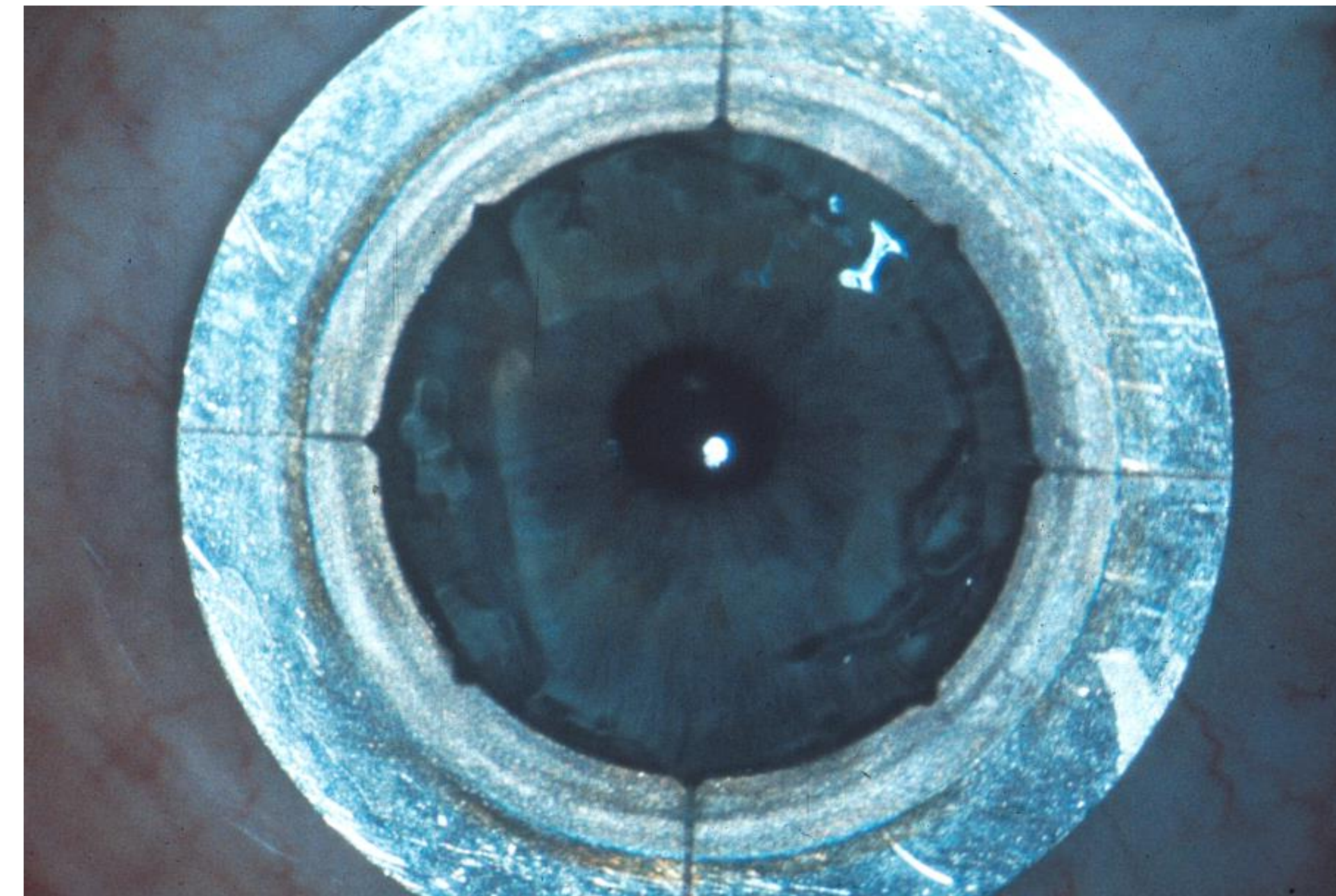


Radialer Keratotomie-Marker für  
Limbuszentrierung

# Empfänger- und Spendermaske

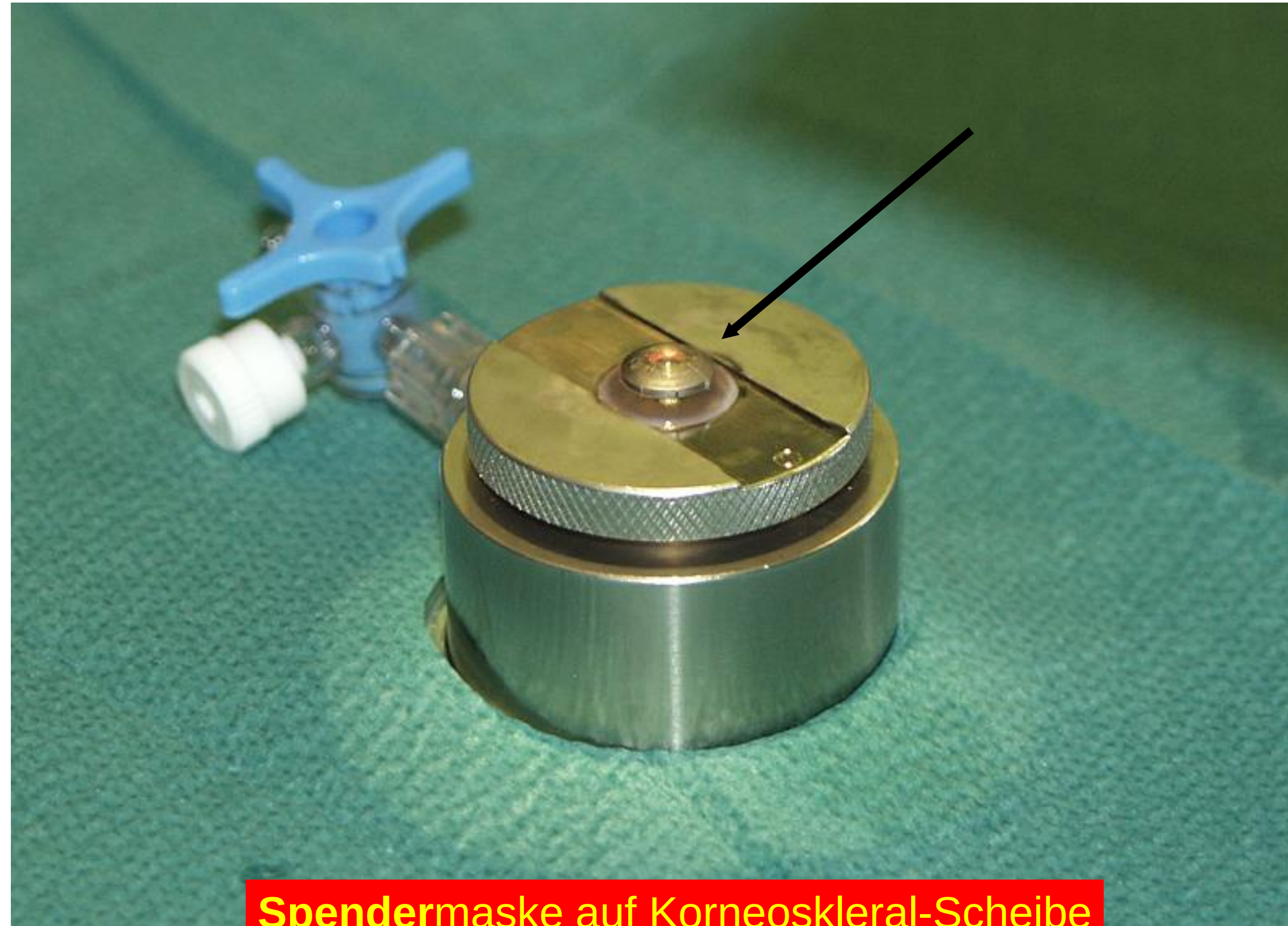
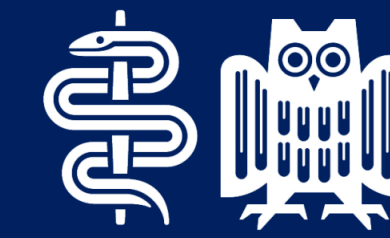


**Spender**maske mit acht  
„Orientierungszähnchen“



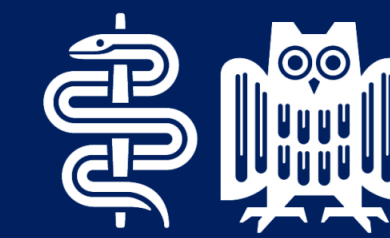
**Empfänger**maske mit  
acht  
Erlanger/Homburger  
„Orientierungskerben“

# Künstliche Vorderkammer - GTS modifiziert



**Spendermaske auf Korneoskleral-Scheibe  
in künstlicher Vorderkammer**

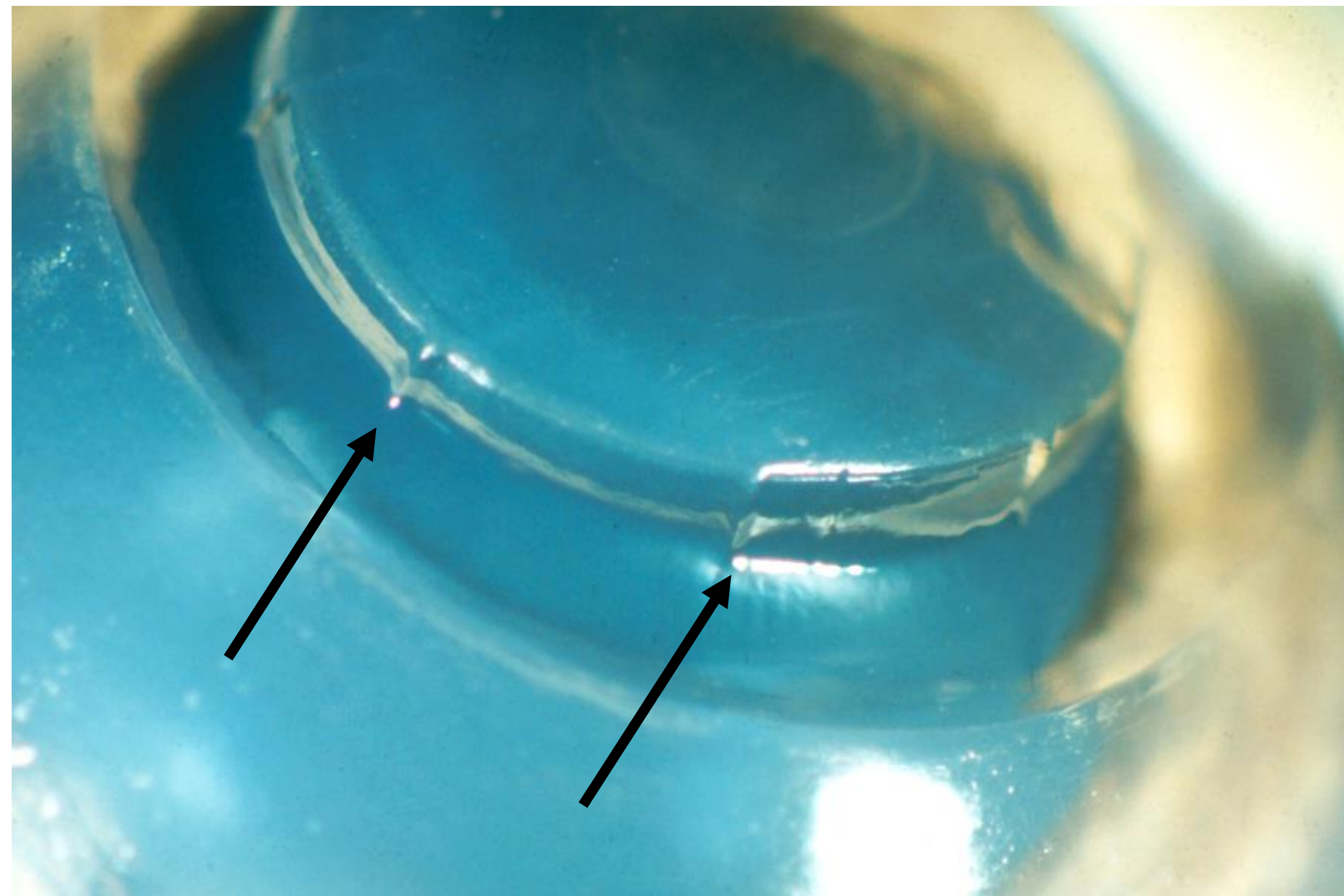
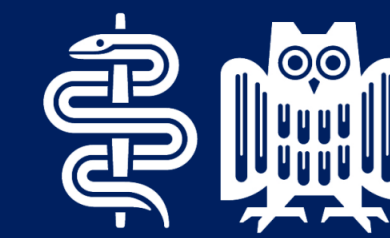
# Excimerlaser-Trepanation



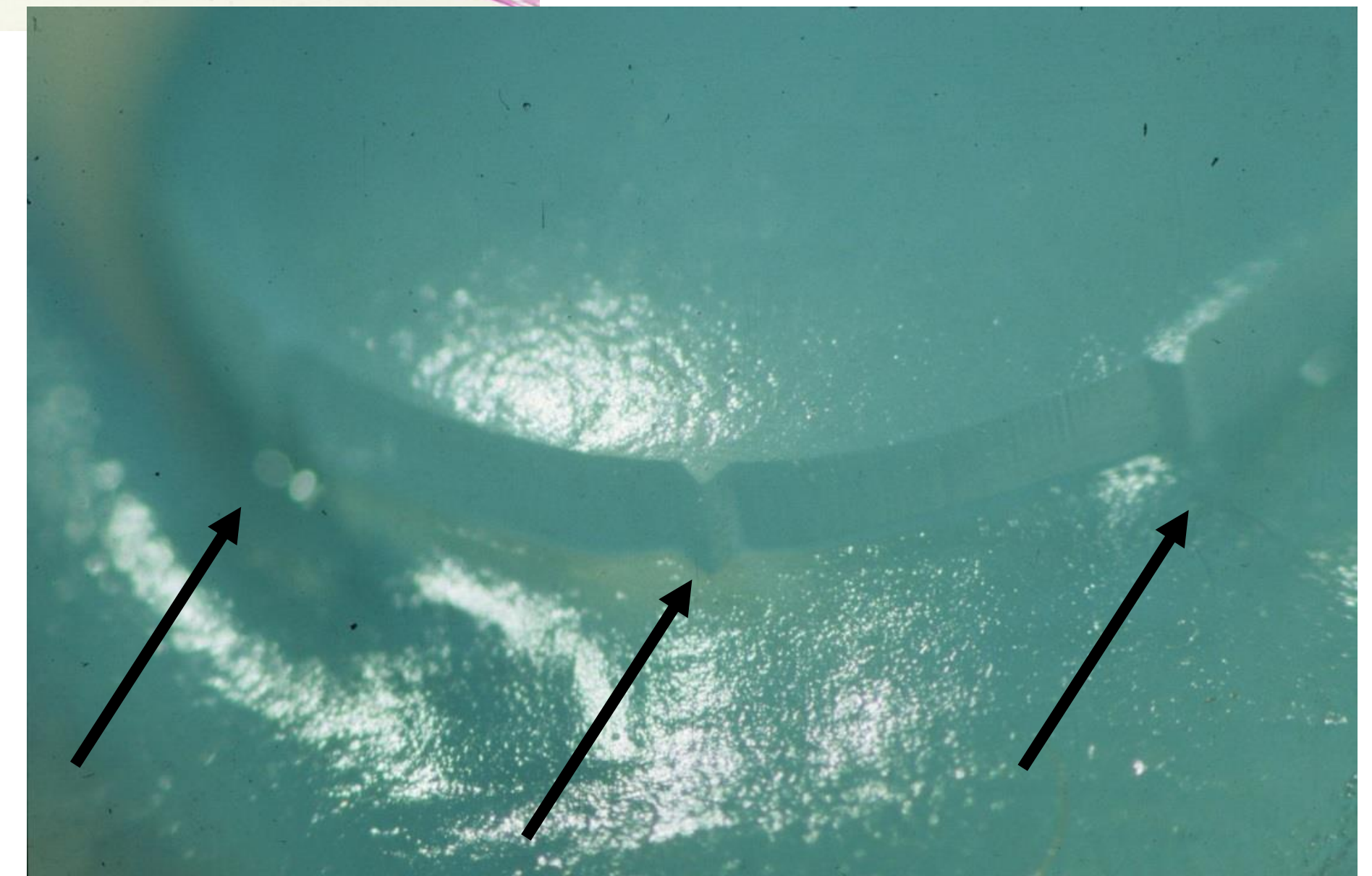
Schwind AMARIS 1050S



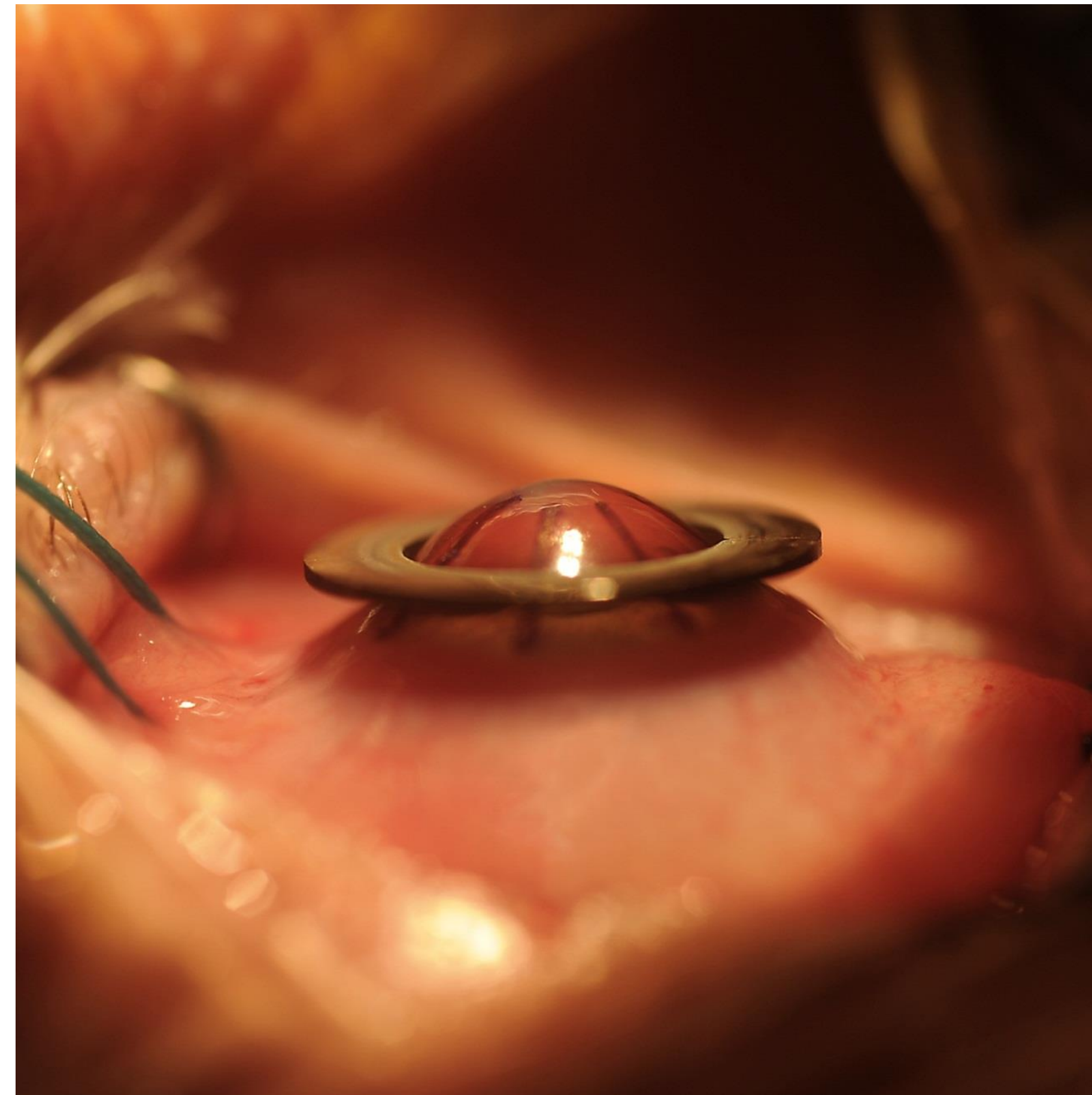
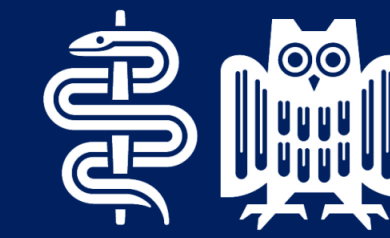
# Spender-Trepanation



**Spender-Trepanation** direkt  
vor Perforation

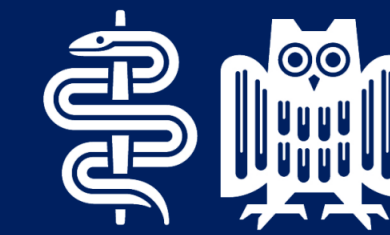


# Empfänger-Maske

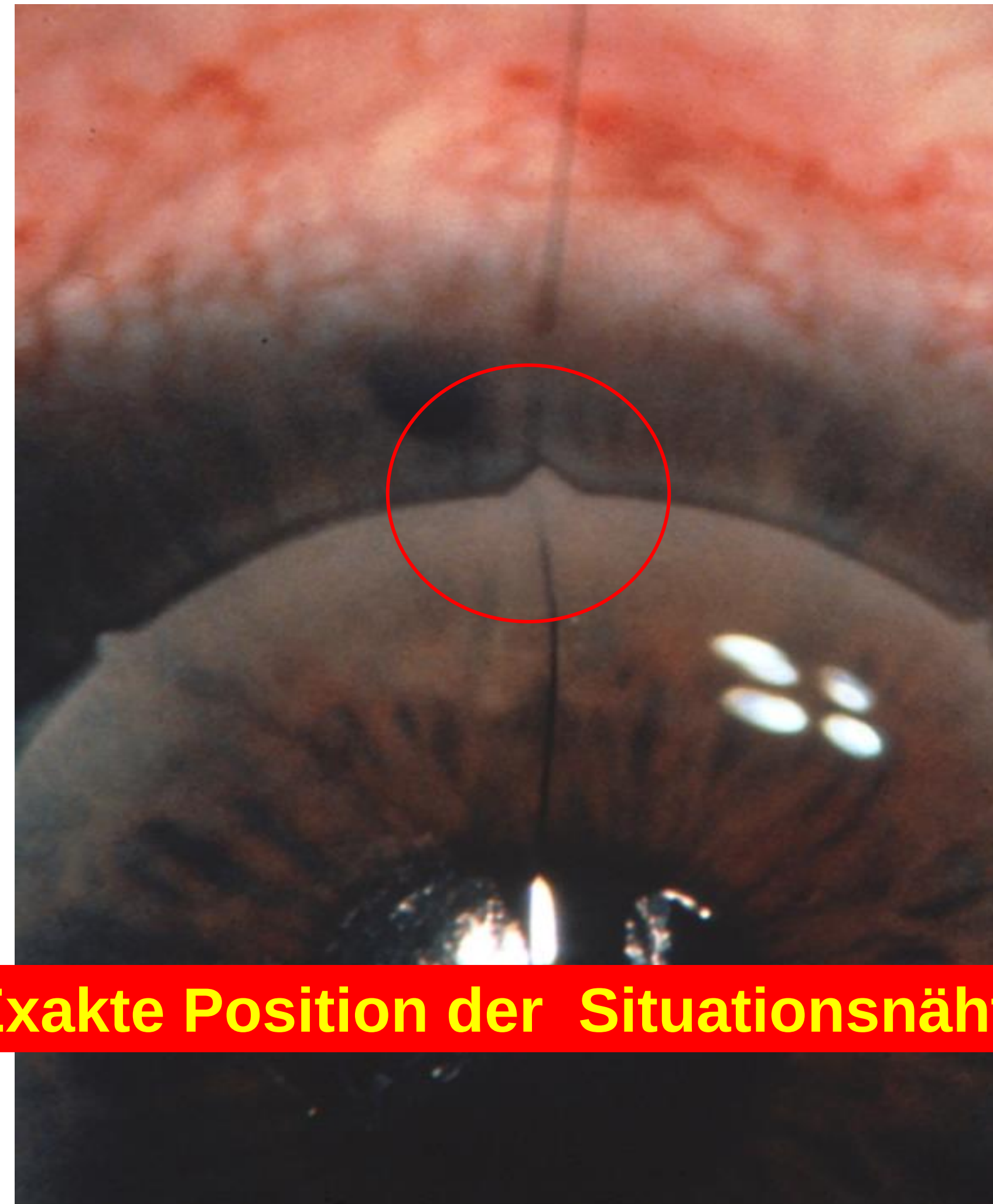


**Empfänger-Maske auf Keratokonus-Hornhaut**

# „Orientierungszähnnchen“ für die Excimerlaser-PKP

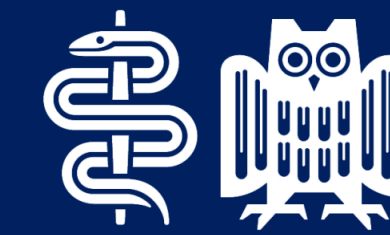


Hauptsächlicher  
praktischer  
Vorteil für den  
Mikrochirurgen:

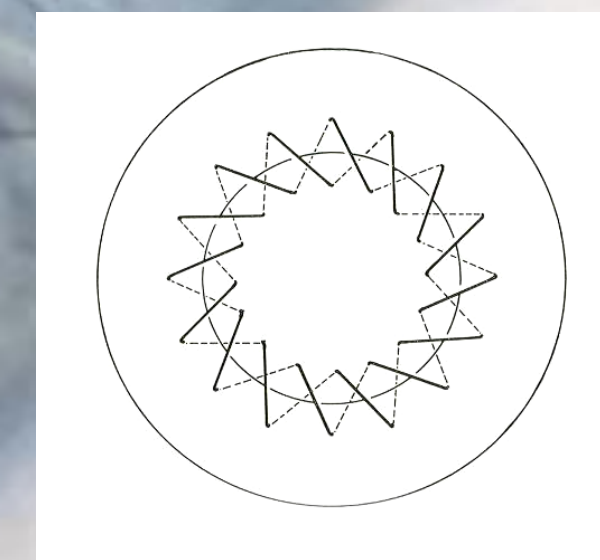


**Exakte Position der Situationsnähte**

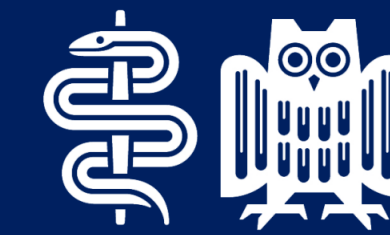
# Doppelt-fortlaufende Kreuzstichnaht für die Excimerlaser-PKP



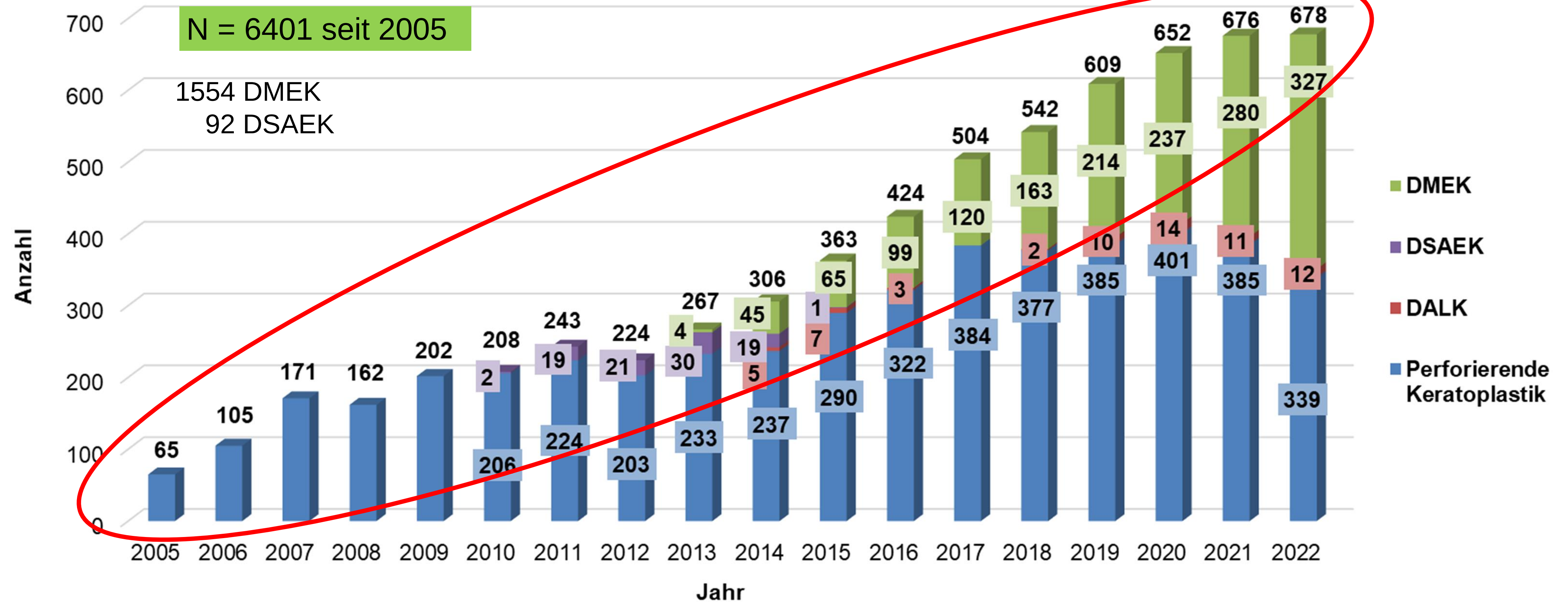
- Höhere Regularität der Topographie
- Frühere Visus-Rehabilitation
- Niedrigere Rate der Fadenlockerung



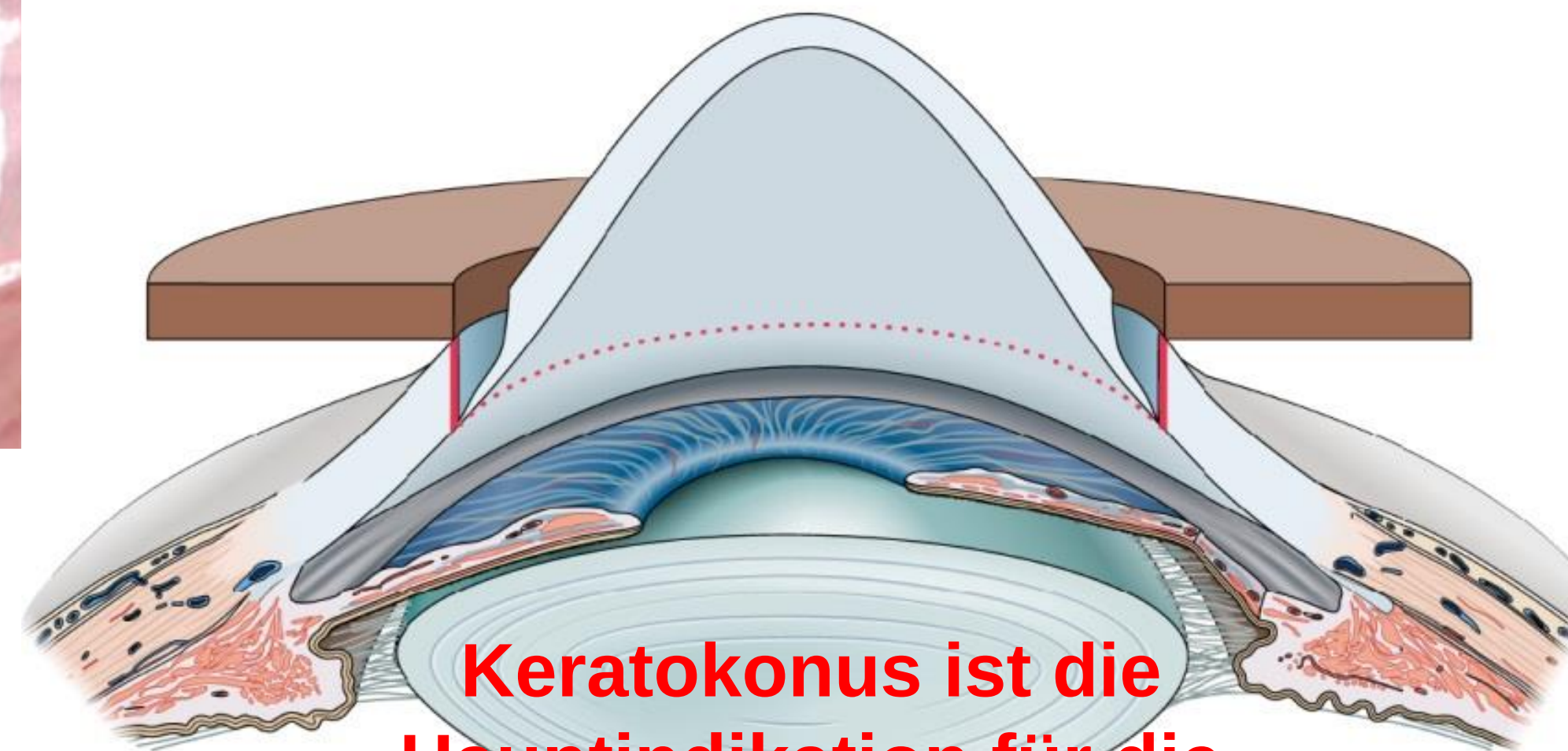
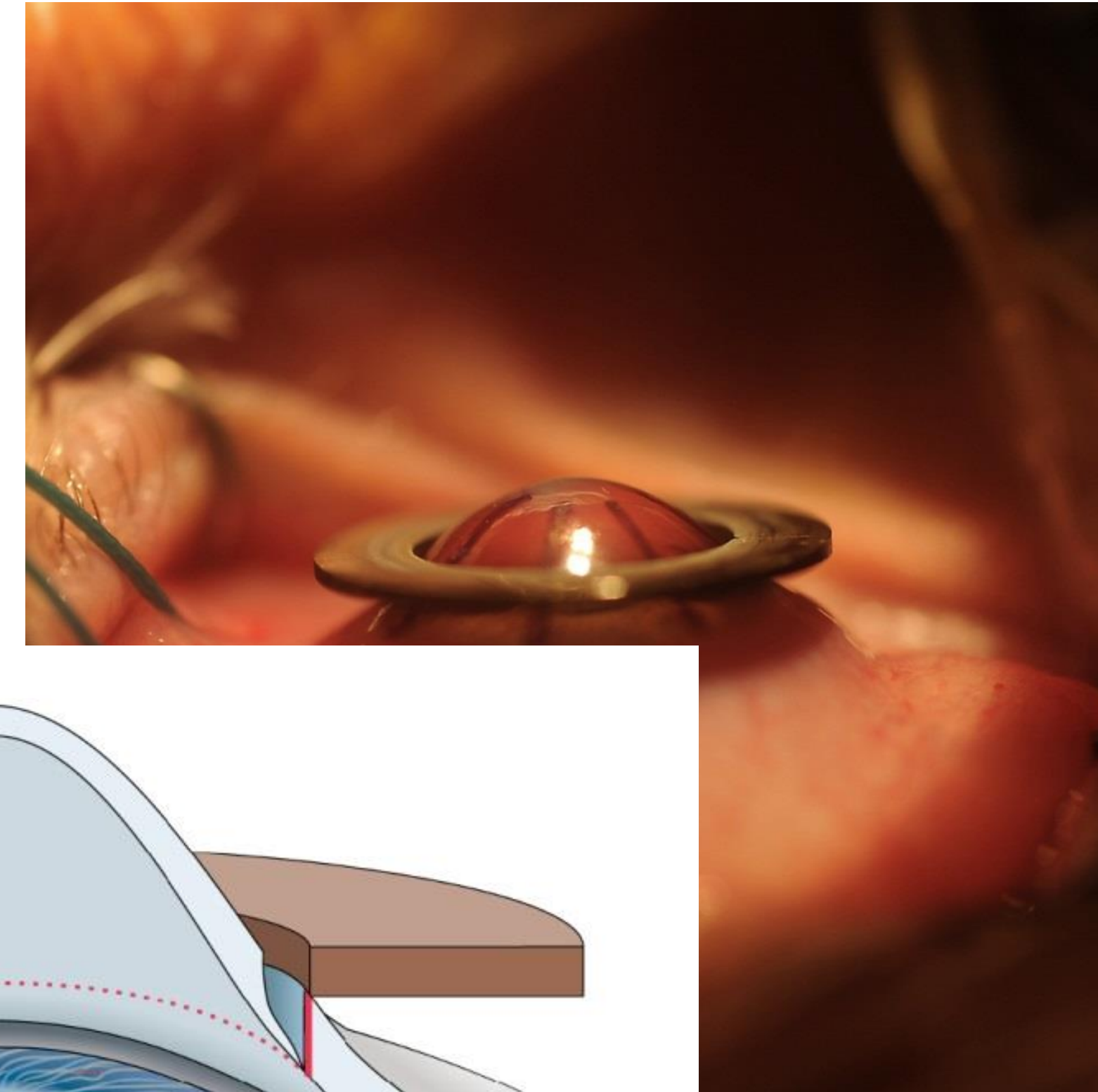
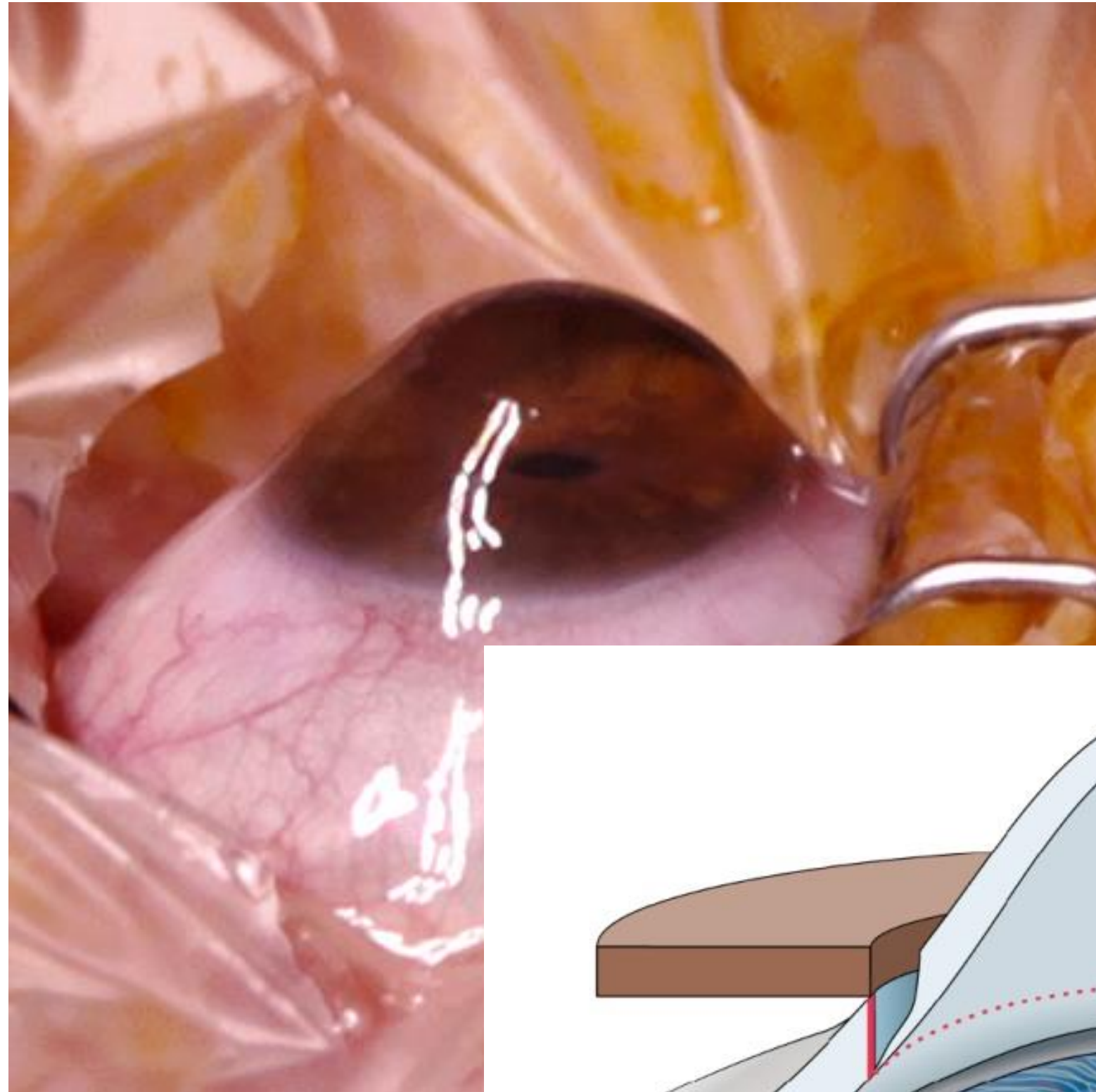
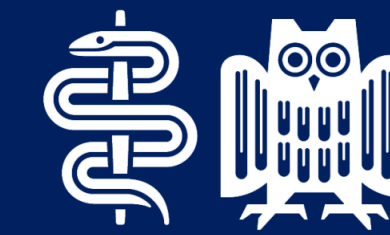
**Hoffmann F:** Nahttechnik bei perforierender Keratoplastik.  
*Klin Monbl Augenheilkd* **1976**; 169:584-90.



## Verteilung der perforierenden und lamellären Keratoplastiken

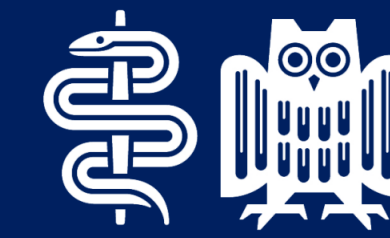


# Indikation für Excimerlaser-PKP

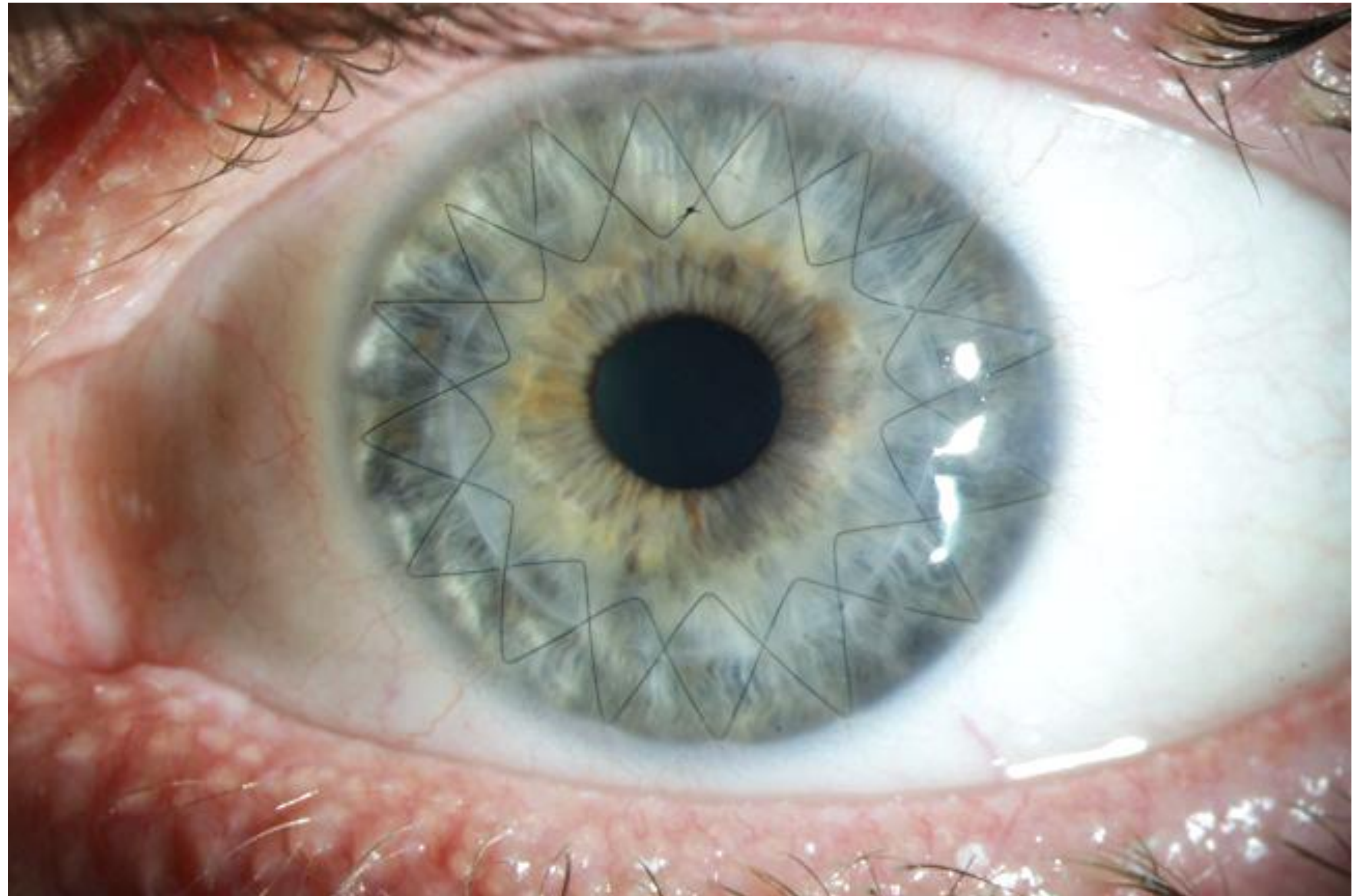


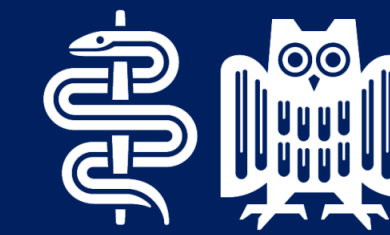
**Keratokonius ist die  
Hauptindikation für die  
Excimerlaser-PKP**

# Excimerlaser-PKP

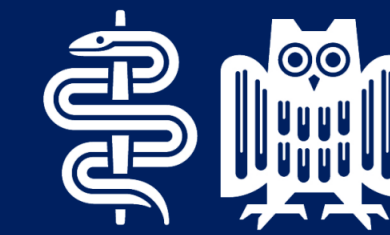


Excimerlaser-PKP bei Keratokonus



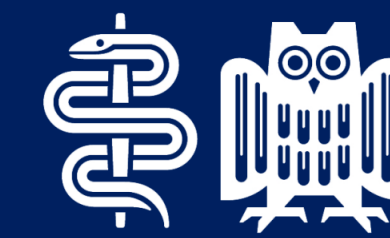


- Das CXL hat heute einen wichtigen Stellenwert zur Stabilisierung des Keratokonus (nicht nur) bei **nachgewiesener Progression!**
- **Keine Keratoplastik beim akuten Keratokonus - aber tiefstromale **Kompressions-Nähte** !**
- **Femtosekundenlaser-assistierte intrakorneale Ringsegmente** haben eine Nische bei
  - (a) mäßiggradigem Konus, und
  - (b) klarer zentraler Hornhaut, und
  - (c) **Kontaktlinsenintoleranz**erobert.

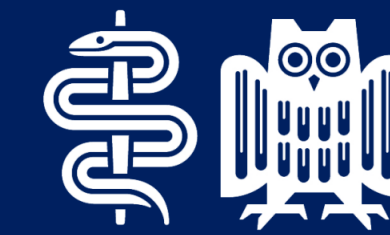


- Die **Excimerlaser-DALK** kann eine Option sein, wenn die Descemet-Membran freigelegt wird, dann sind gute Visusergebnisse (0,8 - 1,0) erreichbar.
- Zentrale runde 8,0 bzw. 8,5 mm **Excimerlaser-PKP** mit doppelt-fortlaufender **Kreuzstichnaht nach Hoffmann** ist heute immer noch operative Therapie der Wahl beim fortgeschrittenen Keratokonus.
- Die **Excimerlaser-PKP** führt zu
  - (1) **geringerem Astigmatismus,**
  - (2) **höherer Regularität der Topographie und**
  - (3) **besserem Brillen-Visus**

## ABCD Staging System und stadiengerechte Therapie



| ABCD Kriterien   | A                          | B                          | C                              | D                              | Therapie                      |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                  | <b>ARC<br/>(3 mm Zone)</b> | <b>PRC<br/>(3 mm Zone)</b> | <b>Thinnest<br/>Pachymetry</b> | <b>BCVA</b>                    |                               |
| <b>STAGE 0</b>   | > 7.25 mm<br>(< 46.5 D)    | > 5.90 mm<br>(< 57.25 D)   | > 490 $\mu\text{m}$            | $\geq 20/20$<br>( $\geq 1.0$ ) | KL, (CXL)                     |
| <b>STAGE I</b>   | > 7.05 mm<br>(< 48.0 D)    | > 5.70 mm<br>(< 59.25 D)   | > 450 $\mu\text{m}$            | < 20/20<br>(< 1.0)             | KL, CXL,<br>(INTACS)          |
| <b>STAGE II</b>  | > 6.35 mm<br>(< 53.0 D)    | > 5.15 mm<br>(< 65.5 D)    | > 400 $\mu\text{m}$            | < 20/40<br>(< 0.5)             | KL, CXL,<br>INTACS            |
| <b>STAGE III</b> | > 6.15 mm<br>(< 55.0 D)    | > 4.95 mm<br>(< 68.5 D)    | > 300 $\mu\text{m}$            | < 20/100<br>(< 0.2)            | KL, (CXL).<br>INTACS,<br>DALK |
| <b>STAGE IV</b>  | < 6.15 mm<br>(> 55.0 D)    | < 4.95 mm<br>(> 68.5 D)    | $\leq 300 \mu\text{m}$         | < 20/400<br>(< 0.05)           | DALK,<br>PKP,<br>CS-Plastik   |



Der Keratokonus kann heute bereits **im Frühestadium diagnostiziert** werden und so gut wie kaum eine andere Hornhauterkrankung einer guten **stadiengerechten Therapie** zugeführt werden.

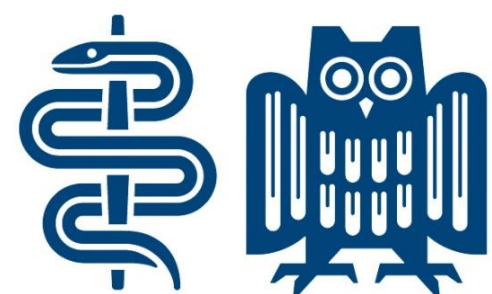


# AUGENÄRZTE SIND ORGANSPENDER!



BESTEN DANK FÜR IHRE AUFMERKSAMKEIT

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[elias.flockerzi@uks.eu](mailto:elias.flockerzi@uks.eu)



**UKS**  
Universitätsklinikum  
des Saarlandes

Klinik für Augenheilkunde

