



Scenario of Keratoconus and it's Ocular and Medical Associations

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Abstract

Keratoconus is a kind of common ocular condition kind of CORNEAL degeneration CHARECTERISED by non inflammatory corneal ectasia so from normal flat corneal it become cone shaped having Apex and base of cone corresponding to nipple and placoid cornea respectively the condition is usually unilateral more common in females with its maximus intensity at puberty keratoconus is not a visual threatening condition but a visual disturbing.

The condition is Charecterised by progressive irregular changes in corneal curvature producing irregular compound myopic astigmatism which is not properly corrected by glasses so patients complains of blued and distorter vision diagnosis is made by corneal topography and clinically by following signs.

MUNSANS SIGN that is distortion of lower lid margin by bulged cornea when patient looks in downward gaze

- FOLDS and ruptures in DEST MEMBRANE
- enlarged corneal nerves or increase visibility of corneal nerves
- Fleischer ring that is brownish ring of hemosiderin at the base of cone
- positive VOGT STREA present in post corneal stroma and disappears on pressure
- RITSUS SIGN that is nasal corneal reflection.

Keywords: Irregular; Compound; Myopic; Astigmatism

Munsans sign

- Flushers ring
- Enlarged corneal nerves
- Folds and ruptures in deist membrane
- positive VOGT STREA

Abbreviations

Keratoconus is a kind of corneal degeneration catheterized by corneal ectasia having Apex and base cornea becomes like a cone having Apex and base of cone corresponding to nipple and placoid cornea respectively

Introduction

Keratoconus is a common corneal disorder kind of visual disturbing but not visual threatening due to irregular compound myopic astigmatism patient is not benefited by glasses so various modalities have been tried like Scleral contact lenses Hybrid Customised Peggy Prosthetic.

Crossed corneal linkage here riboflavin eye drops are put every 5 minutes for one hour and then eyes are exposed to ultraviolet rays. Intrastromal corneal ring Keratoplasty.

Material and Methods

Study group are the patients of keratoconus and we compare them with normal study group.

Any patients of corneal ectasia or irregular changes in curvature of cornea is selected for the corneal topography and include them.

Results

Results depend upon the cases which we include in the study of material and methods once we establish the diagnosis on corneal topography, we give the proper treatment our aim is that patients of keratoconus should not go to complications like catalogues corneal HYDROPS or glaucoma.

Conclusion

Keratoconus is a kind of corneal degeneration characterised by non-inflammatory corneal ectasia having Apex and base of cone it is not a visual threatening condition but a kind of visual disturbing proper treatment should be given which are in different modalities already discussed so that patients don't lead in to complications like catalogues corneal HYDROPS or glaucoma

Conflict of Interest

I have no conflict of interest in publication of this article.