HighRes Anterior Segment OCT CASIA SS-1000

Case Reports

A. Langenbucher, T. Eppig



UNIVERSITÄT DES SAARLANDES Kirrberger Str. 1 / Geb. 7 66421 Homburg/Saar Tel.: +49 (0) 6841/16-26900

Content



- Imaging modalities for the anterior eye segment and characterization of the CASIA-OCT
- Measurement samples with the Casia 1000 ٠
 - Corneal pathologies
 - Following penetrating keratoplasty + complications —
 - Anterior segment analysis ____
 - Refractive surgery and IOL implantation + complications
- Conclusions





Oculus Pentacam HR

- LED with 475 nm UVfree
- Rotating slit projection
- 100 images in 2 s
 - 500 axial points



TMS-5 Tomey

- <u>o</u> 25 or 31 rings x 256 points
- $\frac{\overline{O}}{\overline{O}}$ acquisition time .5 s (n=4)
- <u>6400 / 7300 datapoints</u>
- ≒ 64 frames in 1.0 s
- 😸 40960 measurement points
- ^C Placido and/or Scheimpflug
- Data merging & motion correction



Zeiss Visante TD-OCT

- SLD mit 1310 nm
- 2000 Scans/s
- Resolution axial/lateral 18/60 µm
- AS scan (16x6 mm) 256 A-scans (.125 s/slice)
- HR cornea scan 512 A-scans (.25 s/slice)

Sonomed UBM

- 35 or 50 MHz
- Resolution (50 MHz) axial/lateral 18/40 µm
- Acquisition time HR/3D 3 s
- No topographic function or image processing



Ziemer Galilei (Bon Optics)

- Placido-topography+Dual Scheimpflug-Imaging (rotating slit)
- Merging of Placido & Scheimpflug data

Reichert Reflex UBM

- 35 or 50 MHz
- Resolution (50 MHz) axial/lateral 16/45 µm
- Acquisition time HR/3D 2 s
- No topographic function or image processing

Tomey SS Casia 1000 (SS-OCT)



- ELPERIMENTELLE OFFITHALMOLOGIE
- Light source 1310 nm (NIR)
- Spatial resolution axial 10 μm, lateral 30 μm
- Anterior segment analysis (16x16x6 mm)
- Corneal scan (10x10x3 mm)
- 30.000 A scans/s
- Modalities:
 - 2D/3D measurement and data analysis
 - Corneal topography (anterior and posterior)
 - Anterior segment measurement
 - Pachymetry mapping
 - HR-cornea scan
 - Densitometry map



Optical tomography vs. Ultrasound

- Refractive index of ALL media must be known Tissue opacities block light (NIR!!!, e.g. CASIA)
- Deeper structures MUST be corrected by inverse raytracing through superficial structures!!!!
- Error propagation if superficial structures are not measured or analyzed appropriately



10th order polynomial fit (CASIA) instead of spherical model in Pentacam

- Speed of sound of ALL mediaes shared must be known (especially in pathologic tissue or cataractous lenses unrealistic!!!)
- Refraction at interfaces (e.g. at corneal front surface or vacuoles)
 - Error propagation for deeper structures if superficial structures are measured or interpreted uncorrectly.







Measurement samples: Measurement with corneal pathologies (e.g. dystrophies and keratoconus)



Stromal corneal dystrophy





Stromal corneal dystrophy





Keratoconus ante perforationem



Overview image: Keratoconus



Corneal topography in keratoconus



Dedicated KC screening software





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Cross sectional view in keratoglobus





Corneal topography map in keratoglobus





Examination of amniotic membrane in situ





X

Perforating injury with a steel needle





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Descemet detachment and corneal edema in bullous keratopathy







Corneal measurement through a CL





Topography and size of a CL





Measurement samples: Diagnostics after penetrating (PK) or lamellar (LK) keratoplasty + complications





Overview image: following PK

Corneal topography following PK



Graft diameter and CCT profile



Automatic surface recognition following PK



Step formation and flat ACD







Measurement w-t-w and graft diameter







Measurement samples: Anterior segment analysis



Anterior chamber depth measurement





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Anterior chamber analysis

Correct ACA Bleb CCT/ACD Flap Thickness Area Distance Angle

🔚 Save

🖹 Print



Back

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Angle measurement



Complete and partial anterior synechiae



Posterior synechia with cyst





Angle closure glaucoma





Severe iris defect and Descemet detachment after ocular trauma





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Malignant iris tumor





EXPERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLOGIC EXPERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLOGIC CONVERSITÄT DES SAARLANDES

39

Measurement of dimensions and structure Therapy monitoring

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Peripheral iris cyst



H: y=206 V: x=270 C: z=450 cx=256, cy=128, @0(0)



Measurement samples: Refractive surgery and IOL implantation



Corneal topography following LASIK





Evaluation of flap thickness after LASIK





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X(

LASIK flap 3D video







Corneal Intacs









3D view

Tilted refractive anterior chamber IOL





Extreme keratectasia after LASIK – Corneal topography





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Extreme keratectasia after LASIK – Meridional cross section





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Conclusions

- ENDERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLOGIC
- The Casia 1000 is a powerful diagnostic tool which allows for high resolution 2D and 3D-measurements of
 - Cornea (.2-2.4 s image acquisition time)
 - Anterior eye segment (distances, chamber angles, areas,...; 1.2 s acquisition time)
 - Crystalline and artificial lens (mainly anterior segment, .5-1.2 s image acquisition time)
- Topography of the anterior and posterior corneal surface including precise full surface pachymetry (0.3 s acquisition time)
- True angles and distances ONLY if superficial surfaces are recognized and corrected properly
 - optical pathway correction with polynomials (n=10)
 - optional manual surface correction



Conclusions

- ENDERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLOGIC
- In measurement precision the Swept-Source-Technology is equivalent with SE-FD-OCT, but allows significantly shorter acquisition times
 - lower risk of movement artifacts (SS vs. TD-OCT: 30000 vs. 2000 scans/s)
- Raw data and processed data can be easily exported and postprocessed externally
- Dedicated keratoconus screening module is available with the new software version
- RGP CL fitting software in preparation (spherical, aspherical, multi-curved or toric CLs)





Experimental Ophthalmology

Saarland University

Thanks for your kind attention

Kirrberger Strasse / Bldg. 22 66421 Homburg/Saar Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 6841 / 16-21218 Fax.: +49 (0) 6841 / 16-24400 achim.langenbucher@uks.eu





TMS-5 Anterior segment analyzer



Classical topography map of the anterior corneal surface





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Corneal statistics (qualitative and ENERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLO quantitative) ES SAARLANDE Axial **Klyce Corneal Statistics** 101.5 SimK: 39.05 @ 97° / 38.15 @ 7° 96.5 RING VlinK: 38.10 @ 20° OS 150 91.5 SAI: 0.64 SRI: 0.22 86.5 CYL: 0.90 PVA: 20/15-20/25 165. 81.5 CVP: 41.18 ACP:38.57 IAI: 0.37 AA: 95.84% 66.5 EDP: 1.62 EDD: 2.02 61.5 SimK: Simulated keratometry is obtained from the 56.5 greatest power observed in the corneal surface from PP 50.5 an average of rings 6-8 along every meridian. The power and axis orthogonal to the highest power are 49.0 also reported as they are in traditional keratometry Higher than normal values are often associated with 47.5 Y= -0.11 keratoconus, penetrating keratoplasty, and the D= 4.23 occasional steep normal. Lower than normal values 46.0 occur with myopic refractive surgical corrections 44.5 43.0 Suspect Normal Normal Suspect RING OS 40.88 41.90 43.94 45.98 47.00 41.5 150 40.0 185. 38.5 29.0 19.0 PP · . 75 90 105

Diop

Absolute



D= 4.23

Version 5.0J7

Keratoconus screening based on anterior corneal topography





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Corneal quad map





Alternatively with ACD instead of axial EXPERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOLOGIC power (e.g. in glaucoma screening) ES SAARLANDES OS (Left) Elevation[Anterior] Elevation[Posterior] MERGED MERGE Anterior 105 90 75 .\... 90 75 Ks: 39.04 @ 98 105 Float, Dia=9.00[mm] Float, Dia=9.00[mm] 60 38.16 @ 8° 38.11 @ 18° 38.60 120 Kf BFS=8.49[mm] BFS=6.66[mm] 45 45 MinK: AvqK: 135 135 CYL: 0.89 150 30 30 Posterior -6.34 @104° Ks: 165_ __15 -5.96 @ 14° -6.15 0.38 Kf AvqK: CYL: -0 -0 Pachymetry 443 [um] Anex: X : 0.0 [mm] 15~ ~165 15-~165 Y : 0.0 [mm] 438 [um] Thinnest -0.2 [mm] Y -0.2 [mm] 150 PP/AS 150 PP/AS -90 -100 -110 -120 Pupil Pupil Axial Length 45 135 45 135 X≡ =0.02 X≡.⊧0.02 Y= -0.11 75 90 1 OptLength 60 60 120 120 105 Y= -0.11 75 90 OD OS 105 -130 -260 D= 4.23 D = 4.23(-) 5.0um step 10.0um step OD 05 um um Start OKULIX ACD Map Pachymetry 340 360 380 $\begin{array}{c} 0.00\\ 0.25\\ 0.50\\ 0.75\\ 1.00\\ 1.25\\ 1.50\\ 1.25\\ 2.50\\ 2.55\\ 3.00\\ 3.25\\ 3.50\\ 3.75\\ 4.00\\ 4.25\\ 5.00\\ 5.25\\ 5.50\\ 5.75\\ 5.60\\ 0.01\\ \end{array}$ MERGED 105 90 75 60 400 420 440 460 480 120 45 135 30 30 500 520 540 165 __ 165_ _15 _15 560 580 600 620 -0 -0 640 660 680 15~ ~165 700 720 740 760 780 ~165 15 150 PP/AS 30 150 PP/AS Pupil Pupil 800 45 45 135 X≡ ₌0.02 Y= -0.11 X≡ =0.02 820 90 75 60 120 120 60 Y= -0.11 6.25 840 105 105 D = 4.23D = 4.23ACD Map Convention



mm

Version 5.0J7

um

Surface detection with the Scheimpflug AC mode





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Measurement of CCT, ACD and w-t-w





Matching of data sets originated from Placido disc and Scheimpflug modes





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Case presentation: Comparison of different anterior segmant imaging modalities



Extreme keratoconus with scarring – slit lamp overview





APERIMENTELLE OPHTHAL

Slit lamp examination – cone profile





Munson sign – side view





EXPERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMO, **Casia imaging – cross section** 9 € Zoomln ZoomOut 30% 2D Analysis 3-D View S ITC Drag Play TAT DES SAARLANT Print Save ЗD Anterior Segment (\mathbf{R}) Comment OD Ver.5X ScanParam Display CCD Color Type Gray ShiftAverage Grid Type Extreme cone Configuration log Intensity 180 Max 100 Min 50 ÷ Max=100, Min=50 Max Min Rotation Horizontal Diffuse back surface configuration R: i=0 V: i=64 H: i=0



Comparison of different anterior segment imaging modalities









ELPERIMENTELLE OPHTHALMOL Casia imaging – topography map DES SAARLANDE Time: 4:57:57 PM Date: 2/9/2011 - Pupil D = 8.39 mmR 131 X = Y = OD Ver.5X Keratometric **Elevation** [Anterior] Elevation [Posterior] Ks 97.8 D @ 64° 130 260 Float, Dia=9.00[mm] 89.9 D @ 154° Kf 75 BFS=4.75[mm] 220 CYL 7.9 D 93.9 D AvqK 90 180 AA 56.6 % 140 50 -247 100 Posterior -142 0.0 D $@0^{\circ}$ Ks 30 60 172 @ 0° -103 Kf 0.0 D _15 20 -131 -58 CYL 0.0 D -13 -20 AvgK 0.0 D -55 -118 180 - 72 45 17 400 =19 220 - 0-68 -136 86 17.0 % AA -60 32 -50 -100 -345 Pachymetry -58 -140 397 um 138 -59 Apex -180 0.0 mm 330 210 0.0 mm -110 -220 Thinnest: 78 um 315 -260 -130Х 0.1 mm 240 -0.6 mm 5.0um step 10.0um step Pepil D = 4.07(mm] um um Anterior Offset 0.10 mm X Y 101.5 96.5 91.5 86.5 81.5 Pachymetry Axial Power [Keratometric] 340 360 380 400 420 440 480 520 520 520 520 520 520 520 520 520 600 620 620 620 620 640 620 620 720 720 740 720 780 800 -0.07 mm Posterior Offset × Y 0.03 mm -0.03 mm 76.5 71.5 66.5 50.5 49.0 47.5 46.0 44.5 43.0 41.5 38.5 37.0 35.5 29.0 24.0 472 Diff Offset 637 × -0.07 mm 70.5 47-1 58.9 0.04 mm 30 592 557 86.0 59.2 979 520 15 991 881 508 466 478 764 61.0 52.2 107.1 180-**614 511** 425 443 496 569 650 -0 69.4 G1 2 985 454 180-343 401 107.1 801 386 345 930 85.3 684 427 57/1 62.2 330 659 52 19.0 315 TAL 14.0 820 240 / 9.0 840 onvention Absolute Pupf] D = 4.07(mm] Diop



Realistic values for surface elevation, axial power and pachymetry

Pentacam HR imaging – topography map





Realistic values only for axial power, but not 71 for surface elevation or pachymetry

TMS-5 imaging – corneal topography and Klyce statistics





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