

EDITORIALS

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL DISEASE

It seems to have become an almost knee-jerk response for corneal surgeons to treat corneal pathology with penetrating keratoplasty. It is perhaps understandable how this dependence on penetrating keratoplasty has come about. After all it is a simple operation, and with good-quality corneal tissue available on demand through today's excellent eye bank network the whole procedure is almost too easy. No one needs to worry about tissue matching as the American multicentre trial has shown it to be of no benefit!¹ The short-term results of penetrating keratoplasty look favourable and we know that the risk of rejection declines with time. But in the outpatient clinic all is not as well as some of the literature might have us believe, and a recent report from the USA cites the single largest current indication for penetrating keratoplasty as being regrafting for graft failure.² Long-term follow-up indicates that grafts are failing not only from rejection but from endothelial depletion and recurrence of disease.

The paper in this issue by McLean *et al.*³ on the treatment of pellucid marginal degeneration by simple wedge excision is thus a welcome breath of fresh air. However, even these authors put forward penetrating keratoplasty as their treatment of second choice, despite conceding that large eccentrically placed penetrating grafts have a higher risk of rejection than the low rates generally reported in penetrating keratoplasty for keratoconus. They also make mention of other possible techniques for treating pellucid marginal degeneration, such as local lamellar excision or, alternatively, epikeratoplasty. Yet surely these procedures are clearly preferable to a penetrating graft in the management of pellucid marginal degeneration and indeed for all conditions of corneal ectasia or corneal pathology not affecting the corneal endothelium?

Wedge excision for pellucid marginal degeneration can be viewed as a purely keratorefractive procedure. It might be argued that it is also prophylactic against the development of complications such as acute hydrops, although its late occurrence in one

case following wedge excision would tend to negate this. As a keratorefractive procedure its effectiveness must of course be assessed in terms of visual acuity and refraction. In McLean's series the post-operative best corrected acuities 'at some stage' were all better than 6/9, which would suggest a successful outcome. The *long-term* analysis of refractive outcome in groups of patients having keratorefractive surgery has been much enhanced by the development of vector analysis and vector decomposition by Olsen and Dam-Johansen.⁴ In this series of patients there was a long-term astigmatic drift with a tendency for development of increasing against-the-rule astigmatism. This pattern of astigmatism is that which occurs in the primary disease process, so could be regarded as either a regression of effect of the surgical procedure, a progression of the disease process, or a combination of both these factors.

One of the strengths of the paper of McLean *et al.* is the length of follow-up – ranging from 1 to 10 years with a mean follow-up of over 5 years. In this series both 10/0 nylon and 10/0 polypropylene (Prolene) sutures were used, with selective suture removal undertaken in an attempt to achieve optimal refractive outcome. Nylon has been used for many years and is easier to handle, but its wound tensioning effect is lost within a year through biodegradation, and if problems from suture break-up are to be avoided all sutures must be electively removed. Polypropylene and polyester (Mersilene) are essentially non-biodegradable, and are probably the ideal sutures for this type of surgery, although some have argued that polyester produces a greater tissue reaction than nylon and as such is unsuitable for penetrating keratoplasty.⁵

Unfortunately we do not have a clear picture from this study of the possible merits of prolonged suture retention on the evolution of astigmatism in this condition. There was long-term astigmatic drift of quite a high order in some of the patients in this series, so there is no doubt that further research is required to define the optimal management path for these patients.

Whilst pure pellucid marginal degeneration is a relatively rare corneal ectasia, it can be viewed as part of a spectrum of disease including keratoconus and keratoglobus. It is hoped that this article may stimulate thought and possible change in practice for surgeons tackling these problems. Unfortunately in these days of active cost-cutting in health care it has become increasingly difficult to obtain data on long-term follow-up of the results of treatment for these conditions, but it is only through collection and documentation of this information that we can rationally choose the appropriate treatment for patients who are looking for more than a short-term solution to their condition.

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