

Distribution of corneal haze after Photorefractive Keratectomy in myopic eyes

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Abstract:

Objective: To assess the incidence and distribution of corneal haze after photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) in low, moderate and high myopia in Pakistani population.

Study Design: A prospective interventional study conducted during one year at Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi.

Participants and Methods: Excimer laser PRK was performed on 118 eyes of sixty patients. 84 corneas were treated with multizone PRK in a single step, using three zones. Standard PRK was performed on 34 corneas. Cases were followed up to three to six months. Haze was graded subjectively on a scale of 1 to 4.

Results: At the end of six months after PRK, one (8.34%) eye from low myopia group, 2 (5.71%) eyes from moderate myopia group and 6 (13.96 %) eyes from high myopia group had grade 1 corneal haze. Grade 2 corneal haze was found in 5 (14.30%) eyes from moderate myopia group and 6 (13.96%) eyes from high myopia group. Similarly 4 (11.42%) eyes and 10 (23.25%) eyes had grade 3 corneal haze from moderate and high myopia groups respectively. Grade 4 corneal haze developed in 21 (48.83%) eyes in high myopia group. The eyes undergone single zone PRK required deeper ablations with relatively denser postoperative corneal haze as compared to the eyes treated with multiple zone PRK.

Conclusion: It is concluded that deeper the ablation required to correct myopia higher the incidence of corneal haze. Haze can be reduced by using such techniques which would correct more degrees of myopia with less depth of ablation. *Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology 2012; 8(2): 69-74 © Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.*
