



PENETRATING KERATOPLASTY



What is penetrating keratoplasty?

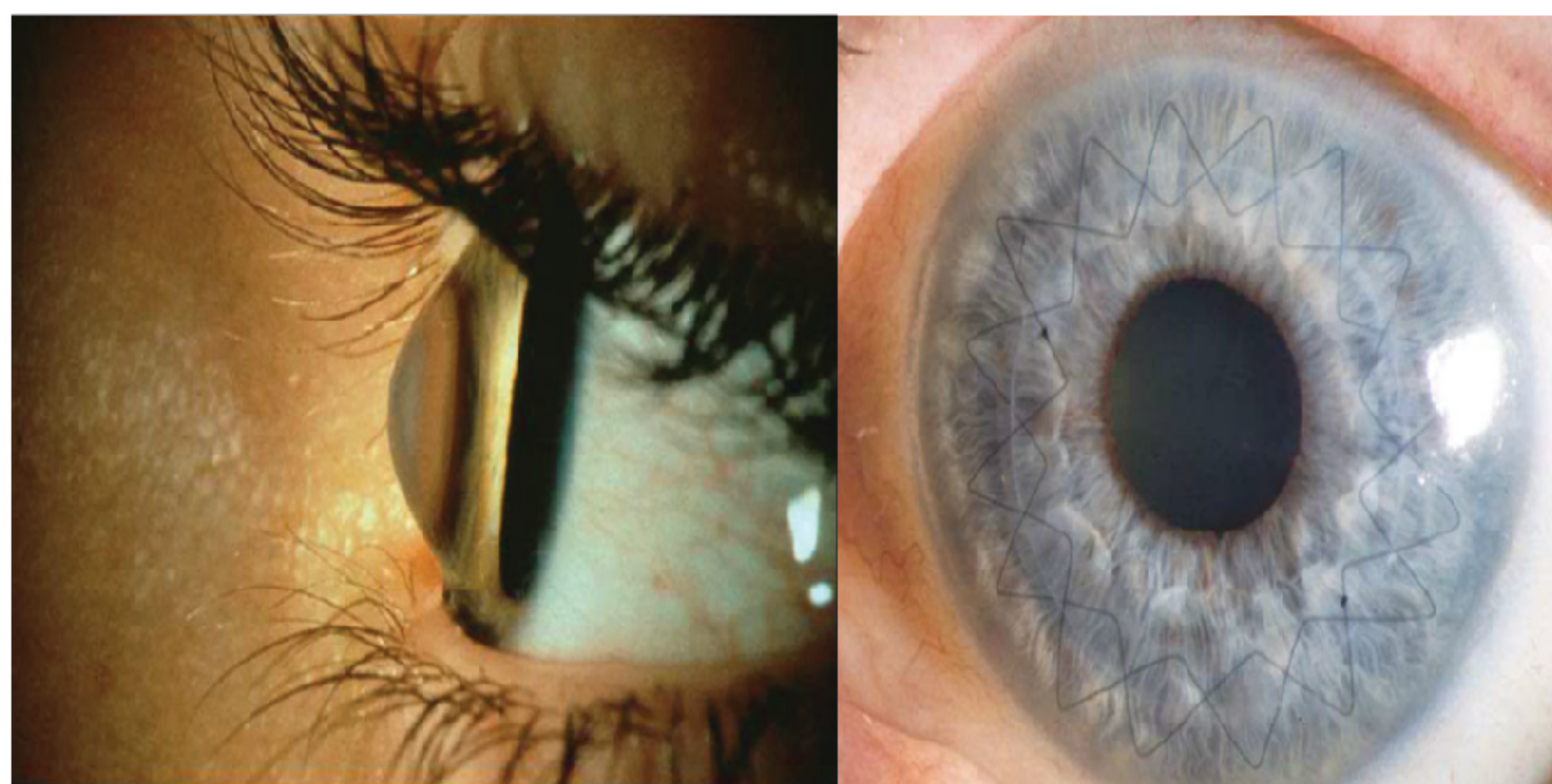
A circular piece of entire thickness of cornea is removed from the centre of the cornea and replaced with a similar piece of cornea from a cadaveric donor (donated eye) This is then sutured into place with very fine sutures. These sutures are gradually removed as the graft heals.

How long does the procedure take?

The operation takes about 1- 1.5 hours

How much will it hurt?

Anaesthesia will prevent pain from the surgery. Pain and discomfort post surgery can be managed with me



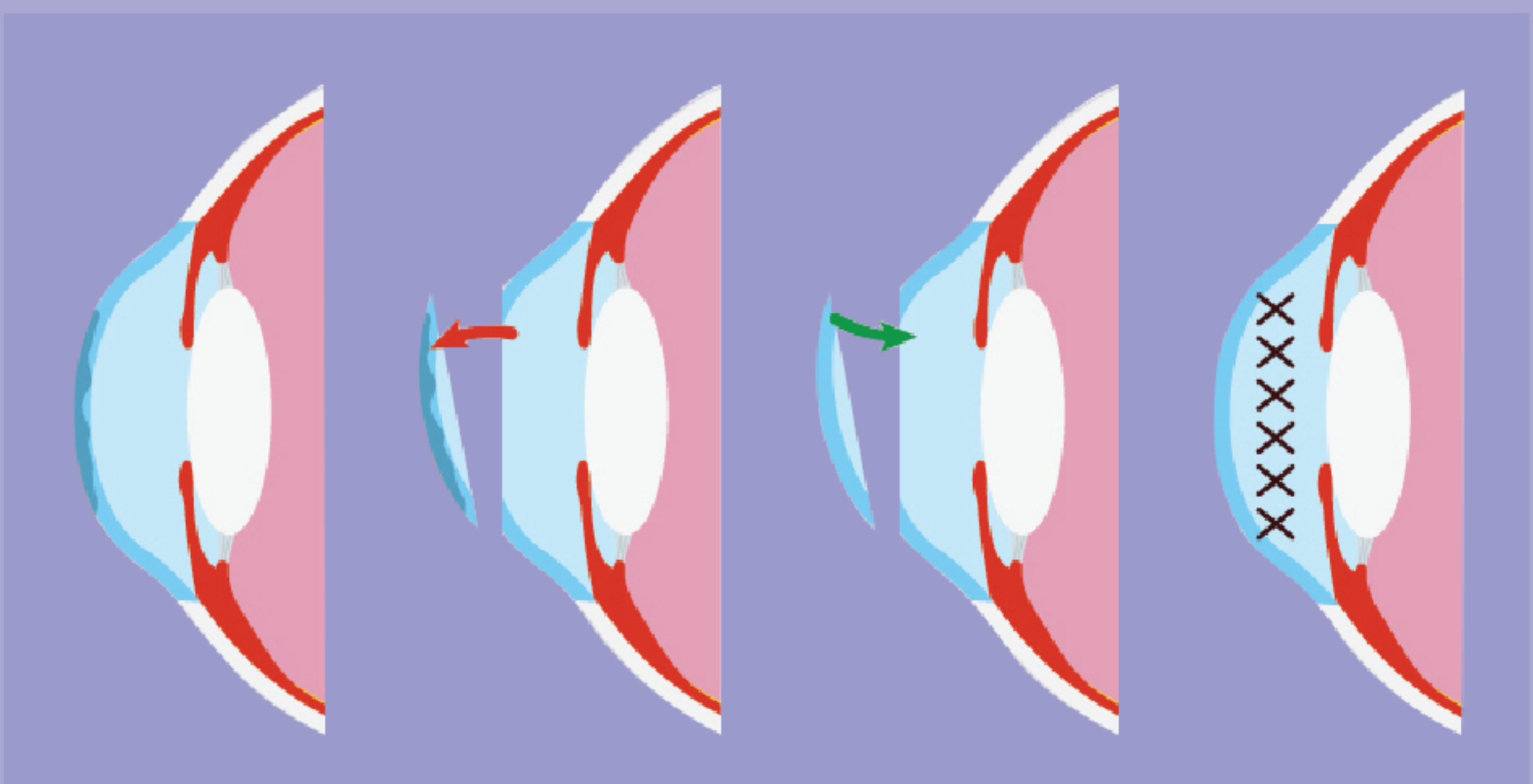
What are the possible complications?

It is the single most common type of human transplant surgery and has the highest success rate.

Some of the risks include infection, graft rejection or failure, high astigmatism, glaucoma (high pressure in the eye), swelling or detachment of the retina.

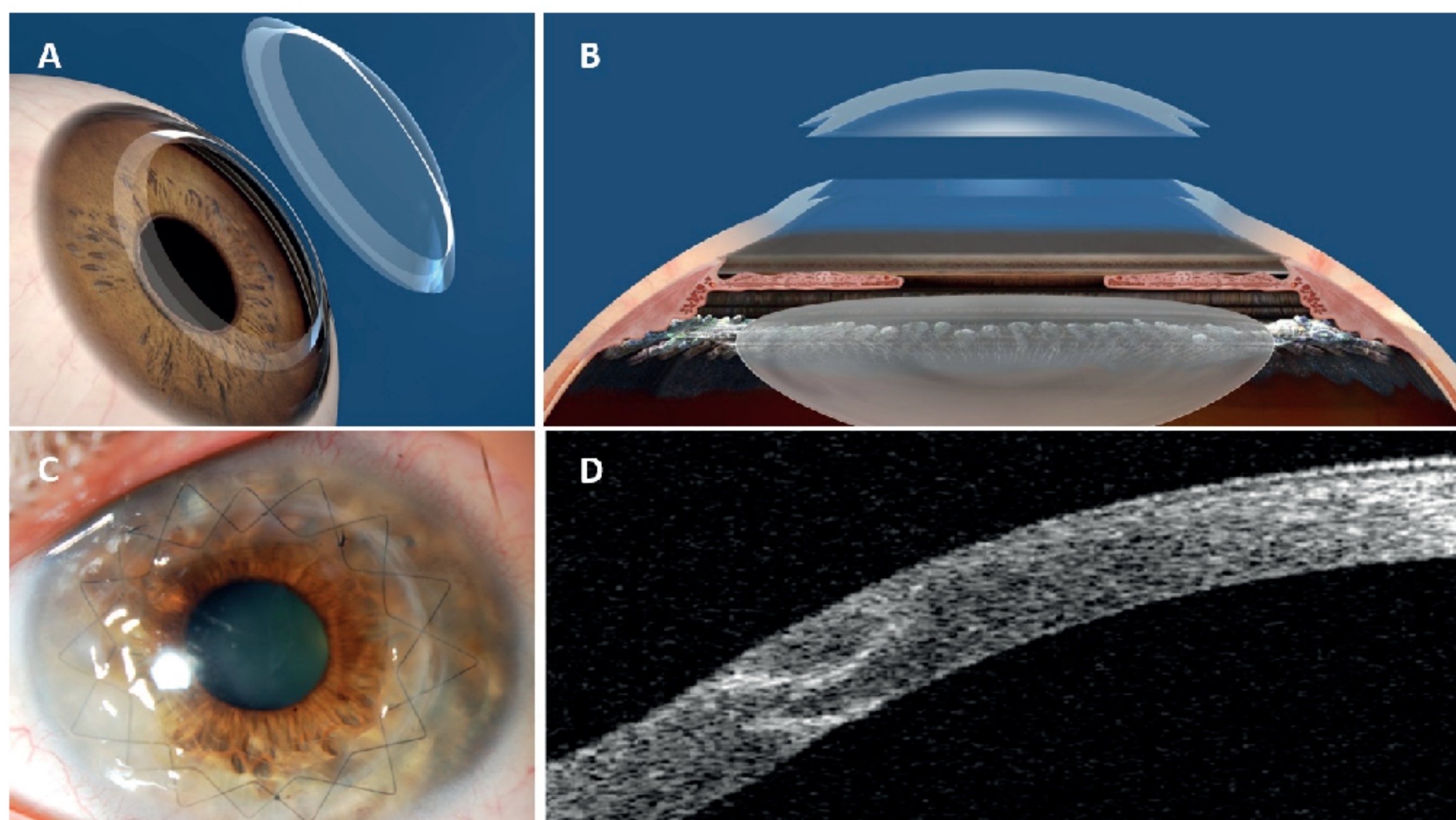
What are the post procedure precautions?

- The important precautions post surgery:
- Do not rub the eye
- Wear protective glasses
- Avoid contact sports and swimming for advised period
- Avoid entry of water into the operated eye for advised period
- If patient experiences increasing pain, redness of the eye, worsening of the vision, immediately consult the ophthalmologist.



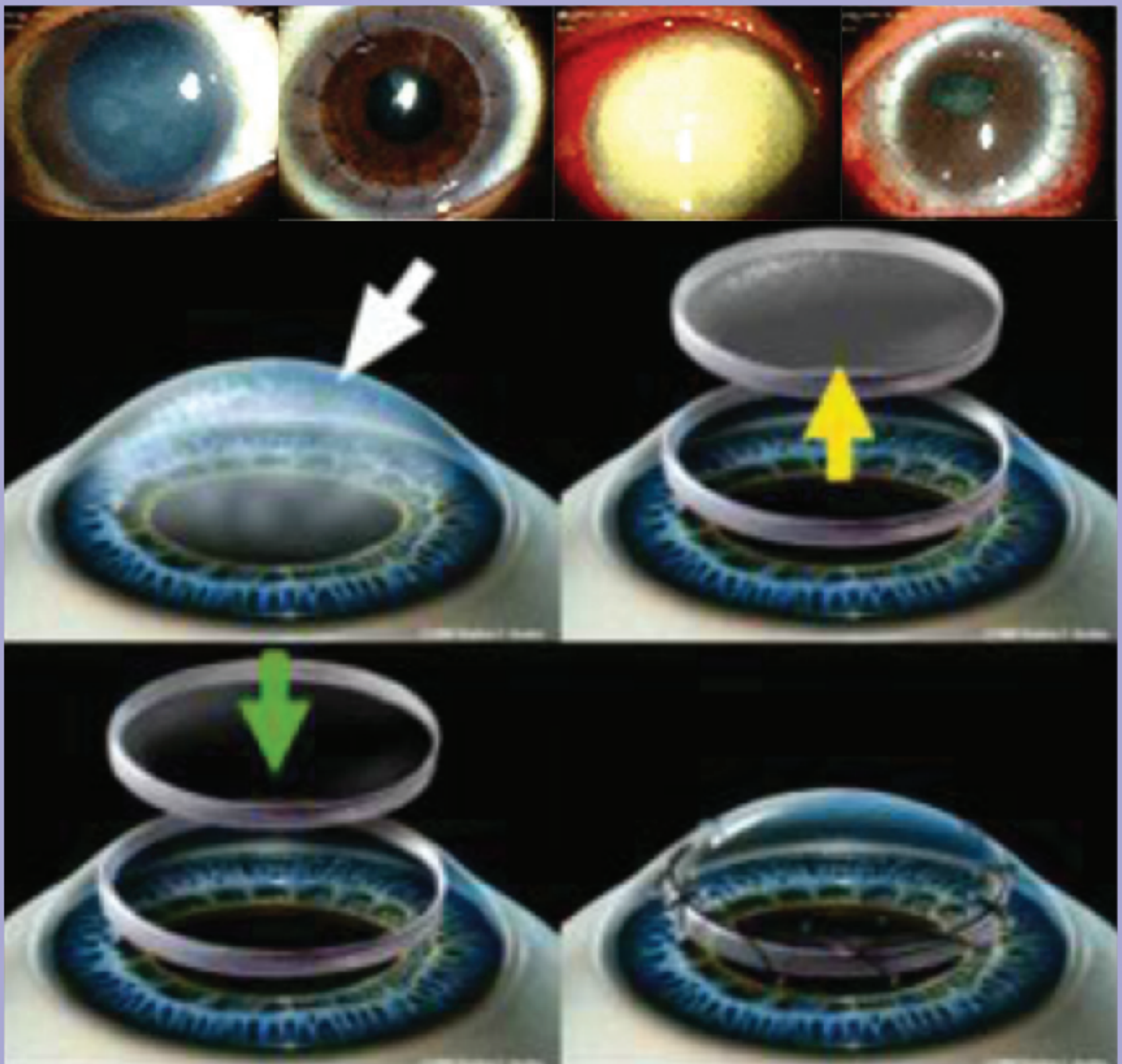
Who needs a corneal transplant?

Anyone who has lost vision because of a corneal pathology or traumatic corneal injury. Some of the diseases include advanced keratoconus (outward bulging of the cornea) with scarring, corneal dystrophies, healed corneal ulcers, scars, bullous keratopathy (a painful swelling of the cornea), corneal trauma such as mechanical or chemical injuries and infections by viruses, bacteria, fungi or protozoa. Therapeutic penetrating keratoplasty is performed in cases with large ulcers. Tectonic penetrating keratoplasty is done in cases of infective or non infective corneal perforation and patch graft in cases like dermoid or small sterile perforations more than 2mm and less than 5mm.



Can corneal transplantation be done in all cases of damaged cornea?

Health of the rest of the eye is a key factor. Severe or irreversible retina (sensitive layer of eye) damage along with corneal disease limits the potential to achieve good vision. Glaucoma (high pressure in the eye) may worsen after surgery. The success of transplant surgery depends on the specific condition of cornea that caused reduction in vision.



Can the procedure be done using laser?

Laser-assisted procedures in penetrating keratoplasty are proposed to improve surgical outcomes, improved biomechanical stability of the transplanted graft, reduce rejection risks, reduce inflammation, reduce infection risk, and cause faster healing process.

Cornea

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