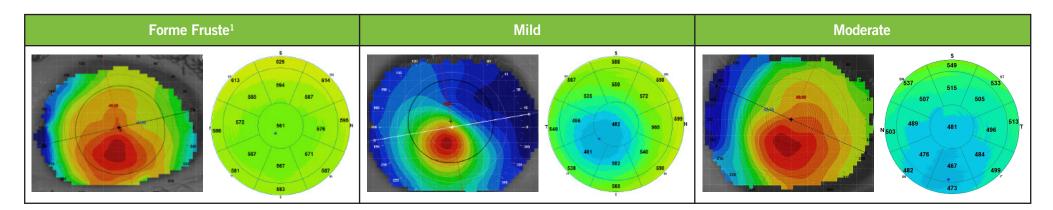
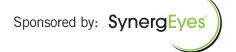
Continuum of Care for Keratoconus: Contact Lens Choices

Corneal Condition*	Topography	Pachymetry	Keratometry Readings	Myopia, Astigmatism and Cone Location	Lens Choices
Forme Fruste ¹	Topography shows eccentric steepening	Normal: 500µm or greater	Mean central K < 48.00D	Myopia and astigmatism less than 5.00D ²	Soft toricCustom soft toricCorneal gas permeableHybrid
Mild	Topography shows inferior steepening	Pachymetry is greater than 2 standard deviations from normal 550µm (less than 500µm)	Mean K ranges from 40.00D to 48.00D ²	Myopia and astigmatism 5.00-8.00D	 Corneal gas permeable: Keratoconic design Hybrid Thick custom soft: Keratoconic design
Moderate	Topography shows significant steepening	Corneal thickness 300-400µm	Mean K ranges from 48.00D to 52.00D ²	Location of cone is central or paracentral (2-5µm from center)	Hybrid Scleral
Severe	Topography shows significant steepening	Corneal thickness 200-300µm	Mean K greater than 52.00D ³	Apex is peripheral (outside central 5μm)	Scleral Custom scleral
Surgical	Topography shows significant steepening Significant central scarring	Corneal thickness < 200μm		Refraction not measurable	



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^{*}Adapted from the Amsler-Krumeich keratoconus classification

^{1.} Saad A & Gatinel D. Topographic and tomographic properties of forme fruste keratoconus corneas. IOVS, November 2010, Vol. 51, No. 11 2. Alio JL, Shabeyek MH. Corneal higher order aberrations: A method to grade keratoconus. J Refract Surg 2006;22:539-45

^{3.} Piñero D. P., Alio J. L., Barraquer R. I., Michael R., Jiménez R. Corneal biomechanics, refraction, and corneal aberrometry in keratoconus: an integrated study. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science. 2010;51(4):1948–1955.