

# **Corneal Collagen Crosslinking With Riboflavin for Keratoconus and Post-LASIK Ectasia**

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- A. Identify appropriate candidates for corneal collagen crosslinking (CXL)
  - a. Age
  - b. Refractive error
  - c. Ocular history
  - d. Systemic history
  - e. Family history
  - f. Contact lens use
  - g. Refractive surgery history
  - h. Past use of ocular medications
  
- B. Understand the differences in techniques for corneal collagen crosslinking
  - a. Comparison of epithelial-ON to epithelial-off treatments
  
- C. Risks of CXL
  - a. Details on the difference risks of Epithelial-On vs Epithelial-Off CXL
  - b. Specific Risks
    - 1. Infection
    - 2. Corneal Haze
    - 3. Delays in epithelial healing
    - 4. Immediate postoperative pain
  
- D. Interventions to reduce the risk of corneal infection, corneal haze and delays in epithelial healing
  - a. methods for reducing postoperative pain and discomfort
  
- E. Additional treatment options following CXL
  - a. wavefront and topo-guided PRK
  - b. Intacs
  - c. Conductive Keratoplasty
  
- F. Short- and long-term results with CXL

G. Potential additional uses of CXL

- a. corneal infections
- b. stabilization of patients with a history of RK and visual fluctuations
- c. treat pseudophakic corneal edema

H. Methods of following the results of crosslinking

- a. changes in best-spectacle-corrected visual acuity
- b. changes on topography and Pentacam maps