## Περίληψη

Σκοπός: Να αποτιμηθεί η προγνωστική αξία μηχανικών ιδιοτήτων του κερατοειδή και παραμέτρων του προσθίου ημιμορίου στη διάγνωση του υποκλινικού κερατόκωνου. Υλικό & Μέθοδος: Σε 50 οφθαλμούς ασθενών με υποκλινικό κερατόκωνο (ομάδα FFK) και σε 70 φυσιολογικούς οφθαλμούς (CG), ελήφθησαν οι τιμές της κερατοειδικής υστέρησης (CH) και του συντελεστή αντίστασης του κερατοειδούς (CRF) με τη χρήση του Ocular Response Analyzer καθώς οι εξής παράμετροι του προσθίου ημιμορίου με τη χρήση της Pentacam: ο κερατοειδικός αστιγματισμός (Cyl), το βάθος πρόσθιου θαλάμου (ACD), ο κερατοειδικός όγκος (CV), στα 3mm (CV3) και στα 5mm (CV5), η μέγιστη τιμή οπίσθιας ανύψωσης (PEL), το κεντρικό πάχος κερατοειδούς (CCT), το πάχος στο λεπτότερο σημείο του κερατοειδούς

## Abstract

Aim: To evaluate the sensitivity, specificity, and test accuracy of corneal biomechanical metrics and anterior segment data in differentiating Forme Fruste Keratoconus (FFK) from healthy corneas.

Material & Methods: Comparative case series. 50 eyes from patients with FFK and 70 eyes with normal cornea (age and gender matched) underwent a complete clinical eye examination,

including corneal hysteresis (CH) and corneal resistance factor (CRF) as measured by the Ocular Response Analyzer and anterior segment data as gathered through Pentacam assessments. Corneal Astigmatism (Cyl), Anterior Chamber Depth (ACD), Corneal Volume at 3mm (CV3), at 5mm (CV5), and overall (CV), Central Corneal Thickness (CCT), Thinnest Corneal Thickness (TCT) and TCT co-ordinates (TCTx, TCTy) were assessed, compared and analyzed. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to identify the best cutoff point by which to maximize the sensitivity and specificity of discriminating FFK from normal corneas for each data category. Results: In Normal versus FFK group the CV5 values were 11.72 \( \triangle 0.73 \) mm3 versus 10.8 \( 0.66\text{mm3} \) (p<0.001); CV3 4.010.26 mm3 versus 3.670.23 mm3 (p<0.001); CCT 552.3  $\square$  38.7 µm versus 50633.37 µm (p<0.001); TCT 547.5  $\square$  61.3 µm versus 496  $\Box$  45.02 μm (p<0.001); TCTy 0.19  $\Box$  0.2 mm versus -0.44  $\Box$  0.19 mm (p<0.001); CH 11.08 □ 1.48 mmHg versus 9.88 □ 0.9 mmHg (p:0.01); CRF 11.12 □ 1.7 mmHg versus 9.09 \( 0.8\text{mmHg} \) (p<0.001). ROC curve analysis showed good overall predictive accuracy (>80%) for CV3, CV5 and CH and very good (>90%) for CCT, TCT, TCTy and CRF, in differentiating FFK from normal corneas. The highest sensitivity (91,7% and 91.1%) was obtained for CRF and CV3 respectively (cutoff points 9.9mmHg and 3.9mm respectively). The best specificity (93%) was obtained for TCTy (cutoff point of -0.4 mm). Conclusion: Although biomechanical properties (CH, CRF) cannot be used alone, they may be useful clinical adjust to anterior segment parameters, such as corneal volume of specific area and the location of thinnest cornea point, in diagnosis of subclinical Keratoconus.

*Key words:* Subclinical Keratoconus, Corneal Hysteresis, Corneal Resistance Factor, Anterior Chamber parameters, Diagnostic Capacity.