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**Histopathological findings in secondary corneal refractive surgery ectasias**

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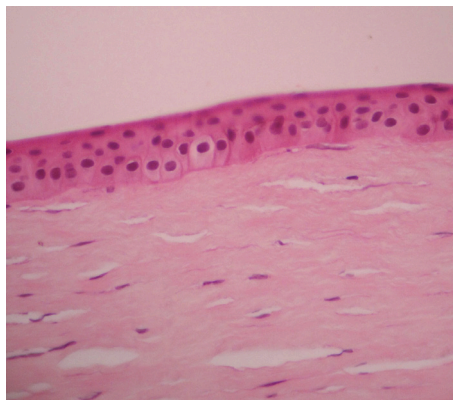
**Introduction:** Corneal ectasia is one of the most serious complications after refractive surgery and although some risk factors are known, mechanisms ectasia post refractive surgery is not entirely clear.

**Material & Methods:** Retrospective, observational, cross-sectional, descriptive study was conducted. Histopathological reports and slides of patients with ectasia secondary refractive surgery treated with penetrating keratoplasty were reviewed. Microscopic pictures to measure corneal thickness and describe changes in the corneal layers were taken.

**Results:** The average corneal thickness greater area ectasia was 344.83 microns and the average was 38.06 microns epithelium. In LASIK cases, the average thickness of the flap and was 162.29 microns and 181.34 microns residual stromal bed. The most frequent alterations were atrophy and epithelial hyperplasia (62%), partial loss of Bowman layer (42%) and endothelial (56%) decrease. (Photomicrograph 1).

**Discussion:** Alterations in subsequent layers of the cornea as a decrease in the stromal bed and endothelial loss are risk factors for corneal ectasia, which we support with our results; we add alterations in the previous layers.

**Conclusions:** The findings of the previous layers of the cornea are histopathological factors that may contribute to the formation of corneal ectasia.



**Biography**

Zamora-Ortiz Rocio is a Surgeon Ophthalmologist with a fellowship in Microsurgery of Anterior Segment of the Eye and a fellowship in Córnea and Refractive Surgery. Currently she is working in Mexican institutes in Military Hospital and practices privately.

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